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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

VOL. 6.

STRATHROY, FEBRUARY, 1891.

No. 2.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

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

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

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

16 Trulock Road, Tottenham,
LONDON, N.

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Our Changes.

We take pleasure in presenting our readers this number of the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST* somewhat changed in matter of form, and we believe improved in appearance. The first page will in future have an index of the contents of the number, besides which a full index will appear with the January issue of each year giving the contents for the previous twelve months.

The advertising pages, although still facing reading in every case, will be so placed that the leaves containing advertisements may be detached from the others without spoiling the journal for binding purposes; for instance, the pages of advertisements facing pages 50 and 51 when detached will also remove those facing 62 and 63.

A little over four years ago we issued the initial number of the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST*, somewhat faulty, perhaps, in appearance and experimental in the field it aimed to occupy. We started out with good intentions and good promises. We intended to make it the leading exponent in pharmaceutical matters, both as to practical pharmacy and in matters of trade. We promised to do what lay in our power for the advancement of pharmacy and the legitimate business of the practical druggist. How far we have succeeded, our readers may determine for themselves. Certainly, the encouraging words we have received from a large number of our readers lead us to feel that our efforts have been appreciated, and that the *DRUGGIST* holds the foremost position with the drug trade of Canada. It is perhaps needless to say that the height of our ambition has not yet been reached; no enterprise, however successful in its sphere, or which

has apparently reached the zenith of its existence, can afford to stop at that point but must progress as time moves on. These are days of progress, of increasing intelligence, of laudable ambition, and we must keep pace with the times. Our success in the past augurs well for the future, and with the assistance of our friends, the druggists of Canada, we intend to make such progress as will reflect credit on modern pharmacy and on the members of the craft in the Dominion.

Is a Druggist an Apothecary.

A case of interest to druggists has just been heard in the Court of Common Pleas at Toronto. In October last Samuel Howarth, druggist, of Yonge street, Toronto, was convicted by Police Magistrate Denison for an alleged violation of the Medical Act. His offence consisted in selling a preparation for an ailment, the symptoms of which the purchaser described. Mr. Howarth recommended a preparation already prepared, which the customer purchased. This conviction the court was asked to quash, on the ground that in Canada a druggist and an apothecary are one, as distinct from England, where they are incorporated separately. Mr. Osler, Q. C., opposed Mr. Allan Cas- sels, and argued that the conviction should be sustained, contending if assistant druggists are apothecaries they are practically doctors. This would seem to practically open up the question whether a druggist may recommend a remedy, proprietary or otherwise, for any specified complaint. The judgment just rendered sustains the conviction, holding that a druggist may recommend a remedy if the symptoms are not described, but not when the nature of the ailment is indicated.



NOW IS THE TIME

TO LAY IN A STOCK OF

FRENCH, CAVE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED

"Sweet Chimes" Perfume.

Which has taken well wherever sold.

Put up in 8 oz. G. S. Bottles. Per Pint \$5 00, less 3 per cent. thirty days, or 4 per cent. ten days.

—ALSO—

- "Sweet Chimes" Perfume, in $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 4 oz. bottles, hand somely put up.
- "Sweet Chimes" Perfume, trial size, 12 on card.
- "Sweet Chimes" Smelling Salts.
- "Sweet Chimes" Sachet Powder, in Envelopes.
- "Sweet Chimes" Sachet Powder, in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Bottles.
- "Sweet Chimes" Face Powder, White and Pink.
- "Sweet Chimes" Toilet Powder.

French, Cave & Co.'s :— Celery and Caffeine Bromide.
Send for "Special Offer" Circular.

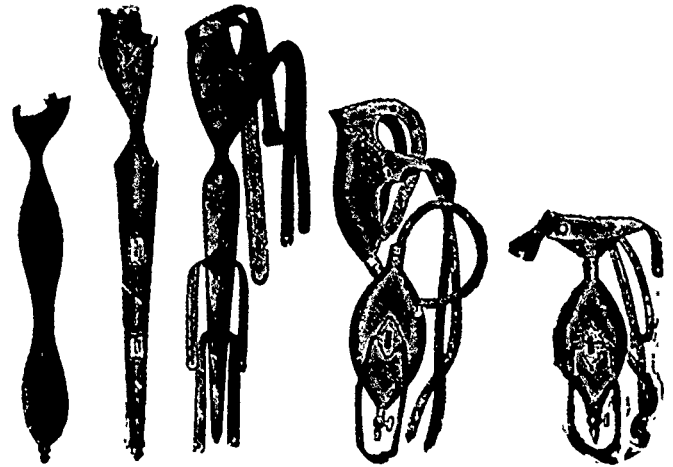
French, Cave & Co.'s :— Chlorate of Potash, Soda Mints, Sun Cholera, Charcoal, Bronchial, Muriato Ammonia Tablets, Worm Chocolates and Lozenges, Quinine Chocolates, Cucumber Cream, Dentistine, Turkish Mints, Oriental Court Plasters, Com. Syrup Hyp., Columbia Lavender Salts, Concentrated Toilet Water Essences, &c.

THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.,

38 Front St. East, TORONTO, ONT.
DOMINION AGENTS.

Druggists

WHENEVER YOU RECEIVE AN INQUIRY REGARDING RUBBER URINALS,



No. 2 FEMALE. No. 3 MALE. No. 1 A MALE. No. 5 MALE. No. 6 FEMALE.

REMEMBER WE KEEP ALL KINDS.

The above cuts represent a few of the lines we keep

NURSERY SHEETING, SURGICAL BANDAGES,
ICE BAGS & CAPS, FEVER COILS, WATER BOTTLES, &c.

Everything in Rubber Goods.

THE TORONTO RUBBER CO. Ltd.

STEARNS'

WINE OF COD LIVER OIL

WITH PEPTONATE OF IRON



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

WINDSOR, Ont.

DETROIT, Mich.

NEW YORK CITY.

J. STEVENS & SON,

78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E. C.
ENGLAND.

DO YOU SELL

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

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.

145 Wellington St., West, TORONTO.



ALWAYS READY, WITHOUT HEATING!



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

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

GILMOUR & CO., Montreal.

**Pure English
Paris
Green**



The same old reliable brand.
Nothing equal to it in the world.

Place your orders early for

SPRING DELIVERY.

The London Drug Co.

Wholesale Druggists, - London, Ont.

J. Palmer & Son

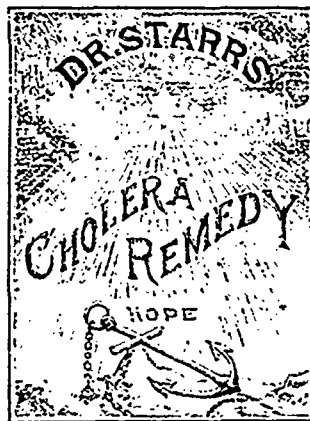
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MONTREAL

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

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

Dupont's
Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes.



**Recommended by Physicians
AND THE PUBLIC ALIKE.**

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

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

MANUFACTURED BY

WALLACE DAWSON & CO.
MONTREAL.

The Lyman Bros. & Co.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

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

- Crab Apple Blossom.
- Jockey Club.
- Maigloeckchen.
- Peau de Espagne.
- Stephanotis.
- White Lilac.
- White Rose.
- Wood Violet.

Try a sample with next order.

Pure Cow's Milk Soap.

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

PRICE, \$1.75 per dozen.

Microscopic Slides and Cover Glasses.

Bismuth Subgallate Tablets, 5 grains.

Trade Notes.

Dr. E. O. Steeves is opening a drug business at Moncton, N. B.

J. H. Wilson, St. John, N. B., is advertising his business for sale.

W. J. Douglass, druggist, Collingwood, Ont., has made an assignment.

A. W. Harding, druggist of Kamloops, B.C., has made an assignment.

M. Ryan has purchased the drug business of Dr. Duff, Newburg, Ont.

Chas. T. Nevins, druggist, of Moncton, N. B., is removing to St. John, N. B.

Thos. McCamus, druggist of Bobcaygeon, Ont., was burned out last month.

G. H. Graydon has purchased the drug business of P. Rose, at Edmonton, N.W.T.

J. E. Gallant, druggist, Tignish, P.E.I., has assigned, and his stock is offered for sale.

A new drug store will shortly be opened in Ottawa, Ont., by J. A. Rickey of Manotick.

Chas. Nelson has opened a new drug store at Mission City, B. C., with J. King in charge.

F. W. James, formerly of Leamington, has purchased a drug business in Wheatley, Ont.

W. H. Simson has retired from the wholesale drug firm of Brown Bros., of Halifax, N.S.

The drug stock of Dr. R. G. Brett, Banff, N. W. T., has been partially destroyed by fire.

A new drug-store has been opened on Dufferin Avenue, London, Ont., by C. H. Symmonds of Oshawa.

D. S. Hartley, an O.C.P. graduate of '93 has accepted a position with Hugh Miller & Co., Toronto, Ont.

The drug stock of D. Ross & Co., London, Ont., has been sold at 37½ cents on the dollar to Robert Forward.

Buckley Bros., druggists of Halifax, N.S., have sold their branch store on Brunswick street to Irwin & Sons.

The drug stock of J. F. Howard & Co., Winnipeg, Man., was partially destroyed by fire last month. Covered by insurance.

H. J. Fraser, formerly in the drug business in Ottawa, Ont., is now representing Kerry, Watson & Co., in eastern Ontario.

A. S. Johnson, druggist, Charlottetown, P. E. I., has taken his brother, R. M. Johnson, Phm. B., into partnership. The firm is now Johnson & Johnson.

Arthur J. Sequin, the popular traveller for Taylor & Co.'s Perfumes and Morse's Soaps, is now on his former ground, Western Ontario, and reports business "very good."

In our list of druggists who were elected to high municipal offices, given last month, the names of Angus Buchanan, Kemptonville, Ont., and J. P. Lamb, Athens,

Ont., were overlooked. The former has been for the third time elected Reeve by acclamation, and the latter twice for a similar office.

H. W. Hobson, formerly in business at Niagara Falls, Ont., but who sold out there some time ago, is starting a new drug business in that place.

The drug store of Rose & Co., of Brandon, Man., has been sold at 40 cents on the dollar to Mr. Bartlett, formerly manager of W. J. Mitchell's drug store, Winnipeg.

On page 54 there appears an article on "The Letter of the Law—Sequel of a Celebrated Case," which should be credited to the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*, it having been reprinted from that journal.

Arthur Lyman, who represented Lyman Sons & Co., "on the road" for many years has been admitted a partner into the firm. The firm now consists of Henry Lyman, Henry H. Lyman, Henry Miles and Arthur Lyman.

Wm. A. Griffiths, Phm. B., who has for some time acted as senior clerk for the Hugh Miller Co., Toronto, is now representing Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, Ont., on their Northwest and Pacific route.

The list of certificated licentiates and apprentices on the roll of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia is published in the last issue of the *Gazette* of that Province. Thirty-seven are practising their profession in Victoria, 22 in Vancouver, 10 in Westminster, 8 in Nanaimo, 2 in Kamloops, and 1 each in Esquimalt, Vernon and Chilliwack.

Suppositories by Cold Pressure.

At the meeting of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association, held on Thursday last, Prof. Heebner, Dean of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, was requested to exhibit a suppository machine which was used in the College, and also an appliance for controlling percolation. The professor, having material at hand, proceeded to prepare suppositories and bougies in short order by cold pressure, furnishing a handsomely formed and compact product. He stated that he, like many others, had until recently spoken of suppository machines only in emphatic terms of condemnation as there had been none on the market that proved of any value whatever, but all agreed with him that the question of making suppositories by cold pressure in a practicable and cleanly manner was at last solved in the Perfection Suppository Machine, and that the annoyances and inconveniences attending the dispensing of suppositories during the summer months especially, are now clearly unnecessary.

The professor then called attention to the simple and ingenious little glass valve by which percolation may be regulated or stopped altogether if desired. When put into operation its simplicity and the ease with which it was adjusted evoked expres-

sions of surprise. He also exhibited drugs undergoing percolation for fluid extracts, both in cylindrical and well tube percolators, and declared his decided preference for the latter for all kinds of work, in making either large or small quantities of percolates. The President thanked him on behalf of the Convention for his interesting and instructive demonstrations, and it was suggested that at the next meeting of the Convention the Dean be invited to give an evening to the druggists and entertain them in a similar manner.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Arthur Johnson has admitted into partnership with him his brother, Richard Johnson, the new firm being styled Johnson & Johnson. Their branch store is being fitted up ready for occupancy in March.

Geo. E. Hughes is again in the field seeking honors as City Councillor.

Watson's drug store is still ahead in effective window decoration. At present writing the window is filled by hundreds of 1-lb. boxes of Price's candles effectively arranged in three large spires, capped by candelabra, in which lighted candles nightly claim the admiring attention of crowds of passers-by.

Frequent snow storms of unusual severity have crippled trade during January, but prospects are not poor for spring trade.

Grippe, raging, now brings profit into ye druggists' pockets.—"It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The next preliminary examination for candidates entering the study of pharmacy will be held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 LaGauchetiere street, Montreal, and Laval University, Quebec, on Thursday, April 5th, 1894 at 2 p.m.

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

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

The Council of the Association having instructed the registrar to strictly enforce the ten days' notice rule, no application will be accepted after the 27th day of March, 1894.

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

SCHLANGENSTEIN. — This formidable name, synonymous with the equally impressive one, cobra-steine, is the name of a body which is being used in Ceylon and India as a remedy for the bites of poisonous snakes. *Phar. Zeit.*

Notes From England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The mild recrudescence of influenza has once again demonstrated the prominent position which the new synthetic remedies have attained in the treatment of this epidemic. Every chemist has to stock antifebrin, antipyrin, phenacetine, salicyrin, etc., and considerable demands have recently been made upon these antipyretic drugs. The increase in the number of prescriptions containing salicylate of sodium as one of the principal ingredients is also indicative of its value in the rheumatic form of the disease. There has also been some call for compound syrup of the hypophosphites which is evidently relied upon during the stage of convalescence. One feature of the latest visitation of this unwelcome guest is that the majority of those attacked are invariably those who have previously suffered from the complaint. It is still a moot point as to the origin and semenology of "la grippe," and in spite of several announcements of the discovery of a bacillus in the nasal secretions of the inflammatory stage, its dependence upon bacteria for transmission from one person to another is by no means granted by the most eminent medical men.

The recent correspondence between the secretary of state for India and the General Medical Council respecting the inclusion of Indian drugs in the next issue of the British Pharmacopœia is of considerable interest to Canadians. The suggestion that this work should be widened in its scope so as to be more suitable for the needs of the whole empire is not at all novel. Several years ago Professor Atfield, in his capacity as reporter and editor, had advised such a proceeding without, however, submitting a plan by which means it could be satisfactorily carried out. There is very little doubt that hitherto the B.P. has been too conservative in awarding pharmacopœial honors to drugs of local reputation. Even during the last additions to the B.P. something like a score of drugs were recommended by high University authorities, but their claims were dismissed without any explanation or excuse by the committee of the Medical Council who are the final arbiters. The result of such action is ludicrously apparent when during the cholera scare of last year the Royal College of Physicians were invited to supply a few prescriptions for simple remedies which the public might safely employ until a doctor arrived. In those celebrated prescriptions two comparatively unknown drugs occurred. Coto-bark and its preparations are certainly classed amongst the doubtful remedies by 99 out of every 100 medical men. Yet it was the principal ingredient in one of the mixtures. Salicylate of bismuth and cerium is also a very new remedy as even now I have failed to find it quoted in G of the leading wholesale druggists' lists. The chief difficulty in obtaining a correct opinion regarding the action of new drugs

lies in the fact that there is no recognised body capable or willing to undertake pharmacological and therapeutical investigations. A start in the right direction was made by the British Medical Association which appointed a committee to report on the respective value and demerits of antipyrine, antifebrin and phenacetine. From a large number of observations the committee report the order of merit in which these three analgesics stand, at all events in regard to their freedom from ill-effects, is 1, phenacetine, 2, antipyrine and 3, antifebrin.

On a previous occasion I reported that a further attempt was to be made by the Pharmaceutical Society to place carbolic acid under the restrictions imposed by the Pharmacy Acts. This attempt will be considerably assisted by the timely issue of a Parliamentary return showing the number of deaths from carbolic acid during the past five years. The total during that time is 375, of which 138 are described as being accidental. The Privy Council, in whose hands rests the decision as to the scheduling of the acid, will doubtless be more influenced by the number of accidental deaths than those of suicides. These sad occurrences would be very largely prevented if the sale were placed exclusively in the hands of chemists, who, for years past, have voluntarily labelled carbolic acid "poison," and usually decline to supply it in customers' own bottles—a very frequent source of subsequent accidents. On former occasions the Privy Council have declined to allow the acid to be scheduled on the ground that it would render a most useful disinfectant not so easily obtainable. At the present time, however, the more recently introduced non-poisonous disinfectants, such as Sanitas, Ozal, Jeyes' fluid, etc., have displaced carbolic acid to some extent and probably to the advantage of the public. There is therefore far less objection now to placing some restraint upon the free sale of an article which has proved so dangerous to the community.

Messrs. Blondeau et Cie, the proprietors of Vinolia Soap and other preparations, have recently introduced some new medicinal soaps which will be of value in the treatment of skin affections. Among these are coal tar, sulphur, terebenc, etc., each of which is combined with the ordinary superfatted cream which forms the basis of Vinolia Soap. There can be very little doubt that the popularity of the Vinolia preparations amongst druggists—as articles which are not permitted to be cut—is leading to extensive business and has entirely replaced Pears' goods amongst chemists' stocks. The elegance which always characterizes Vinolia preparations appeals particularly to the chemists' fair clients who are keen about their toilet accessories.

"Frog in your throat" is the latest visitor to our shores from America, where its sale has been growing largely for some years. In spite of its lengthy title and somewhat uncouth sound, the appearance

of the cough lozonges is very attractive and will "catch on." Messrs, Hanco Bros. & White, of Philadelphia, are well known to your readers for enterpriso and go. They are sending a number of toy frogs with which windows may be made conspicuous and which will be sure to attract attention to the lozonges. The retail price, 15 cents, makes the article open to the million, and it will be interesting to follow the success of this remedy in England after its remarkable run in the States.

The use of collapsible tubes as containers for cold cream, pomades, tooth powders, etc., has never been sufficiently taken advantage of by druggists. There is no doubt that they are more attractive and convenient for use than the old-fashioned pot or wide-mouth bottle. By a new process the collapsible tube makers are able to print the labels direct on the metal, thus doing away with labels and labeling. In addition to this they are actually cheaper than pots and bottles, and customers would readily recognize the advantages of preparations put up in these tubes if they were judiciously pushed.

An alloy of Gold and Cadmium has been produced which has the grayish-white color of cadmium.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION as Assistant, fourteen months' experience; good references. Address, "McK." Drugs, Warton, Box 100.

WANTED—By a graduate of the O. C. P., a situation as Assistant or Manager. Apply—Druggist, Stayner, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED as Assistant by a young man with two years and four months experience; best of references. Address—W. W. G., Box 97, Brantford, Ont.

BY HONOR GRADUATE O. C. P., four years' experience in city; good dispenser, stock keeper and salesman; best of references; salary moderate. Address—W. R. BOULTER, Hagersville, Ont.

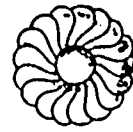
A DRUG CLERK, with over two and a half years' experience (including Junior Term at Pharmacy College) wishes position in drug store, in Manitoba preferred; best of reference. Address—J. H. L., care E. L. Taylor, Treherne, Man.

FOR SALE.

SODA FOUNTAIN.—If you want a New Portable Soda Apparatus at a bargain, address—Box 97, Brantford, Ont.

BARGAIN IN SODA WATER OUTFIT—A Puffer Counter Draught Stand Apparatus, Soda and Mineral Water, marble base, silver-plated arms, surmounted by water jet, glass dome and silver-plated ornament, two Tuff's copper 10 gal. fountains, soda water coolers, mineral water coolers, ice box and syrup bottle holders, syrup bottles, half doz. tumbler holders, Tuff's style M tumblers, tumbler drainer, Whitall, Tatum & Co.'s soda water sign, bar and plates, book of instruction, &c. All complete, boxed and delivered F.O.B. cars. Price \$160. Address, "Apparatus," care Powell & Davis Co., Chatham, Ont.

ARE YOU SELLING Anglo-French Rubber Goods ?



If not, we invite you to give them a trial. They afford a much larger profit than others, and give universal satisfaction.

Anglo-French Syringes, No. 0.

"	"	"	"	1.
"	"	"	"	2.
"	"	"	"	3.
"	"	"	"	10.

Anglo-French Fountain Syringes, 2 qt.

"	"	"	"	3 qt.
"	"	"	"	4 qt.
"	"	"	"	5 qt.

Anglo-French Combination Syringes.

Anglo-French Atomizers, No. 0.

"	"	"	"	2.
"	"	"	"	3.
"	"	"	"	5.
"	"	"	"	6.
"	"	"	"	7.

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"	"	"	"	(black).
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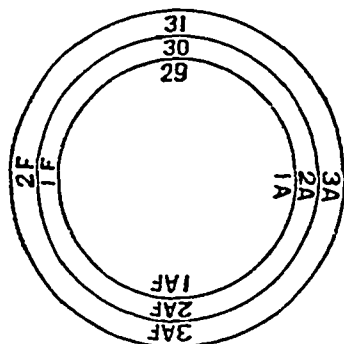
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TORONTO, CANADA.

Ontario Provincial Pharmaceutical Association.

A general meeting of this Association was held in the College of Pharmacy Building, Toronto, Feb. 8th. The following is the address of the President, W. Murchison, Esq. The balance of the report is held over on account of the crowded state of our columns.

Fellow Members of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association :

Before commencing the work of this session, I wish to refer to a few matters which should be of general interest to all of us.

FIRST.—The outlook for the successful continuance of the organization we are here to promote.

Even the most sanguine of us cannot help admitting that our last meeting was in many respects a failure. Why such was the case I am as much at a loss to determine as were those present associated with me. Those who were present were good representative druggists, but there were altogether too few of them. We anticipated representative attendance from all parts of the Province. We expected to complete and establish a constitutional basis for future action; and we naturally hoped for resultant benefit from the deliberations which should have taken place. Our preparation to carry out our programme was as thorough as our means would admit of, and no pains were spared to make the gathering an interesting and successful one. Personally, I regret very much the non-attendance at the last meeting, as I am convinced that no more effective method of killing the Association could be adopted than this; and I sincerely trust, that neither at this, nor at any subsequent meeting, will such an evidence of lack of appreciation be shown. As druggists whose aims and interests are common, it is our privilege, as well as our duty, to lend our united efforts to further the advancement of the calling we are engaged in. We, as individuals, labor daily, not so much for ourselves, as for the benefit of those dependent upon us; so, we as a body, should labor for the benefit of the commercial class to which we belong. Even when we know better we are too much inclined to make light of the duty we owe one another in this respect. Our duty to one another is as high as it is to the public, and only in the sense in which we consistently fulfil that duty, and are willing to spend time and effort for the common good, can we be said to be conscientiously elevating the standing of our profession to a better ideal. There are very many ways in which such a society as this can better the condition of its members. The conditions which affect us are changing so frequently, and the evolutions of trade demand such close attention, that we are obliged to keep abreast of events in order to be safe. To do this effectively we need thoughtful deliberative meetings; we need the suggestions which men of lengthened experience in

the drug business can give; we need harmonious unity of purpose, and energy to apply it, and we need generous financial aid to perform executive work.

The financial aspect of our calling, the literary development necessary to put us on a plane with sister associations, the scientific investigation which we are expected to share in, the conversion of crude material into fine pharmacopoeial products of definite strength, the establishment of a code of ethics, the promotion as far as possible of a uniform standing of pharmaceutical education throughout the Dominion, the encouragement of home manufacturers in purely Canadian laboratories, the consideration of necessary legislation, the fostering of strictly ethical relationship between doctor and druggist, and many other subjects which are of daily interest, are all matters which could be dwelt upon with profit to all of us. There is no limit to the use we could make of such an organization as this, nor to the benefits we should derive from it. The tendency of all bodies of men interested in a common cause is to hold at stated periods just such gatherings as this is intended to be. If they were not satisfied that they would derive sufficient profit from it to repay them for the time and money spent, such gatherings would never be held. They are held, however, and the inference is plain. Even though our meetings may not be all they should from an educational or literary point of view, I am confident the meeting of a large number together, where we are free to discuss the many perplexing matters which may affect us in our various localities, will do us all good. We will find that we are not alone in fighting the trials of life, and will go home strengthened by the interchange of ideas, and feeling that the monotony of business has been agreeably diverted by that short holiday we have taken.

SECOND.—Does limited price cutting lessen our commercial advantages?

The question of price cutting is one of very serious importance to the drug trade for the simple reason that the restrictive character of the business does not allow scope for offsetting the limited amount which necessity may compel the introduction of. In answer to the question, I think we may safely assume that even limited price cutting does lessen our commercial advantages, because the condition which induces and makes it a necessity is certain to benefit the financially strong at the expense of the weak, and such a condition must necessarily militate against a body which trades on knowledge rather than capital and which is influenced by ethical consideration to avoid the varied questionable tactics of commercial life. Under no circumstances which I can conceive of will price cutting be a benefit to such a body as ours. Individual members of the trade may at times find it serve a temporary purpose, but when an entire body, dependent upon a limited trade, adopts such a policy, the result cannot ul-

timately be other than disastrous. In the drug business it is a somewhat difficult matter to deduce much from observation, as, even when price-cutting is carried on, it is usually done without the display which characterizes other lines of business. For the past three or four years I have taken especial care to note the results attained by retail grocery houses which attempted to do large businesses on close margins, and, while they apparently did a much larger business than their more conservative neighbors, they have in the majority of cases been obliged to close their doors upon diminished assets and increased liabilities, while the other, with care, economy and legitimate profit, survived.

The lesson conveyed from such cases is that it pays better to do a small business on a sure profit than to do a large business on an uncertain profit; that sure business success can only be obtained from safe business methods, and that the business man who fails to conduct his business upon a calculated basis of receipts and expenses is almost certain to fail.

Under the conditions which prevail in Toronto and some other Canadian cities at the present time, it is practically necessary that some cutting be done, but where to draw a safe line has yet to be solved. If it were only possible to keep cutting confined to certain articles the harm would not be so great, but I am convinced that if a general comparison of prices could be made we would find it had permeated every department of our trade to a greater or less degree. When steady, conservative business principles are obliged to give way to an indefinite and unstable method of trade, there is no telling where our wandering will lead us to. It is quite certain that if we create in the public a habit of seeking bargains they will gradually make fresh demands upon us which will imperceptibly draw us into an unsafe position.

The druggist who can go systematically into cutting must buy at jobbers' prices, carry an excessive stock, and sell only for cash. If he can't do this he can't succeed, and if he can and does do this he renders irreparable injury to his weaker confederates. Considering the question solely from a profitable point of view, it offers no alluring features. The cutter who sells a dollar article for 70 cents is obliged to sell seven times as many as the non-cutter who gets full price in order to make the same margin of profit, and in consequence has to buy a proportionately larger quantity. If he finds it impracticable to make such sales on a purely cash basis his percentage of credit sales is going to increase in similar proportions, or nearly so; and, as a liberal allowance in such cases must be made for bad debts, it is difficult to see how any profit whatever will remain. How to remedy such an evil as this is indeed a problem which I am sure we would all like to see solved. The trouble is as yet in its infancy, and if its existence can be terminated in its infancy the future course of pharmacy in this Province will be brightened. While this Association has no power to control the business affairs of its members I should still like to see it pass such a pronouncement on this question as would be apt to influence those who may hereafter have this matter to decide for themselves, and I now recommend that a committee be appointed to bring in a report with this object in view.

THIRD.—Our duty to our apprentices.

The duty of the druggist to his apprentice covers much more ground than is usually expressed in the contract of apprenticeship. When a young man applies for indenture we satisfy ourselves as to his educational abilities, his reputation and habits of life, and every other qualification which we are desirous of having him possess. When he proves satisfactory we make a contract for a lengthy period, binding him to learn from us the business of a chemist and druggist. For the first year his duties are of a varied character and but little light is given him of the course he purposes to pursue. During the remaining years his practical usefulness is turned to the best account in the interest of his employer, and, when his contract expires, he too frequently learns that his talents have been put

against the paltry remuneration he has received, and that the training has only formed a portion of what he is expected to possess in order to qualify for the certificate entitling him to registration as a competent pharmacist.

I think that you will agree with me that this is about the true facts of the case, and that such a method of carrying to completion the contract to teach and instruct, or cause to be instructed in the art, trade or business of a pharmaceutical chemist according to the best of our ability, is manifestly unfair to those who have entrusted themselves to our care and guidance without the knowledge we possess that more than we are giving will be required of them. Under this contract, which is definite, it is our duty to see that, in addition to the practical knowledge from routine work, some general course of study shall be pursued which will serve as a ground work for the College course later on. I do not consider that it is necessary for the preceptor to sit down and drill the study into his charge, but that he set apart certain work and indicate what will be well for the apprentice to devote attention to. It is not enough that he do so and order home study. Home study is not in the contract. It is his duty to see that such knowledge is obtained during the hours devoted to his service. If he only insists upon one hour's work each day it will amount to a period of four months' study in the four years, or about equal a College course in time. The knowledge thus acquired will not only serve the future needs of the apprentice, but it will prove of inestimable value to his employer who can depend upon a more intelligent performance of responsible duties. Both will be benefited, and will sever their relationship feeling that each has done his duty to the other.

Apart from this duty, which is one of moral necessity, owing to contract, there are many other ways in which masters could promote the future welfare of their apprentices, which, I fear, are too often neglected. Many young men enter this as well as other professions without possessing the slightest adaptation for the work they have chosen. In all such cases, when their employer is satisfied that they have mistaken their calling, it is his duty to advise them so and to impress upon them the desirability of engaging in something else in which there would be a reasonable prospect of their succeeding. Again, many young men come from country towns and villages to large cities where temptations are greater and where supervision of their conduct is necessarily more lax, and, as a result, in many cases before their apprenticeship period expires, they have formed habits of conduct which are bound to exercise a pernicious influence over their lives, their prospects and their professional standing. Our duty in this respect is certainly not a matter of contract, but we nevertheless owe to ourselves, our employees and our profession such an observance of interest in the moral welfare of our apprentices as will enable them to leave our establishment in every respect bettered by their connection with us. I cannot suggest any better method of restraint in such cases than by the exercise of personal influence in a kindly manner; by showing an interest in matters in which you see they are inclined to interest themselves, so long as such matters would not be likely to prove harmful; to converse with them frequently upon the abstract principles which must determine their success, such as integrity of character, upon which their credit will depend. The necessity for steady, patient effort, free from outside allurements, and the need for economy, good judgment, courage, politeness and good address. Show them, as far as possible, your business experience, interest them in the financial conduct of business—how money is saved by securing discounts and to what extent a credit business can be conducted with safety. It will not do us any harm to impart such information and it will certainly do them good, by showing them that we are interested in their future prosperity. Of course circumstances must largely determine how far it will be necessary for us to act in this way, but I am satisfied that if we exercise proper judgment and treat our apprentices as we would

desire others to treat our own sons we will be sure to perform our duty and exercise an influence for good upon future generations of pharmacists.

In conclusion I desire again to refer to and emphasize our duty to one another in maintaining as far as possible a safe position from which we can together act for our common welfare. We may honestly differ in our views and methods, but such differences should not be permitted to deter us from co-operating with one another. Let us strive to maintain and sustain the high principles upon which we are supposed to act, and if we can do so and succeed we may reasonably hope for an honorable way out of any vexatious difficulties which may beset us. Let our aim ever be, to be what we ought to be, to do what we ought to do, and to recognize and support all influences which will be likely to elevate our standing above that of mere commercial life, and we will have little cause to fear a lack of harmonious unity amongst our members.

Correspondence.

Facts in Reply to Mr. Sanders in Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.

To the Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

SIR,—If the letter of Mr. Sanders on College extravagance is as timely as he would fain make Druggists believe, it is to be regretted that he didn't see fit to raise his voice long ere this to check the corrupt practices he now complains of. If the whole truth were known why he now assumes such a belligerent attitude, it would doubtless be seen that the timely character of his letter has a much deeper significance to friends who do not pay \$1 each year than to those who do. The whole letter is a clear piece of by-play and does not deserve a reply, but to show that there are always different ways of exhibiting an analysis I will oblige him this time.

Taking each of his statements as he has presented them I will show how much genuine truth there is in them. Mention is made of the squandering of the annual dues for Druggists and a commitment for all time by the Council for that amount. I may just here venture the remark that the Act demands a payment of \$1 and has done so since its formation in 1871. But I do hope that in the very near future a portion of that amount may be returned to the druggists in the shape of a rebate. The Journal Contract framed in 1883, to which I find Mr. Sanders a consenting party, compels the Council to pay for each druggist in business about \$1 their annual dues for a periodical that many believe is not worth the one-fourth of that amount, and it is said that it is a tax for all time, but it is to be hoped that the said contract will be interpreted in a different way, and it is the duty of the Council to free the druggists from such an incubus; and I was in favor of such a course. Mr. Sanders would lead the druggists to believe that a portion of the annual dues is being used to support the teaching department. I take issue with him on that score and am free to say that the annual dues are not used in that way. Mr. Sanders attacks the Registrar-Treas. and his emolument. Now let us prove his sincerity in that particular. It is true I gave notice last August to amend By-law No. 3, and proposed to make that officer's salary \$1000 per year. The work of Registrar has of late years increased vastly, and his whole time is devoted to the work from nine o'clock in the morning until night each working day of the year. His responsibilities are great, and he needs to be careful, prompt and intelligent, and I hold that his duties are such that he is entitled to such remuneration. His duties cannot be performed by "any druggists' assistant during his leisure hours." However let us see what Mr. Sanders' opinion was (when the work was not nearly so heavy), so long ago as September, 1886. In the minutes of Council held August 4th, 5th and 6th 1886, Mr. Sanders gave notice

to amend By-law No. 3, just what the proposed amendment was it does not state. At the next meeting of Council it is recorded that Mr. Sanders moved his motion, and it is not even there stated what his amendment was, but on the notes of the Council meeting made by his friend, the Editor of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, we find the following:—"A considerable portion of the second day was taken up by a discussion on a motion of W. B. Sanders to raise the Registrar's salary from \$600 to \$1000, to take effect the 1st of August next. It was claimed that as that officer devoted the whole of his time from nine in the morning until night to the duties of his office in the College, his remuneration was inadequate to the services performed. "Consistency thou art a jewel." Mr. Sanders' position on this question is no more sincere than his other attacks, and the mean insinuation that the Registrar is corrupt and that the Council seeks shelter on any question is as untrue as his many other misleading comparisons in his letter.

On my introduction to the Council, August, 1889, the question of salaries pertaining to the teachers came before us and the College year 1891, which he institutes as a comparison to the year 1893, and which is considered a remarkably good one, adds no credit to him or his supporters. It will be remembered that the Council determined to cease the mode of payment of teachers that had been in existence for three years, whereby the teachers received 24 sittings up to \$200, and fifty per cent. of the income over that amount. The revenue from the lecture fees for the years 1889 to 1891 amounted to \$14,224.40, and the teachers received during that period \$7,000, whereas if the agreement which Mr. Sanders prizes so highly had remained, and which he persistently fought for, the staff would have received \$10,112.20. No thanks to Mr. Sanders for so good a showing for the year 1891. He argued and fought for the old agreement and claimed, along with Messrs. Shuttleworth and Avison, that such a reduction was unequal for, and let it be noted that the course prior to Aug. '88, students only received 400 hours instruction, costing each student \$101.00, or 251 cents per hour. In 1889-90 hours instruction, costing \$105, or 21 cents per hour. Under the agreement effected by the Council, to which Mr. Sanders was opposed, in Aug. 1889, the College course was lengthened to 650 hours instruction costing \$105, or 161 cents per hour. The change of staff took place August, 1891, and the course lengthened to over 800 hours, 300 hours of that being practical work, for which a staff of four were engaged at a total salary of \$1,300. The fees of students being reduced from \$15 to \$12, a difference of \$3 to each student, or 111 cents per hour, which you will observe is less than one-half the cost to each student as compared with 1887-8, under the old agreement which Mr. Sanders so strongly supported.

Now, let us see what the teachers received under the benign influence of Mr. Sanders and friends for the six months' term, 1887-8. The teachers received \$1010, not four or sometimes five times as stated by Mr. Sanders, but three, viz.: Messrs. Shuttleworth, Avison and Ladie. The teachers' share of receipts for seven months' term 1887-8, was \$4388.01. Mr. Shuttleworth receiving for Dranship and two hundred lectures of one hour each, the sum of \$2333.40, although he claimed more. Dr. Avison one hundred and fifty lectures, one hour each, received \$1233.07. Mr. Harrison, for three hundred and fifty hours time as demonstrator, received \$711.53. The course at that time commencing Oct. 1st, and continuing until May 5th, with three weeks' holidays at Christmas time. The amounts received by Messrs. Shuttleworth and Avison at that time were considered insufficient by Mr. Sanders.

Now, sir, let us compare the year that is picked out by our economist as the most glaring one and see how we stand. You will observe he omits in his comparison to mention that \$13 less is demanded from students for the year 1893 than for the year 1891, and he would fain lead you to believe that he is so fair. Oh yes! You will observe that the Council have been anxious to furnish the best possible tuition to the student at the minimum of cost without drawing upon the annual revenue fee for any support. And I deem it is the duty of the Council to so maintain the school, and up to the present time, under the new order of things, such has been done. For the years 1892-3, the teachers, four in number, received \$4300, as stated, and are now (1893-4) receiving \$4900, and gave and are giving over 900 hours tuition, the whole four, 1892-3, received less than double the sum taken by Mr. Shuttleworth alone for less than one-fourth the amount of work in 1887-8.

I will in this connection give a table of the hours including time spent on examinations, which is now performed by each professor:

	Junior 1893.	Senior 1894.	Total hours.
Dr. Chamberlain.....	152	182	333
Dr. Fotheringham.....	56	178	230
Dr. Scott.....	153	219	372
C. F. Heebner.....	272	275	547
			1382

STUDENTS FOR PROFESSORS. The supplies for professors he draws attention to and is evidently unaware of the needs of the school when practical work is being carried on. The work done at the College is not performed now in a perfunctory manner, and the student who applies himself during the College course, can take any position in the pharmaceutical line. He is fitted in a practical way to perform his duties and needs not the aid of the middle-man to make his preparations, and that should be the

(Continued on Page 65.)

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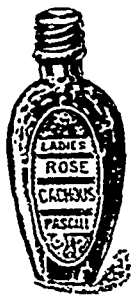
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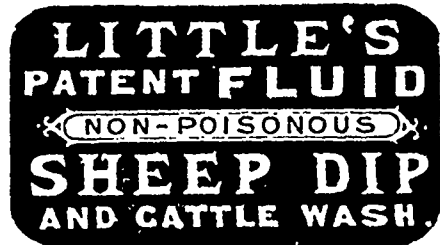
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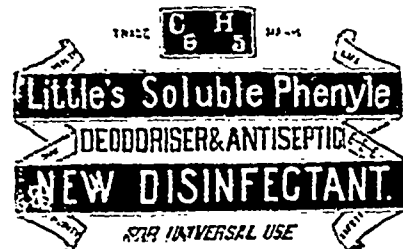
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"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

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

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

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

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

DR. J. R. BLACKHAM.

(In *The British and Colonial Druggist*.)

Encouraged by the success of my article "Old Friends in New Faces," I have been led to prepare the following article, which might almost be called a sequel to it.

The chief *raison d'être* of this compilation is, that while monographs, essays and books on "New Drugs" and "New Remedies" may fairly be said to be crowding the shelves of our professional book-sellers, no author has taken the trouble to pick out the old remedies of our forefathers from the cobwebs and dust of oblivion into which they have fallen, and present them with accurate credentials of their known virtues, faults and failings to the present generation of pharmacists, asking them, before ignoring their existence, to submit them to a fair test in the bright light of modern physiological and chemical research.

This I have endeavoured to do in the following pages, and although my work has been neither easy nor expeditious, it has been at all times a labour of love, for I must confess to a very strong partiality for old remedies, and have devoted no small proportion of my professional leisure to the investigation of their properties, as will be evidenced by my notes on many of the drugs included in my collection of "Forgotten Friends."

Another object of this little thesis is to endeavour to revive among physicians and pharmacists the almost extinct interest in the therapeutic properties of the indigenous plants of our country; for surely, it seems to me, there is little sense or economy in importing barks and roots from African forests and Brazilian jungles while we have herbs in our English meadows, and trees in our Scottish woods, with similar and equally efficient properties!

ABSINTHIUM.—This good old English herb is rarely used in Great Britain, but it is high in favour on the Continent. Its botanical name is *Artemisia absinthium*, and it belongs to the *Compositæ*. The dried herb is given in doses of 20 to 60 grains as an anthelmintic; the volatile oil, in doses of 5 to 6 minims, a carminative; and the infusion (1 in 20, half-an-hour) is a valuable and pleasant aromatic bitter. Wormwood is the chief constituent of the French beverage absinthe, which plays sad havoc with the mind and body of the Parisian debaucher. It is, to the British palate, a most disagreeable beverage. The well-known vermouth, by far the most popular liquor in Southern France and Italy, and now largely imported into England, is simply a strong sweetened tincture of wormwood. The plant is official in the Pharmacopœias of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, France, Germany, Hungary, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States.

ACETOSELLA.—The wood sorrel, or *Oxalis acetosella*, of the order *Oxalidaceæ*, grows luxuriously all over the British Isles, and finds its way into most of the potions and ptisams of the wise women of the country parts. It is used as a refrigerant in fevers and as an alterative in chronic skin diseases, but is probably of chief use as a cooling antiscorbutic. The fresh-gathered plant should be taken freely, either as a salad or boiled in buttermilk.

ACUTILLA MILLEROTUM. This plant, of the daisy order, entered largely into the prescriptions of the old world gynecologists. The fresh infusion ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to the pint) was recommended in ounce doses for the leucorrhœa of the young, and also in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa. It was given by some of the last century writers for hæmorrhoidal and uterine hæmorrhage and has been suggested as a stimulating tonic in atonic dyspepsia, and as an anti-spasmodic instead of valerian.

AGARICUS ALBUS.—This fungus, found growing on the larch, was in by-gone days used as a purgative, as it produces copious watery stools in large doses. Modern investigators have eliminated an active principle called agaricine, which has been introduced by my friend, Dr. Murrell, who is an earnest believer in old remedies, as a substitute for belladonna in the night sweats of phthisis. In small doses (2 to 5 grs.) the dried and powdered fungus is of great value in diarrhœa and dysentery, and has an influence superior to ergot or tannin on the hæmoptysis of the consumptive.

ALLIUM. Garlic is a remedy, the disappearance of which from the modern British pharmacy passes all understanding. The bulb of the *Allium sativa* (natural order, *Liliacæ*) is one of the most valuable stimulants and antispasmodics in the whole of the materia medica. It should be given either as an one in five tincture of the bulbs in doses of from 60 to 120 minims, or as the freshly expressed juice in 10 to 30 minim doses. It will be found a powerful expectorant, closely resembling ipecacuanha in its action, and is chiefly indicated in the bronchitis of the renal sufferer, as it is also a valuable diuretic, acting in the same nature as squill. Old writers declare it is a certain anthelmintic for the *ascaris lumbricoides*, or round worm, and it was at one time the carminative, *par excellence*, of the country apothecary. Garlic is still deservedly retained in the French, German, United States and most foreign pharmacopœias.

ALTHEA.—Across the English Channel marsh-mallow still holds the galeical rank it once held in England. It is the emollient and demulcent expectorant, *sans rivale*, of our French colleagues, and in the form of a concentrated decoction (1 oz. to the pint) is used as a fomentation where we use chamomile and poppies, and also as a poultice in inflamed mammae and acute joint affections.

APIUM PETROSELINUM.—Long before

pharmacists ever heard of the steuopteno-apiol, common parsley was a well-appreciated member of materia medica. It is chiefly used as an antipyretic, but was known to be a useful diuretic. The search-light of modern science has shown the herb and its steuopteno to be of great value in some forms of amenorrhœa, and dysmenorrhœa.

ANGELICA. This common member of the *Umbelliferae* was formerly in high repute as an aromatic stimulant and stomachic. The most active parts of the plant, from a therapeutic aspect, are the root and fruit, and it is best given in ounce doses of the fresh infusion of the fruit (1 in 20, one hour). The caudex root is an agreeable catmative, similar to prepared ginger.

ARISTOLOCHIA.—Birthwort has so entirely disappeared from our modern medicine that the author has found considerable difficulty in securing a specimen for experimenting with. It belongs to the same order as serpentry, and grows all over this country and Southern Europe. It is a useful, stimulating vegetable tonic, like the last named drug, but unlike it possesses marked emmenagogue properties. On this account it has been used, prior to the introduction of ergot, in conjunction with savin as an emmenagogue, and also to procure criminal abortion.

ASARUM EUROPEUM.—*Asarabacca* is another member of the *Aristolochiaceæ*, which grows on our English meadows, and has fallen from its high estate among therapeutic agents. The dried and powdered root was used in the days of Sydenham as an emetic, expectorant and errhine. In doses of from 10 to 30 grains I have found it a prompt and valuable emetic, while a tincture prepared by macerating two ounces of the root in proof spirit for seven days, and filtering seems to possess all the expectorant virtues of Tinctura Scilla, B. P. As an errhine, old works recommend it for aborting "cold in the head," but I cannot recommend it for this affection.

ASPARAGUS.—The root of this plant was at one time highly esteemed for its diuretic properties, and largely prescribed in dropsy (whether cardiac or renal) and in gout. As history is constantly repeating itself, a crystalline body called althein, obtainable from either this plant or marsh-mallow, has lately been introduced as a remedy for these affections.

BALSAMUM GILEADENSE.—The balsamic exudation from the bark of the *Balsamodendron gileadense* was, in the last century, in high favor as a diuretic and specific for gonorrhœa. It is more pleasant than balsam of copaba, but, as it is now rare and difficult to obtain, it is more expensive and not sufficiently more useful to warrant its re-introduction. I could never understand why Poe asked his raven if there was still Balm in Gilead, unless he was suffering from gonorrhœa, and had heard of the drug as a specific, when surely some intelligent pharmacist would have introduced to his palate the

flavor of the nauseous, but inexpensive, oleo-resin from far-off Brazil. The otherwise irreproachable bird's reply of "Never more" was highly mendacious, as I have myself seen the handsome tree growing in its native land and all over the south of Europe.

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA.—The wild indigo was one of the chief remedies used by the medicine men of the Sioux and other Indian tribes in the treatment of the malarious and typhoid fevers common in the marshy districts of America. It is a purgative in small, and an emetic in larger doses, and constitutes a good anti-septic, stimulating poultice for foul-smelling, indolent ulcers. A strong decoction (1 in 4) is an excellent gargle for ulcerated sore throats. The powdered rhizome and rootlets may be given in doses of one to five grains in pill.

BERBERIS COMMUNIS.—The common barberry has been given over by the regular practitioner in England to the wise women and herbalist who prescribe the fresh infusion (one in 20, one hour) as an astringent bitter in various forms of chronic diarrhoea, with considerable success. Combined with angelica and coriander, it was at one time largely prescribed in the fen districts of Essex, Lincoln and Cambridge, for the various types of low fever now grouped under the heading of malaria.

BISTORTA.—The Bistorta, or Snake-weed (*Polygonum Bistorta*) is a valuable friend of the physician, which has been quite forgotten of late years. Its virtues may be grouped as astringent, but it is mainly in the treatment of chronic discharges from mucous membrane that it has been used. For gleet, leucorrhoea, and vaginitis it may be administered in 20 to 30 grain doses of the powdered root, or as an one-in-ten infusion in two-ounce doses. It belongs to the natural order *Polygonaceae*, and is highly praised by medical writers in the seventeenth century.

BORAGO.—Borage (*Borago Officinalis*, *Nat. Ord. Boraginaceae*) a native of Aleppo naturalized in Europe had a great reputation early in the present century as a galactagogue. This class of remedies are now rarely used, but in one case in which the author had an opportunity of watching its effect on the mammary gland it seemed to be quite equal to chlorate of potassium, fennel, or any of the other drugs recommended in modern works on materia medica for the purpose.

BOGWEAN OR BOGWANE.—The *Menyanthes Trifoliata* is largely used by the peasants of the North of Ireland as a domestic remedy for anorexia, dyspepsia, and cephalgia and has recently been advocated for functional amenorrhoea. It was one of the ingredients of a family recipe for rheumatism shown to the writer by a Londonderry farmer, who stated it was at least 200 years old.

BRYONIA ALBA.—The fresh and dried root of the *Bryonia dioica* is official in the Belgian, French, Spanish, and United States Pharmacopœias, and is widely used by British herbalists. Once largely

used by the faculty it had fallen into disuse, but has lately been restored to its rank as a hydrargogue cathartic, which, according to some authors, might well replace jalap, and also as a stimulating alterative and diuretic in serious inflammations, chronic bronchitis, rheumatism and sluggish liver. Its supposed utility in uterine hæmorrhage can hardly be said to be established on a firm basis.

BRYONIA NIGEA.—The black briony (*Panus Communis*, natural order, *Dioscoreaceae*), must be labelled an old wife's remedy *par et simple*, but it is none the less worthy of mention. Its chief, and almost only value is as a topical application for bruises in the form of a poultice of the fresh rasped root.

CALOTROPIS.—Mudar (*Calotropis gigantea*, natural order, *Asclepiadaceae*) which has long since disappeared from ordinary books on materia medica, was introduced into this country early in the history of our trade with the East Indies. It is a diaphoretic, purgative and emetic resembling ipecacuanha. The powdered bark of the root is administered in 2 to 4 grain doses as a diaphoretic, and in 15 to 20 grain doses as an emetic.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS.—The sweet flag *Acorus calamus*, natural order, *Acoraceae*, is one of the oldest and best of our aromatic stimulants. It is used in the preparation of several famous Continental liqueurs, and constitutes one of the ingredients of a charming Vermont-like beverage, which I prepare for my private consumption, from a recipe picked up among the Pyrenees.

CALENDULA.—The marigold, *Calendula officinalis*, yields to spirit an aromatic principle which exerts a very beneficial influence over wounds, promoting cicatrization, with but little suppuration. *Lotio calendule* is prepared by diluting a one-in-ten tincture, made with rectified spirit, with 40 volumes of water.

CASSTANEA EQUINA.—The horse chestnut (*Castanea equina*, natural order, *Hippocastaneae*) had at one time a reputation as a remedy for gout and rheumatism only equalled by that of the meadow saffron. A decoction of the dried bark is certainly a good tonic and febrifuge, and the expressed oil of the nuts constituted the specific topical application for neuralgia of the fifth nerve and sciatica of a famous witch-doctor in the mountains of Mayo.

CASTOREUM.—The dried preputial follicles of the beaver (*Castor fiber*; Order, *Rodentia*; Class, *Mammalia*) has been discarded by the compilers of the 1885 B. P. as useless, but is still largely prescribed by some of the first London and Continental physicians in the treatment of hysteria. A favorite prescription of Dr. John Williams, Physician-Accoucheur to T. R. H. Princess Beatrice and the Duchess of Fife, for hysterical patients is a combination of the 1867 B. P. tincture and tincture of nux vomica.

CATECHU.—The unofficial varieties of catechu, viz., betel nut catechu, *Arca catechu* natural order, *Palmae* and black catechu, *Acacia catechu*, natural order

Leguminosae are quite as valuable astringents as the B. P. article.

CEDRON.—Cedron, *Simiba cedron*, natural order *Stimarubaceae*, is a powerful bitter tonic which has long been used by the natives of New Granada as a febrifuge and antidote to snake bites. Five grain doses have been used with varying success in the treatment of ague, dysentery, neuralgia and gout.

CENTAURIUM.—The lesser centaury (*Erythraea centaurium*, natural order *Gentianaceae*) held among the last century prescribers equal rank with gentian as a bitter tonic. The flowering tops gathered between June and August possess the most marked therapeutic properties.

CHEENOPIDIUM.—Wormseed, *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, natural order *Salsolaceae*, occupied, among the primitive savants of North America, the position which santonine now holds among us. It was given in two ounce doses of a fresh one-in-twenty decoction of the leaves, or in 20 to 60-grain doses of the powdered seeds.

CHIMAPHILA.—This pyrolaceous plant was at one time in high repute for its astringent, diuretic, and tonic properties, but, like others of the *bord de siècle* remedies, has sunk into disrepute. It is botanically styled *Pyrola umbellata*, and was administered as a decoction of one ounce of the leaves and stems in a pint of water (boiled for 10 minutes) in one to two-ounce doses.

CHICORY.—The *Chicorium intybus*, natural order *Compositae*, long enjoyed a reputation as a tonic cholagogue, diuretic, and laxative, but has now fallen from its estate to be merely an adulterant of coffee. This plant grows wild in North Cornwall.

CHIOCOCEA.—The snowberry (*Chiococca anguifuga*), a member of the *Cinchonaceae* from the far off Spanish Main, was introduced into this country early in the history of British trade with the Brazils as a safe tonic, diuretic, emetic and cathartic, specially indicated in the cachexia produced by malaria. It is still largely used by the natives of the remoter parts of the South American Republic, but is too nauseous to suit the palates of the refined and sensuous descendants of the Spanish hidalgos who people the large cities of the Brazils. The fresh decoction of the dried bark is, in the writer's experience, a safe diuretic aperient in Bright's disease, given in ounce doses thrice daily, and 2 drachms of the powdered bark constitutes an excellent emetic, prompt, powerful, and followed by little, if any, nausea.

CHINA ROOT.—As its name implies, the *Smilax China*, natural order, *Smilacaceae*, is a pharmacological recruit from the Celestial Empire, where it has long enjoyed a reputation as an efficient diaphoretic and demulcent. Like *Hemidesmus*, it is credited with anti-syphilitic properties in the East, but these probably only exist when the plant is fresh. Its properties have hardly been fully investigated in this country as yet.

(To be Continued.)

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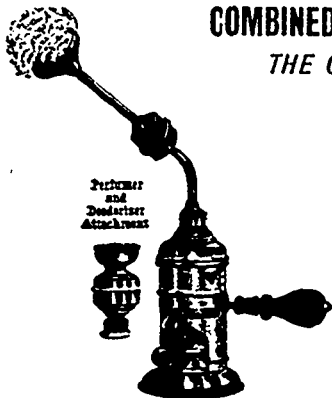
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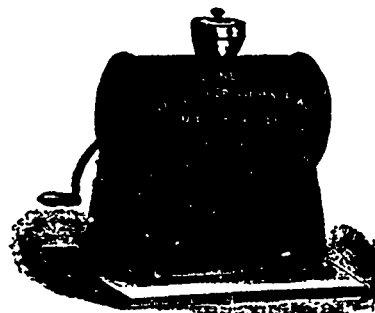
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Pharmacy Abroad.

WOMEN DOCTORS.—The British Medical Association now numbers 21 women doctors who have taken advantage of the new law admitting them to membership. Of these 21 no less than 11 are practising in and about London. Besides these, Manchester claims one, Glasgow four, Edinburgh two, Nottingham one, and lastly, one practises in New Bannet, Heils, and another is to be found in the far north of Scotland.

††

COMPOUNDERS IN THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.—Candidates for the office of compounder in Bengal must produce one of the following certificates when making application for examination:—(a) From the superintendent of vernacular medical school that he has attended regularly for one year the compounder class of the school; or (b) From the legally qualified medical manager of a chemist's and drug gist's establishment recognized by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, that he has been apprenticed for a period of three years in his establishment; or (c) From a civil surgeon that he has assisted in the dispensing of drugs at the dispensary of a civil station for a period of five years. The positions are filled by persons born in India, as a rule.

††

THE PHARMACIST IN THE FAR EAST.—The complete differentiation between the physician and the pharmacist which marks both America and England is just beginning to manifest itself in China and the other Oriental lands. On the seaboard and especially in the treaty ports where the influence of the "Foreign Devil" is at its greatest, there is considerable similarity between the East and the West. In such cities as Canton, Amoy, Foochow, and Shanghai there are drug stores which would be a credit to Broadway or Michigan avenue. The personnel of these establishments, though Chinese, has been thoroughly trained in pharmaceutical science, and will compare favorably with the graduates in pharmacy of any American institution. Nearly all read, write and speak English with fluency and correctness. Many of them have been educated by the medical missionaries who are so important a feature in the attempt to Christianize the extreme Orient. Others have spent years as drug clerks or doctors' assistants. Still others have received collegiate instruction in such schools as the Victoria College of Hong Kong or the Anglo-Chinese College of Foochow. A fourth class have had the advantages of study and residence in the great cities of England or of the British colonies. They are careful compounders, and tolerable chemists. They are remarkably orderly and keep both store and prescription department so neat and clean as to set an example to Europeans.

They are so economical in the conduct of business that they are gradually driving the English druggists out of the mar-

ket. How frugal they are may be seen from the expense of a large store which came under my notice. The premises were leased with an option to purchase at a rental of \$10 a month. There were two clerks at a salary of \$3 and \$1 a month respectively, a porter at \$3 25, a bottle washer at \$2, and two messengers at \$3 a month each. The firm consisted of three members, of whom two lived upon the premises. They carried a medium sized stock of goods and usually bought and sold upon a cash basis. They also conducted an aerated water works, which did a large trade.

In the management of their affairs, they added to the cost of their goods a sum equal to what they regarded as the amount of breakage, loss by theft, depreciation by time and weather, insurance and the like, and then added to this from 5 to 15 per cent. for their own profit. Upon this basis they were able to sell carbonic acid water, artificial vichy or kissingen for twenty two cents per dozen quart bottles, where their British competitors were demanding thirty-four.

Proprietary articles, such as Ayer's sarsaparilla, Collis Brown's chlorodyne, Aleock's plasters, Colgate's toilet soap, Beecham's and Carter's pills, Lanman's Florida water, vaseline, and Barry's trichopherous could be procured upon their counters for less than what the "cut-rate" gentlemen ask in our own land.

In liquors they were satisfied when they received \$3 a dozen for V.H. Holland gin in imperial quarts, \$3.50 a dozen for fair Scotch whiskey, \$9 a dozen for five year old Bourbon or rye; \$2 a dozen for best Zinfandel and \$17 per 21 pints of G. H. Mumm's extra dry.

The Chinese pharmacists on the coast follow the example of their European colleagues and carry quite a stock of fancy goods and what we call "notions."

Among these may be mentioned cutlery, confectionery, cigars, tobacco, stationery, small leather articles, syrups, fine groceries, pipes, wedding presents and cheap jewelry. They sell everything upon so close a margin of profit that they interfere seriously with the European retail trade in those articles.

In addition to all the articles of our own materia medica they deal in nearly all the leading Chinese drugs and medicines. Among these may be mentioned insect-wax, ginseng, peppermint oil, opium oil, pickled ginger, areca nut, dried spider, almond oil, purified pitch, rice-glucose and soy-decoction.

In the interior of China and in those cities where there are but a handful of western barbarians, such as Chow Chow Foo, Chang Cheow and Taiwanfoo, pharmacy is conducted in true Mongolian style, the same as it has been done for fifty centuries. The influence of our science upon the profession has been almost imperceptible and is found in a few preparations such as morphine pills, quinine, glycerin, Brown's chlorodyne, and vaseline. The pharmacy is usually run in conjunction with some other store, a

dry grocery, for example. It is small, occupying a space scarcely larger than a good-sized closet. It is dark, gloomy and seldom over clean. To a student of Shakespeare it gives the impression of the starved apothecary's shop in Romeo and Juliet. A counter runs the length of the room and against the opposite wall is a rough wooden bench on which sit the customers or the friends and relatives of the proprietor.

The stock in trade consists of about five hundred different articles of all sorts. Of apparatus there is almost nothing. All dry or dried articles, such as roots, barks, leaves, insects and reptiles are sold by weight or number. All wines or cordials are sold by the bottle, and all fine oils, essences and strong medicines by the vial. The patient, nurse or physician, but not the pharmacist, makes the infusion, filtration or decoction, as the case may be. The recipe calls for the raw materials and gives no directions. These are confided to the patient. Here, for example, is a translated prescription for mild gastralgia, indigestion and the like.

Peppermint flowers	3 oz.
Peppermint leaves	3 oz.
American ginseng	2 oz.
Cardamom seeds	1 oz.
Dried ginger	1 oz.
Pine needles	3 oz.
Yulan flowers	2 oz.
Bay bark	2 oz.

It makes a bundle at least 6x8x8 inches. For curious readers I may add that these are simmered for two hours in two quarts of water with the addition of a quarter pound of sugar, and at the end, of a glass of gin or its Chinese equivalent, *Shan Kii*. The result is a dark brown aromatic, palatable tea, which I can recommend as a capital pick me up.

The medicinal wines are another interesting feature of the Celestial drug trade. There are said to be four or five hundred of this class. I have noted over a hundred, and my list is very far from complete. Some of these are very simple, like *Gow Leng*, which is made from millet and is supposed to be a good diuretic. Of the same type are rose wine, tea wine, poppy wine and orange wine.

Of stronger nature and suggesting, if not resembling, Benedictine, is *Woo Ka Peh*, a famous stomachic and tonic. Similar to this are such wines as *Foo Quat Mor Qua*, made from tiger bones and papaya, and corresponding to hme, malt wine and wine, *Shu Quok Kang*, used for debility, *Fa Fa* for colds and coughs, a fair sudorific, and *San Ben*, which corresponds to our beef, iron and wine, and is made from the genital organs of the tiger, deer and bullock. These preparations are all palatable and range in price from *Woo Ka Peh* at ten cents a bottle to *San Pen* at three dollars.

The apothecary holds a good social position in the East, being regarded as a half professional, half tradesman. He is protected by the law, and enjoys, if possible, more esteem by the public than his transpacific colleague.—W. E. S. FALES, U. S. Vice-Consul, Amoy, in *Amer. Drug.*

Canadian Druggist

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1894.

The Sale of Poisons.

THE many deaths resulting from poisons of which notices appear almost daily in the press, show the necessity for still further restrictions on their sale. The ease with which many of the stronger poisons may be obtained shows a great laxity in our laws, and some steps towards its remedy should, in the interests of the general public, be adopted by our Legislature. It is a noteworthy fact that, although the druggist is not allowed to practise his profession without first satisfying the authorities as to his capability, and when engaged in business is restricted in the matter of sales of poisons, yet the grocer or general storekeeper may sell many things with impunity, which, in the hands of the ignorant or maliciously disposed, are frequently the cause of crime and death. As an English daily very pointedly says, "There are doors which we are careful to shut but not to lock; for instance, we buy poison from a druggist only under certain conditions, but we may buy poison from a grocer or oilman with no restrictions whatever." Certainly, in justice to the public whose protection should be the aim of all Legislatures, to the druggist who is amenable to the strict letter of the law, and in the interests of morality, it is high time that this matter was looked into and the laws amended in regard to the sale of all poisons and dangerous drugs.

The Pharmacist as a Man of Science.

In an address before an English local Pharmaceutical Association, one of its members dwelt at some length on the pharmacist as a man of science, contrasting his position with that of the general public, mentioning the experiences of the pharmacist, embryo or mature, which gave him the opportunity of forming more accurate and distinctive judgments on phenomena and their causes. The speaker said that "applied science, so called, was not really science at all, but art," and would like to see these two more definitely distinguished. One instance selected to show where a pharmacist might exercise the scientific curiosity was the ascertaining of the limits of error in weighing grain quantities of substances on a small balance and ounce quantities on large scales. Another, to show desire for scientific accuracy, was the care displayed in having his shop bottles, drawers, &c., labelled correctly. There are many steps to advance yet in pharmaceutical education towards the attainment of true science and the thorough chemist is one who probes deeply into the mysteries of everything pertaining to science in medicine and its kindred arts:

The Letter of the Law—Sequel of a Celebrated Case.

Rarely is such a measure of interest accorded a legal process by the pharmaceutical and medical world as was aroused some two and a half years ago by the famous *Nux Vomica* suits in the Atlantic Court of Common Pleas, New Jersey. A brief review of those proceedings and of the curious solution which time has recently effected in the legal complications, will not be devoid of profit.

The plaintiff in both these cases was George W. McGuire, State Dairy Commissioner for New Jersey, and criminal action was brought by him against the two defendants* on the charge that each had sold a quantity of tincture *nux vomica*, which, upon examination, was found to contain less than two per cent of dry extractive. The basis of the prosecution was an existing New Jersey statute, which enacted that any preparation shall be deemed to be adulterated if (when sold under or by a name recognized in the U. S. Pharmacopœia) it "differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity laid down therein." And 2 per cent extractive, as stated, was the standard of the U. S. P. at that time.

The evidence introduced developed the fact that the tincture had been prepared from normal liquid *nux vomica*, Parke, Davis & Co.; the plaintiff's witness testified that it contained 0.712 per cent. of dry extractive; and upon this the prosecution rested its charge of adulteration within the meaning of the statute, no attempt being made to establish the therapeutic inferiority of the disputed preparation, or any deficiency in the needed contents of the all-important alkaloids.

Seldom has such an array of learned or such a wealth of distinguished evidence been brought forward in defence of any cause involving a pharmaceutical question as was now adduced by the respective defendants in sustaining their position. Professors Remington, Hare, Rusby, Ryan, Marshall, Dr. Eccles, and the lamented Prof. Bedford, all went upon the stand and declared with one voice that the active constituents of *nux vomica* are its two alkaloids, strychnine and brucine, alone; that the quantity of dry extractive forms no standard of strength, quality, or purity, and may, indeed, be completely inert—without medicinal property or physiological action; that tinctures of *nux vomica* made, as was the one in question, from the normal liquid, are far more reliable than the tinctures on the market produced in exact accordance with the U. S. P. formula, since the former are of uniform alkaloidal strength, and the latter subject to extreme variations of medicinal potency; that the U. S. P. standard could be easily evaded by the addition of sufficient glucose to any inferior tincture;

*The defendants were Harry B. Leeds and Albert D. Guskaden, druggists, and the expenses of the defence were borne by Parke, Davis & Co.

and finally, that the Pharmacopœia of 1880 really offered no means of determining the "strength, quality, or purity" of the tincture to which the name standard could with any propriety be applied, hence was virtually devoid of such standard.

All for naught. Here the gods themselves would have contended in vain. Conceding the entire probity of the defendants, and the full medicinal value of their tinctures prepared from the normal liquid of *nux vomica*, Judge Reed, nevertheless, decided in the first case that such tinctures were adulterations within the meaning of the New Jersey statute, since the requirement of 2 per cent. dry extractive was not fulfilled! In the second case, some misgivings must have begun to assail the judicial intellect, since the case still hangs suspended in the limbo of the undecided.

But if the Judge showed an undue tenacity in clinging to an obsolete standard, and a disposition to apply the narrow letter of the law, our Pharmacopœia Commission have taken a very different view of the question. In the revised edition (1890) we are happy to observe a radical change in the requirement made of Tincture *nux vomica*: it is no longer 2 per cent. of extractive, but rather 0.3 per cent. of total alkaloids—the identical alkaloidal content which the manufacturers of the normal liquid had long adopted as their own standard for the tincture. The new Pharmacopœia became a part of the New Jersey law on Jan. 1, 1894, thus depriving the cases of all legal basis.

While we may now smile at the emphatic way in which time has rejected the decision of the New Jersey court, it is obvious that its very absurdity from a medical and pharmaceutical point of view was not without a compensating benefit in promoting the adoption of a rational standard for this and a few other important preparations in the new Pharmacopœia. Inasmuch as five of the witnesses for the defendants were likewise members of the Revision Committee, the agitation imparted to the question of standardization by the *nux vomica* cases was unquestionably an active agent in the pharmacopœial changes thus far introduced—changes which, it is to be hoped, will be multiplied until every potent official remedy shall be provided with a standard which will guarantee a uniform medicinal action.

The introducers of normal liquids may well feel content with the handsome vindication which their enterprise has received at the hands of the Pharmacopœia Commission, and with the high compliment embodied in the recent adoption of their well-known standard for the official tincture.

A SWEDISH LADY has started in business as an analytical chemist at Kopperberg, the centre of the Swedish mining industry. For some years she has held the position of analytical chemist to some large ironworks there.

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In order to do this it was necessary to put this article upon the rebate plan, with the following scale of prices, to which we shall strictly adhere.

- For 1 doz. and less than 3 doz., \$7.25 per doz.
- " 3 " " " " 6 " 7.00 " "
- " 6 " " " " 12 " 6.75 " "
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A discount of 5 per cent. for Cash will be allowed, if paid within 30 days from date of purchase only.

We trust that this change will meet with your approval, and will ask you to kindly send in your valued order.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST

STRATHROY, CANADA

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 afternoon, February 6th, in the council chamber of the College, Gerrard St. west, Toronto. President A. B. Petrie occupied the chair, the other members present being Messrs. J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto, Vice-President; John J. Hall, Woodstock; J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor; C. K. McGregor, Brantford; John A. Clarke, Hamilton; John McKee, Peterboro; D. H. MacLaren, Barrie; C. D. Daniel, Toronto; Henry Watters, Ottawa, and J. G. Shuff, London. The only absentees were Messrs. N. C. Polson, Kingston, and F. Jordan, Goderich, the former of whom wrote excusing himself on the grounds of continued ill-health.

After the roll had been called and the minutes of the last semi-annual meeting, held in August last, had been taken as read, and adopted, a number of communications were read, and the majority referred to the proper standing committees. Among those that received immediate attention was one from the Secretary of the Western Fair Association, asking for the appointment of two representatives to represent the Council upon the Board of the Association. Upon motion Messrs. Shuff and Hall were appointed in that capacity. In connection with a letter which was read asking for a duplicate diploma to replace one destroyed by fire, a general instruction was given to the Secretary-Registrar, to accede to no requests of this character in futuro without reference in each individual case to the Council for direction.

The following letters were read from E. Muir, Secretary-Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, and ordered to be placed upon the minutes:

I. T. Lewis, Esq., Registrar - Treasurer, Ontario College of Pharmacy:

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 9th inst. reached me just on the eve of my departure to attend the A. P. A. meeting here, and therefore I had no time to reply. I note contents of your communication, and am pleased to know that so cordial a feeling of assent prevails in your body in regard to the questions referred to. I note also the suggestion of the early part of September as being suitable for the committee to meet to discuss these questions. In this regard I would say, that no replies have been had yet from the other sister associations, and until this is an accomplished fact, it will be impossible to fix a definite date to commence operations. Our Council meet on the 5th of September, when it is likely some further progress will be made in this direction, and if so will be reported.

Yours very truly,
E. MUIR,
Sec'y-Registrar.

Chicago, Aug. 18th, 1893.
Isaac T. Lewis, Esq., Registrar Treasurer, Ontario College of Pharmacy:

DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that your communication of the 9th ulto., relative to joint action of the various Pharmaceutical Associations of the Dominion, on two important subjects of interest to pharmacists, was presented at the Council meeting of this association held yesterday, and was received with much plea-

sure. I am instructed to advise you that as soon as the different Pharmaceutical Associations of the Dominion can be heard from on the subjects referred to, the Committee from the Ontario College will be duly advised, and that no time will be lost in bringing about the desired object. Wishing your association every success,

I am, yours truly,
E. MUIR,
Sec'y-Registrar.

Montreal, Sept. 6th, 1893.

Under motion, of which notice had been given, C. D. Daniel moved his resolutions amending the clause in the 13th by-law, which provides that the May examinations shall continue for four days only, the amendment providing that, if necessary, additional time may be taken for the examination, but limiting the full time taken to six days. This was adopted by the Council *nem. con.*

Vice-President Mackenzie's resolution, increasing the Secretary-Registrar's salary was, by consent of the Board, laid over until the financial statement had been presented and dealt with.

The President reported verbally on behalf of the committee appointed to handle the moneys of the John Roberts' fund, that the proceeds of the bequest had been securely invested in 5 per cent. debentures. The Council considered this a very satisfactory report. Mr. Watters also reported verbally that he had had interviews with the executors of the deceased benefactor's estate, and had learned from them that there was no possibility of changing or modifying the terms of the bequest, no matter what representations the Council might wish to make upon the subject.

The Registrar-Treasurer's report was then read as follows:

To the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report that since the 1st of August, 1893, the following medical practitioners have taken out registration, viz.: R. M. Shaw, Lucan; P. Robertson, Newbury; E. T. Fisher, Bond Head; W. Crawford, Barke's Falls; J. A. Darling, Exeter; George Metherell, Hamilton; A. H. F. Tegart, Schomberg; U. Atkins, Hamilton; J. T. Maues, Sheffield; W. A. Mearns, Hanover, and A. P. Chalmers, Oil Springs. A. W. Dwyre, West pore, in abeyance.

The number of applications of apprentices for registration has been 93, a few of whom are in abeyance for the Council to deal with.

The number of renewals issued since the 1st day of August, 1893, were as follows:—1 for 1887; 1 for 1889; 1 for 1890; 2 for 1891; 40 for 1892; 183 for 1893; 2 for 1894; total, 239.

I beg to submit the following detailed statement of receipts and disbursements for the last six months, ending February 1st, 1894:

RECEIPTS.	
To cash bal. Aug. 1, '93.	\$ 107 53
Bal. in bank	1067 32
Renewal fees 239	956 00
Registration fees, M. D. s	48 09
Poison books	4 13
License sales books	7 75
Teaching Department	
Junior course, 91	\$12 38
" " 40	40
" " 35	35
Practical work, 1st	22
Chemistry	30 01
Dispensing	16 02
	\$3965 00

Senior course, 91	\$112	
" " 25	25	
Still owing on above	\$180	
		\$1292 00
Less sundries,	72 25	
		8181 75
Apprentices reg. fees, 90		
at \$1.00	90 00	
Less	3 00	
		93 00
Deposit fees		
Junior course	\$ 400	
Senior course	135	
Less	\$ 895 00	
	495 60	
		400 00
Matriculation fees		
Junior course	\$ 168	
Senior course	4	
Less	\$ 172 00	
	2 00	
		170 00
Total		\$11038 48
DISBURSEMENTS.		
By scrutineers		\$ 10 00
Auditors		10 00
Council Meeting		291 84
Special Legislation Committee		103 13
Infringement account		38 56
Appliances		203 27
Insurance		7 00
Pharmaceutical Journal		371 98
Salary account		2716 75
Interest account		467 50
Law account		450 00
Water		13 63
Gas		15 87
Coal		122 01
Internal fittings		182 15
Postage		30 89
Petty expenses		8 50
Announcement		167 97
Supplies		236 35
Examination account		153 57
O. C. P. sundries		167 81
Bal. in Bank	\$5221 62	
Bal. in cash	39 05	5260 67
		\$11038 48

Correct,
JAMES WATT, Auditor.
W. A. HARGREAVES, Auditor.
ISAAC T. LEWIS, Registrar-Treasurer.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

With this report, a statement of assets and liabilities was presented from the Auditors as follows:

ASSETS.	
College Building	\$33531 82
Furniture and apparatus	10016 21
Fittings	253 30
Appliances	672 73
College lots	5000 00
Outstanding fees	900 00
Supplies	350 00
Students' Senior Course	188 00
Poison and liquor books	238 05
Bank and cash balance	5260 67
	\$56130 81
LIABILITIES.	
Mortgage, the Synd	\$17900 00
Interest to date	155 83
Library fund	316 67
Accounts, sundry	122 45
Deposit fees, Senior Course	890 81
Rental of lanc	15 00
Pharmaceutical Journal	154 46
Examiners	156 80
To balance	37183 76
	\$56130 81

The report of the Board of Examiners was next presented as follows:—

Your Board of Examiners beg to report that at the 40th semi-annual examination held in the College building, from the 18th to the 22nd of December last, 28 candidates presented themselves—11 in part subjects, and 17 on the whole. The following are the results.

Passed in order of merit—Walter B. Scott, C. A. Buchanan, George C. Park, Thomas Rowland, William H. Rutledge, Ralph T. Shepherd.

Passed in subjects now and on previous occasion, completing their examinations—Dougald Campbell, Harry W. Love, Alex. Ray, Colin McIntyre, Arthur S. Hopkins, H. F. Gordon

Passed in four subjects—John Srigley.

Passed in one subject—Leon Albert Godlaere and Jas. M. A. Waugh.

In the submission of the Botany Examiners' report, numbers 12 and 22 were reported detected copying, and marks in both cases were refused. The Board sustained the examiner's course by passing a resolution approving of his action.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. MURCHISON,
Chairman.

The President read the following letter from Messrs. Edgar & Malone, the council's solicitors, in reference to the disputed agreement with the publisher of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*:—

We beg to advise you that in accordance with instructions of the last president, Mr. Hall, and of the members of the committee who waited on us, various questions submitted by your committee to us were in your instructions placed before Mr. N. W. Hoyles, Q. C., of this city, and after taking same into deliberation for the past few weeks, he has at length forwarded to us his opinion, which we have the honor of advising you of as follows. "He is of the opinion that the College is not bound to go into an arbitration regarding the time and terms of a renewal of the contract with Mr. Shuttleworth, that it lies with the College to say what time a renewal shall be given, for which, if Mr. Shuttleworth is satisfied with negotiations can then be entered into regarding the terms of such renewal for said time, and if you do not happen to agree on such terms, it is the question of terms alone that shall be submitted to arbitration. If however, Mr. Shuttleworth is not satisfied with the time for which you are willing to grant a renewal or extension, then the whole contract is at an end, as there is nothing to arbitrate upon. He also states that the ownership of the Journal is in the College and in no other person, and on the conclusion of the agreement with Mr. Shuttleworth, same still remains the property of the College."

We think we have given you the substance of his opinion. You will no doubt know how to act upon the same.

Yours truly,

Signed, EDGAR & MALONE.

Toronto, Sept. 6, 1893.

In reply to a question from a member of the Board, the President stated that the present agreement with the publisher of the *Journal* would expire on the 15th inst.

Mr. Watters reported verbally respecting an interview which he had had with N. Clarke Wallace, the Comptroller of Customs, in reference to the admission free of duty of a stereopticon purchased by the Council for College purposes. The Comptroller had explained that the department regulations provided that only those articles of scientific apparatus which were not manufactured in Canada could be exempt from customs duty, and he produced a list of such articles which included stereopticons. Consequently the

department was unable to remit the charges made upon the goods in question.

Mr. Hall asked if any steps were being taken to protect the Pharmacy Act from change or amendment at the approaching session of the Local Legislature. He said that he did not consider that the Government had treated them fairly by their action last session in amending the Act at the eleventh hour, and he wanted to be sure that the interests of the trade would be watched and protected this session.

A lengthy discussion ensued upon this question, which the President characterized as a most important one, and finally it was decided that the resolution passed at the last meeting of Council instructing the Committee on Legislation to look after the matter should continue in force, and in that case no further steps were necessary.

There being no other business ready for the consideration of the Council, an adjournment was made at 1.30 o'clock.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The Council assembled again at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, but it once adjourned until the afternoon to enable the committees to complete their work.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Council got down to work, and the first business was the reception and consideration of the following report of the Infringement Committee presented by Mr. Watters:—

Your committee would report in reference to communication of J. W. Binks, that as the writer had not paid his renewal fee for the year beginning May 1st, 1894, at which time he was in business, he cannot be allowed exemption from payment of \$4 as claimed by him, and we would recommend that the Registrar-Treasurer notify him accordingly.

Your committee would also report that several cases of infringement were brought to their notice, some of which were disposed of by the offending persons bringing themselves into harmony with the Pharmacy Act. In other cases, your committee considered it necessary to send a detective to try and bring the offenders to justice, but owing to refusal or inability of complaining druggists to assist the detective in his operations, he was unable to bring the offending vendors of poisons to trial: he would therefore recommend that in future no action be taken in cases, wherein the druggist reporting the violation of the Act, declines to assist in the prosecution, and we would further recommend that the Registrar-Treasurer be instructed to write druggists reporting cases of infringement to the effect that, unless they are prepared to lend their assistance by giving information to detective, and otherwise by promoting the success of his efforts, it will be impossible to prosecute. This applies particularly to small places, where alone we have found this difficulty to arise.

We would also suggest that a printed notice be procured for the use of the Registrar-Treasurer to notify all druggists of their liability to pay the yearly registration fee of \$4, citing the clause of the Act relating thereto, and the penalty attaching to neglect of payment of same. This notice to be mailed about the middle of April of each year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY WATTERS, Chairman.
C. D. DANIEL.
J. MCKEE.
D. H. MACLEAREN.
J. G. SMITH.

The report was adopted after a short discussion.

C. D. Daniel then moved the following resolution:

That the Chairman of Committee on Education and the Faculty, together with the Registrar, be a committee to receive applications from any person, whether apprentices or otherwise, desiring to attend sessions of our college, and if found satisfactory, that the applicant be permitted to attend college on payment of usual fees, but that no certificate of any kind be presented, merely a letter from the Dean to the effect that the student has attended the sessions, and that no examination be given.

This proposal gave rise to a brief but animated discussion, in which most of the members took part. In submitting it Mr. Daniel contended that the Council should be ready to extend their sphere of work and usefulness to the furthest legitimate limit, and that a provision, such as his resolution suggested, would do much to popularize the College.

Mr. Watters objected to the proviso allowing the Dean to give a letter to the students attending the lectures, as suggested in the resolution.

Mr. Clarke said it would not be fair to the regular students to put them in competition with this new class of men. Moreover the College had about all it could accommodate now, and there would not be room for these extra men without overcrowding. The College was not a money making concern, and the Council must not be attracted by the prospect of increasing their revenue by any such means as this.

Mr. Daniel pointed out that when the College was enlarged it was hoped that students would be attracted from all over the world, and as to the objection that the operation of his proposal would overcrowd the College, he was satisfied that a strong committee could be relied upon to guard against that and fully protect the interests of their regular students. He was quite willing to accept Mr. Watters' suggestion and strike out the clause giving the Dean power to grant a letter of attendance.

Mr. Hall was opposed to the proposal on the same grounds as those taken by Mr. Clarke. He felt that the great aim of the Council, now that the College had been firmly established upon a solid foundation, should be to improve and develop it in every possible manner so that it would put it out of the power of anyone, whether private individual or corporation to compete with them in their work. The Council must legislate for their College first, last and all the time, and not concern itself with the outside public. The public had nothing to do with it.

At this point in the discussion the Council resolved itself into a committee of the whole, with Mr. D'Avignon in the chair.

Mr. McGregor continued the debate. He did not anticipate any danger from opposition. The College was already in a position to regard any attempt of that nature with equanimity.

President Petrie referred to the Gibson case as bearing upon the question at issue.

He objected to the proposal that the power to admit students to the College was practically transferred from the Council to the proposed committee by the resolution before them. Mr. Daniel replied that he was only offering a suggestion which was already being acted upon by many other Colleges. He was not particular as to the composition of the committee; it was the principle that he desired to see in force.

Vice-President Mackenzie thought that the faculty had all it could do now, and the school accommodation was taxed to the fullest extent advisable.

The vote was then taken on the resolution and was declared to be 5 to 3 against the proposal, those supporting it being Messrs. Daniel, Watters and McKee.

The Executive and Finance Committee reported through the Chairman, J. Mackenzie. The first clause recommended the payment of accounts amounting to \$847.35, and additional accounts to \$146.90 for internal fittings were also passed and recommended to be reported from the Building Committee. Continuing the report read:

Your committee would recommend that in future a classification of the purchases for the College be made. We have found that in the past the various accounts in Registrar-Treasurer's report do not show clearly the amount of supplies consumed by students in the practical departments of the College. Your committee find that the accounts for supplies, as presented in Registrar's report, include apparatus and appliances which have been purchased for the proper equipment of the College, for example, we find that for the college course 1892-3 the sum of \$649 for supplies, and, as before stated, this amount includes a portion of permanent equipment. It is only fair to say that the amounts heretofore appearing as supplies should be credited with receipts from students for breakages, &c., and with that amount taken off for the course 1892-3, which amounted to \$311.46, the net cost to College, as will be soon, is \$338, even with some appliances included. The same will apply to the present year, and in fact since the formation of the present increased course in practical and operative work. In view of these facts your committee would recommend that accounts be opened for each department under the following heads, "Supplies," "Apparatus and Appliances," "Laboratory Apparatus," and that the staff be requested to classify the accounts for their respective departments under the above headings, and the said accounts be credited with amounts of breakage fees, properly apportioned, as well as any income accruing to the departments; and we would further recommend that stock be taken at the close of the present senior course and classified under the respective headings as set forth in the report.

We herewith return to your Council the report of the Registrar-Treasurer and Auditors, and recommend their adoption. We beg to call attention to the very satisfactory financial position of the College. The net gain in assets for the past three years since Feb. 1891, has been \$10899.27, thus—

Net assets, Feb. 1st, 1891	\$87183.76
" " " " " " " "	26374.49

\$10899.27

Your committee finds that the mortgage contains a privilege allowing the Council to pay \$1000 on account of principal on the days of payment of interest, viz., May 30th and Nov. 30th. Therefore, your committee would recommend that the President and Registrar-Treasurer draw from account in the Bank of Commerce the sum of \$2000 and place the same to the

credit of the College in the savings department of a chartered loan and savings company, to bear such interest as can be obtained for it, and that when the interest on mortgage be paid on May 30th, 1894, the sum of \$1000 be paid upon the principal, and another payment of \$1000 be made on Nov. 30th, 1894, thus reducing the mortgage debt of the College \$2000.

Your committee feel that we should congratulate ourselves on the satisfactory condition of the finances in view of the equipment that our College now possesses. We have expended in the last two years upwards of \$1000 in apparatus and appliances which were necessary in view of the present practical course which the new College gives.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. MACKENZIE, Chairman.
JOHN A. CLARKE,
C. K. MCGRAW,
JOHN J. HALL,
D. H. MACLAKE

In moving the adoption of this report Mr. Mackenzie dwelt briefly upon the very satisfactory nature of the same. Speaking of the large increase in assets during the past three years, he pointed out that but for the reduction of \$13 per student, which came into force three years ago, there would have been at least an additional \$5,000 in the available assets.

Mr. Clarke seconded the resolution to adopt the report. In doing so he reminded the Council of the pessimistic "prophecies" made a few years ago as to the outcome of the change in the policy of the Council. He admitted that they could well afford to smile at these predictions now, but he thought the continued and most unfair criticism of the College which found a place in the pages of the *Journal*, supposed to be the official organ of the Council, should be brought to the notice of the Council.

The report was then adopted and ordered to be entered upon the minutes.

The Council adjourned at 5 o'clock until Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

Shortly before 11 o'clock on Thursday morning the President called the Council to order for the third day's work, all the members who had attended the previous sessions being again in their places.

After preliminaries had been disposed of, the President read a letter from Mr. Jordan, of Goderich, tendering his resignation as a member of the Council for the reason that he was retiring from business. He suggested the name of Mr. James M. Hargreaves, of Paisley, for election in his place, pointing out that the county of Bruce had not been represented on the Board for many years.

Mr. D'Avignon moved the acceptance of the resignation, and in doing so expressed his personal regret and the regret of the Council at Mr. Jordan's retirement. As one of the signatories to the Act of Incorporation, he had always taken the deepest interest in the College, and his withdrawal from active work would be a distinct loss to the institution.

Mr. Shuff, as a new member of Council, seconded the resolution, which was adopted, after which the matter was referred to the Executive Committee for further action, upon the motion of Mr. Mackenzie.

Under motions of which notice had been given, Vice President Mackenzie again introduced his resolution to amend by law 3 by adding \$100 to the salary of the Registrar-Treasurer, so that that official's stipend would be \$1,000. In support of his motion Mr. Mackenzie spoke very highly of Mr. Lewis' ability and attention to duty, and declared that he was yearly having additional work placed upon him, which he had always cheerfully done without commensurate compensation. The President and Mr. Daniel, warmly endorsed the mover's remarks, and the resolution was carried unanimously amid warm applause.

Mr. Lewis, the Registrar-Treasurer, thanked the Council for its action, and especially for the kindly manner in which that action had been taken.

Mr. Daniel presented a voluminous report from the Committee on Education as follows:—

Your Committee beg leave to present their report, and in doing so desire to draw attention to the satisfactory condition of the teaching department. The equipment of the College is now in a very satisfactory condition. Your Council have expended now upwards of \$4000 in apparatus and appliances, and the various departments are being conducted efficiently and harmoniously. The faculty have done everything possible to make the terms complete, and, recognizing the enormous amount of work to be done by the students, have made the studies as instructive as possible, and judging from the interest displayed and the loyalty shown towards the faculty, there is every reason to think that this will be the most successful session.

Following this introduction, the report submitted the returns of the examinations held in December and January last, which have already been published in these columns. Next came the Dean's report in the following terms:

To the Chairman of the Educational Committee of the O. C. P.:

DEAR SIR, I have the honor to submit herewith on your consideration my report for the session of 1893-4.

The Junior term began on Sept. 14th, 1893, and continued without intermission, excepting Thanksgiving Day, until Dec. 12th. There were 96 students in attendance, including two who took out tickets for special subjects. Let it be said that the size of the class far exceeded all expectations, as it was only reasonable to suppose that many who desired to attend the present course would be unable to do so owing to the financial stringency throughout the country.

Written examinations began on Dec. 18th and continued for 4 consecutive days, the practical examinations being held on Dec. 5th. A copy of the examination papers and also of the results of the examinations are submitted herewith. First class honors were granted to all students receiving 80 on the total; second class honors to those attaining from 66½ to 80½, and Pass to all others having 50 or more. The students' names are arranged in order of merit in the accompanying honor list and alphabetically in the pass list.

The supplemental Junior Examinations were held on Jan. 4th and 5th, 1894, the results of which are also submitted.

The senior term opened on Jan. 4th, 1894, with 88 students, including two who are pursuing a post graduate course in practical pharmacy and in practical chemistry. (Owing to uncompleted terms of apprenticeship on the part of some, and to the lack of necessary funds by others, several members of the Junior Class are unable to attend the present senior term.)

The conduct of the class has been exceedingly orderly, and if studious and industrious habits may serve as a criterion there is an evident intention of sweeping everything before it at the May examinations.

At each session there are students in attendance who have at some previous time attended full courses of instruction in this College, and who, in the absence of any regulations governing such cases, must pay the regular fees again. This the Faculty deems an injustice and respectfully suggests that this matter be dealt with at this time with a view to a reduction of fees for all future similar cases. It is recommended that a fee be established sufficiently large to serve as payment for all practical work only the same to permit of attendance at the didactic lectures also. Should this not meet with the views of your committee a liberal general reduction is urged for the cases mentioned. At present a reduction of 20% is allowed only to students who attended full courses during any term prior to that of 1887-1888.

It is respectfully urged that an increased standard of matriculation be adopted as the present standard is much too low. A third class non-professional departmental examination should be exacted from all who intend to present themselves for the licensing examination; outsiders who desire to attend the College and wish to secure the certificate—which does not permit them to practise pharmacy in Ontario—should be required to either present a certificate equivalent to the above suggested matriculation or be examined on the same lines by the Faculty before entering upon the College course.

Since the reorganization of the College in 1891, the Registrar-Treasurer's accounts have included under the head of "supplies" special appliances as well, and which should not properly appear in this account, as the casual reader of the semi-annual reports, and who does not closely examine the same, would be led to assume that the amount of supplies used was unnecessarily large, while in reality the net cost of supplies for last year, the session of 1892-93, was actually less than \$300.

It is suggested that in future the Registrar-Treasurer be instructed to change the present composition of the supplies account, and under the head of "supplies" deal only with such articles as are actually consumed by the students in their laboratory work or at examinations, or as materia medica specimens, or by the professors in their lecture demonstrations, &c.

It is further urged that the Registrar be directed to open separate accounts with each department for "supplies," "apparatus and appliances," and "laboratory appliances," and that all invoices be classified in accordance with these titles and charged up to the respective departments, each account to be duly credited with students' breakage fees, sales of microscopical slides and covers, returns of empties to the drug houses, and any receipts representing an income to any department, &c.

The advantages to be derived by the introduction of the methods proposed will commend itself to every member of the Council, for besides encouraging the adoption of careful business methods in departmental work, the semi-annual reports of the Registrar will show at a glance the actual cost of maintaining each department.

I beg leave to report that a statute has recently been brought before the Senate of the University of Toronto by our representative on that body, requesting that the graduates of the degree, *Phm. B.*, be recognized as matriculants to a course in medicine at the University of Toronto, and further, that the courses of instruction in our College be recognized as an equivalent for the same subjects as taught by the medical faculty. Although this statute has not yet received final action by the Senate, it has in part already passed the committee appointed to investigate the matter, and the Medical Faculty as well, and there is every reason to believe that it will become a permanent statute at an early date. Although the committee declined to accept our matriculation, yet they unanimously decided to recognize our courses

in chemistry, materia medica, pharmacy and toxicology.

It is the suggestion of the staff that the next session begin on Sept. 13th, and the Junior term continue until Dec. 19th, fourteen consecutive weeks; the Senior term extending from January 3rd, 1895, to May 4th, seventeen and a half consecutive weeks.

I wish to report the fact that the O. C. P. diploma is now being recognized by the King's County Board of Pharmacy in New York State.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed), CHAS. F. HEESNER,
Dean.

Toronto, Feb. 5th, 1894.

Continuing, the Committee's report read:—

Re application of Aubrey V. Rand, of Wouffville, N. S., it is recommended that he receive the new certificate authorized at last meeting in lieu of the one he now has which is of the old design.

Re application of Osman P. Lyman, it is recommended that he be allowed to take the senior term next year without charge, as illness prevents him going on with his studies this term.

Your Committee recommend that D. G. Bleecher and Mr. McDonald, who took both junior and senior courses last year, but failed at the final examinations, be permitted to attend the senior course this session at a reduction of 40% on usual charge, and that applies to all similar cases in future whether for junior or senior or both terms.

Re application of Maleo'm McLean whose attendance at lectures last session was somewhat interrupted by a death in his family, it is recommended that he be permitted to attend senior course on payment of usual fee, less 20%.

It is recommended that the sum of \$50 be appropriated to the department of Practical Chemistry for purchase of additional supplies.

Your committee are in accord with the suggestions of the Dean with reference to separating the expenses entailed by each department and classifying them under the headings suggested—which matter has already been dealt with by Committee on Finance.

The Dean's suggestion with reference to commencement and close of Junior and Senior terms for sessions of '94-'95 meets with our approval and we recommend its adoption.

Your committee are pleased to learn that the University of Toronto is likely to recognize the subjects, materia medica, chemistry, toxicology, and pharmacy, as taught in our College, as a portion of their course in their department of medicine.

With reference to clause re matriculation examination in Dean's Report, your committee are in sympathy with the suggestion and advise that it be taken into consideration and acted upon if possible whenever any changes are made in by-laws.

The fact that the O. C. P. diploma is now recognized by the King's County Board of Pharmacy of New York State is a subject for congratulation, inasmuch as no request was made for recognition by our Council, the act being entirely voluntary by them, indicating the high standard of qualification that our graduates possess.

Your committee suggest that 1800 announcements for next season be procured.

That diplomas be granted to the parties named in the Examiners' Reports as having passed the examination.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed), C. D. DANIEL,
Chairman.

A very brief discussion followed the presentation of this report, and it was adopted unanimously.

A pleasant innovation occurred at this point by the introduction of Mr. William Murchison, President of the Pharmaceutical Association of Ontario, who extended a cordial invitation to the Council to attend the meeting of the Association

that afternoon. Mr. Murchison was cordially received and his remarks warmly applauded.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

Upon reassembling after lunch, the Executive Committee presented Report No. 2 through its chairman, Mr. Mackenzie, which read as follows:

Your committee, to whom was referred the resignation of Mr. Jordan, beg to recommend the following resolution as expressing the feeling of the members of the Board to that gentleman:

Resolved, that in accepting the resignation of Mr. Jordan, the Council place on record its regret that circumstances have induced him to withdraw from active duty as a member with us, and to express its warmest appreciation of the devoted interest he has always taken in its affairs and in everything pertaining to the welfare of the calling of which he has so long been a worthy member. As one of the charter members of the College, his connection with its affairs both as councillor and as lay member, has given him a ripe knowledge which has been most beneficially exercised at all times when matters involving sound judgement and strict adherence to the principles of right have been necessary. We are confident that in so expressing our personal appreciation of Mr. Jordan we are voicing the general opinion of all connected with Pharmacy affairs who have had an opportunity of knowing his disposition, and in giving effect to his resignation we do so while expressing the hope that we may yet benefit by the mature knowledge he possesses and by the kindly interest he may take in all affairs pertaining to the welfare of the College and its profession.

Respectfully submitted,
J. H. MACKENZIE,
Chairman.

The report was adopted by a unanimous vote, and the Registrar was instructed to forward a copy of the same to Mr. Jordan.

During the reading of the above report a slight interruption was occasioned by the entrance of a number of City and Provincial members of the College, who had assembled to attend the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association. President Petrie recognized the presence of the deputation by a few words of welcome, expressing the pleasure felt by the Council at their visit.

Following the report of the Committee on Education, the President called up Messrs. Hall and Yeomans, the latter of whom was in the aforementioned deputation to report upon their recent visit to Chicago, where they attended the Congress of the American Pharmaceutical Association as representatives of the College and Council.

In response, Mr. Hall spoke briefly, emphatically declaring his great satisfaction at the splendid position their College held by comparison with similar institutions across the line. The chemists of Canada, too, would bear favorable comparison with their confreres of the States. Then, too, they were in advance in Canada in the legislation which affected the trade. Many of the papers read at the conference dealt with matters that had been satisfactorily settled long ago here, but which were still agitating the Yankees. One subject discussed, for instance, was, "How are Colleges of Pharmacy to be made Educational rather than money-making institutions?" That had been

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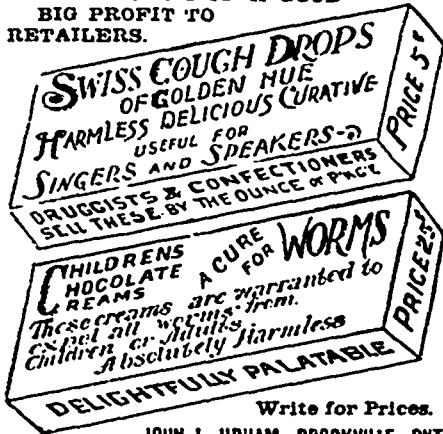
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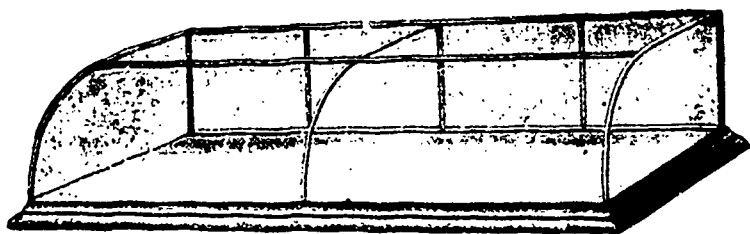


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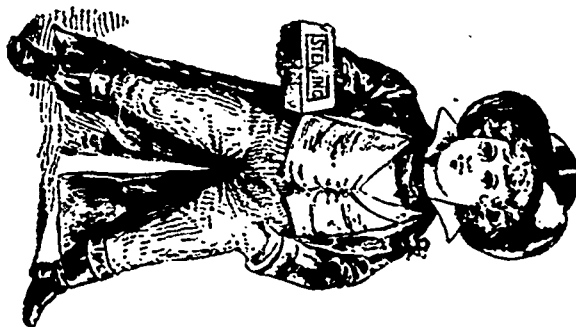
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solved in their own college, but when he (Mr. Hall) attempted to explain to the convention how they had done it, he was met by scowls and other marks of disapprobation from the professors and others who make their living out of the many colleges there. The great secret of the success of their Ontario College was that the Faculty and the Council all worked for the good of the College and for no personal gain. (Applause.)

Mr. Yeomans endorsed all that the previous speaker had said, and added a word or two respecting the International Congress of Pharmacists which followed the American Association meeting. He unhesitatingly asserted that there was no College represented at that Congress better, if as well equipped, as their own. (Cheers.) They were indeed in an enviable position to day, and all that was needed was continued unity of action to keep Ontario in the forefront. (Cheers.)

Upon the conclusion of these brief addresses the President expressed the pleasure with which the Council had listened to them, after which the Council adjourned for the day to enable the committees to complete their work, and the balance of the members to attend the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.

The Council re-assembled for the final day's deliberations sharp at 10 o'clock on Friday morning with the evident intention of clearing off the balance of the work with neatness and despatch.

All members hitherto in attendance were in their places at roll call. After one or two other small matters of routine the following resolutions anent the vexed question of the recognition of New York Board of Pharmacy diplomas was

Moved by John J. Hall, seconded by John McKee, That the resolution passed in August, 1888, referring to the recognition by this Council, of diplomas or certificates by examination of the Board of Pharmacy of the city and county of New York, is hereby rescinded, and the following be and is hereby substituted therefor: That all persons approved of by the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, holding diplomas or certificates by examination of the Board of Pharmacy of the city and county of New York, may be accepted by the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and the holders may be permitted to register without examination, and provided the above Board of Pharmacy accept similar diplomas from this College.

The resolution was unanimously adopted without discussion, the question having been pretty thoroughly canvassed among the members before submission to the Council.

Mr. D'Avignon, acting chairman of the Legislation Committee presented the following report:

Your Committee on By-Laws and Legislation have considered the various matters referred to them, and beg to report:—

1. That the following named persons, having produced satisfactory proof of their claims, be

allowed to register as apprentices from the dates named:

Geo. A. Jarson	from Oct. 1, 1890.
John D. McCann	“ October 1893.
Geo. Ferrier	“ July 14, 1893.
Wm. Driver	“ Nov. 2, 1893.
Leonard Clarke	“ Sept. 1, 1893.
Ellie Birr	“ April 1, 1893.
Hubert S. Young	“ Oct. 20, 1893.
Maud Helen Gibson	“ Feb. 10, 1892.
James M. Blain	“ Sept. 3, 1891.
Egbert Wilson	“ Jan. 1, 1891.
George Frost	“ May 27, 1893.
John Kelly	“ June 30, 1893.
Ernest Wardell	“ May 29, 1893.
Duncan McKinnon	“ August 1882.
J. Rich. Godolphin	“ Mar. 20, 1890.

2. We recommend that Robert G. Pritchard be registered from 15th Feb., 1893, in receipt of certificate of educational qualifications, dated at or prior to that date.

3. In case of Ernest Caughell, that his application be granted on furnishing affidavits from each of his employers as to correctness of his statements, shewing actual time of his service with them.

4. In the case of John E. Gayfer, it having already been decided by the Council last August, we can see no reason for making any change in that decision; and we recommend that the same course be pursued in the case of A. J. McColl.

5. In the case of Wm. Evans, we can not see any good reason for changing date of registration.

6. In the case of John W. Brown, his request cannot be entertained, as a compliance would be contrary to the Act.

7. In case of A. W. Woodburn, we recommend that the Registrar be instructed to write to him that all time served under a registered druggist in business on his own account will be allowed.

8. Referring to the letter of Mr. H. A. Knowles, we recommend that the Registrar be instructed to reply that the Committee have already made the rule, that the apprenticeship can be registered only from date of certificate of educational qualification, which must be prior to the date of apprenticeship as required by the Act.

9. The request of John A. Conley can not be granted because contrary to the Act.

10. In case of Ira F. Belfry, we recommend that he be granted a new diploma to replace one burnt on payment of the usual fee.

11. Respecting the letters of E. J. Armstrong and J. H. Clements, we recommend that they be notified that they will be allowed to write at the Senior Examinations, and that this be an instruction to the Registrar to admit students not of full age of 21 years, to the examinations, provided that they have complied with all other requirements of the Act, and that should they be successful in passing the examinations the diploma shall be withheld until they have attained the age of 21 years.

12. That the Registrar be instructed to notify M. J. Bowerman, that the matter referred to in his letter cannot be entertained, referring him to resolution of Council bearing on the matter.

13. In the case of T. J. Cruttenden, we recommend that he be allowed to register, after attendance during Senior Term of the College, on passing the usual semi-annual examinations.

14. In the case of H. H. Goetz, we recommend that the Registrar write to him that we cannot grant his request because contrary to the Act.

15. In the case of Clifton Seiliery, we recommend that the Registrar be instructed to send blank forms to him, with the information that his apprenticeship can only be registered from a date subsequent to that of his certificate of educational qualification, and that the certificate already sent to the Council is not sufficient.

16. We recommend that the Council do memorialize the Lieut. Governor in Council, asking him not to permit any amendments to be made to the Pharmacy Act, nor to allow the incorporation temporarily or permanently into the Act of the amendments passed in the Legisla-

ture last February, until the Council of this College shall have been notified, and given ample time to represent to the Government the great public injury which has already been inflicted, and will be certain to increase if such amendment is allowed to be embodied in the Pharmacy Act, and that a copy of this memorial be signed by the President and Registrar and sealed with the Seal of the College and forwarded to the Hon. the Attorney General.

Respectfully Submitted.

[Signed] J. E. D'AVIGNON,
Acting Chairman.

In committee of the whole, with Mr. MacLaren in the chair, a long discussion arose upon the provision proposed in clause 11, that would permit students to sit for examination before becoming 21 years of age. Messrs. Clarke, Hall and Shuff were willing that some allowance be made but thought 12 months was sufficient extension to give; Messrs. Petrie, D'Avignon and McGregor, on the other hand, argued in favor of no limit, contending that sufficient restriction was provided by the provision that the diploma should not be issued until the student attained his majority. Finally the committee divided on the following amendment to the report, moved by Messrs. Clarke and Hall:—That clause 11 of the report be amended by inserting after the word “admit students,” the words, “provided they be at least 20 years of age.”

Messrs. Clarke, Hall, Mackenzie, Watters and Shuff supported the amendment, and Messrs. Petrie, D'Avignon, McGregor, Daniel, and McKee per contra. The vote being a tie, the chairman voted in favor of the amendment which was declared carried.

The amended report was subsequently adopted by the Council.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

Upon reassembling, the President requested Mr. Daniel to attend at a time convenient to himself and the Registrar to witness the destruction of the ballots used in the last election, in accordance with the requirements of the Act. Mr. Daniel consented.

Mr. Clarke moved, seconded by Mr. Shuff, the following resolution:—That James M. Hargreaves, of Paisley, be elected as a member of this Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. Jordan for Division No. 12. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Watters, That James M. Hargreaves be placed upon the same committees that F. Jordan was placed upon. Carried.

Mr. Daniel submitted the report of the Building Committee as follows:

Your committee beg to report the College building now practically complete, although there are several matters that require attention, but an effort will be made to get along for a time without further expenditure. The desire of the committee has been to procure only those things absolutely necessary to the proper working of the various departments, and to add from time to time various appliances as the progress of the College demands and the finances permit.

The College is now one of the best, if not the best, equipped institutions on the continent, and your committee desire to keep it constantly in advance of the others. Several improvements have been made during the past six months, the most important of which is the completing of the drying room, a necessity that has been delayed on account of expense.

Your committee find the building in a remarkably clean and orderly condition which reflects great credit upon the caretaker, William Young, whose painstaking efforts cannot be too highly spoken of; his faithful discharge of duty has greatly facilitated the work of the Professors and has been conducive to the comfort of the students.

The thorough system and regulations adopted by the Faculty is greatly to be admired, for not only have they been able to preserve the College building from abuse, but the students have benefited by the discipline. Your committee desire to thank the Dean (Prof. Heebner) for the very valuable assistance he has rendered, his practical ideas and thorough knowledge of the requirements of the College, as well as the care and economy he has exercised in outlining the improvements and additions have enabled the committee to keep the expenditure down to such a low amount, considering the work done.

The accounts, as passed by the Committee on Finance, amounting to \$146.90, represent the cost of improvements during the past six months and properly belong to this committee.

Respectfully submitted,

C. D. DANIEL, Chairman.

The report was adopted nem. con.

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

Your Committee on By-Laws and Legislation would recommend that the application of Thos. Allen, regarding his being allowed to write for the final examination in May, be not granted.

Signed, C. K. MCGREGOR,
Chairman.

The report was adopted without discussion.

Report No. 3 of the Executive and Finance Committee was then read by Mr. Mackenzie as follows:

Your committee would recommend re the claim of the Jordan Tablet Machine Co., that in view of the Dean's letter attached, together with the report of the Council meeting held in February, 1892, when the Registrar-Treasurer was directed to convey the thanks of the Council to the Jordan Tablet Machine Co. for the loan of a tablet machine for one year, the evidence which has been presented is of such a character that we deem they have no claim, and further that the machine was very defective and imperfect and warrants no expenditure in view of its imperfections.

Your committee would further recommend that in view of the large amount of work placed upon the janitor of the College that he receive an increase of salary; his duties are of such a character that his whole time is given to the work, being compelled in the winter months to be on hand as early as 3 o'clock in the morning, and the work of the practical department receives material assistance from him. We therefore recommend that the janitor's salary be increased from \$450 to \$500 per annum.

Your Committee, upon consideration of all matters relating to the agreement of the fifteenth day of February, 1889, entered into between Edward Buckingham Shuttleworth and the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and which agreement expires on the 15th day of February, inst., beg to report as follows:

That a renewal or extension of the agreement to edit and publish *The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* be offered Mr. Shuttleworth for the term of four months from the said 15th day of Feb. inst.

That in the event of the offer of said four months' extension being accepted by the said E. B. Shuttleworth, it is recommended that the terms to be proposed by this Council to be included in any new agreement shall be as follows:

(1.) That the said E. B. Shuttleworth shall edit and publish *The Canadian Pharmaceutical*

Journal monthly during the said period of four months, and each publication of the said journal is not to contain less reading matter than in the said journal as heretofore published, namely, forty-six thousand ems long primer; but the said E. B. Shuttleworth is to be at liberty to make any change in the size or style of the said publication, provided that the style or appearance of the *Journal* be not thereby deteriorated, and that the amount of reading matter be not thereby decreased.

(2.) That the said E. B. Shuttleworth will monthly during the said period of four months furnish each and every member of the said College with a copy of the regular monthly publication of the said *Journal*, so to be published as aforesaid by mail, postage prepaid and free of charge; the number of copies to be thus furnished free of charge not to exceed nine hundred, and extra copies over and above this number to be furnished as aforesaid at the same rate per copy.

(3.) That the Council should pay the said E. B. Shuttleworth the sum of five cents for the four copies to be furnished to members of the College as aforesaid for the said period of four months, same to be payable at the expiration of the said four months.

(4.) That the Council should agree not to sanction, encourage, assist or in any way recognize the publication of any journal of a similar kind to the said *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* during the continuance of the said proposed agreement.

(5.) That all revenues from advertisements and subscriptions not herein provided for should accrue to the benefit of the said E. B. Shuttleworth.

(6.) That the notices of the College and the minutes of the proceedings of the Council shall be published in the said *Journal* free of charge by the said E. B. Shuttleworth.

That the said E. B. Shuttleworth be forthwith notified of the proposal as to the time for which the Council is prepared to enter into an agreement with him, and that he be requested to notify the Registrar-Treasurer of his acceptance or refusal of that time limit on or before the 16th of February, inst.

That in the event of the said E. B. Shuttleworth failing to notify the said Registrar-Treasurer of his acceptance of the said time limit on or before the 16th February, inst., his failure shall be considered a refusal, and the said offer should be considered and treated as absolutely withdrawn; and all further negotiations with the said E. B. Shuttleworth in respect to the editing and publishing of the aforesaid shall cease, and the following members of the Council shall be a special committee to arrange for the editing and publishing of the said *Journal*, and that such committee be empowered to enter into a contract with any person or corporation for the editing and publishing of *The Journal* and the supplying of copies thereof upon the best terms that can be procured by them; and that such committee shall consist of the President, the Vice President, Messrs. Clark, Hall, Daniel, McLaren, McGregor, and McKee.

In the event of the said E. B. Shuttleworth notifying the said Registrar-Treasurer, on or before the said 16th day of February, inst., of his acceptance of the said time limit, then the said Registrar shall notify him at once of the terms hereinbefore proposed, for the regulation of the publication by him of the said *Journal* during the said four months, and upon the acceptance by the said E. B. Shuttleworth of the said terms as well as the said time limit the solicitors of the College are to embody the said time limit and terms in an agreement to be settled by them and to be executed by the parties, the President and Registrar-Treasurer being authorized to affix the seal of the College thereto; and in the event of the said time limit being accepted by the said E. B. Shuttleworth on or before the said 16th February, inst., but the said terms not being accepted by him within ten days after the same shall have been notified to him, then for the purpose of arbitration as to the same, the Council do nominate James H. Iverson of Toronto, Barrister, as the arbitrator of the College, and the solicitors of the College,

Messrs. Edgar & Malone, are instructed to take charge of the arbitration proceedings on behalf of the College, and that the result of such arbitration be embodied in an agreement to be approved by the said solicitors and to be executed by the President and the Registrar-Treasurer, who are hereby authorized to affix the seal of the College thereto.

And the Council hereby gives the said special committee full power to carry out the terms of this report and to make provision for the carrying on of *The Journal*, if necessary, until the contract is entered into, and to defend the College in any proceedings that may arise in connection with the termination of the said *Journal* contract and the completion of any new arrangement, and in every way to protect the interests of the College therein.

That the President and Registrar-Treasurer be authorized to affix the seal of the College and to execute all contracts with reference to *The Journal* that may be deemed necessary by the said special committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed, J. H. MACKENZIE,
Chairman.

No discussion followed the reading of this report which was adopted unanimously.

The following resolution was adopted upon the motion of Messrs. Hall and Watters:—That notwithstanding anything contained in the report of the Executive and Finance Committee already passed by this Council, the President shall be at liberty and he is hereby instructed to pay over to the Synod of Toronto at once any sum of money not to exceed \$2,000 which they may be willing to receive as part payment on account of their mortgages.

This concluded the business on the agenda and the Council forthwith adjourned until August 7th, unless previously summoned by the President.

DOCTORING IN CHINA TOWNS.—A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, describing a visit he has paid to "China Town," in San Francisco, has this to say about the drug-shops in that quarter:—"My guide, a detective in plain clothes, enters a native drug shop. No notice is taken of us. We open drawers and handle the 'remedies'—a dried toad squashed flat, a bundle of dried locusts, dried worms, snakes, beetles, reptiles, aromatic herbs. The prescriptions are made up in bundles, and are subject to severe analysis. If, for instance, you put in squashed frog instead of parched grasshopper, or boiled owl's liver, you are liable to heavy fine, or your store may be confiscated. The Chinese have implicit faith in their doctors. A very celebrated one is just dead. His advice was often sought by people suffering from what civilized medical experts pronounced incurable, but which yielded to the treatment of the 'heathen Chinese.' One well-authenticated case of obstinate ulcer I heard of, which had defied all the best American doctors, when the patient, although quite skeptical, was induced to consult the great Chinese Francisco medicine man, who gravely ordered a variety of fomentations and doses of incredible nastiness; but the ulcer yielded in a few weeks, and disappeared completely in a month."



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HIGHEST AWARDS :

- Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, . . . 1876
- Paris International Exposition, . . . 1878
- New Orleans Exposition, . . . 1885



ICK LICORICE, { 4, 6, 8, 12, 14 and 16 Sticks to the lb. Packed in 5 lb. Wood Boxes.

LICORICE LOZENGES, { in 5 lb. Tin Cans.
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CATALUNA LICORICE, 100 Sticks in a Box.
POWDERED EXTRACT LICORICE.
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(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, Melan- cholia, Hysteria, Morphinism, and Diabetes. The low price of SOMNAL enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

Radlauer's Antinervin.

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

ANTINERVIN replaces and surpasses Antopyrin, has no harmful second- ary effects, and is cheaper. Taken in doses of 8 grain four times a day, it is an excellent remedy for Fevers, Catarrhal and Rheumatic Pains.

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

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For sale by **THE LYMAN BROS. & CO.,** Toronto, and all Jobbers.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE
For Indigestion, Miliaria, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Obese Breasts, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

RIPIANS TABLETS
act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, Box 101, New York, N.Y. (Package 4 boxes), 25c. For free sample address **RIPIANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.**

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Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 60c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice.

We have pleasure in introducing to the notice of our friends, **Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice.** We claim to be the largest refiners of Lime Juice in America, and solicit inquiries.

For sale in bulk, and twenty four ounce bottles, by wholesale in Toronto and Hamilton.

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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.

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.

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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.



SMOKE

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CIGARS.

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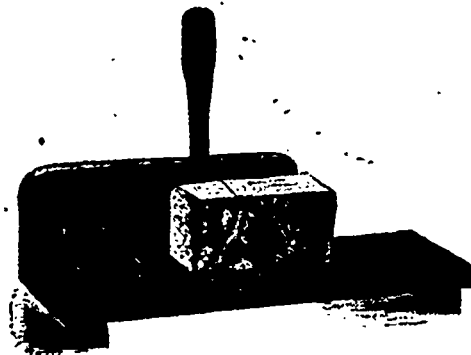
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“EXCELSIOR”

Soap Cutter & Trimmer.



SIMPLE IN OPERATION.

UNIFORM IN ACTION.

PREVENTING WASTE.

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

PRICE, \$1.00.

Manufactured by the **EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,**

(Patentees.)

Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

WM. J. DYAS,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO,

Sole Agent for Canada.

Formulary.

WITCH HAZEL DENTIFRICE.

Tinct. myrrh	} aa.....	fl. 3 i.
Tinct. orris		
Flid. extract witchhazel		fl. 5 ii.
Oil cloves		m. xii.
Oil rose		m. vi.
Tinct white soap (22 per cent. hydro-alc.)		enough to make.. Oi.

AN EFFECTIVE DEPILATORY.

Butte recommends iodine collodion, which for three or four consecutive days is spread rather thickly upon the respective spots. When the collodion skin is removed, the hairs will be found adhering to the under side.

Especially adapted is said to be iodido collodion of the following composition :

Alcohol	12.0
Iodine	.75
Collodion	35.0
Oil turpentine	1.5
Castor oil	2.0

—Medical Age.

CHILBLAIN-LINIMENT.

A certain remedy for application before the skin is broken :

Liq. plumbi subacet	5 ss.
Liq. ammon. fort	5 ss.
Glycerini	5 ss.
Lin. saponis	5 iss.—M

TONIC PILLS.

The following, according to the *Bulletin Medical*, make an excellent tonic pill :

Extract of cinchona	3 iv.
Extract of kola	3 iv.
Extract of rhubarb	gr. xl.
Extract of nux vomica	gr. 3.
Arsenite of iron	gr. 3.
Kola powder, q. s.	

Mix and make into 100 pills. Two of these pills should be taken just at sitting down to each principal-meal.

TONIC WINE—KOLA COMPOUND.

The *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* gives the following formula for a tonic wine :

Wine of kola	8 oz.
Wine of cinchona	8 oz.
Wine of gentian	8 oz.
Wine of colombo	8 oz.
Fowler's solution	10gtt.
Tincture of nux vomica	5gtt.

Mix. Label "one claret-glassful to be taken with meals."

AROMATIC LAXATIVE ESSENCE.

This is official in the Strasburg Pharmacopoeia. It is an excellent laxative.

Black hellebore	60 parts.
Jalap	60 parts.
Scammony	30 parts.
Cauella	12 parts.
Cloves	12 parts.
Calamus	12 parts.
Proof spirit	750 parts.

Mix and macerate the drugs in the spirit for eight days. Strain, express and filter.

An excellent substitute for the above may be made by dissolving 1 part of resin of jalap in 9 parts of alcohol, and flavoring with a little oil of lemon and oil of bergamot.

URECIDIN.

This is the name of a German patent

medicine, which, according to the formula *deposee* for the patent, consists of

Sodium sulphate	275 parts.
Sodium chlorido	10 parts.
Sodium citrate	67 parts.
Lithium citrate	19 parts.

Mix.

FURNITURE-POLISH.

Linseed oil	0 j.
Methylated spirit	5 ij.
Vinegar	5 iv.
Butter of antimony	5 j.
Solution of ammonia	5 ss.
Spirit of camphor	5 ss.

Mix in the above order and shake well.

ANTI-DIARRHOIC LEMONADE.

Take of

Resorcin	gr. 30.
Acid hydrochlor. dil	5 ss.
Syrup aurant	5 j.
Aqua	ad 3 vi.

One tablespoonful every two to four hours.—*Practitioner*.

CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINT BONBONS.

They are made by placing 10 lbs. of sugar and 2 lbs. of glucose in a clean copper pan and adding $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. of water and cooking to 233 deg.; then pour on the slab, and leave till it is almost cold; add 2 lbs. of melted liquor chocolate, and turn to a good cream; cover up and leave it till it has become mellow; then knead well and place it in a steam pan, and heat it up till it is thin enough to run through a cream funnel; add enough good oil of peppermint to give it a mild flavor; drop the cream in impressions in starch, and when they are cold enough take them out and dust the starch off well and crystallise the bonbons over night in a crystal syrup cooked to 35 deg. on syrup gauge; drain the syrup off in the morning, and when they are dry they are ready for use. If the cream is too thick to run after you have it melted, you can add a little water, about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at a time till it is thin enough to work well.—*PERFECTO*, in *Supply World*.

CHEAP MARKING INK.

Marking inks generally have silver nitrate for their base. Such inks are not always lasting. Others which are considered more indestructible have often a very complex formula. The most satisfactory ink for the purpose intended is the official solution of ferric chloride (Liq. Ferri Perch.) It is true that at first the writing is not very dark, but every washing improves the tint until the distinctive brown color is obtained which lasts as long as the material. The fabric is in no way damaged by the solution.—*Phar. Jour. Australasia*.

LITHARGE CEMENT.

Litharge, mixed with glycerine to the consistency of putty, will stop cracks in iron kettles, mend stone jars, tighten loose joints of iron or wood, fasten lamp tops to their standards, and is good to rub in the seams of milk pans. It hardens in a few hours, and is perfectly harmless. It will resist acid, heat and cold.—*American Artisan*.

EXTEMPORANEOUS PANCREATIC FLUID.

M. Bouveret recommends, instead of the pharmaceutical preparations pancreatin, the use of the following extemporaneous preparation :

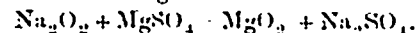
Take the fresh pancreas of a hog, remove from it all fatty matter, and cut into little pieces. Add to the mass double its weight of cold water, and raise the mixture to 45 or 50° C., and keep at this temperature three-quarters of an hour. Filter through heavy linen and express. The dose of this liquid is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 claret glassful at the end of each meal.

Sodium Peroxide, a New Bleaching Agent.

According to the *Bayrische Industrie und Gewerbeblatt*, an excellent new bleaching agent has been discovered in sodium peroxide. Dissolved in water this compound is decomposed into sodium hydroxide and oxygen. In the presence of an acid, however, there results hydrogen peroxide and the respective salts, according to the following equation: $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2 + 2\text{HCl} = 2\text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$.

It is important that the water be very cold and a rise in temperature prevented by adding the sodium peroxide in small quantities only.

In order to overcome the objectionable alkalinity of the sodium peroxide a process has been patented in which magnesium sulphate in the proportion of 3 to 1 is used simultaneously with the former, the sulphate being given the preference. The following equation exhibits the reaction on adding the mixture to water :



This patented article is being offered for sale in Germany as *oxygen powder*.

Sodium peroxide is a strongly hygroscopic, yellowish mass, somewhat like moist brown sugar. Although quite stable it is advisable to exercise care in bringing it into contact with moist organic substances, when detonations and conflagrations may occur.

podium peroxide contains 20 per cent. of active oxygen.

An Artificial Violet Odor.

At the meeting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Friedel stated that M. Thie-mann, Berlin, of vanillin fame, and M. Kruger have succeeded in isolating the odoriferous matter from dry orris-root. It takes the form of an acetone which they have called *iron*, and they have carefully studied its properties and numerous transformations. By the action of acetone on citral, an aldehydic body extracted from essence of lemon and *Andropogon Schorranthus*, they have obtained a compound named by them *pseudo-iron*, and which by the use of diluted sulphuric acid becomes *iron*, a cyclic acetone having the odor of the violet. M. Friedel presented numerous samples to the Academy which represented the odor of the violet exceedingly well.

Photographic Notes

Photographic Possibilities.

EDWARD C. CHICHESTER.

(In *Plur. Journal of Australasia.*)

The length of time to expose a plate is certainly one of the most difficult problems the photographic tyro has to solve, notwithstanding the elaborate exposure tables that have been published for the guidance of all such as may be beguiled into their use.

Further, many admirable and ingenious actinometers are purchasable for a very small outlay, and yet with all these so-called advantages the enthusiastic beginner, and even the hoary-headed veteran, are not always successful. Why is this? The answer is not far to seek. The success of the whole business turns upon one factor—light—the value of which is never constant.

It is, however, a good thing for photography, that, artistically considered, this is so. Already photography is apt to become too mechanical, and if the whole procedure is ever reduced to a matter of mathematical certainty—then a long farewell to artistic results. By this, however, is not to be understood that the true artist will be influenced, but that the productions of photographic prints will become so easy and so certain that persons without any æsthetic instincts whatever will deluge the world with technically perfect productions that will make artistic photography absolutely unremunerative to follow.

One of the charms of a picture, the work of an artist, is the suggestion that we are face to face with the best work and the best thought of the maker of the work. The moment the result of such thought and such work can be reproduced mechanically, that moment part of the subtle charm of the work is lost. As an example, consider the picture, "Bubbles," by Millais. Chromo-lithographs of this admirable picture are scattered broadcast up and down the world by a firm who are first enterprising advertisers and secondly soap-makers. This mechanical reproduction is an admirable example of what mechanical skill can do, and the prints under certain conditions of light might pass for original work. Although there is reproduced much of the delicate harmony of color, the perfect drawing and the skilful composition, the whole thing is utterly devoid of individuality. To look at such work for any length of time suggests the clank of the press, the whirr of the engine, and the smell of greasy cotton waste, the highly-paid and worthy mechanics, and the stacks of copies ready to be shipped to all the four corners of the earth. Instead of feeling the individuality of the artist one is oppressed with the grind and tear of modern machinery. If even then the production of photographic pictures can be reduced in every

direction to a certainty, then so much the worse for any artistic possibilities of which photography is capable.

The best photographic pictures are undoubtedly those that are not produced in a studio, and when the conditions are not as nearly perfect as possible. In America to day the most technically perfect photographs are made. The studio accessories are obviously the very best that money can buy, the lenses are suited to the subject, and the subjects themselves faultlessly dressed, posed according to the rules of *photographic art*, and lighted in the best *photographic manner*. The *print is printed on the shiniest and toniest of paper*, and the result is a technically perfect *print* and an abominable *picture*.

Here is where the amateur has a chance. In matters of pure technicality it is doubtful if he will ever compete successfully with the man who runs a studio, and indeed why should he wish to. Professional photographers run their galleries to make a living; they sell what the public want and give very good value for the money. But the amateur can work for the sake of art and perhaps occasionally produce a picture that has more interest in it than a chromo lithograph.

The noble army of snapshooters, quarter-plates and half-plates is imposing as far as numbers go, and it is doubtless a very comfortable reflection to the dry-plate maker, but the quality of the work! Does it not admit of improvement from the artistic side. It is not possible that by training to become really a photographic artist! Are there not subjects that admit of artistic photographic treatment? So that on looking at the finished picture one is conscious of the artist's individuality. Now, the query is, What plates do you use? How long did you give? &c., &c. Imagine seeing a painting and asking what make of colors were used, or who prepared the canvass, and so and so. Not until such purely mechanical details are dismissed from the amateur's mind, and the subject approached from the æsthetic side will much be done artistically in photography. That photography has artistic possibilities there can be no question, up to the present, except by a few earnest workers, these possibilities have not been cultivated, and it remains for us here to do our share in this important direction.

Film in Relation to Amateur Photography.

Read at the World's Congress of Photography by G. D. MILNERS.

The subject of celluloid film is of considerable interest to a great number of photographers. The two chief points to be considered are:

First. The reason for substituting celluloid film for glass as a support for sensitive bromide of silver emulsion.

Second. Its practicability, and in what form.

The first can be answered very quickly namely: the main object is to overcome

bulk and weight. The question then arises: Is this greatly to be desired? Yes, to the tourist pursuing photography as a pleasure, as well as the outdoor photographer, a light, compact outfit is a great desideratum. For instance, go back to the old wet plate days and compare the outfit with one of the present day, and note the greater opportunities of the latter.

The second point is more open to discussion, especially considering that manufacturers of the rolled celluloid film have made complete failures of producing the commercial article. But perhaps before we go any further it is as well to explain the difference between rolled celluloid film and cut-sheet film. It should be understood that the former is made by spreading celluloid in a plastic or semi-fluid state on a long table made of several plate glass slabs and allowing it to dry, while the latter is sliced by machinery from a solid block of celluloid. Cut-sheet film, when properly manufactured, is allowed to get well seasoned (several months' seasoning) before it is coated with the bromide of silver emulsion, thereby partially insuring the sensitive emulsion from coming in contact with the harmful volatile parts of the celluloid. On the other hand, the rollable film, from necessity, is coated with the bromide of silver emulsion within ten or twelve hours after the celluloid is first spread on the glass table. To this, in some extent, is due the rapid deterioration of the bromide silver emulsion. It also accounts for the edges of a rolled film drying, leaving the centre full and baggy, and in practice making a sharp picture one of the impossibilities. Rollable film is usually coated with a sensitive emulsion before the celluloid is stripped from the table, which makes the stripping a very delicate operation—its adhesiveness causing endless trouble with electricity, producing in the negative fine branch-like markings.

It will be remembered that I have mentioned the table upon which the celluloid is spread as being long. Several glass plates are joined to make the whole. To a casual observer it would seem as if the glass plates could be so well joined that the joints would not materially show in the film, but, alas, not so! contraction and expansion play an important part and will not permit it; the result is that the semi-fluid celluloid enters the joints and very annoyingly appears in the finished negatives, giving the impression of the celluloid having been crudely joined. This nuisance, as if not satisfied, goes still further and often imprints itself on several of the adjacent layers of film in the roll.

But the most serious defect with the rolled film will be found in its sensitive surface contracting when first spooled. It is a well known fact that in rolling or bending any substance the inner side contracts and the outer side expands, the particles striving to re-arrange themselves to the new existing conditions.

So with the rolled film, which is neces-

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sarily spoiled when fresh, a condition where the gelatine and silver particles are to a greater degree susceptible and ready to conform to the new condition brought by rolling under tension. The particles soon become set, and although the film is unbound for the exposure, long enough time is not allowed before exposure for the particles to again re-arrange; therefore the exposure is made when the gelatine and silver particles are in a contracted state. In development, the gelatine particles swell and assume about the same relation as when the emulsion was first spread upon the celluloid. Coarse, grainy and foggy negatives must be the result, and to this rough treatment of an extremely sensitive substance must be attributed a generous share of the rollable film failures.

Cut-sheet celluloid film, as before stated, is well seasoned before being coated with emulsion and is transparent and practically lies flat. Then what have we to contend with in manufacturing a reliable practical cut-sheet film having all the desirable qualities of a glass plate, and still embodying the two chief qualities, i. e., lightness and compactness? This, and nothing more, make the celluloid after seasoning inert and inactive to the bromide of silver emulsion and devise practical mechanical instruments in which to use it.

I believe this will be accomplished soon, and when it is, glass plates will be a back number for outdoor photography.—*Photographic Times*.

Blue Lantern Slides.

A good method to utilize spoiled dry plates is to use them for lantern slides. If the plates have not been developed, it is only necessary to fix and wash them thoroughly, then dry in the usual manner, after which they can be cut down to the standard size, and sensitized like ferro-prussiate paper.

Water 4 ounces
Red prussiate of potash 2 drachms
Ammonia citrate of iron 2½ drachms

This solution can be spread over the gelatine with a soft sponge. This coating must be done by a safe ruby light; the subsequent drying is best done in absolute darkness.

The plates when ready are exposed under the negative to daylight and developed by washing under a tap until the high lights are entirely clear. As the plates cannot be examined during the exposure, the time becomes a matter of experience and judgment.

A guide to the time of exposure may be arrived at by a trial exposure of ferro-prussiate paper.

It has been stated that plates spoiled in development or exposure can be utilized for the same purpose by treating the negative in a bath of

Water 5 ounces
Bichromate of potash 15 grains
Alum 1½ drachms
Hydrochloric acid ½ drachm

After being thoroughly bleached in this

bath the plate should be washed under the tap for fully twenty minutes, and then fixed in the usual hypo bath, which, if properly done, will completely remove the image. This must be done by artificial light. After fixing and drying proceed as above.—*American Journal of Photography*.

Pyro-Eikonogen Developer.

The following formula for a combined pyro eikonogen developer gives negatives of great softness and detail.

No. 1.

Sulphite of soda (cryst.) .. 60 parts.
Bisulphite of soda " .. 12 parts.
Eikonogen 15 parts.
Warm water 1,000 parts.

No. 2.

Sulphite of soda (cryst.) .. 200 parts.
Bisulphite of soda " .. 10 parts.
Pyro 50 parts.
Warm water 1,000 parts.

No. 3.

Carbonate of potash 150 parts.
Carbonate of soda 250 parts.
Warm water 1,000 parts.

For use, take water, 75 parts; No. 1, 20 parts; No. 2, 5 parts, and No. 3, 5 parts. To diminish density, increase the quantity of eikonogen; to increase it, increase the quantity of pyro. In fixing, use an acid bath.—*Phar. Journal of Australasia*.

Para-amidophenol Citrate Developer.

The *British Journal of Photography* gives the following:

The solution of citric acid is, according to Liesegang, an excellent solvent of para-amidophenol—97 grammes of the latter being soluble in 200 grammes of the citric acid solution of equal parts, the para-amidophenol being added little by little at a temperature of 18 to 20° C. The citrate of para-amidophenol so formed is employed as a developer in the following proportions:

Para-amidophenol citrate, concentrated solution 1 ccm.
Sodium sulphite, concentrated 4 ccm.
Sodium carbonate 5 ccm.
Caustic potash (10% solution) 2 ccm.
Water 50 ccm.

This gives dense blue-black images full of detail, the image, with normal exposure, appearing in about ten seconds. Brown tones are obtained if the para-amidophenol citrate is rendered alkaline with caustic potash. The citrate and sulphite are also applicable in aqueous solution as a developer for partly printed images on gelatino-chloride.

Detaching Gelatine Negatives from Glass.

Herr Liesegang's method of detaching gelatine films from the glass supports without employing the hydrofluoric acid plan is to introduce between the gelatine and the glass carbonic acid gas, which will affect the separation. The negative or

positive, after development, etc., is plunged into a bath made feebly acid with either citric, hydrochloric, or sulphuric acid, and then, without washing, is placed in a concentrated solution (25 to 30 per cent.) of carbonate or bicarbonate of soda. The carbonic acid gas thus formed puffs up the gelatine, which can then be easily removed. The film undergoes some enlargement, which could probably be obviated by a bath of absolute alcohol, and when dry the film is perfectly flat, and can then be attached to a collodion or gelatine support as may be desired.

Boric Acid in the Combined Toning and Fixing Bath.

Herr Gaedicke, having experimented with eighty four different kinds of toning and fixing baths, recommends one containing boric acid. The additions of a lead salt is necessary. The following is the formula:

Distilled water 1000 c.c.
Hypo 200 grammes.
Boric acid 30 grammes.
Nitrate of lead solution 1:15 15 grammes.
Ammonium sulphocyanide 20 grammes.
Gold chloride solution 1:20 60 c.c.

CLEARING SOLUTION.

Chrome alum 180 grains
Potassium metabisulphite 2 ounces
Water 20 ounces

Instead of the metabisulphite 4 ounces of sodium sulphite may be used, with the addition from time to time of sufficient hydrochloric or citric acid to make the solution smell distinctly of sulphurous acid.

According to a writer in *The Cape Times*, by immersing a dry plate in the developer, before exposure, a greater sensibility is obtained. He immerses the plate for five minutes in an ordinary hydroquinone developing solution, and then places it, without ever rinsing, in the plate holder. An exposure of a quarter of a second gave him a negative full of detail, which, he asserts, he was otherwise unable to obtain.

A PHOTOGRAPHER of Atlantic City, N. J., Mr. Shaw, produces a photograph at a single exposure which gives five different images of the same person in different positions. This is accomplished by placing the sitter between two mirrors placed at an angle of 45 degrees to each other. The double reflection between these mirrors produces four images of the person placed in front of them, the principle being the same as that of the ordinary kaleidoscope. The original face is made in profile, and the reflections give the full face, opposite profile, and two rear views.

The color of pollen is due, according to the researches of Bertrand and Poirault (*Comp. Rend.*) to carotin. The pollen of Gramineae and Urticaceae and of some other orders are exceptions.

Books & Magazines.

The Girl Across the Way.

We have just received a copy of the above song and chorus, which is the latest hit, composed by Alberto Hinman.

FIRST VERSE.

Oh, have you ever seen her,
This pretty, winsome miss,
This maid who stole my heart away,
And filled my soul with bliss?
She is my dream at midnight,
My song at break of day;
I have a thought for nothing but,
The girl across the way.

CHORUS.

I'm in love with the girl o'er the way,
This dear little witch o'er the way
My heart is as bright as the morning sunlight,
I'm in love with the girl o'er the way.

Price 40 cents per copy. Our readers will receive a copy by sending 20 cents in postage stamps to F. W. Helmick. "Village Cornet Band," song and chorus by Charles Baker, price 50 cents; "Faith, Hope and Charity Waltzes," by J. Strauss, 75 cents; "When the Whistle Blows at Six O'clock," by J. W. Levman, 40 cents; "What Would Jesus Do?" fine sacred song and chorus, by J. W. Levman, 40 cents; "Old Aunt Chlor," Ethiopian ditty, by J. W. Levman, 40 cents; "Neighbor Brady's Daughter," fine song and chorus, by J. W. Levman, 40 cents; "Patti Waltz Tyrolienne," by Chas. Baker, 40 cents; "Happy Friends Mazurka," by Charles Baker, 40 cents; "Dreamy Eyes Schottische," by F. Nichols, 40 cents. Advertisers and readers of the "Canadian Druggist" by mentioning this paper can obtain the above at one half the retail price. Music Publisher, 265 Sixth Avenue, New York.

A Midwinter Magazine.

The methods of an actress are always interesting, and they are particularly so when an actress of such renown as Adelaide Ristori consents to tell them as she does in the February *Ladies' Home Journal*. The "Aberdeen Waltzes," by Mrs. Frances J. Moore, to which was awarded the first prize in "The Journal's Musical Series" of last year for the best waltzes, are given in the full piano score and are as melodious as they are "danceable." A most interesting article on "My Tabooed Playmate, Adelina Patti," is contributed by her one-time child-playmate, Katherine B. Foot. The concluding paper of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's series "How Fauntleroy Really Occurred" will be read with mingled pleasure and regret. A more beautiful story of a story cannot be imagined than the author of "Fauntleroy" has given here. The quaint "Pomona" continues her European travels and writes in her characteristic manner with Frank Stockton's assistance. William Dean Howells continues his literary biography under the title of "My Literary Passions." The better appreciation by the husband of the wife's devotion is advocated by Edward Bok, and the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage is eloquent on the subject of aged women who are sometimes overlooked in the home. Published by The Curtis Pub-

lishing Company of Philadelphia for ten cents per number and one dollar per year.

February Cosmopolitan.

The secret of the great success of the *Cosmopolitan* is not so hard to find, if one looks carefully over the number for February. A story by Valdes, the famous Spanish novelist, the first from his pen to appear in any American magazine, is begun in this number. Arthur Sherburne Hardy's story, "A Rejected Manuscript," is charmingly illustrated by L. Marold, who we believe makes his first appearance in the magazines on this side of the water. A profusely illustrated article on the designing and building of a war-ship appeals to the interest taken by all in the new navy, and a thrilling description of a naval combat under the significant title, "The Meloban and the Pentheroy" describes, after the manner of the Battle of Dorking, a possible sea-fight, the outcome of which is watched by the entire naval world. "Gliding Flight" is an interesting contribution to the problem of aerial navigation by one who has studied the flight of soaring birds in the East for twenty years. Elaine Goodale, who married a member of the Sioux nation, has some interesting information of Indian Wars and Warriors. T. C. Crawford, the Washington correspondent, gives the first half of a startling story, under the title of "The Disappearance Syndicate." The poetry in this number by Sir Edwin Arnold, Graham R. Tomson and William Young, is unusually good. The Departments, "In the World of Art and Letters" and the "Progress of Science" continue to have as contributors men famous in both continents.

Scribner's Magazine.

An article of unusual interest has resulted from an expedition on behalf of *Scribner's Magazine*, made by Joel Chandler Harris in company with a skilful artist, Daniel Smith, to the scene of "The Sea Island Hurricanes," off the coast of South Carolina. It was this strange region which was devastated by the great storms last autumn, which killed 2,000 people and left 30,000 homeless and suffering. Among them for the past few months Miss Clara Barton, with a staff of workers from the Red Cross Society, has been dispensing much needed relief. Mr. Harris viewed all the interesting features of this work, and his well-known conception of negro character has enabled him to present such a picture of the disaster, the suffering, and the work in progress as no other writer in the South could give. The illustrations present a realistic picture of the curious life on these islands. The article in this number is devoted largely to a description of "The Devastation." Another article in the March number will describe "The Relief."

Review of Reviews.

The *Review of Reviews* for February is strong in all its departments. In the "Progress of the world" the important political, social and industrial events of

the month are reviewed and their significance clearly and frankly set forth. This department alone contains fifty timely illustrations, chiefly portraits of well-known men and women. Among the portraits are those of President Dole and his cabinet and sketches, drawn from life, of Representatives William L. Wilson, of West Virginia; Chas. F. Crisp, of Georgia; Thos. B. Reed, of Maine; Benton McMillan, of Tennessee; Thos. L. Johnston, of Ohio, and Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan. Apropos of the opening of the Manchester ship canal, the editor discusses that and various other waterway projects which are being considered by European governments.

The Delineator.

The issue of *The Delineator* for March is the great "Spring Announcement Number," and in its artistic display of New Styles and general attractiveness it is superior to any former number of this popular magazine. In addition to the usual entertaining reading there are several new features noticed this month, one being an original and decidedly fascinating Scarf Drill that will be immensely popular. Another is the resumption of the articles on the Uses of Crepe and Tissue Papers, with illustrations; and a third is the first of the promised series of papers on Hygienic Living. The House-keeper is specially considered in *Some Dainty Cookery, Hints to Housewives*, and the Article on Household Renovation which treats of the Repairing and Polishing of the Woodwork of Furniture; while the mothers of marriageable daughters will find food for serious thought in the concluding chapter of *Child Life*.

The Canadian Magazine for February.

With the current number (Feb.) the *Canadian Magazine* completes its first year of publication, and with a record for excellence and financial prosperity, not equalled in the history of Canadian magazine literature. The number is a strong one, and several of the articles are of remarkable merit, while interest attaches to every contribution in the number. The illustrations, too, are excellent.

Our Dumb Animals.

We have peculiar pleasure in reading *Our Dumb Animals*, a paper full of useful and profitable reading, and with kindness shining out in every line. We sincerely wish that its principles and the lessons it teaches were instilled into the minds of all, young and old. Published by Geo. T. Angell, President American Humane Education Society, at 50 cents per annum.

A TEST FOR EUROPHEN.—This recently-introduced synthetic remedy can be detected by reduction by means of zinc dust which liberates iodine. The mass is treated with water and filtered, and excess of acid added. It is then shaken with ether. The ethereal solution can now be dried, the residue redissolved in water and treated with nascent iodine (KI and Cl) when europhen is regenerated.—*Pharmaceutische Zeitung*.

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An extract from a letter written by Strong, Cobb & Co., of Cleveland, O., to their traveling salesman under date Nov. 10th/91.

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Yours truly,

Strong Cobb & Co.

C. S. DENT & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers, Detroit, Mich.

Sermon to Young Men.

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do with all thy might," is what Wau-maker is reported by a Philadelphia paper to have said. Work enthusiastically, work persistently, work uncomplainingly, work because it is your first great duty. Work because your labor gives you a livelihood, and in time with thrift, independence. Be thorough in everything you do. Put your soul into your work if it is intellectual, and your body if it is physical. Do nothing in a half-hearted way nor in an unfinished manner. Life is too short to be wasted in weak efforts and half-completed things. Bend all your energies to what you are doing, and do it in the best possible way. Cultivate concentration of purpose and energy. Avoid vacillation and hesitancy, for they sap the foundations of success.

Calmly and dispassionately determine your course, being sure that it is a right and manly one, and then with vigor and directness, with patience and persistence, labor indefatigably for the end in view. If obstacles present themselves remove or surmount them. If disappointments come, bear them manfully and cheerfully, without abatement of effort or loss of confidence in the ultimate success of your labors.

Be thrifty, because thrift is the keystone of independence. Extravagance is worse than folly; it is a crime. Wasteful use of the results of labor is equivalent to throwing away brain and muscle and squandering vitality. Thrift is the handmaid of industry and the offspring of civilization. The savage knows it not. It is the mainspring of individual independence and of national prosperity. There is nothing disgraceful in a prudent and proper economy, but there is in wastefulness and profligacy. A spendthrift is but little removed from a fool. If his money is spent for evil purposes he is a criminal. Thrift is nothing more nor less than looking out for to-morrow; laying away for a rainy day; providing for the helpless ones in the event of death and for independence in declining years.

Build up character! It is the mainstay of every man, every community, every nation and every age. Its formation is a slow process, and, like education, continues from the cradle to the grave.

DENATURED ALCOHOL.—The French Government have instituted a new rule with regard to this product, which came into force on August 1st. The denatured liquid must contain, not only 20 per cent. of the methyl compound, according to the old regulations, but also half a litre of heavy paraffin and 1 gramme of malachite green per hectolitre. So that in addition to the nauseous taste and odour, the alcohol must now be coloured.

Milk saturated with carbolic acid under pressure will, so it is claimed by Nourry and Michel, remain perfectly fresh for at least a week.

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| Pleasures of Life..... | Lubbock | World | Drummond |
| Bacon's Essays. | | Addresses | Emerson |
| Thoughts | Marcus Aurelius Antoninus | Representative Men | Emerson |
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| Vicar of Wakefield | Goldsmith | Heroes and Hero Worship | Carlyle |
| Chesterfield's Letters. | | Ethics of the Dust..... | Ruskin |
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Correspondence.

Facts in Reply to Mr. Sanders in Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal.

(Continued from Page 50.)

ain. But let us see again how fair and honest Mr. Sanders is in his letter. He institutes a comparison with the present course of practical work in the College which has been more than doubled over that of the year 1891 under the old staff of three. Taking his figures as correct I quote them as follows:

February, 1892.....	\$ 57 00
August, 1892.....	754 05
	\$811 05

P. S. The correct amount for February, 1892, should be \$1627, as \$11.03 paid July 21, '91, was for the old staff's course, 1891.

The above amount, if he desires to be fair, should be credited with the following amount, as per Registrar-Treasurer's statement:

Journal Sept. 1892, page 23,	
Breakages, damages, etc., Junior course	\$ 92 65
Senior course	27 13
	\$120 78

which shows net cost to College for course 1892, \$122.80. Supplies for 1892, (Mr. Sanders' figures) Feb. 1893, \$237 65 Aug. " " 411 51

Credit breakages, etc., Jour. Mar. '93, page 116, Jun. } for course. }	136 32
" " Aug. '93	175 14
	\$311 46

Net cost to College, \$338.00.

Summarized, taking Mr. Sanders' own figures for supplies 1891, they are as follows:

Feb. & Aug. 1891, \$517.07,	{ Old staff of three teachers with little practical work. Four teachers, double prac- tical work. Four teachers, double prac- tical work.
" " 1892, 422.50,	
" " 1893, 333.00,	

It will be observed that under the present staff of four as I have stated before with over double the amount of practical work, the supplies for students are not such a load as his own favorable (?) report makes out. The comparison is most striking.

One word regarding the announcements. This publication is now much larger, better and more complete and when revenue from advertisements is taken off the cost is not much greater. A word here regarding the general advancement made, perhaps would not be out of place—and no surer sign of more and economy can be given than the increase of assets of the College.

You will find that the net assets of the College in March, 1890, according to Registrar-Treasurer's report were \$21,151.13, while the net assets in March, 1893, were \$33,531.75, an increase in three years of \$12,700.62, and it is fully expected that the mortgage debt will be reduced at the approaching session of Council \$2,100.

I would again ask, if such a statement can be made for three years? Is it not fair to say that the Council are preserving the funds of the College in a most remarkable manner?

I may also say that the practical work is now beyond the experimental stage, and no Council will be doing its duty in withholding apparatus and supplies from students when they are guaranteed them. The establishment of practical work can no longer be denied, as the student who has received it in our College, will bear testimony to its value.

It is quite true that about \$1,000.00 have been expended for appliances and apparatus and in that we have only done our duty. The College, when the new staff began duty, was entirely bereft of any apparatus and appliances for the performance of the work as laid down by the College Announcement, and it was the duty of the Council to procure proper equipment. It is open for inspection, and Mr. Sanders or any other person, will be welcomed to inspect them, which has now been placed upon the same footing that other progressive Pharmacy Colleges are. The appliances and apparatus have been added to as rapidly as the funds of the College would permit, and not a single protest has been made by any person cognizant of the needs of a College agreeing to give the standard of education that the present Ontario College of Pharmacy does.

I may also say that the Council have unanimously consented to such an equipment, and it is hoped that such an outlay will not be needed in the future. To compare the expenditure of a year, with practically no operative work is, to say the least, ridiculous.

In comparing the attendance at the College as represented by the fees, I have already pointed out its unfairness. Note what Mr. Sanders says: "One would have thought that the Council, on finding out that the College attendance as represented by the fees had, after the first year of trial, fallen off about \$350.00, would have ordered an official investigation as to the character of the teaching or other causes which led to the decreased popularity of the school."

How honest and fair he is. Let me here remind our economical (?) friend that the Council are not now paying teachers by fees and are not swelling up salaries in that way. The difference of \$13.00 per student explains the reason, and the "decreased popularity" of the school is such that it has actually increased over 40 per cent, so

that the teaching must be good without an official investigation. A truthful and honest investigation is all that is needed, and it is before you.

What are the facts as to the falling off of the attendance, which is unfairly charged? The following is a summary of the attendance for the past six years:-

	Junior term.	Senior.
College term under old staff, 1888-89,	68	53
" " " " 1889-90,	70	58
" " " " 1890-91,	92	75
" " " " 1891-92,	105	101
" " " " 1892-93,	99	95
" " " " 1893-94,	90	93

In comparing the attendance at the College it will be observed that the average attendance for three years since the new staff came in with that of the old as stated before is more than 40 per cent greater, necessitating double the work for some of the teachers in the practical and operative work. Mr. Sanders makes the charge that it is absolutely false that such is the case, and seeks to establish his point by comparison of the fees, which is unjust, in view of their reduction.

I believe the druggists of this Province are quite too clearheaded to admit that Mr. Sanders' picture of College affairs is painted in true colors, and will clearly discriminate between the merits of his attack and of my humble defence—not in his favor either. My only reason for answering his tissue of misrepresentations is, that the most flagrant misstatement, if boldly enough reiterated and left uncontradicted, will in the long run prejudice the most candid mind, and though I believe that quality of mind to characterize the druggists of Ontario, I have at last responded to the attacks of the official Journal of the College, that they may "see fair" between the College (their own property and institution) and its enemies.

Yours respectfully,

J. H. MACKENZIE.

Toronto, Feb. 1, 1894.

Furfural Reaction with Alkaloids.

According to Dr. Neumann Wender, the veratrine reaction with concentrated sulphuric acid and sugar is due to the formation of a furfural compound, and can be produced by means of a solution of furfural-sulphonic acid. Wender also states that the reaction is a general one with alkaloids. A small piece of the dry alkaloid is placed on a porcelain capsule with two or three drops of a solution of five drops of furfural in 10 cc of strong sulphuric acid. Under these conditions the following colorations are noted: Veratrine gives at first a yellow, then olive green color, blue at the edges, passing quickly to a sap green, and then to a fine blue. By warming, the mixture becomes purple violet. Sabadilline and papaverine behave similarly to veratrine, but the colors are not so pure; they are at first brownish, passing to a dirty violet. Digitaline gives a brown color, passing to red. Quinine gives a dark brownish green, which first becomes quite green and then brown on warming. Strychnine gives a dirty brown color, which becomes dark green on warming. On the addition of a drop of water it becomes a dirty blue, and then violet. Morphine and codeine give a red-brown, passing to violet on warming. Aconitine, atropine, brucine, colchicine, conine and nicotine give very poorly defined colors and they cannot be at all characteristically described. *Phar. Zeitung.*

Quiz. *Compend of Pharmacy*, by F. E. Steward, M. D., Ph. G.; fourth edition. This work has been thoroughly revised in accordance with the new United States Pharmacopoeia, being the first book, we understand, to be so revised. The work is a valuable one for beginners and students in medicine and pharmacy. Published at \$1 00 by P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia.

Business Notices.

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

The attention of Druggists and others who may be interested in the articles advertised in this journal, is called to the *SEE ALSO* column of the *Business Notices*.

India Rubber Goods.

The Toronto Rubber Co. in this issue, direct the attention of the trade to some of their special lines in rubber goods, notably rubber animals, sheeting, bandages, etc. See advt.

Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice.

Messrs. Simson Bros. & Co., of Halifax, N.S., have received by late mail, an order respectively from India and South Africa, for their celebrated Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice. Negotiations in this matter were made by Mr. Frank C. Simson during his visit to Europe last year. Samples were sent abroad, with the above result. We understand that Messrs. Simson Bros. & Co. are among the largest refiners of Lime Juice in the world.

Pure Hyposulphite of Soda.

We would direct the attention of the trade to the advt. of the Walpole Chemical Co., whose Hyposulphite of Soda is guaranteed chemically pure, free from carbonates, chlorides, sulphides or sulphites. It dissolves quickly and the solution requires no filtering. Photographers will find it especially adapted to their work and dealers in this line of goods as well as consumers will do well to ask for this special brand.

Tanglefoot.

"Last year The O & W. Thum Co. extensively advertised their Tanglefoot Holders by putting two free into each box; over two million were thus distributed. The inquiries lately made show that they were appreciated by a very large majority of the dealers and their customers, and that their popularity has deservedly increased. The object being accomplished the company will as in former years continue to pack only one with each box for the dealer's own use or for him to present to some good customer. Extra Holders can be obtained through the jobbers."

The Kodak at the North Pole.

Lieutenant Peary, the famous Arctic explorer, was the first of the hardy adventurers who have pushed to the far north, to make a complete photographic record of his trip. He carried several Kodaks on his journey and took more than 2,000 views, of Eskimo life, barren ice caps, sea lions and icy cliffs. He tells in an interesting manner of his photographic experiences in a little book he has written entitled, "The Kodak at the North Pole." The booklet will be mailed free, on application to the Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.

The Preparation of Nitrate of Strychnine.

A useful paper on this subject has just appeared by M. Guignes, of Marseilles. He states that he has often noticed that students, in preparing this body by the official method of the French Codex, meet with somewhat bad results, in that the product they obtain is colored sometimes light, sometimes dark yellow. (This color is due to brucine.) He tried several times himself, following closely the directions of the Codex, and in every case obtained a colored crystal. The official method is as follows: Powdered strychnine is dissolved in nitric acid, diluted with five times its weight of water, adding acid until the reaction becomes neutral to litmus. The mixture is then evaporated on the water bath until there separate out crystals of the nitrate.

If the operation is conducted in the cold, the solution of the strychnine does not take place perfectly, and large excess of nitric acid is necessary. If the liquid be filtered and then evaporated it turns yellow, and the crystals obtained have the same color. Various experiments lead the author to state that the proportion of water in the Codex is too low. However, dilution up to 25 times the amount of water failed to produce satisfactory results, and the author turned to another method. He took

Strychnine 5 grs.
Distilled water..... 250 "

The strychnine was powdered and suspended in water, and placed on the water bath. Nitric acid (1 in 5) was then added, drop by drop, until the whole was dissolved, and the liquid was then concentrated, and the crystals obtained were quite colorless. These were dried between filter paper, and finally over sulphuric acid, in a dessicator. This latter operation can be conducted without fear, since the nitrate crystallises without water. A second crop of the strychnine salts can be obtained, leaving practically the whole of the brucine present as an impurity in the mother liquor. Experiments on the same sample, according to the method of the Codex, gave colored crystals.—*Journal de Chemie.*

LANOLINATED VASELIN AS AN OINTMENT BASIS.—G. Hell, in a communication to the Austrian Pharmaceutical Association, most highly recommends vaselin carrying 25 per cent of anhydrous lanolin, as a basis for ointments. Lanolin pure is somewhat too dear to use for this purpose, alone; but thus mixed this objection does not hold. Adeps lane added to three volumes of vaselin presents all the properties of pure lanolin, according to Hell, and the addition of water is altogether superfluous.

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- SALTPETRE XTALS, in kegs.
- SALTPETRE POWDERED, in casks.
- POWDERED HELLEBORE, in bbls.
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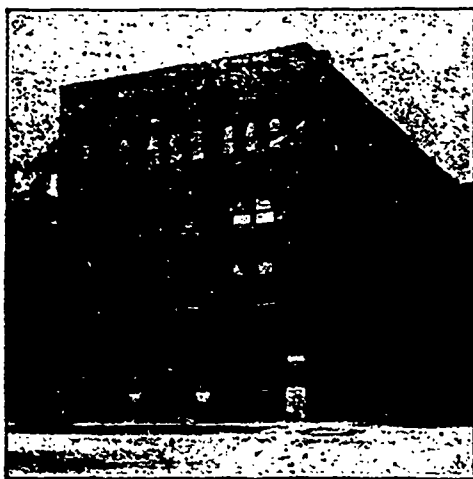
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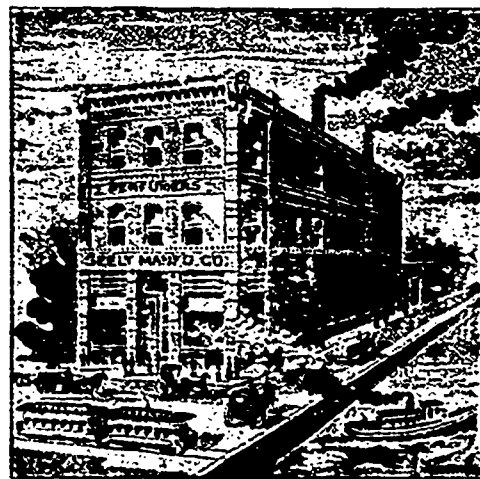


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- J. A. Kennedy & Co., London.
- H. P. Baird, Woodstock, N. B.
- T. B. Barker & Sons, } St. John, N. B.
- S. McDiarmid, }
- Brown & Webb, } Halifax, N. S.
- Simson Bros. & Co. }
- Role, Wynno & Co., Winnipeg.
- W. Brunet & Co., Quebec.
- Langley & Co., Victoria, B. C.



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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 wishing them all a prosperous New Year, we remain,

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 05	\$4 25	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	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
ALON, 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	Ham, 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	COLLOIDON, lb.....	75	80	Bonacet, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Pern, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
BARK, Barberry, lb.....	22	25	Cresote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	35
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	CUTLERSH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	DENTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Canella, lb.....	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Hoarhound, ozs., lb.....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	ERGOR, Spanish, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	1 15	1 30	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	ERGOTIS, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs., lb.....	15	20
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs., lb.....	20	22
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Elm, 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	23	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Sage, Ozs., lb.....	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Tansy, ozs., lb.....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.....	75	80	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	French, white, lb.....	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb.....	20	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.....	16 1/2	18	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GUARANA, lb.....	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	25	28
Vanilla, lb.....	7 00	8 00	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	75	80	GUM ALGAE, Cape, lb.....	18	20	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.....	85	90	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Juniper, lb.....	10	12	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	12	14	Assafetida, lb.....	25	28	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	65	70	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
BUDS, 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	70	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 00	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Hyoscyamus.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb.....	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Guaiac, lb.....	75	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	95	1 20	Timevelly, lb.....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18	Kino, true, lb.....	45	45	Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Myrrh, lb.....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	4 50	4 75	LICOUZE, Solazzi.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	6 50	6 75	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb....	12 80	13 00	Grasso.....	30	35
			Shellac, lb.....	40	45	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

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Drug Reports.

England.

London, Jan. 27th, 1894.

The drug market still remains flat, and although increase of business is reported, prices for the most part are unaltered.

The downward tendency of Mercury has led the manufacturers of mercurials, such as Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, etc., to reduce prices all round.

Permanganate of Potash is easier, and Soda Crystals are again lower.

Japan Peppermint Oil and Menthol are very much enhanced in value.

Menthol on the spot is quoted at double the price asked in October. For future delivery, however, rates are slightly lower.

Quinine maintains its full price at the recent advance, but buyers are standing off.

Ipecacuanha is firmly held.

Jalap, Senega Root and Balsam Copiba remain steady at full rates.

Ergot, Cubebs, Balsam Tolu and Shellac are falling markets.

The first arrival of Norwegian Cod Oil has appeared and has realized good prices.

Some increase in the export of heavy chemicals is anticipated if the new tariff of the United States should be adopted by Congress.

Cod Liver Oil.

Report from Joh. Rye Holmboe, Tromsø, Norway, January 16th, 1894.

The winter fisheries have yielded an unusually small quantity of oil. Fish have been scarce, weather stormy, and the condition of the livers rather poor.

Unfortunately there are no official statistics from these fisheries, but the total yield of new cod liver oil up till date may be calculated at 600 to 800 barrels unre-

finied oil, against upwards of 3,000 barrels same date last season. The stocks of last year's oil are unusually small.

No sales have been reported from the foreign importing markets, and the Norwegian exporters seem to hesitate to stipulate the opening price.

I quote for new (1894) oil without obligation 65 sh. pr. 25 gallons tin lined barrel cif east coast U. K. and am prepared to execute orders for prompt direct shipment.

My next report will be issued end of January.

Rubber Bands on Corn Plasters.

The manufacturers are putting on sale a new corn-shield which is in part made of rubber. Instead of relying entirely upon the sticking quality of the gum with which it is treated, a small rubber band is attached to the shield, and passes around the foot, or around the toes, holding it in place. The tension of the elastic band is merely sufficient to hold the shield in position, and it is said to be quite an advantage over the old-fashioned corn plaster.

Gum Tragacanth in Asia Minor.

Writing on the subject of the resources of the province of Angora in Asia Minor, a correspondent of the *Levant Herald* says—"Gum tragacanth, being the produce of a wild shrub, needs no cultivation. Although it is abundant in this villa, yet, very few of the resident peasants take the trouble to collect the gum. This is done by men who come from long distances. The shrub which produces the gum is found almost everywhere—by the roadside, as well as in the fields among the corn; while on the mountains where little or no other verdure is seen, the modest tragacanth finds its native home. Its plentifulness may be owing to its prickly shields; all animals, even donkeys, respect it: The

natives, though neglecting it as a commercial resource, find it useful for household purposes, as it serves them for fuel, which the peasants appreciate more highly than the gum."

Rubber in Chewing Gum.

It is a well-known fact that Chile is used entirely in chewing gums and chewing candies, but as there is very little of this latter made to-day, it is safe to say that the whole goes into chewing gum. When it is known that there is a yearly output of 2,300,000 pounds of Chile it will be seen what an immense business this is. Manufacturers are now paying about 25c. a pound for this species of rubber and certainly the way they put their goods up, they must get \$1 a pound for the finished article, which would show a business of \$2,300,000; almost too large to seem possible, were it not for the fact that it is little things that have a large general sale, and, incidentally, show a large profit.—*Rubber World*.

Utilizing Lizard Skins.

Lizard skin has for the past two seasons or so been a very popular material for card cases, purses, pocket books, and such articles, and a large business has sprung up on both sides of the Atlantic, in meeting the demand for the raw material. Over 500,000 lizard skins were exported from the Mexican State of Tabasco alone last year, and the local Government's estimate puts the number of lizards killed in that state during the same year at full 5,000,000. Many of the skins went to Europe, and large quantities are marketed in Mexico.

LACTOPHENIN has recently been brought out as a possibly superior substitute for phenacetin, from which latter it differs in the substitution of lactic for acetic acid. It is far more soluble than phenacetin, 1 part dissolving in 45 parts of water.

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45
“ Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true.	20	25	Salicylate, oz.	30	35
“ Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	Subcarbonate, lb.	2 75	3 00
“ Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Subnitrate, lb.	2 50	2 60
“ 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
LYCOPDIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	BROMINE, oz.	8	13
MACC, 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
Fish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	6	7	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	CHLORIDE, oz.	15	18
NUX VOMICA, lb.	1 00	1 10	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	CHLOROFORM, lb.	65	2 60
OSTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	CISENOSTINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 1	4	CISENOSTINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	6 50	8 50
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	6	6 1	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	11	12	Iodide, oz.	65	70
PIREN, 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	EXALATE, oz.	1 00	1 10
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulph., crystals, gr.	25	30
Gallbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODINE, lb.	5 00	5 50
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IODIFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10	Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	IODOL, oz.	1 30	1 40
Rosin, Common, lb.	2 1	3	White, Cont's, lb.	15	16	LIOS, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
White, lb.	3 1	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
RISORIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sacch., lb.	35	40
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25	28	SPERMACEIN, lb.	50	55	Chloride, lb.	45	55
Root, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TORPENTINE, China, 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	Wool, Guaiac, rasped.	5	6	Quin. and Stry., oz.	18	30
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	And Stryclimine, oz.	13	15
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55
Cadmus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Canada Smoke, lb.	30	35	CHEMICALS.					
Cohosh, 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	Permanganate, solution, lb.	15	16
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	30	38	Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1 30
Cucuma, 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	Essicated, lb.	8	10
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Citric, lb.	65	70	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Galingal, lb.	15	18	Gallic, oz.	10	12	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90
Gelsenium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Genitan, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-	1 50	1 60	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Ground, lb.	10	12	les 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
Po., lb.	20	22	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	In packages, lb.	6	7
Jamaica, blehd., lb.	27	30	Nitric, lb.	10 1	13	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45
Po., lb.	30	35	Chem. pure, lb.	25	30	Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Ginseng, lb.	3 00	3 25	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	Citrate, oz.	25	30
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	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.	55	60
Indian Hemp.	18	30	Pyrogallic, oz.	35	38	Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Ipecac, lb.	2 65	2 75	Salicylic, white, lb.	1 80	2 00	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45
Powdered, lb.	2 80	3 00	Sulphuric, carbony, lb.	2 1	2 7	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	13	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.	40	45	Ammon (White Precip.),	1 25	1 30
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACETANILID, lb.	90	1 00	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 00	1 10
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Calomet, lb.	1 15	1 20
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1 1	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, Liqueur, lb. SSO.	8 1	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
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	35	45
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.	2 00	2 00
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ASTHERIS, oz.	85	00	PHENACETINE, oz.	40	45
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ARISTOL, oz.	1 00	1 10	PHLOCARPINE, Muriate, grain.	5	6
Cut, lb.	50	55	ATROPINE, oz.	2 00	2 25	PIPERIS, 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bichromate, lb.	14	15
						Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	25	30

Bromide, lb.....	55	60	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Lemon, lb.....	2	75	3	00
Carbonate, lb.....	14	16	THYONIA, (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Lemongrass, lb.....	1	50	1	60
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	25	30	VERATRINE, oz.....	2	00	2	00	2	10	65
Powdered, lb.....	30	33	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Neroli, oz.....	4	25	4	50
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30	Orange, lb.....	3	75	5	00
Cyanide, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Sweet, lb.....	3	25	3	50
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Origanum, lb.....	65	70		
Iodide, lb.....	4	00	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Ratchouli, oz.....	1	75	1	80
Sulphate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Pennyroyal, lb.....	3	00	3	25
Permanganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	4	25	4	50
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Pimento, lb.....	2	60	2	75
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85		
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Rose, oz.....	7	50	8	00
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75		
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rect., lb.....	65	70	Rue, oz.....	25	30		
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	30	32	Anise, lb.....	2	75	Sandalwood, lb.....	5	50	9	00
Ozs., oz.....	35	38	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80		
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Bergamot, lb.....	4	00	Savin, lb.....	1	60	1	75
SALICIN, lb.....	3	75	Cade, lb.....	90	1	Spearmint, lb.....	6	00	6	25
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1	80	Spruce, lb.....	65	70		
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	90	1	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Tansy, lb.....	4	25	4	50
Fused, oz.....	1	00	Caraway, lb.....	3	50	Thyme, white, lb.....	1	80	1	90
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cassia, lb.....	1	40	Wintergreen, lb.....	3	00	3	50
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2	75	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1	50	Wormseed, lb.....	3	50	3	75
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Citronelle, lb.....	70	75	Wormwood, lb.....	6	50	6	75
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1	60	FIXED OILS.				
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1	60	CASTOR, lb.....	9	11		
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1	50	Cod LIVER, N. F., gal.....	90	1	00	
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	9	50	Norwegian, gal.....	1	00	1	25
Salicylate, lb.....	1	80	Cumin, lb.....	5	50	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1	10	1	20
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	LARD, gal.....	90	1	00	
Sulphite, lb.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1	50	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	65	67		
SOMNAL, oz.....	85	00	Fennel, lb.....	1	60	Raw, gal.....	63	65		
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	60	Geranium, oz.....	1	75	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1	00	1	10
STROPHINE, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Rose, lb.....	3	20	OLIVE, gal.....	1	30	1	35
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1	00	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4	50	Salad, gal.....	2	25	2	40
SULFONAL, oz.....	32	34	Wood, lb.....	70	75	PALM, lb.....	12	13		
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	24	4	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.....	3	00	SPERM, gal.....	1	75	1	80
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Garden, lb.....	1	50	TURPENTINE, gal.....	65	68		

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