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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 5.

STRATHROY, APRIL, 1893.

No. 4.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

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

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

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

Pharmacy Act Amendment.

Pharmacists are receiving an unprecedented amount of attention at present from the press of Ontario. Not only the daily and weekly newspapers, but also the society papers and trade journals, with remarkable simultaneousness, have all appeared with leading articles denunciatory of "druggists' charges," "druggists' selfishness," "druggists' combines," etc., etc., and have appealed to the *bought* public against the "extraordinary" enactments and "iniquitous" legislation asked for in the Pharmacy Act Amendment which is about to be introduced in the Local Legislature of this Province.

AS IT AFFECTS PATENT MEDICINES.

As far as we can make out, the sum and substance of the complaint seems to be summed up in the statement which appears in *Hardware* of March 25th, (it must concern hardware merchants very intensely) that "there are about 3,300 general merchants in the Province selling patent medicines, compared with probably about four-fifths of that number of druggists," and that it would be a great hardship to take this trade from the general merchant, and would be interfering with the "public weal." Now, this tirade against druggists appears to us to be owing mainly to two things. First, a misconception of the intention of the framers of the proposed amendment, and second, the careless wording used in the framing of the amendment.

That portion of the amendment which refers immediately to the sale of proprietary medicines occurs in section 8, where it says that "section 24 of the Pharmacy

Act be repealed and the following substituted therefor," "No person shall sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons, or medicines of any kind, or sell, or attempt to sell, any of the articles mentioned in Schedule 'A' of this Act, or any mixture or compound containing any of the articles so mentioned in Schedule 'A,' . . . unless such person has taken out a certificate under the provisions of section 18 of this Act."

In order to show why it has been deemed advisable to amend this clause, and what has prompted this step, we might say that, in the first place, the idea of such a change, as far as we can learn, did not originate with the druggists of the Province nor with the Council of the College of Pharmacy whose duty it is to look after the legislation of all matters connected with the drug trade. It will probably be remembered by most of our readers that some time ago a death occurred through an overdose of an advertised cough remedy. The Coroner's Jury, who sat in this case, censured the Council for not having passed a prohibitory measure, preventing the indiscriminate sale of remedies containing poisons, and, we believe, made a presentment to the Provincial Government asking for remedial legislation. Not long after this, a case occurred, when another Coroner's Jury found a verdict of death from a preparation said to contain arsenic, and they also censured the framers of the Pharmacy Act for allowing "poisonous preparations" to be sold without proper restrictions. Considering these cases, as well as other unfortunate accidents which happened from similar causes, the Council deemed it a duty, not for the protection of the druggist, but as a protection to the general public, to submit to the Legislature an amendment to the Act now in force whereby the indiscriminate sale of preparations containing poisons would be prevented. And they argued, and it must be granted, not without some show of reason, that the permission to sell such preparations should be limited only to those who are allowed by law to sell poisons. Druggists are liable to certain prescribed penalties if they transgress section 26 of the Act, which says, "No person shall sell any poison named in the first part of Schedule 'A' either by wholesale or retail, unless the box, bottle, or vessel, wrapper, or cover in which the poison is contained is distinctly labelled with the name of the article and the word 'Poison.'" It will

therefore be seen that the only material difference is, that it is desired to insert the words, "or any mixture or compound containing any of the articles mentioned in Schedule 'A'" in lieu of the clause as it stands at present.

Patent medicine manufacturers have, we understand, expressed their determination to oppose the passing of the amendment, because of this clause, and no doubt they will make their influence felt when it comes to a vote in the House, but to make druggists responsible for the action taken or to strive to lay on them the onus of a measure, which has been asked for by the public, is both ungenerous and unjust. Notwithstanding the utterances of a few druggists, the trade are not in favor of doing away with the patent medicine trade, it is a profitable adjunct and one that is quite as much a portion of their business as are many of the lines usually kept. Many of the proprietaries now in the market, are, we believe, excellent remedies for the ailments specified, and an intelligent public should be able to use them without injury if proper attention was given to the directions prescribed, but when the question arises as to the sale of *all* remedies whether they contain poison or not, and that the question is one raised by the public for the public safety and through the public's representative officials, it is time to consider whether the sale of such goods should not be regulated by law and limited to those whose business it is and who are legally empowered to sell medicines in any form and who are amenable to the law for any infraction of it as laid down in the statute book.

Such a limitation of sale could not affect the output of these goods and would only tend to concentrate their sale in the hands of the drug trade, and do away with the multitudinous accounts of the general store, the corner grocery, and the city dry goods man. The fallacious argument used, that it would be a serious inconvenience to people in the country not to be able to procure whatever "patents" they wanted is too transparent as the number of drug stores throughout the province renders it quite possible to get medicine within reasonable time and in close proximity to their homes.

AFFECTING THE SALE OF DRUGS.

In the portion of clause 8 of the proposed amendment already quoted, occur the words "or medicines of any kind."

Two interpretations have been made of these words. The one being, that it was only intended to cover patent medicines and drugs which are not usually kept other than in a drug store, such as preparations of mercury, potassium, opium, etc., and the other, which is the one most generally adopted and very reasonably so, viz., that it covers all medicines including epsom salts, sulphur, and others of a similar nature. It is very unfortunate that such a wording should have been placed there and no matter whichever of the constructions named, be placed on them, the omission of such a clause would have done but little harm and prevented an attack of what we consider is its weakest point, and while we believe that all such medicines should only be sold by druggists, looking at it from the view of public safety, yet the fact that so much is asked, will have the effect of retarding, if not of defeating, the more necessary clauses.

AS IT AFFECTS PHYSICIANS.

Some medical men have expressed their entire approval of the clauses in the proposed amendment, as affecting their profession, while others are opposed to them *in toto*.

These clauses make it necessary that any physician in an incorporated city or town, who desires to carry on a drug business, must cease to practice as a physician or surgeon, and must pass an examination for the degree of Ph. M. B. of the Toronto University. Many physicians consider that their degree of M. D. is quite sufficient to qualify them for carrying on a drug business, and that it would be *infra dig.* for them to undergo any such examination as proposed.

They forget, however, that pharmacy is now a recognized profession, and that all professions now claim protection on the grounds of legal qualification, as in the case of lawyers, dentists, civil engineers, etc. In this matter of carrying on a drug business, we have a precedent in the case of the Province of Quebec, where, in the only cities of importance, in that province, viz., in Montreal and Quebec, the same law prevails which is asked for from the Legislature of this Province.

AS IT AFFECTS THE SALE OF PARIS GREEN, ETC.

No one we think can with any show of reason object to the clauses relating to the sale of Paris Green and London Purple, two of the most dangerous poisons which are in extensive use, and the former of which is too often the agent used in suicide and crime!

The Act as at present in force in regard to these two poisons is almost a "dead letter" as hardware merchants and general dealers sell without any regard to the provisions of the Act, and unless measures are taken to enforce the proposed amendment, it seems like waste time to discuss it.

AS IT AFFECTS APPRENTICES.

We must confess that we are not in sympathy with those who are always striv-

ing for that "higher education." In our public schools and collegiate institutes the method of "cranning" which is at present in vogue and the seeming endeavors of the Educational Department to give every one a professional education, ignoring in a measure the useful branches, is in our opinion to be deplored. We are likewise opposed to any higher educational standard being exacted from those who propose learning the drug business, than that at present in force.

That the same feeling which has actuated the members of the Council in preparing this amendment, is not confined to this province, we might instance the case of Massachusetts where a bill has been presented to the Legislature of that State asking that "when the State Board of Health are satisfied from their knowledge that a proprietary medicine contains the poisonous ingredients mentioned in the Act, in such quantities as to be dangerous to public health, said Board shall send notice to the State Board of Registration in Pharmacy" (which is appointed by the Governor of State) "who shall notify the druggists of the State, stating that the medicine contains poisonous ingredients and comes within the law."

A bill has also been introduced in the Legislature of New York State, providing that proprietary preparations shall be subject to inspection by the State Board of Health. In neither of these cases, we believe, has this legislation been asked for by the drug trade, but comes directly from the public. The Pharmacy Act of Great Britain contains a clause which it has been shown prevents the sale of proprietaries containing poison unless by druggists, and also that these remedies should be labeled poison. As a result of a test case there the Metropolitan Grocers' and Provision-dealers' Association has published a list of 43 Proprietary remedies which it cautions grocers not to handle.

Pills of Iodide of Potassium.

A Belgian pharmaceutical society has offered a prize for a method for the preparation of pills of potassium iodide, in competition for which the following have been submitted, among others: (1) 5 parts of potassium iodide are powdered as fine as possible and mixed with 1 part of starch and sufficient simple syrup to make a soft mass. The mass must be worked, or it will not be plastic enough. The pills are dusted with starch. (2) 3 parts of potassium iodide are intimately mixed with 1 part of neutral cacao butter and enough vaseline to form a mass, and the pills rolled in talc powder. To avoid touching the pills with the fingers, it is well to operate with rubber finger stalls. The pills are then washed with water to remove the iodide from the outermost layers, and dried between sheets of filter paper. They should not be touched with the fingers after drying. These pills remain unchanged in moist air, and even below the

surface of water. The only precaution necessary is that the vaseline be free from water. (3) 5 parts of potassium iodide are dissolved in 4 parts of water; 2 parts of powdered gum are added to the solution, and enough powdered clay to make a soft mass, which should be rolled into pills at once. Dust with powdered clay. (4) 2 parts of potassium iodide, 1.5 parts of powdered castile soap, 1 part of cacao butter are well mixed with enough vaseline to form a mass. The pills are dusted with talc powder.—*Journ. de Pharm.*

Fehling's Solution.

The stability of this valuable reagent has been assured, according to *Rossel*, by substitution of glycerine, free from acrolein, for tartaric acid, and the following formula has been suggested by him—34.56 grammes of pure cupric sulphate are dissolved in distilled water, and after the addition of 150.0 grammes of glycerine, and 130.0 grammes of caustic potash, the volume of the solution is made up to 1000 C. c.—1 C. c. of this solution corresponds to 5 milligrams of glucose.—*Pharm. Zeitz.*

Annual Meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

Jas. E. Davis, President of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, under date of March 20, has sent out the following circular letter to members:—

It has not been customary, at so early a date, to notify the members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association of the date of the annual meeting.

This year, however, is a peculiar one, on account of the World's Fair, and the fact that the next annual meeting will take place in Detroit, which is only 284 miles from Chicago, or about six hours' ride by railroad.

As many members of the Association undoubtedly intend "to kill two birds with one stone," and take in the National Wholesale Druggists' Association meeting, as well as the World's Fair, at the same time, the Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment, approved by the Board of Control and the President, have named the dates of September 11 to 14, inclusive, as the dates of the next annual meeting to be held in Detroit.

You will please note that this will give ample opportunity to close your previous month's business before leaving for Detroit, and also to have ample time to see the World's Fair in Chicago and to return to your place of business before the beginning of the following month. As many members are now very desirous of making their arrangements, and securing accommodations to see the World's Fair, I consider it necessary at this early day to notify you as above.

Profitable trade, like profitable crops, requires cultivation. Only weeds grow spontaneously.

Stearns' Cascara Aromatic.

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

AN IDEAL LAXATIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

In full pints, \$8.00 per dozen.

Dike's Pepsin

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

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

Dike's Essence of Pepsin.

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

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

In 8 ounce bottles, \$5.00 per dozen.

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

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO., Mfg. Pharmacists,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

NEW YORK CITY.



This Filled Fountain Bottle **FREE**

WITH THE FOLLOWING ORDER FOR

FRENCH'S

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT

CELERY and CAFFEINE-BROMIDE.

1 Doz. 50c. size	.....	\$4.00	Total
½ Doz. 75c. size @ \$6.00	.....	3.00	\$7.00

The 1 doz. 50c. size	Retails for	.....	\$6.00
The ½ doz. 75c. size	Retails for	.....	4.50
The content of the Filled Fountain Bottle	retail at 10c. a dose or about	.....	10.00
			Total
			\$20.50

HEIGHT 9 3/4 IN.
3 1/2 IN. SQUARE
CONTENTS 1 1/4 LBS.
OR ABOUT 100 DOSES.

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

THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.,

36 Front St. East,

TORONTO, ONT.

ALWAYS HAVE THE BEST.

Burt's Anti-Cholera Fluid ✨
or **Nature's Disinfectant.** ✨

CONTAINS NATURE'S DISINFECTANT—OXYGEN.

Safe to Use. Odorless. Agreeable to the Sick. Non-Poisonous and Non-Corrosive.

It is particularly adapted for disinfecting Sick Rooms (especially in cases of contagious disease) Closets, Sinks, Cess pools, Drains, Stables, Cattle Sheds, &c.

It surpasses all other Disinfectants on the market to-day, for the following reasons:—

- It disinfects perfectly and burns up for ever the cause of infection
- It emits no noxious or unpleasant gases.
- Cannot be mistaken for any other fluid, thus avoiding the fatal results so common among other Poisonous Disinfectants, being accidentally taken for medicine.
- The only one not antagonistic to ventilation.
- Used by the principal Hospitals throughout the world and endorsed by the Medical Faculty.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 35c. Bottles.

For sale by all Wholesale Druggists in Canada.

Put up by **CASSGREEN MANUFACTURING CO.,**

Sole Agents for Canada.

TORONTO, ONT.

J. STEVENS & SON,

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

DO YOU SELL

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

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.

145 Wellington St., West, TORONTO.

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

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

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Direct correspondence to

JOH. RYE HOLMBOE,
TROMSO, NORWAY.

Sole Maker and Exporter.

Cable address—"Rye."

Martin, Rosser & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers of Drugs & Druggists' Sundries

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Specialties :

Areca-nut Tooth Soap.

Beef, Iron and Wine.

Quinine Wine.

Honey Cough Tincture.

Glycerose.

Prairie Condition Powders.

J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAPS, the best in the world.

DUPONT'S BRUSHES, most popular in use.

BERTRAND FRERES Fine Perfumes.

TRAUB & STRAUSS, Vienna, the largest manufacturers of FANS and SILK NOVELTIES in the world.

HEINRICH & CO., Berlin, Fancy Goods, Mirrors, Albums, Etc.

We have been very successful in securing an entirely New and Well Assorted Line of **Novelties** for the **Christmas Trade**, superior and larger than anything ever shown by us, and can assure our friends it will repay them to reserve their orders for our representative.



Recommended by Physicians
AND THE PUBLIC ALIKE.

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

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

MANUFACTURED BY

WALLACE DAWSON & CO.

MONTREAL.

The Lyman Bros. & Co.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

OFFER THE FOLLOWING

Lubin's Perfumes.**1 OUNCE.**

Boquet de Algiers.
Canada Southern.
Canada Pacific.
Centennial Boquet.
Ess. Boquet.
Exposition Boquet.
Fleur de France.
Frangipani.
Grand Trunk.
Guards Club.
Kiss-Me-Quick.
Heliotrope.
Jasmin de Espagne.
Jockey Club.
Lilas.
Lily Valley.
Mari chale.
Marie Stuart.
Mignonette.
Millefleurs.
Moss Rose.
Musk.
New Mown Hay.
Night B. Cereus.
Ocean Spray.
Opoponax.
Patchouly.
Pond Lily.
Rondeletia.
Reseda.
Something New.
Spring Flowers.
Sweet Briar.
Sweet Pea.
Stephanotis.
Tuberoze.
Violet.
Wood Violet.
White Rose.
Ylang Ylang.

2 OUNCES.

Ess. Doquet.
Bridal Boquet.
Empress India.
Heliotrope.
Jockey Club.
Lily Valley.
Marachale.
Marie Stuart.
Mignonette.
Moss Rose.
Ocean Spray.
Opoponax.
Patchouly.
Stephanotis.
Violet.
West End.
Wood Violet.
White Rose.
Ylang Ylang.

4 OUNCES.

Heliotrope.
Jockey Club.
Lily Valley.
Marechale.
Marie Stuart.
Millefleurs.
Moss Rose.
Opoponax.
Ocean Spray.
Stephanotis.
West End.
White Rose.
Wood Violet.
Ylang Ylang

8 OUNCES.

Grand Trunk.
Heliotrope.
Jockey Club.
Lily Valley.
Mignonette.
New Mown Hay.
Opoponax.
Stephanotis.
Violet.
West End.
White Rose.
Widow Machree.
Wood Violet.
Ylang Ylang.



Special Prices on Import Orders.

TRADE NOTES.

J. C. Stoyte & Co., Souris Man., have sold their drug business to J. A. Burke.

A. M. Harvey & Co., druggists, New Westminster, B. C., have been burnt out. Fully insured.

James P. Shaw, city traveller for Messrs. Evan & Sons' branch house, Toronto, was married March 30th.

J. R. Seymour, formerly of St. Catharines, Ont., has opened a new drug store in the Lefevre block, Vancouver, B. C.

Win. W. Barlow & Co., druggists, Hamilton, Ont., have moved into a handsome store on the corner of King and Hughson sts.

The death is announced of John Field, druggist, of Innisfail, Alberta. There is said to be a good opening there for a druggist.

It is said that eighty-six, or nearly one-quarter of the 355 towns in Massachusetts, contain no resident physician. Here is an opportunity for some of Canada's surplus practitioners.

F. DeC. Davies, drugs, Charlottetown, P. E. I., is offering to compromise at 30c. on the dollar, 4 and 8 months secured. Liabilities are \$4,100 and assets about the same but there is a bill of sale for \$3,500.

H. W. Thomson and S. A. Hodge, druggists, of Mitchell, Ont., have purchased the drug stock of J. Coates, in the same town, and divided the stock between them. Mr. Hodge will occupy the premises vacated by Mr. Coates.

J. L. Mathieu, druggist, of Windsor Mills, Quebec, was recently fined \$250 and costs for allowing liquor to be sold on his premises, and his clerk, who sold the liquor, was fined \$150. Dr. H. A. Meagher, of the same place, was also fined \$250 and costs on a similar charge.

Alonso Staples has severed his connection with the firm of Davis, Staples & Co., druggists, Fredericton, N. B., of which he has been managing partner for the last thirteen years. He intends opening a new business about May 1st, in the premises formerly occupied by the Canadian Express Co.

J. G. King, druggist, Kingston, Ont., has succeeded in getting a compromise with his creditors for 25c. on the dollar, and expects to be soon repossessed of his old stock and go on again. Local feeling has been with Mr. King, as he bears a high reputation for business integrity, and his trouble has been due to bad luck. — *Journal of Commerce.*

Prince Edward Island.

Frank Mitchell has left the Island and Hunter River is once more without the luxury of a drug store.

Peter W. Hunter has returned to his home in the country after a few weeks stay in the capital.

George Hughes continues his independent attitude towards the doctors by

boldly advertising that he allows no percentage upon physicians' prescriptions.

A Bill passed the lower house of the Provincial Legislature allowing opium and similar drugs to be sold only upon prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner, and imposing a penalty of fifteen dollars upon any druggist found guilty dispensing any such prescription a second time without the prescriber's order. The Bill was rejected by the upper house.

Dr. MacNeill, of Stanley Bridge, has been waging war against patent medicines containing alcohol and particularly against the Kickapoo Indian Oil. A correspondent to one of the city papers pointed out some forcible truths to the Doctor, who in return re-entered the arena thirsting for druggists' scalps.

British Columbia Items.

The growl at the unprecedented stagnation in trade generally on the Coast has been heard from the camp of the modern army of martyrs—druggists. Business is bad, but we are sanguine of the summer, and keep a brave heart.

Druggist Herring, of New Westminster is mourning the damage done his store by that no-respecter of persons—fire. A. M. Herring was away on business in Victoria and the store had been closed all day so that the sudden conflagration in the evening caused quite a sensation. Damage about \$300.

R. G. McPherson has sold out his interest to his partner H. Thompson, both of New Westminster. The store is well situated on Columbia Street.

Dr. Blanchard, the popular Registrar-Treasurer of the B.C.P. Association, is improving himself physically by taking a three months' course in military drilling at the "C Battery," Esquimalt. The doctor is quite an enthusiast and doesn't believe in devolving the mental at the expense of the physical. Success attend the Battery Sergeant Major.

It's a strange and gruesome combination and one calculated to instil terror into the heart of the bravest; a doctor, a dentist, an undertaker, a grocer, and a tombstone-maker all in league. Yet 'tis a fact that Victoria has a drug store in which the above named professions are represented as members of the firm, but nary a druggist has an interest in the concern. Facts are stranger than fiction—verily.

The semi-annual exam's of the B. C. P. Association are officially announced to take place April 5th and 6th. Up to time of writing only one has had courage sufficient to give notice of facing the music. There are whispers that some further restrictions are to be made shortly and the Board of Examiners are about to stand on their dignity and exercise their authority.

Victoria druggists have a retail price list of proprietary articles, perfumery, etc.

The majority have gone into the scheme and cutting prices are as far away as Frisco. May they stay that length.

In accordance with the Act regulating the use of the Provincial Seal, the B. C. P. Association has caused its seal to be changed from the Provincial Seal to a Crown with a stag's head in place of the lion. It is a very pretty design and is a neat change.

Mr. Shotbolt had a close call a few weeks ago. The jewelry store adjoining his drug store on Johnson Street, Victoria, was discovered on fire one evening at 11 o'clock. Prompt action on the part of the Victoria Fire Department extinguished the blaze and Mr. Shotbolt's drug store sign was only scorched as was also the paint on the store front.

Some of our eastern friends may be able to enlighten the dull comprehensions of the Victoria druggists on the following *non official preparations*: "*Mistura O. K.*," "*Mistura Hematin*" and "*Mistura Hamalube*." These are all prescribed by the medico associated with the "tombstone drugstore" referred to above, and we presume the formula is known only to the engineers of that Hall of Science. Comment is unnecessary.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The semi-annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held in the College building, Toronto, on May 8th, and three following days. Candidates who intend presenting themselves for examination are required to send in their names, together with the fee of ten dollars, not later than the 24th of April. This must also be accompanied by a written evidence of their having served a full three years' term with a qualified druggist. Forms of application will be furnished on application to the Registrar.

The election of the Council of the College will take place on Wednesday, July 5th next.

Nominations must be made after the 1st day of May, and must be mailed so as to be received by the Registrar not later than thirty day previous to the election.

The nominee must receive the nomination of at least three duly qualified members of the College resident in his division.

Those qualified to vote for Councillors are all members of the College, who are liable to pay the annual fee of four dollars and are not in default of any payment of said fees. The annual fee is payable on or before the first day of May.

Pharmaceutical Association of N. W. Territories.

The following are elected as the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories at the election held March 15th: W. G. Pettingell, Regina; W. W. Bole, Moose Jaw; Robt. Martin, Regina; G. Templeton, Calgary; W. Brydon, Qu'Appelle.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS.

The Semi-Annual Examination for Major and Minor Candidates will commence on Tuesday, April 18th, 1893, at 6.30 p.m., and will be held in the College of Pharmacy, 595 LaGauchetiere street, Montreal. Candidates must file their applications, duly certified, with the Registrar, on or before the 8th day of April. Printed regulations and form of application must be obtained from the Registrar, and be duly signed by the applicant.

Candidates who have failed more than ones in their examination will be required to pay the full examination fee.

The Council having instructed the Registrar to enforce the rule requiring from candidates for examination, ten days' notice, prior to the date fixed for the examinations, no application will be received after the 8th day of April.

E. MUIR, Registrar,
595 LaGauchetiere St.
Montreal, March 8th, 1893.

The regular meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec was held in the committee room, 595 LaGauchetiere street, Montreal, on Tuesday, March 7th, at 3 p.m.

Present—H. R. Gray, R. W. Williams, A. LaRue, Joseph Contant, Wm. S. Kerry, L. A. Bernard, A. E. DuBerger.

Henry R. Gray, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous Council meeting were read by the Secretary, duly confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

The Registrar reported that in the case against Dr. Plante, of Louiseville, for keeping a drug-store, he not being registered as required by the Pharmacy Act, judgment had been rendered against the defendant and a fine of \$20 and costs imposed, said fine and costs having been duly paid.

The case against Euclide Mathieu for being illegally in partnership with H. Lanctot had been entered in the Circuit Court and would probably be argued during this month.

A letter from Joseph E. Morrison (one of the Examiners) was read, intimating to the Council that, as he had opened a class for preparing candidates for examination, he did not consider it judicious to act as an Examiner at the approaching spring examinations.

The Registrar reported that the bill introduced in the Quebec Legislature on behalf of Madame Dion, of Levis, to authorize the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec to register her as a licentiate of pharmacy, and on the payment by her of the required fees, to issue to her a license to practice pharmacy in this Province, had been duly passed, and had now become law, the Registrar was therefore authorized to carry out the provisions of said bill.

A case was reported from Quebec of an

illegal carrying on of a drug business. The Registrar was instructed to look fully into the matter, and if his information was correct to take the necessary legal proceedings.

The question of fixing the date of the semi-annual examinations was now discussed and the following resolution presented:

Resolved,—That the spring examinations for Major and Minor Candidates be held in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, April 18th, and following days.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The preliminary Board of Examiners for Montreal, held their quarterly examination for candidates entering the study of Pharmacy, in the College of Pharmacy, 595 LaGauchetiere street, on Thursday, April 6th, when thirty-two candidates presented themselves, five of whom were up for only one subject, in which they had failed at the previous meeting of the Board. Of this number the Board regret to report that only one of the candidates who were up for all subjects, obtained the required number of points to entitle them to be certified as an apprentice. This candidate's name is William George Bailey. Three of the candidates who were up for one subject only, passed, their names are as follows:—Adjustu Danereau, Francois Pilon and Joseph Pinsonneault. The following failed on one subject namely:—A. Gadbois (English), J. R. Cassegrain (English), Oscar Turgeon (French), and H. Brazier (Arithmetic), these will be required to present themselves at the next examination on these subjects only. The next examination will be held on the 6th of July next. The Examiners were Wm. S. Kerry, Ed. Giroux, junr. and C. E. Scarff. The following are the examination papers used:

WRITTEN PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Montreal, April 6th, 1893.

N. B.—You are requested to—

1.—Write on one side of the paper only.

2.—Number your answers so as to correspond with the printed questions.

3.—Number the sheets of paper in their proper order and attach them together, then fold them up and place your name in full on the outside.

4.—Candidates will be careful not to commence a new subject on same sheet with another, and fold each subject separately, putting on the back of the sheet your name and name of subject treated.

French for English Candidates.

Translate into French—

In parts of Central Asia bricks are baked in cylindrical ovens about three days, and then burned in an atmosphere of steam, which is produced by closing the heated ovens with covers of wet felt.

Translate into English—

Quand elle fut mieux, elle alla chercher son enfant; mais fut surprise et peinee d'eprouver un refus categorique sa belle sœur reclamant pour son trouble deux

piastres par semaine et gardant l'enfant en otage jusqu'a parfait paiement.

Arithmetic.

1.—Give result in decimals of $(\frac{7}{8} - \frac{3}{4}) + (\frac{1}{2} \div 4) \times (\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2})$.

2.—Give results of, (turning the decimal in the answer into a vulgar fraction:)
 $9.437 \times 10.1 + 4.37 \div 11.24$.

3.—Calculate the interest on \$6,543.70 at $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum for 147 days, (take the year as 365 days.)

4.—A. leaves \$9000 to B. C. and D. C. is to have as much as B. and equal to two-fifths of B.'s share added. D. is to have half as much as B.'s and C.'s shares together and one fifth of that sum added, how much does each get?

5.—A piece of land is sold for \$2,347.00, it measures 19 yds, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 10 yds. 2 feet, what is the price per square foot?

Grammar.

1.—What is a noun? Write a sentence containing nouns in masculine, feminine and neuter gender.

2.—Name the seven possessive adjective pronouns, also two distributive and two indefinite.

3.—What is a defective verb? Give examples.

4.—Give the present, imperfect, and past part, (not in full), of the following irregular verbs: to be; to begin; to arise; to dare; to eat; to drink; to lie (down); to know; to steal; to tread.

5.—Parse—The man who is diligent in business always claims our respect.

Geography.

1.—Name the five great oceans of the world. Locate the English Channel, the St. George's Channel, the North Channel.

2.—Name two great rivers of North America, two in South America, two in Europe, two in Asia, and two in Africa.

3.—Where are the following cities: Chicago, Milwaukee, Pittsburg, Salt Lake City, Victoria, Providence, Halifax, Valparaiso, Dover, Stockholm, Constantinople, Cairo, Madras, Melbourne, Hamburg.

4.—Where are the West India Islands? Name two of them.

5.—Where are the Green, Himalaya, White, Carpathian, and Pyrenees Mountains?

Latin.

1.—Translate—*Divitiacus multis cum lacrymis, Cæsare incomplexus obsecrare cepit, "ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret scire se, ille esse vera, nec quenquam ex eo plus, quam se doloris capere, propterea quod, cum ipse gratia plurimum domi atque in reliqua Gallia, ille minimum propter adolescentiam posset. per se crevisset; quibus opibus ac nervis, non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed pene ad perniciem suam uteretur: sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri.*

2.—Write the principal parts of—*Creco, Commoveo, Statuo, Obsecro.*

3.—What part of the above verbs are the following: *Crevisset, Commoveri, Statueret, Obsecrare.*

4.—Write in full—*Lacrima, Ops, Nervus.*

Each Double Sheet of

TANGLEFOOT

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

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

The New Tanglefoot Holder

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

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

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

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

TORONTO—

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

QUEBEC—

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

LONDON—

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

KINGSTON—

Henry Skinner & Co.



TANGLEFOOT

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CANADIAN JOBBERS :

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EACH BOX OF

TANGLEFOOT

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

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

THESE PACKAGES YIELD A PROFIT OF 75 PER CENT.

NEW PRICE

FOR THE EASTERN PROVINCES OF CANADA :

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

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

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

History.

- 1.—In what year was the battle of Hastings fought?
- 2.—In what year was Charles II, King of France, poisoned?
- 3.—Who commanded the Confederate Army at the battle of Bull's Run?
- 4.—In what year did the dissolution of the One Hundred Associates take place? What administration succeeded?

Death of Mrs. Blaicher.

We regret to learn of the somewhat sudden death of the wife of Mayor Blaicher, of the firm of Blaicher & Reche, druggists, of Hamilton, Ont. This lady had the misfortune to slip and fall some days ago, breaking her right leg, and it is supposed that the injury complicated the heart trouble from which she has for some time suffered. Mr. Blaicher has the sincere sympathy of a host of friends in his sad bereavement.

Extending the Phm. B. Degree.

We notice that Trinity University, Toronto, intends holding an examination in Pharmacy in May and will confer the degree of Phm. B. A spirit of jealousy seems to have actuated Trinity in taking this step, probably on account of the Ontario College of Pharmacy having affiliated with Toronto University, being of a kindred spirit which prompted them in a similar action with the Dental College. We trust that no one is at the bottom of this for the sake of securing the honorary degree of Phm. B. or of belittling the work of our College. The tendency to cheapen the degrees by bestowing them somewhat promiscuously, is one that cannot commend itself, and is liable to as severe criticism as many medical degrees which have been conferred in the United States.

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association was held Thursday, April 6th. Among those present were: Messrs. J. F. Howard, president; J. C. Gordon, treasurer; B. M. Canniff, G. W. McLaren, P. H. Rosser, C. Flexon, E. Casselman, Dr. W. A. B. Hutton, A. A. Campbell, (Montreal), Wilson (Hamilton), and J. K. Strachan, registrar.

The following reports were read and adopted:

To the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitoba:

Your council beg to report:

1. That at their first meeting they elected J. F. Howard as president; A. Moncton, vice-president; J. C. Gordon treasurer; G. W. McLennan, R. M. Canniff, H. E. Neeland and Dr. W. A. B. Hutton were appointed examiners, and Dr. K. A. Blackely, special examiner.
2. Mr. Moncton, since his election, having permanently removed from the city, C. Flexon was elected a member of the council to supply the vacancy.
3. Your council, after careful consideration

of the matter, and having received a legal opinion of Messrs. Hough & Campbell as to the powers of the council to refuse to recognize other pharmaceutical organizations or colleges of pharmacy, passed a resolution having the effect of in future giving no one the right to register as a druggist in this province on a diploma granted by any other association. This resolution does not interfere with the right of the examiners to dispense with examinations and accept authenticated certificates in lieu thereof, as provided by section nine of the Association's Act.

4. Your council regret that since the last meeting the association has lost three of its members through death, viz.: Jos. Parkinson, and H. E. Neelands, both of Winnipeg, and J. Stork, of Portage la Prairie. The death of Mr. Neelands is a great loss to the association, he having rendered valuable services both as examiner and lecturer.

5. For causes beyond the control of your council they have found it impracticable to make any progress towards affiliation with the Manitoba Medical College.

6. Your council have again pleasure in reporting a satisfactory financial position of the association.

J. F. HOWARD, President.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

To the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitoba:

GENTLEMEN,—I have to report that since the last annual meeting there have been added to the register the following:

Pharmaceutical chemists—Dr. W. A. B. Hutton, Dr. J. H. O. Lambert, T. G. Poyntz, G. A. Sherrin, G. W. Berry, Alexander Campbell, W. Campbell, W. L. Gemmell, H. P. Eakin, E. D. Martin, P. H. Rosser, J. Bray, R. J. Haworth and S. S. Smith.

Certified clerks—Austin Francis, F. A. McDonald, Max Benjamin, A. D. Ferguson, Cochener, R. Wesley McClung.

Certified apprentices—W. Brooking, W. H. Kennon, H. H. Casselman, J. A. Gordon, H. E. Rogers, Annie Simpson, A. B. Huckell, G. Deyell, Ernest Bishopp, Arthur Barridge, A. C. McDonald, George H. Carman, J. P. Leveque, Wilkie Collins, F. G. Russell, R. Grimmett, R. E. Beattie.

There has been one prosecution, two informations having been laid, one for illegally compounding a prescription, and the other for the illegal sale of poison, the defendant being fined \$20 and costs for each offence.

The following members have been removed from the register in consequence of removal from the province, non-payment of fees, or other causes, viz.: Dr. Lamont, A. Monckton, H. A. Neelands, J. Parkinson, J. Stork, E. R. Flach, J. K. Hollingshead, C. H. Gunn and R. J. Campbell.

J. K. STRACHAN, Registrar.

The treasurer's annual statement showed a balance on hand of \$1,833.21.

A discussion took place on the illegal sale of drugs and poisons, which was reported as going on in several parts of the province, and it was referred to the Council to consider what should be done to prevent a continuation of the law's being disobeyed.

EXAMINERS' REPORT.

At a meeting of the council this morning the examiners' report was presented as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—Your board of examiners beg leave to report that they have duly conducted the regular semi-annual examinations on the 4th, 5th and 6th inst. as advertised.

Five candidates presented themselves for major examinations and five for minor. Of these we recommend the names of B. Storey, E. T. Howard, A. T. Andrews, F. A. McDonald and W. M. Harrison to be added to the roll of licentiated chemists, they having obtained the requisite number of marks to entitle them thereto. Also that the names of A. E.

Kelly, G. H. Cameron, T. W. Lines and Chas. McDonald be added to the roll of certified clerks, they having obtained the necessary marks to entitle them thereto.

We also recommend that Mr. Leithhead's name be added to the roll of licensed chemists on payment of the usual fees, he being, in our opinion, entitled to registration. We further recommend that all candidates for examination be required to make at least 50 per cent on each paper as well as 60 per cent total, and that failing to take 50 per cent on each separate paper, although they may have taken a total of over 60 per cent, they be required to come up for examination on such subjects as they have failed to obtain 50 per cent on, and that such subsequent examination must be taken not later than the second examination after such failure, and that half the regular fees be paid therefor, and that failing to pass such examination he shall lose all rights to count as passed on any subject and must come up for full examination thereafter; and also that Mr. W. W. McKeague, having produced satisfactory proof of qualification, be added to the register of licentiate chemists on payment of the usual fees.

(Signed) G. W. McLAREN,
B. M. CANNIFF,
W. A. B. HUTTON.

The report was adopted, with the amendment that a candidate failing in the first examination must come up at the one immediately following.

Mr. W. W. McKeague and Mr. L. W. Leithhead attended before examiners, and producing certificates of qualifications were admitted as chemists and druggists.

Following is the standing of the candidates who have passed:

MAJOR.	
A. T. Andrews	502.1
B. Storey	465.7
E. T. Howard	430.9
F. A. McDonald	413.9
W. M. Harrison	463.5

Possible, 600.

JUNIOR.	
A. E. Kelly	348.5
G. H. Cameron	356.9
T. W. Lines	406.6
Chas. McDonald	364.2

Possible, 500.

PRELIMINARY.—Garlie Fox, Charles Newmarch, Wallace M. Coleclough, Eric Whinery.

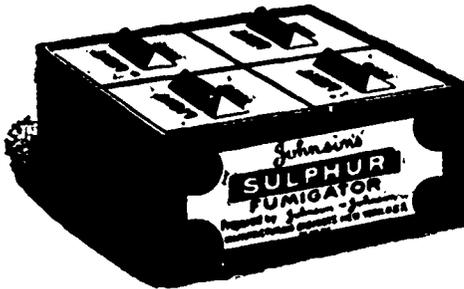
Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The introduction of a new work on practical pharmacy is of interest to all English-speaking pharmacists. But it must be confessed that the book entitled "Galenic Pharmacy," recently published by Mr. R. A. Cripps, is considerably disappointing. Mr. Cripps is a young man with exceptional experience and unusual opportunities, and yet his present production fails to show that he has derived any knowledge from either one or the other. As the chemist for many several to Messrs. Squire & Sons, of Oxford street, London, and since then with Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, of Birmingham, he should have been able to have given us valuable information and useful suggestions on this important subject. That he has failed to even bring the work up to date is simply extraordinary, as that can be the only reason left for its existence. It is essentially a student's companion, and not intended for pharmacists, and it is painfully evident that Mr. Cripps has

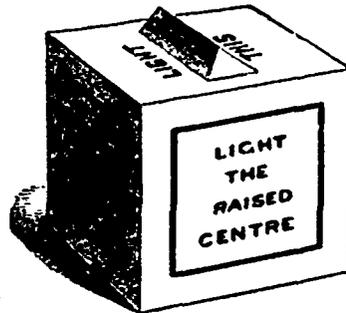
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SULPHUR FUMIGATORS
IN THE FORM OF CANDLES.**

4 Fumigators in a Fire-proof Box.



One or more
can
Burn at once.

One enough
for a
Small Room.



Sell one for 10 cents.
Box (of 4) for 30 cents.

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

Order of Jobber—JOHNSON'S FUMIGATOR SQUARE.

**3 Years Test
BY THE CANADIAN PEOPLE**

*Has proven the sterling worth and merit
possessed by*

Radam's Microbe Killer

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

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

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

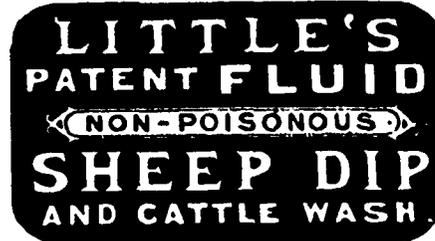
Should Cholera come, it would be the only safe remedy to use. It is well to know this.

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

Write us or call.

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co. Limited.

120 King Street, West,
TORONTO, ONT.



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

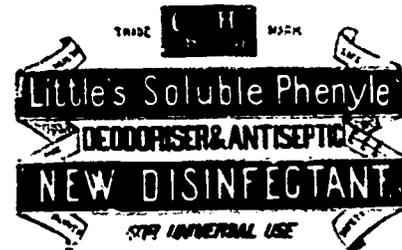
"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion—and pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

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

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

ROBERT WICHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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leaned heavily on Professor Remington, on the one hand, and the B. P. on the other. It is difficult to believe, for instance, that the author could not have given some valuable information upon the specific gravities of fluid extracts and improved media for the same. The percentage yield of solid extracts from drugs would also be of interest, and of volatile oils obtained by distillation. The use of the microscope as an aid to detection of adulterations in galenicals, is ignored. The method of making syrup of phosphate of iron is taken bodily, without the least acknowledgement, from Professor Shuttleworth's formula, published some years ago. To suggest the polishing of coated pills by shaking them in a canvas bag betrays the want of even elementary knowledge of the subject. Whilst the vague generalisations respecting the manufacture of capsules, compressed tablets, etc., suggest similar ignorance, which is probably assumed. For several years past Mr. Cripps has been engaged more or less with the subject of standardisation of galenicals, and yet, in the book before me, he has no new suggestion to make and has not even reproduced Messrs. Farr & Wright's work in full on the subject. To omit complete reference to work which is bound sooner or later to revolutionise the whole of the galenic system, is a palpable blunder. It is only fair to suggest that Mr. Cripps has been restrained in carrying out his work more thoroughly by the feeling of his connection with the wholesale drug trade. This is an admirable reason for not writing a book on this subject, but none at all to excuse its failings.

I referred in a recent letter to the numerous imitations of lanoline which were being offered under fanciful names. The most recent wool fat that has been introduced, claims, however, a far higher title than that approximating to lanoline. It is a pale yellow ointment entirely differing from lanoline in physical appearance whilst stated to be superior in chemical purity, etc. It melts at 97° F., or about the same temperature as vaseline, which it more nearly resembles in odour and consistence than lanoline. It contains only about 1 per cent. of water and a trace of ash. It is practically neutral and entirely free from resinous substances. Mr. Thos. Christy, of Lime street, London, informs me that it is absolutely the purest neutral wool fat that can be produced. It is obvious that the lower melting point is of considerable therapeutical value, whilst the compound absorbs fully $\frac{3}{4}$ times its weight of water in the same manner as lanoline. The wool fat is patented and manufactured by the *Nord-deutsche Wollkammerei und Kammgarn Spinnerei*. There is a rumor current that the Lanoline people are defending their interests by producing a similar pure article, but I have seen no evidence of this. The paper read before the Edinburgh pharmacists at an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, by Mr. Lyon last week, points out very clearly some of the difficulties which still linger round Kater's

Syrup. Mr. P. W. Squire has since added one or two notes on the subject in the *Chemist and Druggist*, and with the recent attention bestowed on this preparation we may soon understand all its vagaries. The question of excess of acid, which, Mr. Squire points out, is very material in assisting crystallisation, has been well-known to all manufacturers for a long time. Another objection to the large amount of acid which the B. P. C. formula introduced, but which has not been hitherto noticed, is the rapid darkening of the syrup. This is due to the sugar being converted into caramel by the strong acid and is also the cause of the syrup of phosphate of iron discoloring by keeping. It is not generally known, however, that immersion of the sugar which takes place gradually prevents oxidation of the iron and that the darker the syrup it is more probable the greater amount of ferrous salt is present. The only objection to syrups of iron or of iron and quinine made with much less acid than the B. P., is the tendency on keeping to throw down a small deposit of ferric salt. But this is very minute and the syrup can usually be carefully decanted without much difficulty. With many pharmacists the view that syrup is water very nearly saturated with sugar has hardly dawned upon them and they appear to regard it as a solvent equal to glycerine or some other pure body. By the use of a weaker syrup many of the difficulties with quinine syrups would be overcome and there would be no necessity for the constant suggestions of reducing their alkaloidal strength.

English Market Report.

March 28th.

The markets during the past month have shown a fair amount of business but without much improvement in prices. In chemicals the firm tone that has been apparent for some time continues. Carbolic acid maintains its advance, arsenic is also dearer. Quinine has risen slightly owing to more enquiry but sales are not larger. Mercurials are without change and both potash and soda salts are quiet. A slight decline is noted with chlorate of potash and lower prices may soon be anticipated. In drugs the usual sensational rumors have been circulated about opium. I have seen two advices from Smyrna, each affirming that the new sowings are spoilt by rain, and prices all around are quoted 20 per cent. dearer. In spite of this, opium can be bought on the London market cheaper than the rates quoted from these Smyrna sources, which significantly indicates the true feeling about them. Still a slight advance has been made by dealers and the morphia makers have given notice, as usual, to follow suit. Jalap, Ipecacuanha and Ergot are very steady, although the larger arrivals of the two former will probably render prices easier. Among the oils, English peppermint is cheaper,

whilst Japan is dearer. Oil of cloves is also dearer, whilst cubeb and its oil are falling daily. The new season Cod Liver oil has just arrived from Norway and prices are shaded lower.

Antinervin (Salicylbromanilid).

Radlauer's Antinervin (Salicylbromanilid) is in the form of a white crystalline, granular powder, without odor and almost tasteless. It is soluble in ether, alcohol and hot water, and very slightly soluble in cold water. It unites in its effects the best actions of antifebrin, of salicylic acid and of bromine, without the unpleasant symptoms which always follow the use of antifebrin. In doses of 4 grains for children and of 5 to 10 grains for adults it lowers the temperature about 2° C. in all febrile conditions. Its use is therefore especially commended in all febrile sicknesses, typical fevers, tuberculosis of the lungs, Diptheritis and Pneumonia.

Through the salicylic acid it contains, it is a splendid Antineuralgicum in cases of Influenza, neuralgic pain and acuto rheumatism.

By reason of the bromine contained in the drug, it has proved especially effective in cases of Diabetes, Migraine, Neuralgic and nervous affections. In Diabetes it reduces both the proportion of sugar and the quantity of water. Radlauer's Antinervin produces no ill effects and agrees well with the stomach. Not among the least of the advantages of this salt as a substitute for antipyrin, is that it is much cheaper, in fact, about one-third the price of that used and much abused drug. As it is very slightly soluble in cold water, it is best given in form of powders or in compressed tablets after the following prescriptions:

FOR CHILDREN:	FOR ADULTS:
Ry. Antinervin (Radlauer) 5 grs.	Antinervin (Radlauer) 5 grs.
dent. tal. dos. X.	dent. tal. dos. XII.
every 2 hours 1 powder	every 1 or 2 hours 1 powder
or daily 4 powders.	or daily 6-8 powders.

Antinervin has been tried with the most successful results by Dr. Bozole in Turin, by Prof. Dr. Maragliano of the Royal Clinic in Genoa, and in many Hospitals and Clinics in Berlin, Vienna and New York City.

2 ounces = 2 sh.

A "good chance" is never still. The only way to take advantage of it is to lasso it and then chain it down.

A reputation for good judgment, for fair dealing, for truth and for rectitude, is itself a fortune.

We deserve no credit for sticking to one idea, when our brains are not big enough to accommodate two.

It is practically impossible to convince some men that with the inheritance of money they haven't inherited brains.

Customers who are soft enough to be easily persuaded to buy goods they don't need, are as hard as adamant when asked to settle their accounts.

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLTON WORKS,

ERSKINE STREET, HULME, MANCHESTER,

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

SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

FOR EXPORT TRADE.

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

SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

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

HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHLORODYNE COUGH LOZENGES,

CHLORODYNE JUJUBES,

PEPPERMINT LOZENGES,

In every variety of size and strength. Curiously Strong, and Multum in Parvo Mints give the utmost satisfaction. Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia Strength.

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES

FOR SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad; will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction.

Put up in Tins containing 3 doz., 6 doz., and 12 doz. cakes.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia)

All Lozenges are sent out in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles (bottles free) but allowed for if returned.

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

PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

Suggestions for a Revised Pharmacopœia.

An address delivered before the Pharmaceutical Society by Prof. Clavieris.

In introducing these to you, I deem it advisable to bring before you a slight sketch of the history and objects of a Pharmacopœia. A Pharmacopœia literally means the art of the drug-componder, but in its modern technical interpretation it denotes a book for the identification of simple and the preparation of compound medical agents which is published by the authority of a Government or of a medical or pharmaceutical society. The name has also been applied to similar compendiums issued by private individuals; the most conspicuous example of this in our country is Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia."

The term "Pharmacopœia" first appears as a distinct title in a work published at Basle in 1561, by Dr. A. Foes; but it does not appear to have come into general use till the beginning of the seventeenth century, for until 1617 such drugs and medicines as were in common use were sold in England by the apothecaries and grocers. In that year the apothecaries obtained a separate licence, and it was enacted that no grocer should keep an apothecary's shop. The preparation of physicians' prescriptions was thus confined to the apothecaries, upon whom pressure was brought to bear in order to make them dispense accurately by the issue of a Pharmacopœia in May, 1618, by the College of Physicians. Further, the wardens of the apothecaries received, in common with the censors of the College of Physicians, the power of examining the shops of apothecaries within seven miles of London, and destroying all compounds which they found unfaithfully prepared. This was the first authorized London Pharmacopœia, and the medicaments in it were selected chiefly from the works of Megne and Nicolaus de Salerno, with a few additions from those of other authors then in repute. This edition contained so many errors that the whole of it was cancelled, and a fresh one was published in the following December. Further editions of this Pharmacopœia were issued in 1632, 1639, and 1677, and these additions contained some most heterogeneous compounds. The fourth addition of a book published in 1691, by WILLIAM SALMON, PROFESSOR OF PHYSICK, at the Blue Balcony, by the Ditchside, nigh Holborne Bridge, is a commentary upon the Pharmacopœia then existing, with remarks upon some preparation found useful by him; or, as he expresses it, "Some choice medicines added by the Author." It is divided into six parts:

1. Natures and properties of all sorts of roots, barks, woods, herbs, flowers, fruits, seeds, gums and juices.

2. The qualities and virtues of all sorts of living creatures, taken from man, beasts, fowls, fish, serpents, insects, and their several parts.

3. The preparations, powers, and operations of all sorts of minerals and metals, semi-metals, salts, sulphur, stones, earths, and waters.

In the fourth and fifth parts are contained the chief compound official medicaments both external and internal.

In the sixth and last part the author says:—"We have added the Praxis Chymica or Modus Medicamentorum Preparandi; wherein, in a few words, we have delivered the sum and substance of great volums, and, as in a glass, represented to your view the reduction of Hercules his labors."

It is sometimes useful to compare a modern with a past age, and I shall claim your indulgence for a few minutes in indicating very briefly what our forefathers trusted to in the treatment of disease. On looking over its pages one is struck with the paucity of diseases and the formidable array of remedies. Thus the diseases all told amount to fifty-five, and the remedies for these are not fewer than 4,362. The ingredients entering into some of the formulæ are disgusting, for they contain the excrements of human beings, dogs, mice, geese; also calculi, human skull and moss growing on it, earthworms. Now let me give you examples of these old official drugs.

Fæces.—Stercus.—Dung is an emollient anodyne and maturant. Being applied it opens plague-sores, and dried, powdered, and mixed with honey, it cures inflamed wounds and quinsies. The ashes take away the pain caused by witchcraft.

Spittle.—Fasting spittle rubbed on oftentimes cures pimples, also the stinging of serpents and the biting of mad dogs.

Calculus.—Stone taken from the kidneys or bladder. When powdered it dissolves and dispels the stone and gravel from all parts and opens obstructions.

Cranium.—The skull. "It is a specific in the cure of most diseases of the head, but chiefly the falling sickness; you may give it either levigated on a marble or calcined, or some of the following preparations thereof; the triangular bone on the temples is the most specific against the epilepsie." The preparations are a magisterium, an extract from Paracelsus, a tincture, a water, and a salt.

Lumbricus.—The earthworm. From earthworms were prepared an aqua, powder, liquor, and oil. "The aqua distilled is excellent against the dropsie; the powder glues together broken bones and draws things out of the flesh; the oil helps pains of the nerves and joints; and the oil mixt with raddish water, when given, invariably provokes urine and sweat."

Almost every known insect was supposed to have special properties, the only exception being *Pulex*—the flea. "They have no physical virtues known, but they are certainly troublesome guests; they are generated by dust, as also by putrified sweat. The only remedy to destroy them is the pulp or decoction of colocintida."

THE THREE PHARMACOPEIAS.

For fifty years the Pharmacopœia contain these and similar astounding formulæ was the official standard of English practise—a fact we can hardly now realise—and it was not until 1721 that an edition published under the auspices of Sir Hans Sloane showed marked alterations. Then many ridiculous remedies previously in use were omitted, although a good number were still retained, such as earthworms and the human skull.

A great improvement was effected in the edition published in 1788. Greater deletions were made, the extremely compound medicines which had formed the principal remedies of physicians for two thousand years were discarded, while a few powerful drugs which had been considered to be too dangerous to be included in the Pharmacopœia of 1765 were restored to their former position.

The last edition of the London Pharmacopœia was published in 1851. But it was not the only Pharmacopœia in Great Britain, for the first Edinburgh Pharmacopœia was published in 1699, and the last in 1841; while the first Dublin one was published in 1807, and the last in 1850.

The preparations contained in these three Pharmacopœias were not uniform in strength—a source of much inconvenience and danger to the public when powerful preparations were ordered in one country and dispensed according to the national Pharmacopœia in another. Hence a provision was inserted into the Medical Act of 1858 by which it was ordained that a General Medical Council should cause to be published under their direction a list of medicines and compounds and such other matters and things relating thereto as the General Council should see fit, and the list was to be called

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA.

The last edition of this Pharmacopœia appeared in 1885, and its Supplement in 1890. It is now an open secret that another edition will be issued within the next two years. With reference to the suggestions, a list of which is in your hands, I may say that three years ago a pharmacopœial committee was appointed by the Therapeutic Committee of the British Medical Association. This committee consisted of Professor Leech, Manchester; Professor Whittle, Belfast; and myself. We have never met to discuss our views, but Professor Leech submitted to me two years ago a list of deletions which I endorsed and supplemented, and it is with reference to these and other suggestions of my own that your opinion is asked.

DELETIONS SUGGESTED FOR NEW BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA.

F. P. signifies French Pharmacopœia; G. P., German Pharmacopœia; U. S. P., United States Pharmacopœia.

Ammonii nitras, ammonii phosphas.—In U. S. P. Never prescribed.

Eseljay's Liver Lozenges.

The New Fast Selling Cathartic.

Do you keep them in Stock ?

Messrs. Anderson & Nelles, druggists, state that the sales of Eseljay's Liver Lozenges have increased more rapidly than those of any other proprietary preparation in their experience.

—*London Free Press March 30th.*

Address—

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LONDON CANADA.

A TIMELY HINT.

Druggists,

* Don't purchase your supply of Sticky Fly Papers, until you have seen and examined "DAVIS' IMPROVED STICKY FLY CATCHER." Nothing like it has ever before been introduced. Entirely original and novel. Is bound to take first place with the public, where a sticky paper is wanted.

* Samples will be in the hands of the Wholesale Trade April 20th. Illustrated Circulars and Price List will be mailed to every Retail Druggist in Canada on the same date. If you fail to receive it send us your name and address.

We simply ask, don't purchase your supply till you see it.

POWELL & DAVIS, Manufacturing Co., Chatham, Ont.

At the same time don't forget to order your supply of "DAVIS' FLY POISON FELTS." No superior in the market. Was the first 5c. Fly Felt Package in the Canadian market, and has more than held its own with all competitors. Sales have increased yearly. Never fails to kill flies, and is the favorite with all who handle them.

Four Felts in package, retails at 5c. Per Case, 100 packages, \$2.50 Three Cases, \$7.00

Carried in stock and for sale by the Wholesale Trade.

Manufactured by **POWELL & DAVIS, Manufacturing Co., Chatham, Ont.**

Anisi stellati fructus.—In F.P. *Ol. anisi* might be described like of *cajuputi*.
Antimonii oxidum, antimonii nigrum purificatum.—Little used.
Argenti oxidum.—Appears in the U.S.P., but it is now much out of repute. It was got in in order to obviate the disadvantage of discoloration to the skin caused by nitrate of silver.
Bismuthi citras, bismuthi et ammonii cit.—In U.S.P. Unnecessary, as the liquor is sufficient.
Berberina sulphus.—Rarely used. Its physiological properties is doubtful.
Calcii carbonas precipitata.—Rarely used. A substitute might be found for *trach. bismuthi*.
Canellae cortex.—Only used to make *vin rhei*.
Cassiae pulpa.—Rarely used. Not essential for *confect. sennae*.
Cataplasma carbonis.—Out of use.
Cataplasma conii.—Not necessary since unguentum introduced.
Cataplasma fermenti.—A relic of old times, and might be dispensed with. All *cataplasms* might be deleted.
Charta sinapis.—In G.P. I speak under correction, but I believe it is rarely ordered.
Confectio opii, confectio scammonii, confectio terebinthinae.—Relics of old times.
Conii fructus.—In F. and U.S.P. Of doubtful utility. Certainly not so valuable as the fresh leaves.
Crocus tinctura.—In all Ps. Only a coloring agent.
Cupri nitras.—Not necessary.
Decoctum hordei, decoctum papaveris.—F.P. Household remedies.
Elemi, elemi unguentum.—F.P.
Emplastrum calefaciens, U.S.P.; emplastrum ferri, U.S. and F.P.; emplastrum galbani, G.; emplastrum plumbi iodidi.—Not desirable to have these in the Pharmacopœia.
Enema aloes, enema asafœtidae, enema magnesia sulphatis, enema terebinthinae.—In no other Pharmacopœia.
Enema opii.—The exact amount of opium should be determined in each case by the prescriber.
Extractum lactuce, extractum lupuli, extractum papaveris, F. P.—extractum pareire, U.S.P.—Liquid extract suffices.
Extractum quassiae.—Made differently sometimes with hot and sometimes with cold water.
Extractum mezerei æthereum.—In most Ps. Only used for *lin. sinapis co.*
Ferri arsenias?—F.P. There is a difference of opinion regarding this. I do not think it is of much value, but some think otherwise. I think if you want to give arsenic it could be given in a better form.
Ferri sulphas granulata, ferri peroxidum hydratum.—F.P.
Fœniculi fructus.—Not used here. It goes into the compound liquorice powder, and I am not sure that it might not be retained though mentioned in this list.
Hemidesmi radix, hemidesmi syrupus.—Not used.

Herdeum decortiatum, hordeum decoctum.—Household remedies.
Infusum matice, infusum lini, infusum valeriane, F.P.—Hardly ever used in this form. The last is unnecessary when there are two tinctures.
Lactuca.
Laricis cortex, laricis tinctura.—I am informed that this was got into the Pharmacopœia through the late Dr. Matthews Duncan, and that he largely prescribed it. I do not think it is much in use now.
Laurocerasi folia, F.P.; laurocerasi aqua.—A bad form for administering a powerful remedy, but considered elegant and a good deal used. There may be some difference of opinion as to whether it should be deleted or remain. I do not think it should remain.
Linimentum hydrargyi.
Liquor ammonii citratis fortior.
Liquor antimoni chloridum.—Only used for making the oxide.
Liquor chlori.—Rarely used, since it will not keep. Extemporaneous formulæ desirable by adding acid. hydroch. to potass. chlor. in a bottle. Add water to dissolve chlorine formed. Not pure, but answers the purpose.
Liquor ferri acetatis.—Not required.
Liquor lithie effervescens, liquor potassæ effervescens, liquor sodæ effervescens.—Trade articles of varying strength.
Liquor magnesii.—This is too strong. Very apt to deposit.
Lupulinum.—In most Ps.
Mastiche, marmor album, mezerei cortex, mezerei ext. æther.—Not used, though in most Ps.
Mica panis.—Not necessary.
Moschus.—I do not think it is much prescribed now, though it is a valuable stimulant, and I have seen advantage from its use. I am not sure if it should not be retained.
Mori succus.—Not used.
Mistura ferri aromatics.—Not used. No credit to any P.
Nectandra cortex, Oleum anethi, oleum coriandri.—U.S.
Oleum myristice.—Exp. and spiritus, U.S.
Os. ustum.—Phosphates of lime and sodium are commercial salts.
Oleo-resina. eubebæ.—U.S., F. and G.P. Not used.
Pilula ganbogiæ co.—Not used.
Pilula conii ext.—Not used much.
Pilula ferri carb.—Superseded by *pil. ferri*.
Pilula ferri iodidi.—Not a good method of ordering iodide of iron.
Pimenta, oil of, aqua of.—U.S.P.
Pulv. opii co.
Pulv. antimonialis.—U.S.P. Hardly ever used, though *pulv. Jacobi* is still used.
Prunum, Pyrethri radix, pyrethri tinctura.—F.P. *Quercus cortex, decoctum. Rosæ caninæ fructus, rosæ caninæ confectio*.—F.P.
Sassafras radix.—In most Ps.
Scammonium.—F. and G.P. An expensive and unreliable substance; the resin is alone required.

Sodii hypophosphis.—F. and U. S. P. Lime salts alone desirable in B.P.
Spiritus armoraciæ co.—Not in other Ps.
Spiritus cajuputi.—Not in other Ps.
Spiritus cinnamomi.—U.S.P.
Staphisagrie semina, staphisagrie unguentum.—An ointment made with the oil might be recommended.
Suppositoria morphinæ, suppositoria acid. tan. c. sap., suppositoria plumbi co.—*Ol. theolom.* without soap is quite satisfactory for all suppository-laxes provided it is carefully watched when melting.
Syrupus mori, Thus americanum, Tinctura coeci, Tinctura sabina.—U.S.P.
Tinctura serpentariae, Trochisci ferri redacti, Uvae.—F. P. *Vapor acidi hydrocyanici, Vinum ferri citratis*.—F.P.
Vinum opii.—In *vin. opii* the aromatics should be deleted. It is almost entirely used for eye-lotions, and these are objectionable.
Vinum rhei.—U.S. and G.P.

A COMPARISON.

Before proceeding to make any remarks upon these suggestions for the new British Pharmacopœia I desire to give a comparison between our Pharmacopœia and the German Pharmacopœia published last year:—

	German Pharmacopœia	British Pharmacopœia
Decoctions	1	13
Infusions	1	28
Extracts	25	46
Liquors	16	48
Ointments	20	43
Pills	3	21
Powders	8	15
Spirits	13	18
Tinctures	41	73
Trochiscæ	1	12
Vapors	none	6
Wines	6	11

So far my remarks have been destructive, but I shall now make a few observations upon medicinal agents which should be added to the British Pharmacopœia, and also point out some inaccuracies in regard to melting-points and dosage which appear in the present edition.

ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

Chloralamide.—Synonym, *chloral formamide*. My own opinion upon this preparation was expressed in the *Lancet* of March 5 last, and need not now be referred to. The Croonian lectures of Dr. T. Lauder Brunton have now been published, and he says:—"In chloralimide the amidogen group (NH) is combined with chloral instead of with an alkyl, and it is calculated to combine the stimulating action of ammonia with the soporific action of chloral, and thus prevent any danger arising from the depressing effect of chloral upon the heart. It consists of a combination of chloral with formamide, and appears to possess practically to a great extent the advantages which one would theoretically expect from it. Chloral, CCl₃, COH. Forma-

W. M. MARA,

Wine Merchant and Foreign Wine Agent

79 YONGE STREET, three doors north of King Street, TORONTO, ONT.

TELEPHONE 1708.

Wine Cellars and Vaults under 75, 77 and 79 Yonge St. and 2, 4 and 6 King St. East. The largest in the Dominion.

<i>Agent for</i> JULES MERMAN & CO.,	-	Bordeaux.
HANAPPIER & CO.,	-	Bordeaux.
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MT. CLEMENS SPRUDEL MINERAL WATER.

Wholesale Depot for "GOLD LACK SEC" CHAMPAGNE.

Druggists' Price List:

PORT.		SHERRIES.	
Darthez,	\$2.25 per gal.	Lacave,	\$1.75 per gal.
Graham,	2.75 "	Misa,	2.00 "
Graham,	3.50 "	Conzales Byass,	2.25 "
Cockburn Smithes,	4.00 "	Riva and Rubio,	3.00 "
Marsala Port <small>(guaranteed 10 years old, and recommended by Dr. A. R. Payne, Dominion Analyst, for medicinal purposes.)</small>	3.00 "	Duff Gordon,	3.50 "
BRANDY.		NATIVE WINES.	
Planat,	\$4.00 per gal.	Concord Grape,	} - \$1.25 to \$1.50 per gal. - 3.75 to 4.25 per doz.
Boutelleau & Co.,	4.50 "	Sweet Catawba,	
		Dry Catawba,	
RUM.		HOLLAND GIN.	
Rum,	\$4.00 per gal.	Nolet,	\$3.00 per gal.
Best,	4.50 "	De Kuyper,	3.25 "
RYE WHISKEY.			
Two year old,	\$2.00 per gal.		
Five year old,	2.50 "		

SPRUDEL MINERAL WATER,

(From the celebrated Springs at Mt. Clemens.)

Pint Bottles, 50 in a Case,	-	\$5.50 per case.
Quart Bottles, 50 in a Case,	-	3.00 " "

Prices for all other goods sent on application.

Cost of Packages—1 gal. 25c. ; 2 gals. 45c. ; 3 gals. 60c. ; 5 gal. keg 85c. ; 10 gal. keg \$1.00.

We guarantee immediate attention to orders for goods to be enclosed with parcels going forward from the Wholesale Druggist, or for direct shipment.

mide, COH, NH. Chloralamide, CCl_3 , COH , CONH_2 .—Dose, 20-30 grs.

Convallaria majalis tinctura.—Dose, 6-20 minims.

Erston's syrup (syrupus ferri quiniæ et strychninæ phosphatum).—Dose, 30 minims.

Grindelia: Extractum grindeliæ liquidum.—Dose, 10-30 minims.

Hydrargyri iodidum viride.—Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in pill.

Ichthyol.—Dose, 10-30 grs.

Malt: Extractum malti.—Dose, 14 drachms.

Papain.—Dose, 2-10 grs.

Pepsin: Glycerinum pepsin acidum.—Dose, \mathfrak{ss} - \mathfrak{ij} .

Pelletierinæ sulphas.—Dose, 5-8 grs.

Salol.—Dose, 4-30 grs.

Terebinthum purum.—Dose, 5-30 minims.

Before an audience composed of such well known pharmacists I hesitate to express an opinion upon a pharmaceutical subject, yet I think I should point out where the Pharmacopœia might be amended.

AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED.

Unguenta.—The combination of hard and soft paraffin recommended appears to be a mistake. The ointments in which they are to be used cannot be made quickly, for when hurried they are apt to be "lumpy." It would be advisable to have an official preparation of hard and soft paraffin which might be termed paraffinum medium. I show you a sample prepared of 1 of hard and 2 of soft paraffin. This could be made the basis for ung. acid. salicyl, ung. eucalypti, and ung. veratrinæ.

In the June number of Helbring's *Pharmacological Record* attention is drawn to the desirability of having a standard oleum eucalypti based "upon the percentage of crystallisable eucalyptol, which is undoubtedly the medicinally active constituent and further, on the absence of volatile aldehydic compounds which we believe give rise to irritation of the mucous membranes." His suggestions as to the characters and tests of oleum eucalypti should, I consider, be incorporated in the British Pharmacopœia, for there are for sale in retail stores eucalyptus oils of no medicinal value or possessing very irritating properties in flavor and odor.

Injectio Morphinæ Hypodermica.—A more soluble salt might be recommended—say, the tartrate, which is soluble at once in cold water. The British Pharmacopœia solution gets dark by standing, and one does not very accurately know what it then contains. I show specimens of the two injections.

MELTING-POINTS OF BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA PREPARATIONS.

Salicylic Acid.—The melting-point of this acid in the British Pharmacopœia is about 155° C., but I understand that the reporter of the Pharmacopœia has notified his approval of raising the melting-point to 156.5° C. *Carbolic Acid.*—The melting-point of this acid in the British Pharmacopœia is 33° C. This is below

the standard of any other Pharmacopœia, and should be raised to 40° C. Carbolic acid with this melting point has distinct rhomboidal crystals, and from an experimental research I have made, which is shortly to be published in the *British Medical Journal*, it will be seen that the higher melting-point frees the acid from poisonous impurities while no way impairing its antiseptic properties. Based upon these experiments, Mr. McMillan, of Glasgow, has prepared a pill of pure carbolic acid and coated it with keratin. So made it is not soluble in an acid but in an alkaline solution, and thus passes undissolved from the stomach into the intestinal canal, where solution readily takes place. This pill has been tried at Bolvidero Hospital in the treatment of typhoid fever, and has been favorably reported upon. I show you a sample of these pills.

DOSEAGE.

Lastly, the dosage of the British Pharmacopœia might be improved. I forbear entering into details as to this, for I am afraid I have tried your patience too long already. But I would instance one flagrant error in a well-known preparation—namely, extractum filicis liquidum. The official dose for this is given as 15 to 30 minims, whereas it ought to be 20 to 180 minims if any therapeutic benefit is to be expected from its administration.

I cannot conclude without saying that these suggestions are made in no carping spirit. The work of the Pharmacopœial Committee of the General Medical Council is very onerous, and its responsibility is great. The members should, however, be wedded to no traditions, for the science of medicine is progressive: they should welcome from every source hints given in good faith. The work of the physician and the pharmacist should go hand in hand, and there should be no jealousy between us, for our mission is the same—to minister to the public weal and to make war against disease. Further, I think that we should aim at having

AN INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPŒIA,

and this can only be based upon the metric or decimal mode of calculations and the Centigrade scale of temperatures. By adopting these principles we should bring ourselves into touch with earnest workers in every land. We should cease to be insular—we should be able to winnow the chaff from the wheat—and there might come in time a uniformity of extracts and tinctures; for, as you are aware, while these preparations embrace many powerful drugs, yet the same name does not always indicate the same thing. Doubtless in course of time, with the growth of pharmaceutical chemistry, experiments will indicate which of these in use in different countries form the most active and valuable preparations, and the general adoption of the metric system will lead to a clearer understanding of their relative potency. We should thus make our Pharmacopœia certainly less bulky but far more valuable, and it would become, as in former years, the

standard authority of scientific accuracy and the pioneer of progress.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

On the Action of Apiole.

Dr. Pelletan, Paris, in his clinical notes on Apiole, states that the drug administered in spherical capsules of 20 centigrammes each, has proved in his hands a true stimulating emmenagogue, acting directly on the ovaries and uterus or the ends of the nerves contained in them by irritation of the mucus membrane during its elimination through the utricular glands and by producing hyperæmia of the ovaries during its circulation through them; the pain in spasmodic or congestive dysmenorrhœa is thereby relieved.

It is moreover indicated in atonic amenorrhœa, when the uterus and the ovaries are primarily at fault and the inactivity is not due alone to anemia.

In fact, in all cases amenable to internal remedies, where a correct diagnosis of the symptoms had been made and suitable hygiene and treatment observed, he found Apiole relieved the suppression, regulated the catamenia and prevented or removed the accompanying pain and proved to be a most powerful emmenagogue.

Benzol as a Therapeutic Agent.

Dr. W. Murrell says (*Med. Press*) that benzol or benzine is not only a powerful toxic agent, but in small doses possesses useful medicinal properties. The formula he usually employs is:—Pure benzol, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm; oil of peppermint, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm; and olive oil to 2 ounces. This makes a very palatable preparation. The dose is from 10 to 30 drops on sugar every three or four hours. He has used it in some cases of influenza, and in over a hundred cases of chronic bronchitis and winter cough. It is an expectorant and sedative, and in obstinate cases which have resisted other remedies is certainly most useful. In the doses mentioned he has never found it produce toxic symptoms or any unpleasant result.

THE statement that the arc electric light is not blue, but as nearly as possible that of daylight, will be a surprise to many. The most probable explanation seems to be that the nerves of the eye, which are sensitive to yellow light, become fatigued towards night, as yellow light predominates during the day. The arc light looks blue, both by contrast to the yellow and because the nerves, sensitive to blue light, are rested, and therefore more acute.—*Pacific Record.*

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

Proper respect for some persons is best preserved by avoiding their neighborhood.

If some merchants had more confidence in themselves and less in their customers there would be fewer bad accounts and more paying and aggressive methods.

WORLD WIDE POPULARITY.

THE DELICIOUS CRAB APPLE BLOSSOM PERFUME.

Put up in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 oz. Bottles.



AND THE CELEBRATED CROWN LAVENDER SALTS.

No articles of the Toilet have ever been produced which have been received with the enthusiasm which has greeted the *Crab Apple Blossom Perfume* and the *Crown Lavender Salts*. They are literally the delight of two continents, and are as eagerly sought in New York and Paris as in London. Annual Sales, 500,000 Bottles.

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

WHOLESALE OF

MESSRS. LYMAN, KNOX & CO., Montreal and Toronto,

AND ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

WINN & HOLLAND,

MONTREAL,

SOLE AGENTS AND DIRECT IMPORTERS.

**BICARBONATE OF SODA, BRUNNER, MOND & CO'S
SODA CRYSTALS.**

CONCENTRATED SODA CRYSTALS.

CREAM OF TARTAR. CRYSTALS.

TARTARIC ACID, CRYSTALS AND POWDERED.

CITRIC ACID.

CARBOLIC ACID, CRYSTALS AND LIQUID.

GLACIAL ACETIC ACID, 98/100

GLYCERINE, GUIN'S DOUBLE DISTILLED, 120/8. G

ESSENTIAL OILS, G. RESTUCCIA & Co., MESSINA.

OLIVE OIL,

WHITE & GREEN CASTILE SOAP.

INSECT POWDER - E. STAFFLER & CO. TRIESTE

AS IMPORTED BY THE LEADING DRUGGISTS.

—ALSO—
REPRESENTING IN CANADA

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

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

HAVE YOU HAD CALLS FOR IT ?

No dealer need hesitate to stock

Schiffmann's Asthma Cure.

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

For Sale by all Canadian Jobbers.

R. SCHIFFMANN, M. D., Proprietor, - St. Paul, Minn.

DR. C. L. COULTER'S

**COMBINED VAPORIZER AND INHALER,
THE CHAMPION VOLATILIZER.**



"THE CHAMPION"

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

Price with perfumer and deodorizer attachment, \$5 50
Price to Physicians, - 5 00

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

Cor. King & Bay Sts. Toronto, Ont.

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

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

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

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

Put up in 16 ounce bottles, full measure

\$8.00 Per Dozen, Net.

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

5-Pint Bottles, each \$3.00, Net.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

PHILADELPHIA.

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

The Successful Merchant.

"No profit grows where is no pleasure taken,
In brief, sir, study what you most effect."

He believes that strict integrity is the foundation of all legitimate business success.

He places no limit to his ambition, since the field is free to all and work the price of progress.

He pushes for more business in busy seasons, and if customers are scarce still pursues.

He depends upon his own exertions and abilities, and they reward his confidence.

He practices strict business economy, but does not condescend to penuriousness.

He has an eye open constantly for new goods, and accepts valuable ideas regardless of their source.

He realizes that the prime object of business is to make money, and he therefore refrains from extreme competition in prices.

He is not bounded by his surroundings, and if they prove too meagre he seeks wider fields for his operations.

He prefers to be original in his methods and leads rather than follows.

He never allows custom to prevent departure, or prejudice defeat progress, or obscure facts.

He stands on the happy medium plane, between commercial timidity on the one hand, and ill-digested schemes on the other.

He is not utterly defeated by defeat, nor careless from success.

He is aware of the changes which are almost imperceptibly creeping around his business, and tacks to catch the wind.

He is honest, not only from policy, but from principle; he considers success lacking self-approbation as failure in disguise.

He is not intimidated by unmerited or ignorant criticisms. Opinions have weight with him in comparison with their source and cause.

He pays promptly and collects as he pays, rather than pays as he collects.

He is courteous in manner, and appreciates the commercial value of cordiality.

He is careful in details, knowing that they are the mortar which bind his operations.

He thinks first, and deeply; and speaks last and concisely.

He believes in system, but does not depend blindly upon it for results, since he considers demand the power, and system the method of supply.

He keeps his hand on "To-day," but his eye on "To-morrow," and works in the present, while scrutinizing the future.

He possesses executive ability to a degree which renders him appreciative of the valuable points of his employees.

He believes in judicious advertising, but never advertises his competitors by adverse criticisms.

He seeks education both inside and outside of business, and widens his horizon of ideas by a healthy interest in the interests of the world.

He considers his business his means of existence, but he remembers his duty to his neighbor and himself.

"Your maxims seem to hold the truth,—
Pray loose your grasp kind neighbor."

—D. T. MALLETT in *Ideas for Hardware Merchants*.

Knights of the Road.

It is not generally suspected that veteran commercial travellers or drummers have a secret organization and a way of getting acquainted on the road, but from a dialogue overheard between a well-known drummer and a stranger who wanted to borrow five dollars, it would seem that there was something "in it."

The first question was, "Would you attend a social session?" He replied "Hirnonymous." He was then further examined to make sure he was a full-fledged drummer.

From whence camest thou, pard?

From the Lodge of the Holy-St. Joe, Missouri.

What seek ye here to do?

To take a few orders and collect a bill. Then you are a drummer?

I am so taken and accepted by all the boys.

How may I know you to be a drummer?

By my cheek and a fifty-pound sample case. Try me.

How will you be tried?

By the Squire.

Why by the Squire?

Because the Squire is a magistrate and an emblem of stupidity.

Where were you first prepared for a drummer?

In my mind.

Where next?

In a printing office, adjoining a regular post of drummers.

How were you prepared?

By being divested of my last cent, my cheek rubbed down with a brick, a bunion plaster over each eye, and a heavy sample case in each hand. In this fix I was conducted to the door of the post.

How did you know it was a door, being hoodwinked?

By first stepping into a coal scuttle, and afterward bumping my head against the door knob.

How gained you admission?

By the benefit of my cheek.

Had you the required cheek?

Yes.

FROSTING GLASS.—The frosty appearance of glass which we often see, where it is desired to keep out the sun or man's obscuring eye" is done by using a paint composed as follows: Sugar of lead well ground in oil applied as other paint, then pounced, *while fresh*, with a wad of batting held between the finger and thumb.

Glass Frosting.

Dissolve Rochelle salts in gum arabic water; let it stand over night, and after cleaning the glass off well, flow the solution on so that it will not run; lay the glass flat, if convenient, and when it commences to set take a pointed stick and dot it in rows to suit the taste; put the dots about 1½ inches apart. If you wish it colored use analines—red, blue or green and gamboge for yellow or gold color, then flow on a thin coat of damar varnish, and it is finished.

The Estimation of Impurities in Methyl Alcohol.

If 20 cc. of chloroform be agitated with a mixture of 10 cc. of methylic alcohol, 15 cc. of solution of NaHSO₃ (density 1.325) the line of division between the two layers is such that the chloroform retains its own volume if there are no impurities other than acetone present. If, however, other impurities are present, such as benzene, diallyl, &c., the chloroform layer increases proportionately to their amount. M. Barillot has isolated many of the impurities in commercial samples and prepared samples, containing a known amount of pure acetone and a known quantity of the more objectionable impurities, and he finds that up to 30 per cent. of acetone the estimation of these other bodies is not interfered with by this method. He finds that in good commercial methylic alcohol only from ½ per cent. of these impurities, but in the samples intentionally treated he finds up to 20 per cent. An examination of the chloroform layer enables one to judge of the nature of the impurity.—*Comptes Rendus*.

Impermeable Wrapping Paper.

A recipe for manufacturing a paper really impermeable by water, and of great suppleness, is given in the *Chronicle Industrielle*: Thirteen pounds of gelatine are dissolved in a bath of thirteen pounds of glycerine with one and one-half gallons of water, and, while the mixture is constantly kept warm by means of a wet bath, the paper is immersed in it.

After being taken out the paper is soaked in another, composed of about three pounds of bichromate of potash dissolved in one and one-half gallons of water, after which it is exposed to light.

The chief feature of the preparation lies in the fact that, when a combination of bichromate potash and gelatine is exposed to the light, the last-named product becomes insoluble, and can be submitted to a high temperature without becoming fluid.

Another method consists in preparing in a dark chamber a solution of glycerine and bichromate of potash. The paper is passed through the solution and is then exposed to light.

No man can be master of himself when he is the slave of his wealth.

Get one of
ADAMS'
TUTTI-FRUTTI



THIS CASH BOX

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

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

ADAMS & SONS CO.,
 11 and 13 Jarvis Street,
 TORONTO, ONTARIO.

GLUTEN FLOUR

A DIET FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM OR WITH SYMPTOMS OF

DIABETES, INDIGESTION, OR DYSPEPSIA.

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

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

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

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

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

Write for price list. Orders will receive prompt attention.

The Ireland National Food Co. Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHOICE BREAKFAST CEREALS AND HYGIENIC FOODS,

TORONTO, ONT.

GLUTEN FLOUR.

Wanzer Soaps. 

WANZER BATH SOAP

—IS—

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Contains large percentage of Glycerine.

Will cure Chapped Hands.

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

“IT FLOATS.”

WANZER PURE SOAP CO.
 HAMILTON, ONT.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

**Argoline & Petrolatum
 Petroleum Jelly.**

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.

Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

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

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbolated.

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

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
 HOMESTEAD, PA.

Alumol.

This substance has been introduced as a new astringent and antifeptic. Hitherto the salts of the heavy metals have been used as astringents, possessing as they do the property of forming stable compounds with the albumin of the tissues. This is obviously a disadvantage, as it limits the action to the most superficial layers. Alumol is a fine white powder, very soluble in cold water, solutions of 40 per cent. and more in hot water retaining all the substance when cooled. It is otherwise soluble in alcohol and glycerine. The substance is chemically a combination of an aluminium salt with naphthol sulphate. It precipitates albumin, but it differs from other astringents in that the resulting deposit is rapidly dissolved again in an excess of albumin. This property enables alumol to penetrate into the tissues with the richly albuminous tissue serum. It dissolves in purulent secretions, and can therefore be readily used in secreting sinuses and cavities. The antiseptic action and the astringent effect of the substance are very marked. In surgical practice the strong astringent action is useful in suppurating surfaces and secreting cavities, the use of a lotion of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. as a solution having the best results. In small abscesses and sinuses, cauterisation with 10 to 20 per cent. solution leads to rapid cleaning of the parts. Where there is ulceration with flabby granulations, as in chronic ulcers of the leg, a lotion or ointment of 3 to 6 per cent. acts well. According to Heinz and Liebrecht, who have introduced it, excellent results having been obtained in gynaecology, skin diseases, gonorrhoea (where in a watery solution of 1 to 2 per cent. it is almost a specific), suppuration in the ear, and in ophthalmic practice where it is used for its astringent properties.—*Berlin. klin. Wochenschr.*

M. Chotzen (*in Berl. klin. Woch. No. 48, 1892*) has investigated the therapeutic action of this substance discovered by Filehne, of Breslau. It is an aluminous salt, which contains about 15 per cent. silver and 5 per cent. aluminium. It is insoluble in ether. Heinz and Liebrecht have already reported on its physiological action, and have shown it to be a harmless, odorless, and antiseptic astringent. The author has used it in more than 300 cases. It was found curative, when applied pure, to soft chancres and abscesses mixed in the proportion of 10 to 20 per cent.; with inert powders in balanitis, erosions, moist eczemas, etc. One to 5 per cent. solutions were used in moist and papular eczemas, acne of the face, boils, and urethritis. Two and a half to 10 per cent. solution in alcohol was used for the treatment of eczema, urticaria, sycosis, favus, psoriasis of the head and face; and 2½, 5, 10, and 20 per cent. lanolin ointment for eczema, seborrhoea capitis, psoriasis, and favus. Alumol varnishes were used in papular and squamous eczemas. It was found that

alumol was efficacious in acute superficial inflammatory affections of the skin, as well as in chronic processes in which the inflammation was deeper; and in parasitic diseases (under which head the author includes erysipelas, favus, lupus, soft chancre, erosions, and gonorrhoea); and in acute and chronic inflammations of the mucous membrane.—*Therapeutic Review.*

The Acids of Fruits.

The grateful acid of the rhubarb leaf arises from the mallic acid and binoxalate of potash which it contains; the acidity of the lemon, orange and other species of the genus *Citrus* is caused by the abundance of citric acid which their juice contains; that of the cherry, plum, apple and pear from the mallic acid of their pulp; that of gooseberries and currants, black, red and white, from a mixture of malic and citric acids; that of the grape from a mixture of malic and tartaric acids; that of the mango from citric acid and a very fugitive essential oil; that of the tamarind from a mixture of citric, malic and tartaric acids; the flavor of asparagus from aspartic acid, found also in the root of marshmallow; and that of the cucumber from a peculiar poisonous ingredient called fungin, which is found in all fungi, and is the cause of the cucumber being offensive to some stomachs. It will be observed that rhubarb is the only fruit which contains binoxalate of potash in conjunction with an acid. It is this ingredient which renders this fruit so wholesome at the early commencement of the summer, and this is one of the wise provisions of nature for supplying a blood purifier at a time when it is likely to be most needed. Beet root owes its nutritious quality to about 9 per cent. of sugar which it contains, and its flavor to a peculiar substance containing nitrogen mixed with pectic acid. The carrot owes its fattening powers also to sugar, and its flavor to a peculiar fatty oil. The horse radish derives its flavor and blistering power from a volatile acrid oil. The Jerusalem artichoke contains 14½ per cent. of sugar and 3 per cent. of inulin (a variety of starch), besides gum and a peculiar substance to which its flavor is owing; and, lastly, garlic and the rest of the onion family derive their peculiar odor from a yellowish, volatile acrid oil, but they are nutritious from containing nearly half their weight of gummy and glutinous substances not yet clearly defined.—*Scientific American from Chemistry of the World.*

Electrolytic Disinfectants.

At the time of the outbreak of cholera at Havre and Rouen electrolytic methods of disinfection to combat the epidemic were utilized. The system employed was that of Eugene Hermite, which involves the electrolysis of common salt or other chlorides, producing decolorizing antiseptic and disinfectant solution. Sea-water, or a water in which sea-salt has been dis-

solved in the proportion of 2½ kilogrammes to the cubic meter, is introduced into the electrolytic vat. Under these conditions there are formed hypochlorites—combinations of oxygen and chlorine possessing the power of destroying malarious products and infectious germs. This disinfecting and antiseptic solution is drawn into a reservoir whence it is piped to the street, and is used for washing and sprinkling purposes.

At the present time when matters of sanitation demand special attention, and when the problem of rendering sewage innocuous demands solution, the electrical means of disinfection become of paramount importance. Sewage from the Paris mains is partly employed in irrigation in the plains of Gennevilliers and Acheres, on the left bank of the Seine. The system was commenced in 1872, and several hundred acres are now under treatment. During part of the year irrigation is not possible, and, even if it were, there are still collected in these fields almost all the disease-germs of the city of Paris. The land becomes then a place for germ-culture, and is a constant menace of an epidemic of infectious disease. It seems to be both necessary as well as prudent to sterilize the sewage.

The problem of electrolytic disinfection becomes simple and practicable wherever sea-water is procurable. On board vessels where motive power is available it will be a simple matter to procure the solution. And seaports, which are almost always infected, can be readily supplied with this simple chlorine disinfectant. Let the sanitary commissions of ports, which so often are the starting-points of epidemics, utilize these processes, and we will no longer see cholera at Toulon or at Havre, or at Hamburg. No antiseptic can be prepared more economically than electrolyzed sea-water.

Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

Meets second Friday in each month in O. C. P. building, Gerrard-st. East.

A cordial invitation is extended to every Druggist to be present at any of the meetings.

R. W. CAMPBELL,
398 Spadina Ave.,
Secy.-Treas.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE.

OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, on a main street in Toronto. Good reason for selling. Apply—"Sassafras," care Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.

FOR SALE.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAIN, new, a bargain. Made of solid walnut and British mirror plate, bevelled edges, triple-plate taps, &c. B. BACHELOR, Brantford, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED.

POSITION AS ASSISTANT to Druggist. 3½ years good experience. Best references as to ability and character. Address—"E," care CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Strathroy, Ont.

When you sell an Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil you should sell the Best.

SEVEN REASONS WHY
SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION

Meets all the requirements of a perfect Emulsion.

- 1st. Because of the absolute purity of the ingredients used.
- 2nd. Because it is carefully and accurately prepared.
- 3rd. Because it is perfectly free from disagreeable taste and odor.
- 4th. Because of its fitness for immediate absorption.
- 5th. Because it retains permanently all its qualities.
- 6th. Because it contains no Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.
- 7th. Because the price is as low as is consistent with merit.

SOLD AT 35c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

It is the Only Absolutely PURE EMULSION Manufactured.

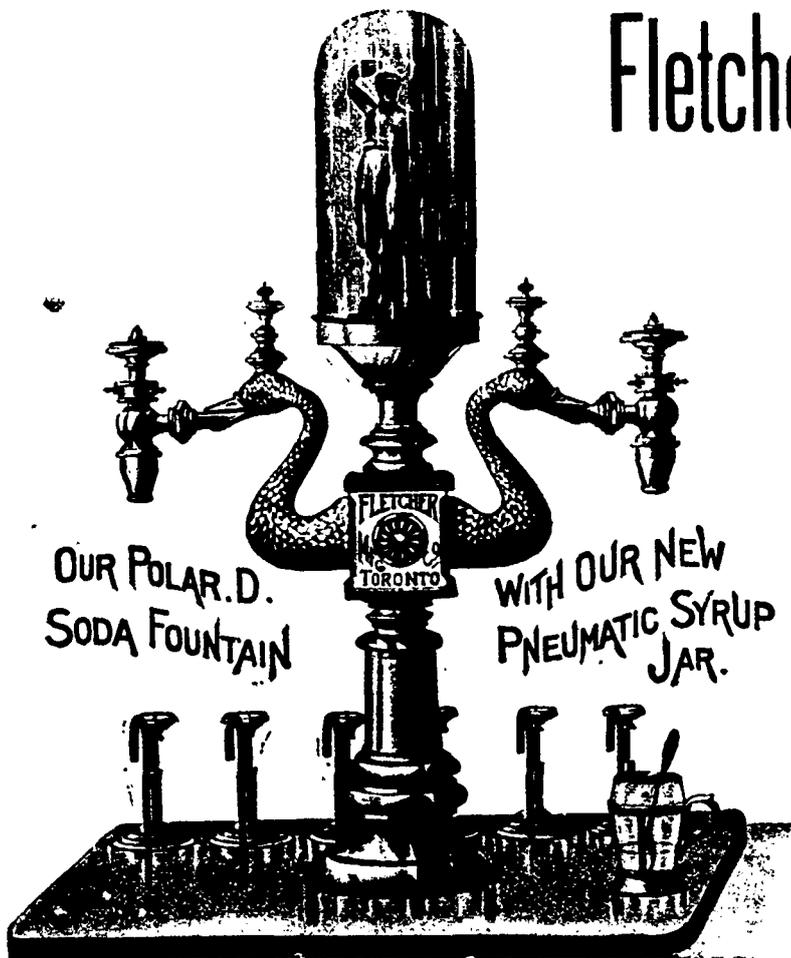
All Wholesale Druggists have it in Stock.

T. A. SLOCUM & CO.,

186 Adelaide Street, West,

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Advertising matter on application.



Fletcher Manufacturing Co.

TORONTO, CANADA.

Soda Fountains

TUMBLER WASHERS,

Cylinders,

Generators.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Pneumatic Syrup Jar.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

APRIL 15th, 1893.

Are Druggists Protected?

We hear a good deal lately of the "protected" druggists and the avariciousness of these druggists in desiring to place a still closer wall of protection around them as evidenced in the application for amendment to the Pharmacy Act. While admitting that in some of the clauses of the amendment a certain degree of protection is asked for, it is patent to any intelligent person in looking into the law as it now stands that the protection afforded is not to the druggist but to the public. True, no one can carry on business as a chemist and druggist unless properly qualified, having served his four years' apprenticeship, attended his courses of lectures at the College of Pharmacy, and passed two severe examinations, but, we ask is this as much of a protection to existant druggists as it is to the general public? It ensures a thorough knowledge in everything that pertains to the compounding and dispensing of medicines, and is therefore a guarantee of capability and exactness, but it adds not one iota to the profits of a business nor does it deter others from entering upon the business,—for we see that, as in all professions, the higher the standard is made, the more anxious are people to climb into that profession, and our Colleges of Pharmacy give ample evidence of this ambition in the large and still increasing number of students in attendance.

Then, again, in the matter of selling medicines, any one may sell any medicine that is not named in the Schedule of Poisons, whether he be a grocer, general merchant or shoemaker, so long as he does not call himself a druggist. True, a druggist is allowed the privilege, if it may be so called, of selling poisons, but in this again the public is protected, for the druggist must label the drug "poison," must register the sale in a book prepared for the purpose, and must be held responsible for any such sale. In the matter of Paris Green, which is in such demand during certain seasons, the grocer or hardware man may sell it if he marks it poison and registers the sale—a thing, we believe, but seldom done, and sold by them on the pretence that it is used in the arts. Even the public are too well aware, from the records of murders and suicides, that this is one of the most deadly poisons, still, rather than interfere with general dealers, the law is allowed to remain. In this case the druggist certainly has no protection, and, unfortunately, neither has the public.

As a matter of fact, the only protection which is given the druggist, the only one phase of his business in which he has an advantage over the man who understands nothing of the business, is that he only is allowed to dispense medicines. On this point many an article has been written by

the daily press, crying out against "exorbitant" charges and "tremendous" profits, and denouncing druggists as extortionists, etc. But it certainly should be allowed that capability, experience and knowledge are worth something. A man who can sell a pound of tea or a keg of nails cannot expect to have the same remuneration as one who dispenses a prescription. Does a doctor give his advice for nothing, or does he merely charge a nominal amount for the time taken to call on a patient? Does a lawyer give his opinion without charge, or does he execute a legal document for the price of the paper it is written upon? Quite as justly might we expect either of these as that a druggist should exercise his knowledge and skill without a remuneration somewhat over and above the market value of the materials used. But competition is too keen, and there is too little unanimity between individual druggists to allow of any of the exorbitant profits spoken of,—and we speak the truth when we say that no profession nor trade receives less adequate remuneration for its services, all things considered, than does the druggist. Pharmacy laws are good and are essential in this age, but to suppose that they are framed for the mere protection of the druggist, or are the means of establishing for him a paradise where he may grow rich and luxuriate in tranquility and ease is one of the worst of delusions.

For Pleasure or Gain.

In view of the fact that so much is expected of the druggist in regard to the public weal, and that tradesmen are daily encroaching more and more on what was at one time considered the privileged ground of our business, would it not be well for the drug trade generally to consider the question of an aggressive policy, aggressive we mean as far as dealing in lines of goods hitherto kept by other dealers?

We find the dry goods merchants and grocers putting in complete lines of patent medicines, toilet soaps, drug sundries, rubber goods, combs, brushes, perfumery and numberless other lines which at one time formed an acknowledged part, and a profitable one at that, of the druggist's stock. Hardware dealers are selling Paris green, London purple, disinfectants, etc. Booksellers are selling combs and other toilet requisites, while even the tinsmith is putting up goods used in the culinary art. Will the druggist, seeing his business drifting into other hands, remain with his hands folded and declare that the dignity of his profession forbids him dealing in lines of merchandise hitherto unknown in his sanctum? Will he not make an effort to recoup himself for losses sustained through the inroads of other dealers? Is he content to await the pleasure of the public and deal out only those drugs, pure and simple, that his forefathers did? Or will he not rather arouse himself to realize his position and keep pace with the times, and

look about him for lines of goods which he may handle with profit and at the same time be perfectly in keeping with a well-conducted drug business? Sentiment is very nice and dignity very becoming but neither of them will swell a bank account.

"Ye olde time pharmaciste" may hesitate before branching out in the direction proposed but we must all realize the fact, and acknowledge it too, that we are in business to make money and not for the mere pleasure of devoting 12 to 16 hours a day in catering to the wants of the public. In another issue we propose to place before our readers some hints as to lines which may, with advantage, be handled by the drug trade.

"Recent Importation."

Mr. R. W. Elliot, in a letter to the *Globe*, refers to THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST as a "recent importation." We feel indebted to the writer for his encomium and can assure Mr. E. that the druggists of Canada are alive to the necessity of being up to the times. No old time pharmaceutical papers, no old shelf-worn goods, no medicines of the medieval type, but everything fresh, reliable, modern and "recent," the trade will and must have—hence the appreciation with which this journal is received, and the necessity from time to time of increasing its size and thereby its interest for its readers.

A Good Business Opening.

As will be seen by the advt. on page 27 of this issue, Mr. B. Marcuse is offering his established Fancy Goods and Novelty Business for sale. This is a good opening for a man with capital, as the business done has been very satisfactory and capable of being still further extended. Mr. Marcuse has for some years shown one of the nicest and best selling goods in his line, that have been shown to the trade, and the additional feature of Japanese goods, which have been a leading line with this house of recent years, has proved a particularly taking one with retailers.

Answers to Correspondents.

M. B., Manitoba.—The best work we know on these subjects is Helbing's Modern Materia Medica, published by the British and Colonial Druggist, London, England.

A. L., Montreal, asks for a cement for rubber tires for bicycles. The following is recommended:

Gutta percha	10 parts.
India rubber	20 parts.
Russian isinglass	5 parts.
Carbon disulphide	80 parts.

Mix and dissolve, with frequent agitation, in a cool place.

Mastic, Toronto:

CHEWING GUM.

Take of

Gum chicle	3½ lbs.
Paraffin wax	1 lb.

YOU SELL PLASTERS.

WHY PAY HIGH PRICES? -:- WHY PAY HEAVY DUTIES?

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

Please examine Prices on following list:

Pharmaceutical, Medicinal and Surgical Porous Plasters.

IN RUBBER COMBINATION.

Ready Cut, 5 x 7 Inches.
2 dozen in each box.

One gross, Arnica	\$ 9 00
" Belladonna	12 00
" Belladonna and Capsicum	12 00
" Capsicum	8 00
" Strengthening	7 20

Yard Roll Plasters.

Size, 7 inches wide by one yard.

One dozen, Arnica	\$ 7 00
" Belladonna	6 00
" Belladonna and Capsicum	6 00
" Capsicum	7 00
" Strengthening	6 00

Five Yard Roll Plasters.

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

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

We give special quotations in large lots.

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

Antiseptic Adhesive Plasters.

(Dana's Formula.)

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

Surgeons' Rubber Adhesive Plasters.

For wounds and bandages.

Extra strong, applied by warmth of the body.

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

OUR SPECIAL PLASTERS.

The "D. & L." Menthol Plaster.

(COMBINATION PATENTED APRIL 14, 1885.)

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

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

Top size of Plaster 7 x 12.

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

We put up Plasters with your own imprint.

Sole Manufacturers of Plasters in Canada.

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

\$3.60 per Gross,

Pure Vaseline in 1 oz. round tins.

\$9.00 per Gross,

"Blue Seal" Vaseline in 2 oz. bottles.

\$18.00 per Gross,

"Blue Seal" Vaseline in 5 oz. bottles.

CHESEBROUGH MANU'FG CO., (CONSOLIDATED)

NEW YORK. LONDON. PARIS.

CANADIAN BRANCH:

83 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

FLY FELTS and PAPERS.

NO DUTY at wholesale prices TO PAY.

STICKY FLY PAPER, (25 SHEETS IN BOX, 10 BOXES IN CASE) - CASE \$4.50

Guaranteed not to leak. Frame round gum prevents overflow at edges. Will keep indefinitely till used.

POISON FLY FELTS, (100 5c. PACKAGES) IN CASE. - CASE \$2.00

Each case also contains 1 dozen Bode's Salve, free.

5 CASE LOTS, - - - \$9.00

Special Offer { 1 Case Stickies }
 { 5 Cases Felts } For \$11.
 { 5 doz. Salve }

RETAILS FOR \$42.05.

Orders for this Special Offer must be sent direct to us by May 15th. You cannot get the same quality and quantity elsewhere under \$16.75.

YOU THINK THEY ARE TOO CHEAP TO BE GOOD.

Not so. Do not condemn them unseen. Send us your address and we will send you samples free.

IT WILL ONLY COST YOU 1c. AND WILL SAVE DOLLARS.

Do not order before seeing our Samples, as you cannot afford to pass our papers by.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR NO PAY.

STAR MANUFACTURING CO., LONDON.

Balsam tolu 2 czs.
Balsam Peru 1 oz.

Dissolve the gum in as much water as it will take up, melt the paraffin and mix all together.

Now take—

Sugar, finely granulated 10 lbs.
Glucose 4 lbs.
Water 3 pints.

Put the sugar and glucose into the water, dissolve and boil them up to "crack" degree (so termed by confectioners), and pour the syrup upon an oil slab, and turn into it sufficient of the above mixture to make it tough and plastic, adding any one of the following flavors, if desired: Cinnamon, chocolate, sandal wood, myrrh, galangal, ginger or cardamoms. Mix thoroughly, and when sufficiently cool roll into plates or sticks.

Subscriber, Brandon:

SHEEP DIP.

1. Arsenious acid, in powder 6 oz.
Potassium carbonate 6 oz.
Water 14 gal.

Boil together one-half hour.

2. Arsenious acid, in powder 6 oz.
Soft soap 6 oz.
Potassium carbonate 6 oz.
Sulphur 4 oz.
Hellebore root, bruised 2 oz.
Water 14 gal.

Boil the ingredients in a portion of the water for half an hour, or until the arsenic is dissolved; then add the remainder of the water and strain through a coarse sieve.

The *Druggist's Circular* gives the following, which it credits to Prof. James Law, of Cornell:

3. Tobacco 16 lbs.
Crude carbolic acid 3 pts.
Soda ash 20 lbs.
Soft soap 4 lbs.
Water, q. s. 50 gal.

Boil the tobacco in a few gallons of water, then add the other ingredients and enough water to make up to 50 gallons.

This bath should be used at a temperature of 70° F. and the sheep immersed (all except the head) for three minutes by the watch, the liquid being worked into all parts of the fleece (or hair, as the case may be). The sheep is then laid on a sloping drainer and the excess of dip squeezed out and allowed to run back into the bath. This dip may be used either on the heavy fleece or after shearing, but, when possible, motives of economy as well as efficacy would suggest the latter time as preferable.

It takes a wise man less time to rectify two mistakes than it does a fool to explain one.

The most expert mind reader is never able to exercise his talent with the man who knows it all.

The more actual work we do the less time we have to advise others how to labor profitably.

There is no need of telling the merchant how to earn money when he has learned how to economize.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR,—You ask "Should a druggist pay for the boxes or barrels in which goods are packed?" and I answer No. One reason is this. I live a few miles outside of Toronto. My goods come to me by the Grand Trunk Railway and I pay the freight, and am charged from 20 to 50 cents for each box in which my purchases are packed. A friend of mine does business in the city. He has his goods delivered to him in any quantity he may order and at any hour, without any charge for delivery, and pays the same prices as I do, and has no boxes to pay for. Why should I have to pay for what is no use to me simply because I am not a city druggist? Again, my purchases will be from \$20 to \$80, or it may be \$100, should a jobber charge me for a box or barrel to hold goods of this value when, in an assorted purchase of patent medicines from any proprietary medicine house, I can get my boxes free. It seems to me that wholesale druggists should be able to furnish packages without charge, even if they have to put the price on the goods; but the hardship I complain of is the one first mentioned. I do not object to the city druggist having his goods delivered free of transportation charges, but I do grumble at having to pay for packages where he does not.

GRUMBLER.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—I notice in a late number of your journal you ask for suggestions as to outside lines that may with advantage be handled by chemists, and, with your permission, I will mention just one article that has become a staple special in chemists' shops in England, and one that has proved a source of profit,—I mean tea in packages. This is a line easily handled, no waste, gives a good profit, and not only adds considerably to a chemist's income, but also acts as an advertisement by drawing trade. Although but a new comer into this country, and without any practical experience as yet behind the counter in Canada, yet, my experience in England leads me to believe that this trade, which, I notice, has not been adopted by chemists here, can be made a good source of revenue. Trusting my suggestions may not be out of place, I subscribe myself,

ENGLISH CHEMIST.

April 3rd, 1893.

Learn to say no, and it will be of more service to you than to be able to read Latin.

When a man is ashamed of a good impulse it is a sure sign that he is totally unacquainted with such things.

When a merchant wants to find the short cut to ruin he has only to start out with the intention of ruining a competitor.

Assay of Crude Carbolic Acid.

G. Stacherl, in the *Zeitschrift Oesterr. Apoth. Verin* (The Analyst), gives the following: The usual methods of shaking out the phenols with caustic soda is liable to give inaccurate results, as a certain amount of resinous constituents and some neutral tar oil are also dissolved. The plan advocated is as follows: 100 ccm. of the crude carbolic acid are taken, if the sample be of poor quality, and 50 ccm. in the contrary case. The measured portion is then placed in a separating funnel and shaken out with 100 ccm. of caustic soda of specific gravity 1.1, the alkaline liquid separated, and the shaking repeated two or three times with further quantities of 50 ccm. The separated liquid from the last extraction should give no oily drops when acidulated. The combined alkaline extract is then diluted with an equal volume of water, and distilled in a flask of about 1 liter capacity. When the distillate comes over free from oily drops, the removal of the neutral oils may be considered complete. The contents of the distilling flask are then allowed to cool, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and distilled again, using a large condenser. When the distillate, consisting of phenols accompanied by water, amounts to about 200 ccm., the operation is stopped, and the water separated from the phenols and returned to the distilling flask. The distillation is proceeded with, and the collection of the phenols effected as before, the treatment being repeated until the whole of the phenols have come over. The last distillate, which should measure about 60 to 70 ccm., is supersaturated with salt, and the separated phenols read off and their volume added to that of the main quantity.—*Nat. Druggist*.

Flies and Disease.

A number of workers, experimenting upon the influence of flies as carriers of disease germs, have arrived at results confirming the supposition that such a factor ought to be taken into serious account. The latest experiments recorded, by Sawtschenko, were performed with flies fed on broth infected with cholera bacilli and on the excreta of cholera patients. It was satisfactorily proved that these microbes passed through the alimentary tract of the insects, retaining their virulence unimpaired. It was also found that, though the flies were fed exclusively on sterilised broth after being once infected, large numbers of cholera bacilli could be detected in the alimentary tract after seventy-two hours, thus affording some ground for the suggestion that pathogenic micro-organisms may be able, under suitable conditions, to increase in number within the bodies of flies which might then become dangerous centres of infection.—*Phar. Journal*.

Self trust is the essence of heroism.

KENNEDY'S Magic Catarrh Snuff

(REGISTERED)

A never-failing remedy for

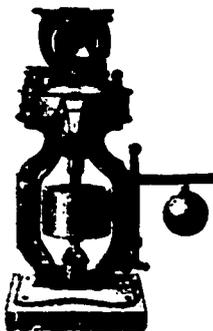
Catarrh,
Cold in the Head,
Catarrhal Deafness, 
Infuenza, Etc.

PROPRIETOR—T. Kennedy, Montreal.
AGENTS—Lyman, Knox & Co.,
MONTREAL & TORONTO.

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

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

THE ORIGINAL
**Bogardus Patent Universal
ECCENTRIC MILL.**



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

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

Has a world-wide
reputation of being the

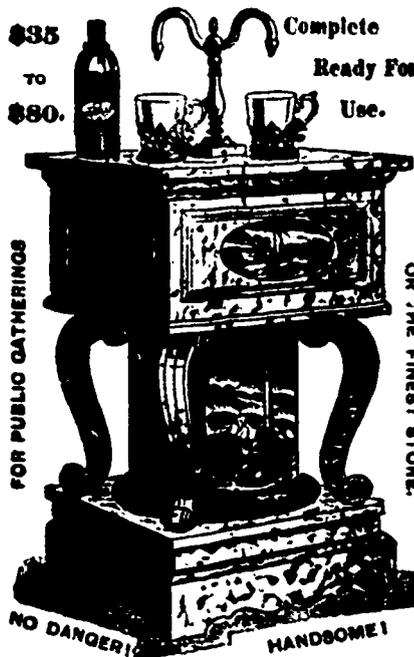
BEST MILL IN THE WORLD.

Catalogues sent on application.
Address the manufacturers,
J. S. & G. F. SIMPSON,
26-36 Rodney Street,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Used by all large drug houses.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS

\$35 Complete
TO Ready For
\$80. Use.



Over 28 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Oper-
ated by a child. Will stand by any
\$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five
glasses to its one.

CHAPMAN & CO.,
MADISON INDIANA.

**CAMPBELL'S
QUININE WINE**
CURES—Dyspepsia,
Low Spirits, Loss of
Appetite, Painful Di-
gestion, Malaria, and
gives tone and vigour
to the whole system.

W.A.GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.
BOXES
PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED
MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN
• IN THE MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading whole-
sale druggists and druggists' sundrymen
throughout Canada.

JOS. E. SEAGRAM

WATERLOO. - ONTARIO,
MANUFACTURER OF

ALCOHOL

PURE SPIRITS,
Rye and Malt Whiskies.

"OLD TIMES" & "WHITE WHEAT."

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

LANGLEY & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Wholesale Druggists

21 and 23 Yates Street,
VICTORIA, - B. C.

Major's - Cement.



MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China,
Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vas-
es, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.
15 and 25 cents.
MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for re-
pairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.
MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for re-
pairing all kinds of soft rubber goods,
15 cents.
MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for
repairing wood, etc., always ready for
use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent
on application to all dealers who handles my goods.
Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also
manufacture a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in.,
for outside use, with a 20 lb. weight, and a thermometer
4 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait
Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong
easel. Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

Wanted: A Hypodermic Aperient.

One of the blank spots in therapeutics, says the *Chemist and Druggist*, is due to the absence from *materia medica* of any substance which will, when administered hypodermically, cause purgation as effectually and painlessly as apomorphine causes the evacuation of the contents of the stomach. In the last stages of Bright's disease and in other complaints which are accompanied by oedema, there is generally obstinate constipation, the precursor of uræmia. Patients are often unconscious, and to relieve the distress croton oil in 1 or 2 minim doses is dropped on the back of the throat. The effect is generally disappointing. Some time ago two Berlin physicians tried aloin dissolved in formamide, cathartic acid in water, colocynthis in glycerin and spirit, and citrullin in the same. The subcutaneous injections simply created intense local irritation and constitutional disturbance, but no purgation; and *per rectum* the solution only emptied the lower bowel. Something that will affect the whole intestine is wanted. Who will be the happy discoverer of the medicine?

Purification of Commercial Solutions of Hydrogen Peroxide.

A good deal of complaint has been made of the purity and variable strength of this preparation, which is growing every day in popularity. Henry B. Talbot and Hubert R. Moody, in the *Journal of Analytical and Applied Chemistry*, suggest the following as a method for purification of the commercial solutions: Treat the solution with about ten per cent. by volume of alcohol, after which barium hydrate is added to distinctly alkaline reaction. The precipitate containing much of the impurities is then filtered off with a gentle suction, using a porcelain filter plate, and the excess of barium removed by the addition of sulphuric acid in excess. After settlement of barium sulphate, the liquid is quickly filtered as before. The alcohol may be removed at reduced pressure, and the residual solution is sufficiently pure for analytical purposes.—*Notes on New Remedies.*

Patent Medicines in Turkey.

According to the *Board of Trade Journal* for March, a communication has been received at the Board of Trade containing a list of English "patent" medicines, the entry of which into Turkey is alleged to have been prohibited since September, 1891, on the ground that the contents of these medicines are not known to the Ottoman Customs. Certain similar medicines from the United States are stated to be allowed to enter Turkey upon their contents being made known to the proper authorities through the United States Legation.

Para Indiarubber.

Owing to the great fluctuation in the price of indiarubber, the trade is described as being very uncertain. According to the last official report, two-thirds of the State revenue of Para are derived from the export duty on indiarubber, which is said to contribute 25 per cent. of its value. Owing to the fact that Para possesses almost a monopoly of this valuable article, the report alleges that this high rate of duty may be maintained for many years to come without destroying the trade. Favours are, however, conceded to the indiarubber produced in the State, as also to that coming from the entire Amazon region if exported from Para.—*Consular report in Phar. Journal.*

Sugar from Cotton.

The Louisiana Planter says that a process has been discovered for extracting sugar from cottonseed meal, and though the details of this process have not been disclosed, it is said that the product obtained is of very superior grade, being fifteen times sweeter than cane sugar and twenty times more so than sugar made from beets. It cannot, however, enter into competition as an article of commerce with ordinary sugar, owing to its peculiar tendency to ferment and sour. This peculiarity may be due to some chemical condition of its extraction, and a German chemist is at present engaged on a series of experiments with a view of discovering some means of neutralizing this tendency.

Lake Route to the World's Fair via Picturesque Mackinac.

Avoid the heat and dust by travelling on the Floating Palaces of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for this Upper Lake route, costing \$300,000 each, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest, safest and fastest steamers on the Lakes; speed 20 miles per hour, running time between Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago less than 50 hours. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, Petoskey and Chicago. Daily trips between Detroit and Cleveland; during July and August double daily service will be maintained, giving a daylight ride across Lake Erie. Daily service between Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. First-class stateroom accommodations and menu, and exceedingly low Round Trip Rates. The palatial equipment, the luxury of the appointments makes travelling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co., Detroit, Mich.

The strongest people are those who know just where they are the weakest.

Turkish Liquorice.

There is one firm in Bussorah engaged in the liquorice trade, and what they produce is entirely exported to Marseilles, London, and America. At Damascus but a small export was effected in 1891, and the trade is doomed on account of the discovery of liquorice root of superior quality in Asia Minor and elsewhere.—*Ibid.*

An extra pound of sugar now and then won't make up for sour manners.

It's the remembrance of our old mistakes that keeps us from making others.

The world is a comedy to those that think, a tragedy to those that feel.

The rounds in the ladder of success never break under the weight of the man who climbs up carefully.

You may be able to buy on your own terms, but you will always have to settle on the other fellow's.

When we learn to worry more about ourselves than about others we are on the highway to success.

If we didn't doubt some of our customers, we wouldn't be able to grant credit to others very long.

The dead-beat's promises are like the new-fangled suspenders women wear—they are both for effect only.

The young man who is bent upon honorable success attains his ambition only when he remains upright.

A sycophant in business is the man who would insult a dime customer and kneel to the dollar buyer.

There are merchants who never happen to be behind the counter when Opportunity comes in the store.

Because your judgment in making a purchase was poor, affords you no excuse for poor judgment in selling.

Keep a copy of all important letters. Men remember only the details that they think are worth the most to them.

If we could say as truthfully, "I know how to do it," as "I know how I did it," there would be fewer failures.

Men who believe in signs and omens would make a fortune if they would devote as much time to hard work as they do to interpreting signs.

All the possible charities of life ought to be cultivated; and where we can neither be brethren nor friends, let us be kind neighbors and pleasant acquaintances.

"There, I knew I'd forgotten something," remarked Jaggs, after his sixth drink. "Boggs told me to take whiskey and glycerine for my cold, and I declare I've forgotten all about the glycerine!"

A new pharmaceutical bottle has recently been invented in Brussels which indicates the hour at which the medicine is to be taken. A Belgian establishment has secured the sole right to manufacture these bottles.

Rubber Goods

--AT--
RIGHT PRICES.

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

Sure Selling Specialties :

- Carson's Bitters
- Pectoria
- Silver Cream
- Allan's Cough Candies
- 1/2 gross Boxes at \$1.00 per Box.

Soap Bark

In 5c. Packages, 1/2 gross Box, \$1.00 per Box.

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed.

ALLAN & CO.,
53 Front St. East, TORONTO.

B. MARCUSE, MONTREAL.

M
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IS SELLING OUT!

This is an excellent chance for anybody wishing to go into a well established, well conducted business, with very valuable connections abroad.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Before having decided upon this course I imported a fine line of Samples of

Fancy Goods, Christmas Cards, &c.

And I shall as usual take Import Orders for the coming Holiday Season.

22 Travellers will be out shortly.

386
St.
Paul
St.

BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

Wholesale Patent Medicines,

481 St. Paul St., - MONTREAL.

Our Specialties :

TURKISH DYES.

DR. WILSON'S HERBINE BITTERS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE FOLLOWING :

- Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment.
- Gray's Anodyne Liniment.
- Dr. Wilson's Antidiphtheria Pills.
- Dr. Wilson's Persian Salve.
- Dr. Wilson's Itch Ointment.
- Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.
- French Magnetic Oil.
- Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.
- Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.
- Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.
- Dr. Wilson's Head Shot Worm Sticks.
- Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
- Clark's Derby Condition Powders.
- Wright's Vermifuge.
- Robert's Eye Water.
- Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.
- Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.
- Dr. Howard's Beef, Wine and Iron.
- Strong's Summer Cure.
- Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.



The Optical Institute

OF CANADA.

53 King Street, East, - TORONTO.

HAS been organized for the purpose of giving instruction in the fitting of glasses for the correction of defective sight due to *Errors of Refraction, Accommodation and Convergence*, enabling those taking a course to become *Practical and Skilful Opticians.*

Instructions by Classes or Private.

Terms and any further information on application.

Druggists.

TEXAS BALSAM

Is the only Rapid and Certain Healer for Scratches, Corks, Galls, Sore Shoulders and all Wounds on

HORSES and CATTLE.

Texas Balsam is now extensively advertised in Local Newspapers and Periodicals, and has an assured future as a Staple Remedy.

It will pay you to keep it in stock.

PRICE :- Sample by mail, 25 cents.

TO TRADE :- \$1.20 per doz., express prepaid
TERMS: -Cash with order.

Orders from the Trade solicited and receive prompt attention.

C. F. SEGSWORTH,

6 Wellington-St. East, - TORONTO, ONT.



A Remedy of the Highest Merit, Effective and Reliable.

It has more than met the anticipations of those Physicians that have used it in their practice. Druggists may with confidence recommend Pilekone.

W. T. STRONG,

Chemist and Druggist,
LONDON, ONT.



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

Price: \$1.00

PROPRIETOR,

S. LACHANCE, Montreal.

Drug Store Fittings

A SPECIALTY.

DRUGGISTS about to remodel their stores or fit up new buildings, will find it to their advantage to write us for designs and estimates. We have something new and original for each customer.

THE CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO., (Ltd.)

PRESTON, - ONTARIO.

CHIVERS'

CARPET * SOAP

Thoroughly Cleanses and Restores Carpets.

Warranted to take out GREASE or INK, and restore the Colors.

Likewise in all Woollen Fabrics.

Sold in Balls at 20c. Each.

Ask for Trade Prices and Testimonials.

J. H. WALKER,

9 Gerrard St., East, TORONTO.

THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



Canadian trade supplied by - The Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal; The Northrop & Lyman Co., Toronto.

PHARMACY ABROAD.

PHARMACIST IN GALICIA.—The *Prze-glad* says that in Galicia there is generally only one pharmacy for 30,000 inhabitants, and in some districts even for 72,000 to 79,000. Some small towns of 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants have no pharmacy at all.

† † †

NEW PHARMACIES IN MUNICH.—It is said that in Munich there are six new pharmacies going to be established next concession time. At present Munich has for 380,000 inhabitants only 33 public pharmacies one hofapotheker (pharmacy belonging to the Royal family), two hospital pharmacies, and one military hospital pharmacy.—*Pharm. Post.*

† † †

A NEW "CUTTING" PHARMACY has just been established in the Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, under the style of "La Grande Pharmacie." In a somewhat voluminous catalogue distributed to customers, this establishment claims to be the "most practical and the cheapest pharmacy in France." Timid people are assured that prescriptions are dispensed only by assistants with diplomas, and (should any then hesitate) "with assiduous cares." The economically inclined are promised from 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. reduction on specialties, and roysterers may be glad to find the night service will be regular. In connection with this innovation a steam factory is advertised as existing at St. Quentin, and a great point is made of the telephone, this word being affixed in large letters outside the shop and on the windows.

† † †

PHARMACY IN HOLLAND. The average continental pharmacist still clings dearly to his professional dignity. In his eyes the maintenance of the dignity entails the public manifestation of abhorrence for anything so vulgar as the advertising of pharmaceutical preparations; hence, whenever an apotheker breaks through the icy ring of etiquette and starts boldly upon a career of publicity his colleagues gather their robes of righteousness closer around themselves and point the finger of obloquy at the offender. There is a progressive chemist in Holland just now who has commenced to put up liquid extract of cinchona (*De Vrij*) in bottles of a peculiar shape, and advertises his preparation as "the genuine" one. Dr. de Vrij himself states that when the pharmacist gave him notice of his intention to bring out this specialty he disapproved of it, but it is not denied that Mr. Nanning, of the Hague (the chemist in question), has as good a right to put up the extract as anyone else. For advertising it he is, however, publicly held up to contempt in the *Dutch Journal of Pharmacy*, by two other pharmacists, who propound the extraordinary doctrine the "advertising on a large scale of any remedy—in other words, the recommending of medicaments other-

wise than by a physician, is quackery."—*Chemist and Druggist.*

† † †

PHARMACY IN HONOLULU.—In responding to a request to write a description of a Honolulu pharmacy, Harry C. Hadley, in the *P. C. P. Alumni Reporter*, says: "Given a description of an ordinary Eastern drug store and you have it, with one or two exceptions: 1. You have nearly all nationalities to deal with, including principally Americans, Germans, Chinese, Japs and the Kanaker. 3. In inspecting the cellar you will find a barrel of coconut oil. For what is this used? Well, the natives use it on their heads, and the more rancid it is the better they like it; or, if you will kindly put 4 or 5 drams of oil of citronella in a pint of it, which they call "kupa kupa," it will find ready sale. It is as sweet to them as otto of roses is to us. I might state here that there are only three drug stores in Honolulu—a place of 20,000 inhabitants—and that there is very little prescription trade, as the doctors to a great extent carry their own medicine."

† † †

THE PHARMACEUTICAL PROFESSION IN VICTORIA.—The record of the occupations of the people of Victoria, Australia, according to the census of April 5, 1891, has just been published, and shows that the Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria on December 31, 1890, contained 780 names, of which only 684 were those of residents in the colony. Two names had been erased and five added, making a total of 687 registered chemists before the census night in April. On that night 1,032 females and 26 females returned themselves as pharmaceutical chemists or as druggists; these numbers included assistants and apprentices, showing that 371 persons not yet registered made their living by pharmacy. These 1,058 chemists each live by supplying 1,068 of the population. The metropolitan district of Melbourne, with about 47 per cent. of the population, maintained at that time 684 chemists, or 64 per cent. of the total number of pharmacists, or in the proportion of one chemist to 664 of the population. The country districts, with a population a third larger than the metropolis, had only 374 chemists, or one to every 1,747 people. A larger proportion of apprentices and young assistants would be looked for in the metropolis, but it appears that 19 out of every 100 chemists in the country were under the age of 20, and only 17 out of every 100 in the city. One table shows that 413 men and 6 women were in business for themselves as chemists; 273 men and 1 woman were employers of labor. Thus 61 out of every 100 chemists on the register were in business, a proportion nearly corresponding with that in New Zealand, where it is 66 out of every 100. The number 419 includes all the chemists who are partners, but as many firms and individual chemists have more than one business it is probable that the businesses actually open are about

this number. Each chemist in business corresponds to a population of 2,698. Unfortunately the figures are not available to show how the country and the city compare in this respect. Of registered chemists 274 were not in business for themselves, and were either assistants or managers or retired. In receipt of salary or wages were 572 males and 19 females, and 47 males and 1 female were employed. Of the Chinese (who are not included in the preceding numbers) four were put down as chemist, druggist, or dispenser, out of a population of 8,772. One chemist was in hospital, two in benevolent asylums, three in lunatic asylums, and one in gaol, but these are probably the official dispensers.

The Oldest Prescription in the World.

In the course of a deeply interesting lecture delivered by Professor A. Macalisher, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., (Professor of Anatomy, Cambridge), at Firth College, Sheffield, on "Studies in Ancient Egyptian Literature," some of the earliest medical writings were referred to and explained and translated by the Professor. Photographs of soiled and seared papyri, together with the photographs of the mummified monarchs and magicians who wrote them, were depicted on the screen. Among the earliest prescriptions shown by the Professor was one for a "hair wash" for "promoting the growth of the hair," for the mother of King Chata, second king of the first Dynasty, who reigned about 4,000 B. C.

It is as follows:

Pad of a dog's foot	1
Fruit of a date palm	1
Ass's hoof	1

Boil together in oil in saucepan.

Directions for use: Rub thoroughly in.

Considering the non hirsute nature of the ingredients used, one would imagine that homeopathy was in those bygone days carried even to a greater extreme than in later times.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Tact in Salesmanship.

Tact is important in the sale of goods. There is seldom a woman—and women are the purchasers—who enters a store who has a definite idea as to what she wants. She has got to be suited, and many times it requires tact to please. The article must be shown in such a way that the lady will believe that her taste is suited. There should be no misrepresentation in doing this. Misrepresentation is not tact. Have you this faculty, or do your customers leave you many times without buying simply because you have not been able to make them believe that the goods shown were what they desired? It is born with some, but if you are not born with it, you can acquire it to at least a certain degree—to a degree that will be well worth while to strive for.—*Exchange.*

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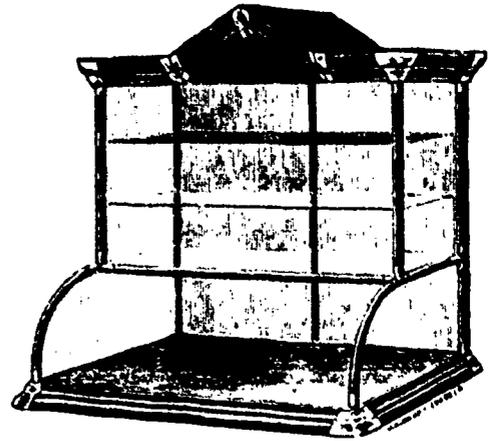
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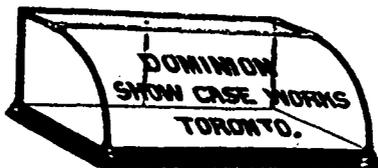
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SELECTIONS.

SILICEOUS EARTH (*terra silicea*, Kieselgühr) has been recommended as a superior diluent for triturations of alkaloids and other potent remedies, being perfectly harmless and insoluble.

†††

ARTIFICIAL OIL OF CASSIA, so called, is now being sold at prices less than those asked for the natural product. It is believed, however, to be a swindle, and that this "artificial" oil is nothing but camphor oil with just enough oil of cassia to give odor; or, as some believe, "neutral" oil with a little oil of cinnamon and oil of sassafras. Neutral oil is an odorless petroleum product, sold largely for adulterating volatile oils.—*Western Druggist*.

†††

A NEW GLUCOSIDE.—A new glucoside, which has been called cerberine, has been obtained from a Mexican plant of the Genus *Tevetia*, belonging to the Apocynaceae. It is a yellow amorphous powder, very bitter, soluble in water and in alcohol, and yields, on hydrolysis with dilute sulphuric acid, glucose and cerberisine. A therapeutic investigation on this body has been carried out by Dr. Zotos, and has shown that hypodermic injection of the glucoside produces nearly similar effects to those of digitaline.—*L'Union Pharmaceutique*.

†††

TO REMOVE THE TURPENTINE TASTE FROM OIL OF LEMON.—Take for each pound of oil thirty grains of potassium permanganate and dissolve in a small quantity of water. Now add the solution, a little at a time, to the oil of lemon, shaking the bottle well between each addition. Continue to shake at frequent intervals throughout the day, and then draw off the oil from the solution. Finally, wash the oil by shaking it up a few times with a little warm water, and then decant into a fresh bottle. This treatment is said to give entire satisfaction.—*Phar. Review*.

†††

A STERILIZED EMULSION OF IODOFORM in oil possesses, according to Stubenrauch, advantages not to be obtained with gum or glycerin mixtures. The following process is recommended: The olive oil, first sterilized by heating to boiling, is introduced into a wide-necked glass-stoppered cylinder. The necessary amount of iodoform—10 per cent.—is added, and suspended in the oil by violent shaking. The glass cylinder should be washed with a solution of corrosive sublimate and then with ether before use. The iodoform should be powdered as fine as possible.

†††

ALANGINE.—This body is an alkaloid extracted from the root, and to a smaller extent from the stem and bark of the *Alangium*, a plant belonging to the natural order, Cornaceae. It acts as an emetic, and is useful in cases of dysentery in the place of ipecacuanha. In small doses it is

a febrifuge. It is a bitter amorphous alkaloid, soluble in ether, chloroform and alcohol, but insoluble in water. It yields salts with acids, and answers to all the usual alkaloidal tests. Sodium molybdate and concentrated sulphuric acid give in the cold a fine indigo blue coloration. Nitric acid gives a red-brown solution.—*Journal Pharmaceutique d'Anvers*.

†††

PRESERVATION OF VACCINE LYMPH.—A correspondent of the *Lancet* states that he has had satisfactory results by mixing equal volumes of vaccine lymph, glycerin and water. This mixture has been successfully used for more than a year. The preservative is added to the lymph directly this is taken from the subject, and the mixture is at once transferred to capillary tubes. By the adoption of this plan the fluidity of the lymph is said to be retained and its absorption ensured, no failure having occurred where it has been employed. It may be suggested here that before adding the glycerin and water it would be well to sterilize the mixture by boiling, otherwise foreign micro-organisms might be introduced into the lymph and cause ill-effects in inoculated patients.

†††

BROMIDE OF GOLD.—C. Patrouillard has prepared this compound rapidly by warming together one gramme each of chloride of gold and bromide of potassium, $\frac{1}{2}$ grammes of 10 per cent. sulphuric acid, and a sufficiency of distilled water. The mixture assumes a dark red color, and at a moderate temperature, the reaction is completed in a few minutes. On cooling, the solution is agitated with 10 c.c. of ether, and this process is repeated several times until the aqueous layer is left nearly colorless. The separated ethereal solutions are then mixed, agitated with fused chloride of calcium to remove remaining traces of water, and the liquid decanted into a capsule. This is placed upon a warm brick, the heat from which is sufficient to cause the ether to evaporate, leaving the bromide of gold behind.—*Bull. Commercial*.

†††

GLYCERIN-SUPPOSITORIES WITH ALOIN, CITRULLIN, AND COLOCYNTHIN.—Kohlstock, from the Senator's Klinik in Berlin, has made some experiments on the hypodermic and rectal introduction of the vegetable products aloin, colocyinthin, and citrullin (colocyinthidin) into the human body as purgatives; and he states that the rectal application of these three drugs is specially successful. None of these remedies produce any irritation in the rectum; the action is in most cases agreeable, pains are very seldom felt, and no inclination to constipation has ever been left through their use. Also at different Kliniks in Vienna the same successful results have been obtained. The strength of the suppositories generally used was $\frac{1}{2}$ gramme *pro dosi* for aloin, 3 centigrammes *pro dosi* for colocynthin, and 2 centigrammes *pro dosi* for citrullin; the two

latter especially being prescribed in most obstinate cases.—*Br. and Col. Druggist*.

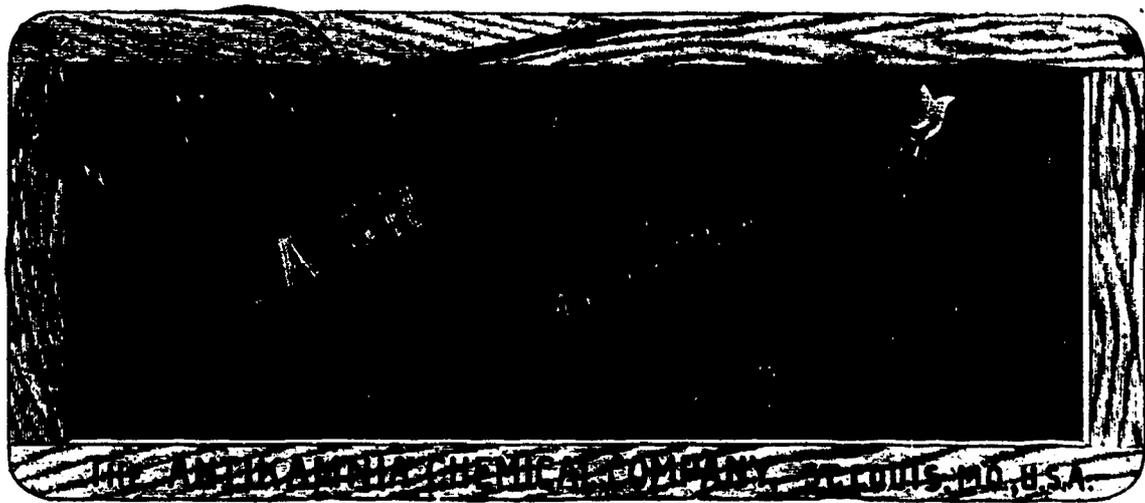
Digestive Ferment in *Angallis Arvenis*.

Two Italian pharmacists, Sig. Dacomo and Tommasoti, have isolated a digestive ferment from the common shepherd's weather glass, which is a common weed in Italy as it is in England. Their attention was directed to the plant by the fact that in Tuscany the peasants employ it as a remedy for warts. The plant is crushed between two stones, and the bruised mass obtained applied to the warts. The authors have tested and confirmed its solvent action on raw flesh and on fibrine. The ferment is isolated by precipitating the fresh juice with subacetate of lead, decomposing the lead compound with sulphuretted hydrogen, and fractionally precipitating the ferment with alcohol. Thus obtained, it gives on drying a white amorphous powder, with an odour recalling that of yeast. By its means fibrine is entirely peptonized in four or five hours.—*Annali di Chimica e de Farmacol.*

The Use of Acetic Acid as a Solvent.

Attention has again lately been directed to the excellent solvent action of acetic acid on essential oils and aromatic resinous bodies as well as the active alkaloidal constituents of some plants. The great difference in the price of acetic acid as compared with that of alcohol makes further experiments in this direction desirable. The well known firm of E. R. Squibb & Sons has already placed upon the market a full line of fluid extracts of aromatics, intended primarily for culinary purposes. The list includes cinnamon, cloves, cardamom, pepper, ginger, mace, nutmeg, celery, pimento, garlic, mustard, vanilla and tonkabeen. They are of the strength of one grain of the respective material in each minim of finished fluid extract, and represent the aromatic principles in concentrated and convenient form, admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are intended. Experiments made with nux vomica and belladonna disclosed the fact that complete exhaustion can be obtained in less time than with an alcoholic menstruum. For many solid and fluid extracts an acetous menstruum may be found advantageous, especially as the excess of acid in the weak percolates can be recovered to a great extent by distillation, and thus only a comparatively slight acidity be retained in the finished product. The acid fluid extracts of the aromatics above mentioned have been found to be perfectly miscible with water.—*Pharmaceutical Review*.

I will do human nature the justice to say that we are prone to make other people do their duty.

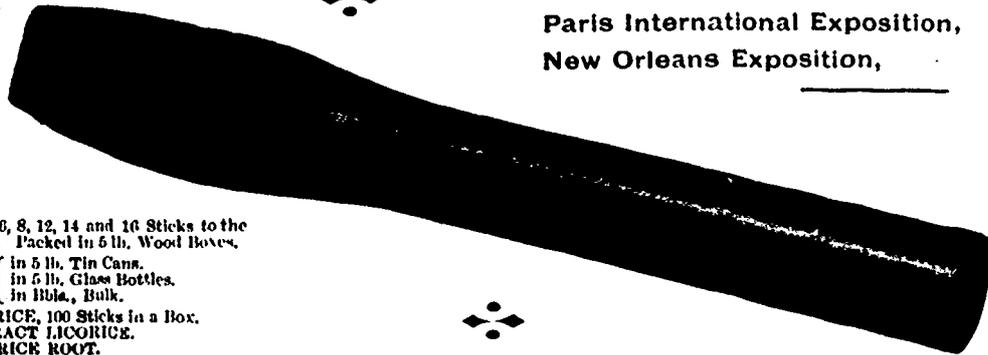


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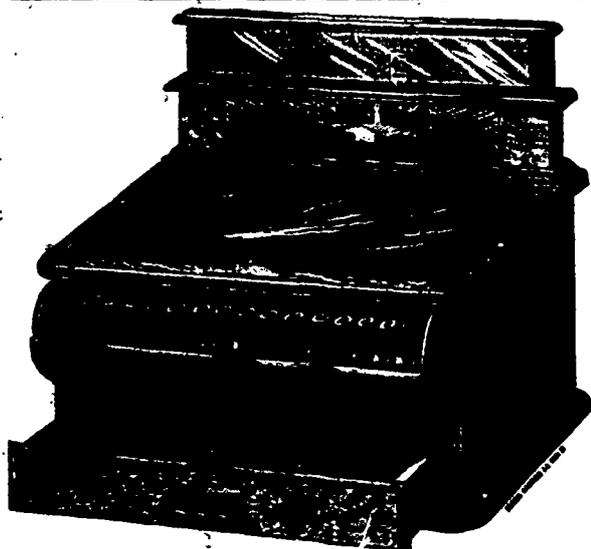
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FORMULARY.

GLYCERIN LOTION WITH IRISH MOSS.

- B Mucilage of Irish moss, N. F. fl. ℥iv
- Glycerin fl. ℥vi
- Hamamelis water, N. F. fl. ℥iv
- Cologne water fl. ℥ii
- Sodium borate grs. xxx

GLYCERIN LOTION WITH TRAGACANTH.

- R Tragacanth grs. lx.
- Glycerin fl. ℥ii
- Water fl. ℥iv
- Extract of rose gtt. vi

ELDER FLOWER ESSENCE.

- Sulpho-carbolate of soda 2½ ounces
- Glycerin 12 ounces
- Tincture of benzoin 1 ounce
- Extract of white rose 1½ ounces
- Extract of jasmine 1½ ounces
- Powdered talc 4 ounces
- Elder flower water 4 pints
- Distilled water 3 pints

Dissolve the sulpho carbolate of soda in the glycerin and elder water. Mix the tincture of benzoin and talc very thoroughly, and slowly add the distilled water into which the extracts have been poured, until perfect mixture has taken place, then filter and add to the solution already made. Filter the finished product if necessary.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

SHAMPOO LIQUIDS.

ELITE SHAMPOO.

- Hungary water ℥j
- St. Thomas bay rum fl. ℥viii
- Tincture of quillaja fl. ℥iv
- Rosemary water fl. ℥iv
- Glycerin fl. ℥ij
- Bicarbonate of ammonia ℥i
- Borate of soda ℥j
- Tincture of cantharides fl. ℥j.—M.

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

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

SALICYLINE SHAMPOO.

- Rosemary water fl. ℥xviii
- French rose water fl. ℥viii
- St. Thomas bay rum fl. ℥vj
- Carbonate of ammonia ℥ss
- Carbonate of soda ℥ss
- Salicylic acid gr. l.—M.

Prepare and use as the preceding.

TONIC SHAMPOO.

- Tincture of quillaja fl. ℥x
- Eau de cologne fl. ℥iv
- Glycerin fl. ℥iiij
- Fluid extract of pilocarpus fl. ℥iv
- Sulphate of quinine gr. xxx
- French orange flower water, enough to make Oii.—M.

Dissolve the quinine in the eau de cologne and tincture of quillaja with the aid of heat; then add the remaining ingredients and filter if necessary.—G. H. DUBELLE, in *Pharm. Record's* prize competition.

CURRY POWDER.

- Pulv. coriand ℥ij
- “ zingib ℥ij
- “ capsici ℥iiss
- “ cardam. sem ℥iv
- “ pip. nig. ℥iiij
- “ cumin. sem ℥ij
- “ caryoph ℥j
- “ turmeric ℥xij

M.

ANOTHER FORMULA.

- Coriander ℥iiij
- Turmeric ℥iiij
- Black pepper ℥ij
- Ginger ℥j
- Mustard ℥j
- Allspice ℥iv
- Cardamoms ℥iv
- Cumin ℥ij

All to be in powder, and well mixed.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

PUTZ POMADE OR POLISHING PASTE.

- R Oxalic acid, finely powdered . . 1 part
- Oxide of iron (jewelers' rouge). 25 parts
- Rottenstone, powdered 20 parts
- Palm oil 60 parts
- Petrolatum 4 parts
- Oil of myrbane, to perfume . . . q. s.

CREOSOTE PILL-MASS.

Faust-Dordrecht recommends, in the *Pharm. Weekblad*, the following mass, which he says makes the smallest possible pill-bulk:

- Gelatin 11 parts
- Sugar 5 parts
- Water 24 parts

Dissolve the gelatin and sugar by the aid of heat. Of this solution take 1 part to every 2 parts of the creosote and warm together. The creosote is emulsified, and with licorice powder makes an excellent mass. This pill is well adapted to chocolate coating, as explained elsewhere in this department.—*National Druggist.*

QUILLAYA SOAP.

According to a German patent granted on the manufacture of quillaya soap, intended for cleaning delicately colored fabrics, the process is as follows:

The bark is macerated in distilled water and the residue is treated with boiling water under steam pressure; the residue is next distilled under high steam pressure, and the three liquids thus obtained are mixed and boiled down. The rosin contained in the extract is next saponified with soda or potash, and the product is then ready to be mixed with a pure and neutral soap.—*Am. Soap Journal.*

SUGAR-COATING AND CHOCOLATE-COATING PILLS.

The *Pharm. Weekblad* gives the following method, which it says is available for either small or large quantities of pills:

Dip the pills first in a mixture of 1 part of glycerine and 2 parts of absolute alcohol, and at once roll them in the following mixture:

- Sugar 4 parts
- Tragacanth 2 parts
- Starch 1 part

Make into fine powder and mix thoroughly.

Remove the pills, and shake in a sieve until all superfluous powder is gotten rid of, and then repeat the operation, letting the pills take on a somewhat heavier quantity of the dampening mixture. Shake the pills again to get rid of superfluous powder and they are ready for glazing. For this purpose make a wetting mixture of 1 part of glycerin and 2 parts ether, and after dipping the pills in this, roll them in a mixture of talc and carbon-

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 Every patent taken out by us is brought before
 the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No illustration can be omitted. Agents for the U.S.A. and Foreign Countries, 351 Broadway, New York City.

Special Notice.

We have placed on the market and are extensively advertising

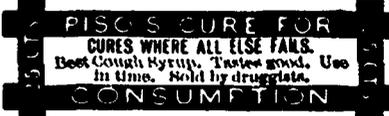
Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It is very handsomely put up in Fancy Metal Counter Stands for display, and will be a sure seller.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c.

T. MILBURN & Co.

55 Colborne Street,
 TORONTO, ONTARIO.



PISCO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
 Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, an excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

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

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

THESE SPECIALTIES,

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

HENRY R. GRAY,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,
 (Corner of LaGauchetiere)

MONTREAL.

ate of calcium in equal parts. If it is desired to give the pills a distinctive color, after the third rolling as above, again dip them in the liquid and roll them in in a mixture of finely powdered talc and the desired color (tincture of crocus, tincture of cochineal, etc.), and dry off in talc.

CHOCOLATE COATING.

For this purpose use the same dipping fluid, and a powder composed of

Cacao, deprived of oil	2 parts.
Sugar	2 parts
Tragacanth	1 part

reduced to the finest powder. Dip twice and roll as before, and finally dip in melted cacao butter. Chocolate coating recommends itself, especially in pills containing creosote, ichthyol, kreolin, etc.—*National Druggist*.

FIREPROOF PAINT.

Seventy pounds of zinc white, 30 lbs. of air-slaked lime, 50 lbs. of white lead, 10 lbs. of sulphate of zinc. Mix the zinc white and lime together and grind in elastic oil, then add one gallon 35° water glass; then the white lead and sulphate of zinc. Stir well. This will make a white paint. If a shade is required add the necessary color.

Solid Pastilles of Acrid and Nauseous Medicines.

The process consists first in suspending or emulsifying the medicament in a hot strong solution of gelatine, allowing this to cool and dividing into appropriate doses, then coating the pastilles with liquid gelatine, from all medication. Creasote is one of many of the nauseous liquids which is readily manipulated in this way. Dissolve on a water bath in a porcelain mortar:

Best white gelatine	50 parts
Distilled water	50 parts
Glycerine	5 parts

And in the melted basis add gradually and thoroughly emulsify

Creosote	100 parts
----------	-----------

The warm emulsion is poured on to a suitable slab or into moulds, and cut by means of a lozenge cutter or otherwise. These pastilles are then stuck upon needles and dipped into a solution of pure gelatine, flavored with chocolate, vanilla, or other agreeable flavoring. Pastilles thus prepared have no taste or odor of the drug whatever, are easily swallowed, even when containing as much as one gramme of the active substance, and in the stomach they dissolve slowly, and when the medicament is in the state of an emulsion does not give rise to any irritation of the mucous membrane of that organ.—*Journ. de Pharm.*

Antiseptic Gauzes.

M. Bourquelot publishes in the current number of the *Journal de Pharmacie* an interesting paper on this subject. Gauze used for pharmaceutical purposes should, he insists, be pliable, white and free from

fat, and for any specified kind of gauze it is important always to use the same original material. He gives an account of the general methods of preparation, and also several useful formulæ, amongst which may be mentioned the following:

CARBOLIC GAUZE.—(Lister.)

Phenol	50 parts
Colophony	500 parts
Paraffin	700 parts
Gauze	1,000 parts

The paraffin, colophony and phenol are melted at a gentle heat, and the gauze soaked in the melted liquid for two hours.

SUBLIMATE GAUZE.—(Bergmann.)

Corrosive sublimate	4 grammes
Glycerine	150 grammes
Alcohol	150 grammes
Water	1,200 grammes
Gauze	1,000 grammes

The sublimate is dissolved in the alcohol, the water and glycerine are added, and the gauze soaked in the mixture. It is then pressed until the whole weighs 2,250 grammes. It then contains 29 per cent. of mercuric chloride.—*Journal de Pharmacie et de Chemie*.

Antinervin.

This product is now reported to have a much wider field of usefulness than a year ago. Observers give good reports from England, Germany, and Italy. In Glasgow, Scotland, it attracted much attention in the recent epidemic of influenza. It nearly always relieved the pains in the back and head, and rapidly reduced the fever. It produced copious perspiration and no unfavorable effects.

Dr. G. Laurenti, of Italy, now summarizes his own personal experience: (1) It can be used with advantage in all forms of abnormal excitement of the nervous system, whether to subdue neuralgia or as a general nerve sedative; (2) in rheumatism it may be used, and seems undoubtedly indicated as a drug comprising in itself antirheumatic, antipyretic, and analgesic properties; (3) Its low price and feeble toxicity, together with the evidence already given, render it a useful addition to our list of remedies.

Practically nothing has been written upon it in this country during the past year, and it may be hoped that a good reason may be furnished to account for this inattention in that we obtain fully as satisfactory results by administering the ingredients in proper proportions made up into an extemporaneous prescription, or otherwise dispensed separately.—*Squibb's Ephemeri*, February, 1893.

Pointers for Progressive Pharmacists.

In purchasing your products the only safe rule is to specify the product of the manufacturer that you know to be absolutely reliable, and see that your request is carried out. We claim that our facilities for securing the highest quality of drugs and their preparations are unequalled. We guarantee every un-

opened package from our laboratory absolutely as represented.

Regarding some of our products we make the following terse statements:

Pepsin Aseptic, owing to the arbitrary standards of strength adopted by various manufacturers of pepsin, buyers are sometimes confused as to the actual value of a given product. In order to meet the demand for different strengths, we have decided to market a line of aseptic pepsins in both scale and powdered form, ranging in strength from one to fifteen thousand, which we offer at the uniform price of \$1.00 per pound per thousand digestive power.

As regards the quality of these pepsins, we have no hesitancy in pronouncing them superior in every particular to any similar products now upon the market.

We are prepared to supply almost any concentration desired.

All are perfectly soluble.

Practically free from peptone, they are not affected by atmospheric influences and will keep indefinitely.

The absence of odor is the best testimony of their superiority in this particular, they being entirely free from all taint or suspicion of putrefaction.

Appearance. The scales are bright and clear, while the powdered product is perfectly white. Both are identically the same except in the matter of form.

Anodyne Pine Expectoant, P. D. & Co., is a most efficacious combination in pulmonary and bronchial troubles.

Pepsinum Purum in Lumellis, P. D. & Co., is the standard pepsin.

Soluble Elastic Capsules of Cod-liver and Castor Oils, P. D. & Co., are acceptable to any patient.

P. D. & Co.'s Cocaine Case, Improved, is very convenient.

Casearia Cordial, P. D. & Co., is an agreeable remedy where a laxative is suggested in the treatment of constipation.

Fluid Extract Ergot, P. D. & Co., is the most reliable fluid extract of this drug.

Normal Liquid Ergot, P. D. & Co., is always uniform and absolutely reliable.

Nitrite Amyl Pearls, P. D. & Co., are effective in Angine pectoris, spasmodic asthma, syncope, etc.

Pancreatin, P. D. & Co., is concentrated, uniform and effective.

Sugar Test Flasks, P. D. & Co., are a great convenience in the examination of urine.

Fluid Extract Licorice, Fluid Yerba Santa Aromatic, P. D. & Co., for disguising quinine, are the most satisfactory preparations in the market.

Warburg's Tincture, Special, P. D. & Co., is valuable in malarial affections.

Coca Cordial, P. D. & Co., is a palatable remedy in nervous diseases.

Mosquera's Beef Meal, P. D. & Co., is the best concentrated food. Easily digested.

Syrup Trifolium compound, P. D. & Co., is a valuable alterative.

Malt Extract with Cod-liver Oil, P. D. & Co., is palatable permanent and effective.

Radlauer's Somnal.

ÆTHYL-CHLORALURETHAN.
(REGISTERED)

THE NEWEST & MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY.

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

Radlauer's Antinervin.

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

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

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

1s 8d per oz.

MANY GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

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

OUR PAINTS

Are acknowledged as the **CANADIAN STANDARD**

Our prices are low and shipments prompt.

Every Package Guaranteed



We handle only the best qualities in all lines.

TRY OUR AMERICAN

PURE

Paris Green.

THE JAMES ROBERTSON CO. Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Robertson's Ready Mixed Paints,
Carriage Paints,
Superfine Coach Colors,
Liquid Wood Filler & Stain Combined,

Hard Wood Filler,
Oil Wood Stains,
White Lead,
Varnishes,

TURPENTINE, LINSEED OIL.

TORONTO,

ONTARIO.

If you want to invite the attention of the Drug Trade

To New Pharmaceutical Preparations,

New Devices in Druggists' Appliances,

New Designs in Store Fittings,

Or any thing in which the progressive Druggist is interested,

ADVERTISE IN THE "CANADIAN DRUGGIST."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

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

Store and Office Outfits.

Geo. F. Bostwick, Front St. West, Toronto, Ont., is the General Agent for the Amburgh Letter Files and Cabinets, the Cash Register, and all descriptions of Show Cases, etc. A postal card sent to the above address will bring you a catalogue of goods adapted to your wants.

Wines and Liquors for Medical Use.

We would call attention to the full page advertisement of W. Mara & Co., of 79 Yonge St., Toronto, who offer to the drug trade, Imported and Domestic Wines, Brandies, etc., specially adapted to the requirements of druggists. Drop a card asking for quotations, at the same time mentioning the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Plasters.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal, on page 23, tell very plainly the way a druggist may make money, and the secret of it is, *buy good goods at reasonable prices.* They offer full lines in strengthening and other plasters at prices which make them desirable to handle. If you need any of these lines send for a sample order. You will be pleased with quality, style and price.

Tanglefoot.

We are pleased to learn that the manufacturers of this fast-selling "Sticky Fly Paper" will be able this season to meet all demands for this article. The very great demand for it last season made it impossible to fill orders as quickly as desired, but additional machinery and enlarged premises place the O. & W. Thum Co. in a position to meet all demands, and, you know, "The people will have it."

Portable Soda Fountains.

On page 21 of this month's issue is shown a cut of one of the styles of Portable Soda-Water Fountains, manufactured by Chapman & Co., of Madison, Indiana. A glance at their catalogue shows a number of designs in their goods, ranging in price from \$35.00 to \$80.00. They claim for them that they are easily operated, not liable to get out of order, occupy but little space, and are quite as effective as higher-priced fountains. This firm have been manufacturing these fountains for twenty-six years, and during that time have given the best of satisfaction. Write for catalogue.

Special Notice.

The Fletcher Mfg. Co., of Toronto, Canada, are making a Counter Soda Fountain Apparatus which for simplicity and convenience eclipses everything that has been placed on the market. The syrup jars are a marvel of convenience. Mr. B. Fletcher, manager of the Company, is the

inventor. He is a practical man and is giving his whole attention to this particular branch. He has invented this syrup jar which has solved a great problem for convenient and rapid dispensing of the syrups. By referring to our advertising columns you will see it illustrated. The firm is purely Canadian and we are sure their enterprise will be appreciated by the soda water trade of Canada.

Fly Papers.

We would call our readers' attention to the ad. of the Star Manufacturing Co. on page 21, re Fly Papers and Pads. The prices are certainly low, and the goods are claimed to be equal to any made. Their Sticky Fly Paper has all important features, having hard border around gum to prevent leaking at the edges, thus insuring perfect cleanness, keeping indefinitely until used, &c. The special offer is a great inducement, and we should certainly advise our readers to send for samples.

What Every Druggist Should Order.

If any one article can be counted on to have a largely increased sale this year, it will undoubtedly be a line of disinfectants. The public are fully aroused to the fact that it is essentially necessary to have something wherewith to kill the germs of disease and purify the atmosphere of their dwellings. What disinfectant to use, which possesses alike the properties of a thorough disinfectant, deodorizer, and purifier, at the same time being perfectly safe to handle, will be the enquiry which will be made of many druggists. Burt's Anti-Cholera Fluid and Nature's Disinfectant is one that may be recommended with every confidence, and the trade need have no hesitation in stocking up with it. It has also the advantage of being sold at a popular price. See advt. on page 3.

A Good Line.

The Wanzer Pure Soap Co., of Hamilton, Ont., are placing before the trade two or three lines of choice soaps which we would advise the trade to make a specialty of. The Pure Bath Soap is an article which does not belie its name, it being an exceedingly pleasant and desirable article for the toilet, agreeably perfumed and made from the finest stock. The other lines of Shaving, Castile, Choice and Laundry Bar, are all made from the best stock by a new process, and are away ahead of many goods now on the market. They are composed entirely of pure vegetable oils, without resin, coloring matter, or filler of any description, and any of them may be used freely without detriment. Order a sample lot and you will be pleased with them.

Gluten Flour.

It is an accepted fact that Gluten Flour is not only the safest and most beneficial diet for persons suffering from, or with symptoms of, diabetes, but it must also be made the very basis of diet in this distressing and prevalent disease. The question naturally arises, what make of Gluten Flour physicians or druggists should recommend? We have no hesitation in

recommending that made by the Ireland National Food Co., of Toronto, as being eminently suited for the purpose, and the most reliable brand obtainable. We have been shown testimonials of leading physicians who bear witness to the beneficial results from its use and who constantly recommend it in their practice. It is put up in 4 pound packages, in 50 pound bags, or barrels of 196 pounds. It is also sold in the form of biscuits. See advertisement in this issue.

Paints, Varnishes, Etc.

The increasing demand for mixed paints in cans of convenient size for domestic as well as painter's use, has induced a large number of druggists to put in a stock of these goods which are easily handled, offer a nice margin of profit, and are in every way adapted as an addition to the ordinary drug stock. It is especially necessary, however, to see that the goods you handle in this line are the best, or else you may find the stock remaining on your hands in place of selling rapidly and proving a good advertisement for you. The goods manufactured by the Robertson Co., of Toronto, and which are advertised on page 35, may be relied on as to purity and accuracy of color, and in ordering them you cannot make a mistake. When writing for quotations mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, in order to secure best prices.

A Note on Perfumes.

Somewhere we have read of a perfume-phon, upon which the skilled artist performed scent symphonies so enthralling that the listener had new realms of delight opened up to him. While to enjoy the delights of artistically-executed scent symphonies is not yet within the reach of all, the sweet soli of such delightful melodies as one may enjoy from the perfume of Crab Apple Blossom, revivifying Lavender Salts, which the Crown Perfumery Company have made popular, are giving delight alike in the boudoirs of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and New York. The Crab Apple Blossom is redolent of all the sun-blushed blossoms of far-away orchards, and the Lavender Salts have a reminiscence of breeze-blown pine woods and old fashioned gardens. Little wonder that the crown capped bottles should be seen here, there, and everywhere, and everywhere be spoken of as treasure trove.

Stearns' Specialties.

Amongst the leading articles which may be classed in the category of elegant pharmaceutical preparations and at the same time are in use by leading physicians in England, United States and Canada, are Stearns' Cascara Aromatic, a fluid extract of Cascara, which is sweet in taste yet gentle and efficacious in operation. Stearns' Wine of Cod-Liver Oil with Peptonate of Iron, a preparation containing 25% of pure cod-liver oil, and one of the most desirable compounds of iron, and which is highly endorsed by the medical profession, and Dike's Soluble Pepsin, one of the best of its kind in use. These specialties of this well-known house of Frederick Stearns & Co. are desirable

180 PER CENT. PROFIT.

Mr. Druggist.

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

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

Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills

WHAT IT IS IN MANY PLACES,

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

We place in every house in Canada, and also send you by mail a few of our little books containing very valuable testimonials of wonderful cures. If you will take the trouble to hand out or fold up with every parcel one of these books, calling your customer's attention to the testimonials, you will find it to wonderfully increase your sales, which means so many more dollars found. We give a handsome oil painting with every purchase of 14 gross of Royal Crown Remedy, which only costs you \$7.50 per dozen.

ISAAC WILLIAMS CO., London.

To every purchaser of 3 dozen of Barkwell's Sure Corn Cure at \$1.60 per dozen, we give 1 dozen free. This costs only \$4.80 for 4 dozen, or \$1.20 per dozen, and allows 180 per cent. clear profit. Best seller, best advertised, and gives best satisfaction Order to-day from :-

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

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

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.



WEAR THE
KNICKERBOCKER
Shoulder-Brace
 —AND—
SUSPENDER COMBINED

And walk upright in life.

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

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

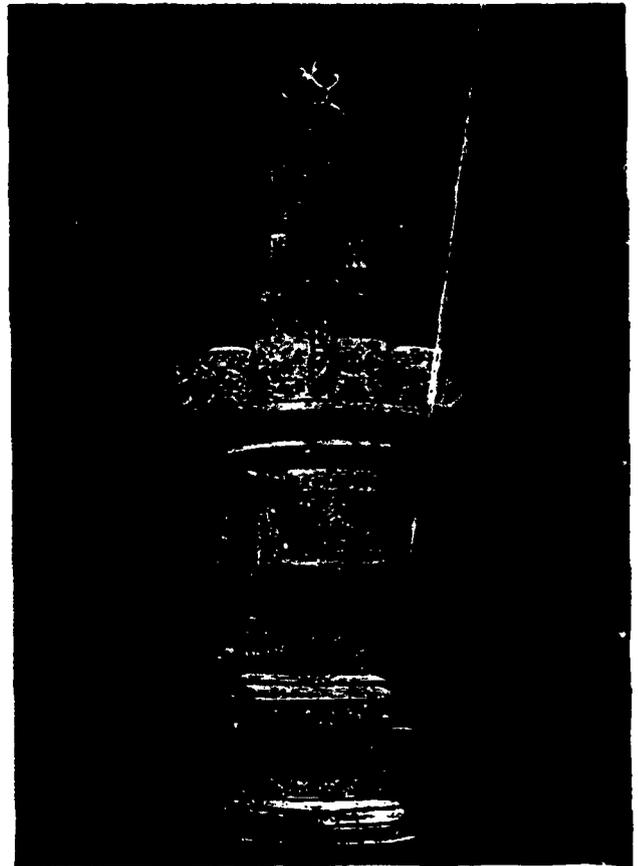
The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some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

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

Knickerbocker Brace Company,

RANTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON,
 President.

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



THE AETNA No. 1.

HOT SODA APPARATUS.

We offer this apparatus, complete for oil or gas, with heater, six latest style china mugs, four metal cap syrup bottles, complete, ready for use,

At Thirty-Five Dollars.

The tank is copper, lined with block tin. The outside is heavily nickel plated. The apparatus is the best in the market, and warranted perfect.

DEAN, FOSTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

120 Lake St.,
CHICAGO, ILLS.

14 Blackstone St.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Further information given at request.

lines, and the increasing demand for these goods make it advisable that every druggist should have them in stock.

Magazines.

Review of Reviews.

The *Review of Reviews* (American Edition) begins its third year with the April number. No magazine published in this country has we believe obtained the same prominence and become recognized as the leading exponent in its sphere in such a short time as has this "Busy Man's Magazine." We always turn to its pages with a feeling of gratification and a knowledge that whatever is worth recording in the world's passing events will be found in its pages. The amount asked as a subscription to this valuable work is money well spent and full value obtained.

Hardware.

The spring trade number of *Hardware* is to hand and is not a whit behind the special number of the *Dry Goods Review* issued in the beginning of the year by the same enterprising firm of publishers, The J. B. McLean Co., Ltd., of Toronto. This firm with their characteristic determination to be in the van in the matter of trade journalism have placed before the hardware trade a journal which is not only a credit to the publishers and the trade represented but a realistic example of what liberal and judicious advertising will do towards the development of business. The issue before us is an excellent one in point of general information, well displayed advertisements and general typographical appearance.

Review of Reviews.

The "Progress of the World"—summing up the recent movements, political and otherwise, of the past month—is particularly strong and full in the April number of the *Review of Reviews*. This editorial department is universally regarded as one of the best features of the most remarkable magazine of the day. The American editor discusses the full restoration of the Democratic party, the Hawaiian question, and a variety of other issues, while Mr. Stead contributes a most brilliant and graphic discussion of the English political situation, and the merits and demerits of the Gladstone Home Rule bill. The department of Current History in Caricature also may, perhaps, be called stronger than usual this month, although it is always full of variety and surprises. It covers a wide range, quoting from Italian, French, German, Australian, Canadian and English, as well as from American caricaturists.

Cosmopolitan.

While writing with all the scientific knowledge of a great astronomer, Camille Flammarion in his marvellous story "Omega: The end of the World," which begins in the April number of the *Cosmopolitan* magazine, keeps the reader at the highest point of excitement by his vivid description of the alarm and despair

excited by the approach of a comet whose collision with the earth had been declared by astronomers inevitable. The description begins at the time when the business of the world has been suspended, at a great mass-meeting held in the Institute of France, we hear the discussion of scientists as to the possibility of a second deluge, the drying up of all the surface water of the globe, or the total destruction of human life by cold, together with all the possible phases of death paralleled by the history of the moon. For scientific statement and sensational effect this characteristic production of French genius is unique, and the reader who reads this marvellous story—and if he begins it he will certainly finish it—will have assimilated without effort, a compact store of scientific knowledge. In this way, apart from its absorbing interest, this remarkable piece of fiction will have a distinct scientific value.

Phosphorus Antidotes.

It is always a matter of difficulty for doctors to treat cases of phosphorus poisoning. The favorite antidote, according to text-books, is French oil of turpentine; but where is that to be obtained, or who has ever seen it outside of France? We are, therefore, pleased to notice that Dr. E. Q. Thornton, of Jefferson Medical College, has taken the matter up, and puts the French oil out of court (*Therap. Gazette*): it is not a practical antidote. Dr. Thornton has also tried potassium permanganate and copper sulphate, experiment on dogs to which he administered phosphorised oil in poisonous doses. The permanganate was the more effective; 4 oz. of B.P. solution sufficing to neutralise the effects of 2 grs. of phosphorus. Solutions of phosphorus and potassium permanganate, when shaken together, precipitate a black oxide of manganese phosphoric acid and phosphates being found in solution. A few drops of dilute hydrochloric acid hastens this change, chloride of manganese being formed. In giving it for phosphorus poison the permanganate must be used before the poison has become absorbed and must be well diluted (5 to 1 per cent. solution), or vomiting will result before the chemical reaction has taken place in the stomach. It must be given in excess, as considerable permanganate is reduced by the organic substance in the stomach. Dr. Thornton found hydrogen peroxide to be too slow to act as an antidote. In all cases of phosphorus poisoning in which sulphate of copper was used death resulted. Although the animal to which sulphate of copper alone was given recovered, decided gastro-enteritis followed.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN WANTED, with two or three years' experience in Jobbing Drug House. Apply, stating salary expected, to W. A. HOWELL, Hamilton, Ont.

THIRD EDITION.

MANUAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

By CHAS. F. HEERNER, P.H.G., P.H.M.B.,

Dean of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and formerly
Instructor in Theory and Practice of Pharmacy
in the N. Y. College of Pharmacy.

The study of Pharmacy simplified by a systematic and practical arrangement of topics, and the elimination of unnecessary matter.

The Book is a Cloth-Bound, 12mo., of 252
Pages.

The most practical work yet published for the use of pharmaceutical students preparing for College or State Board Examinations. It can be read with profit by all pharmacists seeking the correct understanding of scientific pharmaceutical literature in general. It is also calculated to insure a sound foundation to the beginner contemplating a subsequent course of training in colleges of pharmacy.

The first edition has been thoroughly revised and freed from typographical errors; in addition thereto the third edition contains a treatise on *Urinalysis, chemical and microscopical* (fully illustrated) and a full index.

The book has been well received everywhere, and has been adopted either as a text-book or book for reference by most of the colleges of pharmacy.

Price \$2.00 (\$2.25 interleaved) by mail, postage prepaid.

A Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia Preparations.

By THE SAME AUTHOR.

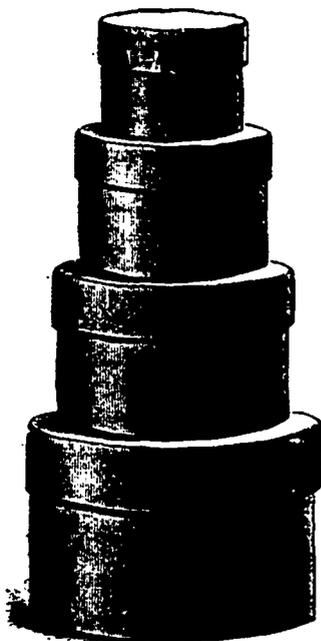
The object of this work is to furnish, in a most convenient manner, a method for the study of the official preparations as to their Latin and English titles and synonyms, their composition, methods of preparation, strengths, doses, etc., arranged in classes.

With this end in view the B. P. preparations have been tabulated and, in most cases, the individual members of each class divided into groups, each group presenting some general features in common, in mode of preparation, ingredients, similarity of active constituents, strength, dose, base, etc. This book will be found an invaluable aid to apprentices and students in pharmacy or medicine.

Price \$1.00 (\$1.25 interleaved.)

Either of these books will be mailed free of postage on receipt of price.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, CANADA.

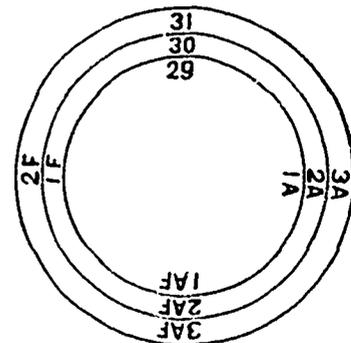


WHERE

Are you Buying your Paper Boxes?



The accompanying illustration will be familiar to you. We are making every style of Paper Box required by Druggists, and keep them constantly in stock.



The stack of Pill Boxes represent the red paper goods in 1 dr., 2 drs., 1/2 oz. and 1 oz., while the two other cuts show the well known Flange Pill Boxes—29, 30 and 31. The rings show the exact outside measurement.

WRITE TO US FOR PRICES.

THE HEMMING BROS. CO. (Ltd.) - 76 York St., TORONTO.

Druggists - Attention!

THIS IS THE AGE OF ANTI-SEPTICS.

Not many such are known, however, to be safely used for internal use, to act as germicides for germ laden blood and tissues, and leave no harmful after effects.

The Ozone Specific advertised herewith, has been in private use for a number of years with wonderful results as an absolute Blood Purifier, and is now offered to the Public through **THE TRADE** exclusively.

We desire to deal directly with each Retailer wherever possible, and to encourage them to handle this remedy (for we are bound to have a large demand for it through newspaper advertising) we will place an order for 1 dozen Bottles, on consignment, with one Druggist only, in each town of less than 10,000 inhabitants.

First Come, First Served.

Pamphlets furnished free for distribution. Prices upon application.

OZONE SPECIFIC CO.,

Business Office--5 Canada Life Building,
TORONTO, ONT.

—:THE:—
London Label Works.

KNOWLES & CO.

*Lithographers,
Engravers and Printers*

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Advertising Novelties,
Druggists' Containers,
Boxes, Envelopes,

&c., &c., &c.

LONDON, CANADA.

Drug Review.

Business during the past month has not been as active as during January and February, but there has been a fair trade for March.

Opium has taken a sudden jump up in value that took many by surprise. So far it has advanced about \$2 per pound, and if the cause reported is true, viz.: a short crop, high prices may rule for some time, and as stocks get exhausted, higher prices still may be expected.

Morphia, of course, sympathises with Opium and is marked up about a dollar an ounce.

Camphor and Carbolic Acid maintain their high prices.

Naphthalene Balls, &c., will be a little higher this season owing to a combination among the manufacturers.

Salad and Olive Oils, all grades, are higher.

Gingers have advanced, particularly East India, which has nearly doubled in value.

Iodide and Bromide of Potash, are firm at advanced prices.

Caraway Seeds will likely be higher owing to a poor crop.

Chlorate of Potash is higher in price, and the duty of 20% makes it worth about 30c. This article has been passed as free pretty generally for some time,

but it should be free when for manufacturing purposes only.

Insect powder and Hellebore will range in price about the same as last year. The former is being offered at prices that retailers must know cannot be closed flowers only.

Cubeb Berries are easier.

Saffron, higher.

Gum Tragacanth, all grades, advanced.

Vanilla Beans, higher prices looked for.

Cream of Tartar, Sal Rochelle and Tartaric Acid, all keep very low in price.

Quinine shows signs of an advance in New York. It has been marked up 2c. an ounce.

Bragging too much about getting a new customer often sends an old patron to your competitor.

Don't forget that while you are attending to your neighbor's affairs your own store is getting dirty.

When we refuse to face trouble we put ourselves in a good position to be kicked down the hill.

Just the moment we realize that we are doing a good business, do we begin to do a good business.

It's the character of the customers, not their number, that counts. Some eighty-acre farms produce more than an entire section of land.

We have in Stock:

A large assortment of Rowntree's Celebrated English Pure Gum Candies.

Chocolate Creams in boxes, specially suited to THE DRUG TRADE.

A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.

Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.

Taylor's Perfumes in half pound and twenty ounce bottles, a full assortment.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
London, - Ontario.**

SEELY, The American Perfumer.

ESTABLISHED AT DETROIT IN 1862.

OUR COUNTER PERFUME RACK OF SOLID OAK.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

DETROIT, MICH.

Seely Manufacturing Co.

WINDSOR, ONT.

ARTAUD'S PERFUMES.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

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

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

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

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

\$2.80 per Bottle of 20 fluid ounces.

10 Bottle Lots, \$2.75 per Bottle.

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

LIST OF ODORS NOW IN STOCK:

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

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

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO APRIL 10th, 1893.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 05	\$4 25	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	Tragacath, flake, 1st, lb....	1 00	1 10
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.....	40	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	HERR, Althea, lb.....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Copaiuba, lb.....	70	1 00	COLLOIDION, lb.....	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
BARK, Barbary, lb.....	22	25	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Creosote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Canela, lb.....	15	17	DEXTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Hearhound, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Cascarella, select, lb.....	18	20	EGGOT, Spanish, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Cassia, in mate, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	1 15	1 30	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.....	80	65	ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Pale, lb.....	40	45	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Ground, lb.....	17	20	Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	25
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	German, lb.....	40	45	Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Hamlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Sage, Ozs, lb.....	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 00	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Taney, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Saffron, American, lb.....	45	50	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Soap (quillays), lb.....	13	15	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	French, white, lb.....	40	50	HOPS, fresh, lb.....	20	25
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GLYCERINE, lb.....	16	18	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Vanilla, lb.....	6 50	7 50	GUARANA.....	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	25	28
BERRIES, Cubebe, sifted, lb.....	75	80	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
powdered, lb.....	85	90	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
Juniper, lb.....	10	12	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Ground, lb.....	12	14	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Assafetida, lb.....	25	28	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	90	1 00	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Powdered, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Short, lb.....	45	50
BUTTER, Cacac, lb.....	75	80	Sifted sorts, lb.....	50	55	Coca, lb.....	55	60
CAMPHOR, lb.....	75	80	Sorts, lb.....	40	45	Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 00	2 10	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Hyoscyamus.....	25	30
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb.....	70	75
Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Guaiac, lb.....	75	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18	Powdered, lb.....	95	1 20	Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Kino, true, lb.....	45	45	Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
			Myrrh, lb.....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	3 65	3 75	LICORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	4 50	4 75	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00	Grasso.....	30	35
			Shellac, lb.....	35	40	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Y & S--Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3 00
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2 60
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.		9	10
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.		10	11
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal.	2 25	2 50	BROMINE, oz.		8	13
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.		20	25
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	Iodide, oz.		45	50
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1	50	1 00
MANNA, lb.	1 00	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.		93	1 00
MOSS, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.		35	38
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	6	7	Sulphide, oz.		5	6
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CERUUM, Oxalate, oz.		10	12
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CHINOIDINE, oz.		15	18
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	30	35	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1	00	1 10
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	75	80	Croton, oz.		75	80
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROPFORM, lb.		65	1 85
Powdered, lb.	25	27	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.		25	30
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.		15	20
OINTMENT, Merc., lb $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	8	50	9 00
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.		7	8
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.		65	70
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	COPPERAS, lb.		1	3
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.		75	80
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.		40	50
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1	00	1 10
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb.	65	70	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.		25	30
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	IODINE, lb.		5 00	5 50
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODOPFORM, lb.		6 00	7 00
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOL, oz.		1 30	1 40
Lead, lb.	25	30	SKIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IRON, by Hydrogen		1 00	1 10
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.		15	16
ROSE, Common, lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	White, Conti's, lb.	15	18	Sacch., lb.		35	40
White, lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.		45	55
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sol., lb.		13	16
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	25	28	SERMACETI, lb.	50	55	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.		90	1 00
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.		75	80
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1	50	3 00
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Quin. and Stry., oz.		18	30
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	And Strychnine, oz.		13	15
Bitter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.		50	55
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.		55	60
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.		20	25
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.		40	45
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	CHEMICALS.						
Colchic, lb.	15	20	Acid, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Syrup, lb.		40	45
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Lactate, oz.		5	6
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Pernitrate, solution, lb.		15	16
Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Phosphate scales, lb.	1	25	1 30
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Boracic, lb.	20	25	Sulphate, pure, lb.		7	9
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	30	38	Exsiccated, lb.		8	10
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	And Potasa Tartrate, lb.		80	85
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	And Ammon Tartrate, lb.		85	90
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Citric, lb.	65	70	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.		13	15
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallic, oz.	10	12	Carbonate, lb.		7	8
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.		35	40
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-	1 50	1 60	Red, lb.		7	9
Ground, lb.	10	12	tlea doz			LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.		4	5
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	In packages, lb.		6	7
Ginger, African, lb.	18	20	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.		40	45
Po., lb.	20	22	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Carbonate, oz.		30	35
Jamaica, bicld., lb.	27	30	Nitric, lb.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	Citrate, oz.		25	30
Po., lb.	30	35	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	Iodide, oz.		50	55
Ginseng, lb.	3 00	3 25	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	Salicylate, oz.		35	40
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.		55	60
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb.		18	20
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Citrate, gran., lb.		40	45
Indian Hemp	18	30	Pyrogallic, oz.	35	38	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Ipecac, lb.	2 90	3 00	Salicylic, white, lb.	1 80	2 00	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.		5	7
Powdered, lb.	3 10	3 20	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	MENTHOL, oz.		30	35
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MERCURY, lb.		90	95
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Ammon (White Precip.),	1	25	1 30
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tannic, lb.	90	1 10	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.		1 00	1 10
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	40	45	Calomel, lb.	1	15	1 20
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACETANILID, lb.	90	1 00	With Chalk, lb.		60	65
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Iodide, Proto, oz.		35	40
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Bin., oz.		25	30
Orris, Florentine, lb.	30	35	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Oxide, Red, lb.	1	30	1 35
Powdered, lb.	40	45	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. 880	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.		70	75
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	05	75	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.		50	55
Pink, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.		1 90	2 00
Parley, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Muriate, oz.		1 90	2 00
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	Sulphate, oz.	2	50	2 10
Poke, lb.	15	18	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PERFIN, Saccharated, oz.		35	40
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHENACETIN, oz.		45	50
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	ANYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain		5	6
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	PIPERIN, oz.	1	00	1 10
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	ARISTOL, oz.	2 00	2 25	PHOSPHORUS, lb.		90	1 10
Cut, lb.	50	55	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.		55	60
Senega, lb.	55	65	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.		35	40
Squill, lb.	13	15	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bicarbonate, lb.		15	17
Stillingia, lb.	22	24	White, lb.	6	7	Richromate, lb.		14	15
Powdered, lb.	25	27	ARSENITE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ con., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.		25	30
			BAUSTA, Ammonia-chloride, oz.	60	65	Bromide, lb.		45	50
						Carbonate, lb.		14	16

Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	25	30	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.....	30	33	Zinc, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	1 60	1 65
Citrate, lb.....	75	80	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
Cyanide, fused, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Orange, lb.....	3 75	5 00
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Sweet, lb.....	3 25	3 50
Iodide, lb.....	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Patchouli, oz.....	1 75	1 80
Permanganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.....	3 00	3 25
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Peppermint, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Rose, oz.....	6 50	7 50
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rect, lb.....	65	70	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	25	28	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Oza., oz.....	32	38	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Bergamot, lb.....	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.....	6 00	6 25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	90	1 00	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cassia, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.....	3 00	3 50
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Citronelle, lb.....	70	75	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.....	6 50	6 75
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1 60	1 75	FIXED OILS.		
Hypo sulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Castor, lb.....	9	11
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubin, lb.....	11 00	12 00	Cod Liver, N. E., gal.....	1 00	1 25
Salicylate, lb.....	1 80	2 00	Cumbr, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.....	1 25	1 50
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
Sulphite, lb.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	60	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	61	65
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Geranium, oz.....	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.....	58	60
STRYCHNIN, crystals, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz.....	28	30	Juniper berries (English), lb..	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 50	1 60
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	24	4	Wood, lb.....	70	75	Salad, gal.....	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb...	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.....	12	13
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 75	1 80
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Lemon, lb.....	2 75	3 00	TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65

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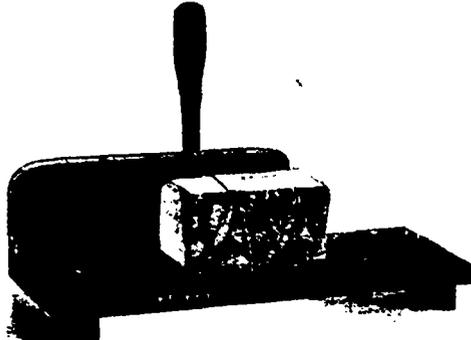
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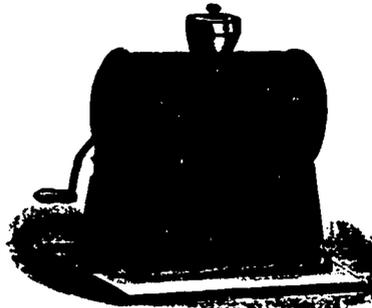
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