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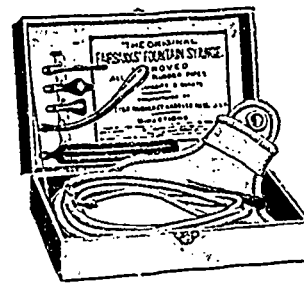
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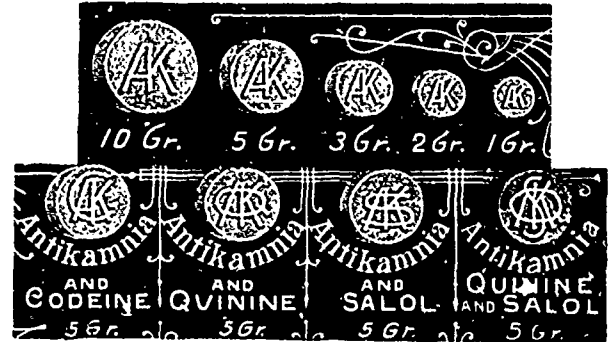
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VOL. X.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1898.

No. 9

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Profitable Helps.

It has always been the aim of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST to advance, by every means in its power, the interests of the retail trade, and to point out ways and means which might be adopted in order to secure to our fellow druggists a more enlarged scope of business in which they might profitably engage.

We have made a number of recommendations which, although they might not, and could not, be practicably carried out successfully in all cases, yet many of them have been adopted by large numbers of druggists, and we have the satisfaction of receiving numbers of acknowledgments from individual pharmacists who have benefited largely by our suggestions.

Amongst the branches of business which we have advised our readers to adopt, and the study of which we have urged upon our pharmaceutical colleges to add to their curriculum, is that of optical work. We have repeatedly pointed out how this might be made a valuable addition to the stock of most druggists, and also that none but a properly qualified person should attempt to undertake it.

We are pleased to find that, not only have a large proportion of the drug trade throughout Canada taken up this idea and added optical goods to their regular lines, but the Ontario College of Pharmacy has decided to give a course of instruction in optics in connection with their usual studies. It has also been suggested that the Montreal College should follow suit at an early date.

We must congratulate our pharmaceutical legislators on their action, and can assure them that any steps taken towards the furtherance of the profit-earning powers of the druggist, which is at all compatible with his calling, will not only receive the hearty co-operation of this journal, but will also be thoroughly endorsed by the drug trade of the country.

Commercial Pharmacy.

The condition which prevails in the ranks of pharmacists in Canada is inducing a change which is commercial rather than professional in its character. The pharmacist who would like to aspire to a professional status is gradually learning that conditions will not enable him to arrive at and maintain a purely pharmaceutical standing. As a matter of necessity rather than choice he must adopt and pursue any and every commercial advantage which may offer itself regardless of whether it can be classed in pharmacy or not. The time has passed when it has been possible to make more than a respectable living out of the drug business pure and simple. The multiplication of drug stores and the successful advent of the cut-rate departmental store has vanished all hope of the practice of pharmacy becoming professional or even semi-professional for many years to come. It is regrettable that this is so, but, as regret will not remedy the matter, the chagrin felt will have to be pocketed and the present phase of business faced with as light a heart as possible.

An analysis of R. G. Dun and Bradstreet reports shows that druggists do not receive on the average a very high commercial rating. The few who have been successful enough to obtain it are those who have ventured to engage in adjunctive enterprises, and in business activity to have won a position which the commercial world has been bound to recognize. The future has nothing in store for the druggist who intends to remain satisfied with what may come to him. The spirit of enterprise will have to be fostered in the present generation of druggists if they are to reap the harvest of success which their antecedents gathered. The nimble sixpence is yet to the fore, but only the nimble brain and finger gets it. The ethics of professional pride will have to give way to the necessity for unprofessional profit, as the pharmacist will have to cope with antagonists who make no pretence of dealing on any other basis than dollars and cents. In education and perceptive training the druggist ought to be at least the compeer of any other business man, and there is no good and legitimate reason why he should permit himself to be tied down in the restrictive limits of what ought to be a profession but which in Canada is but a non-protected legalized evidence of trained ability. When the State will grant pro-

fessional privileges for professional training, then, and not till then, should our graduates hamper their prospects by considerations which at best are more fanciful than real. It is always wisdom to succeed, and if success cannot be attained along professional lines, then by all means achieve it along commercial lines. Be wise in your day and generation. You are not apt to have two chances. Take the first one.

Doctors and the B.P., 1898.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association, held in Quebec last month, attention was directed by Dr. T. D. Reed, of Montreal, who is also dean of the College of Pharmacy in that city, to the new edition of the British Pharmacopœia and in the course of his remarks said:

He said that it was periodically revised, but that at the last revision in 1885 there were few changes. In that of 1898, however, 189 medicines are omitted, 80 new remedies are added and 180 changes are made. All of this necessitates the very greatest care and attention on the part of the practitioner, it is manifestly important that there should be absolute uniformity in the writing and filling of prescriptions. For this reason then the last corrections to the B.P. must be carefully studied and it should be adopted as the absolute standard for the Dominion. Accordingly in view of all these considerations and the fact that no date has yet been settled for the coming into force of the new B.P., he moved:

That, "whereas a revised edition of the British Pharmacopœia has been issued containing numerous and important changes, and whereas uncertainty exists as to the date when the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, is to be considered in force; *Resolved*,—That the Canadian Medical Association, in annual meeting assembled, recommends that October 1, 1898, be taken as the date on and after which, in the absence of instructions otherwise, physicians' prescriptions should be compounded with the preparations of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898."

Dr. Roddick also spoke at some length on the matter and read a communication from Great Britain on the subject, after which he announced his intention to move the appointment of a committee to consider the matter.

Dr. Reed resuming said that as this

was a Canadian association it should be loyal to the British Pharmacopœia, and announced his willingness that such a committee should be appointed. In some of the provinces the B.P. was not universally followed, as in Ontario for instance, though it should be so.

Dr. H. B. Small, of Ottawa, said that the B.P. was official in Ontario unless otherwise ordered by the Council, and asked where and when it was not followed in Ontario.

Dr. Reed replied that one instance he had in mind occurred two or three years ago in Ottawa, which was in Ontario, and that it took place in the department which deals with the adulteration of food, etc. A number of tinctures were bought all over the Dominion to be tested, and though they did not conform with the B.P. they were allowed to pass because they were up to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia. Some time ago the sentiment in Montreal was tested by means of post-card circulars, and 99 per cent. of the doctors who replied favored the B.P.

Dr. Roddick moved the appointment of the following committee to impress the matter upon the attention of the Federal authorities: Drs. T. D. Reed and A. D. Blakader, Montreal; H. B. Small, Ottawa; Marois, Quebec; H. J. Cameron, F. N. G. Starr and J. A. McCallum, Toronto. This motion was also adopted.

Patent on Antitoxin.

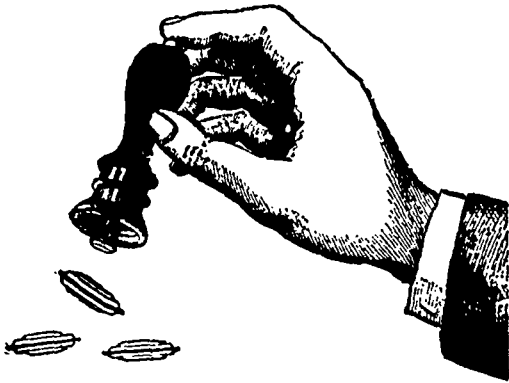
Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, having recently been notified by Prof. Behring that he has been granted a patent on antitoxin by the U.S. Patent Office, have decided to refuse to recognize his patent or pay any royalty whatever. It was only after two unsuccessful attempts had been made that a third application succeeded in procuring the patent. As Park, Davis & Co. make one-half the antitoxin used in the United States, and had been manufacturing it for four years before the patent was granted; they intend to contest the matter in the courts, and are confident that they will succeed in disannulling the granting of the patent.

As antitoxin has not been patented in Canada there need be no fear of any complications arising here from the use of any make, and Parke, Davis & Co. have authorized us to say that, in all cases in the United States or elsewhere, they will protect their customers in the use of their antitoxin.

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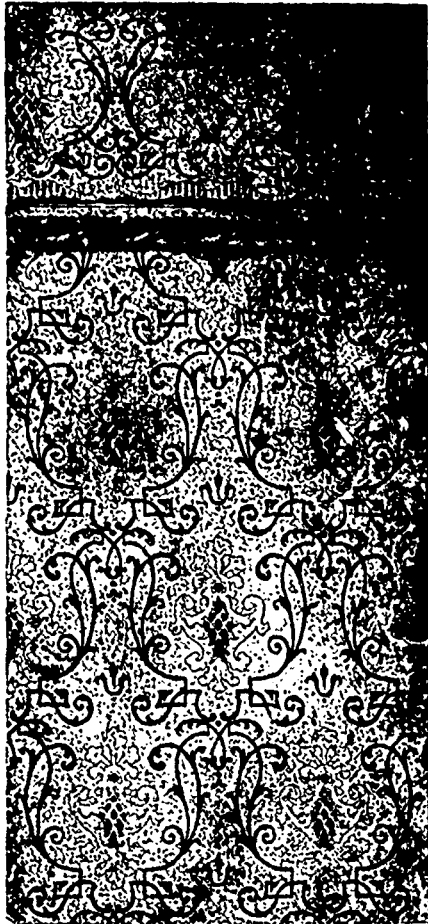
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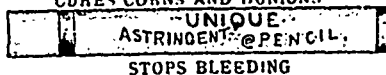
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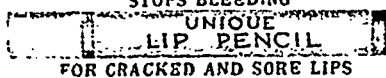
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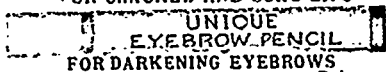
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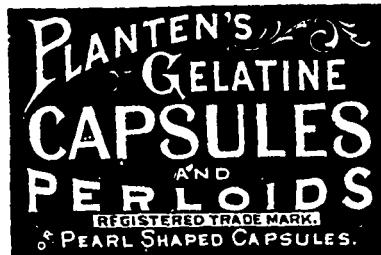


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Apprentice Aphorisms

Win confidence by deserving it.

Respect yourself if you desire the respect of other people.

Speak the truth at all times; honesty is the best policy.

Be cleanly in all your habits; "cleanliness is next to godliness."

Never be above doing anything that may seem menial, if not dishonorable.

Nature has provided night for rest and day for labor; never forget it.

Never make a hardship of duty; duties faithfully performed always bring their reward.

Store your mind with useful knowledge; it is a bank that pays a big rate of interest.

Be prompt in the performance of all your duties; the laggard is never a success.

Study the interests of your employer, he will appreciate it and you will benefit by it.

Be persevering; the waverer is as apt to step backward as forward; onward steps alone count.

Never fail in the performance of your duties if you do not desire to wrong your employer.

Be tidy about your person and your work; order and system are grand factors in promoting success.

Duty well performed insures a confident look, a smiling face, a clear conscience and a tone of satisfaction.

Be careful and economical; if you do not be while young, you are not apt to be when old.

Recollect, that the more you study in the interests of your employer, the more you study in your own.

Be civil and obliging to all classes of people; kindness and attention is a most valuable asset in the conduct of business.

If you have a hasty temper smother it if you can; few have ever benefited by the possession of one.

The future of most men depends upon the present, therefore, if you aspire to a future, be ambitious about the present.

Do not keep the company of companions who, if you were in your employer's place, you would not want your apprentice to.

Your character depends upon your actions; no one has the power to injure you that you have yourself, therefore, be on your guard.

The young man, who fills a lowly position with satisfaction, will be almost sure to fill a more exalted one in the same manner.

The Stamp Tax and Its Effect on Prices in Canada.

It may be interesting for our readers to have a list of Patents that have been affected by the American Stamp Tax. The new prices on these goods in Canada are as follows:—

- Acorn Salve, \$1.10 doz.
- Alcock's Plasters, \$1.65.
- Allan's Bougies, \$16 50 doz.
- Antikamnia, \$1.35 oz.
- Brandreth Pills, \$1.75.
- Bromo Chloralum, \$6.00.
- Campbell's Arsenic Wafers, small, \$4.50.
- Campbell's Arsenic Wafers, large, \$8.50.
- Beechan's Pills, American, \$2 60.
- Cuticura Ointment, small, \$6.50
- Cuticura Ointment, large, \$13.00.
- Cuticura Resolvent, dry, small, \$6 50.
- Cuticura Resolvent, liquid, small \$7.75
- Cuticura Resolvent, dry, large, \$13 00.
- Cuticura Resolvent, liquid, large, \$15.60.
- Cuticura Soap, \$7.50.
- Cuticura Shaving Soap, \$2.25.
- Cuticura Plasters, \$3.25.
- Collins' Plasters, \$3.25.
- Cutler's Inhalers, \$10.00.
- Cutler's Inhalant, \$5.00.
- Colgate's Perfume, 1 oz., \$8.00.
- Colgate's Perfume, 2 oz., \$12 00.
- Colgate's Perfume, 4 oz., \$20.00.
- Colgate's Perfume, ½ lb. \$3.00 each.
- Colgate's Toilet Water, 3 oz., \$7.50.
- Colgate's Toilet Water, 8 oz., \$15.50.
- Colgate's Sachets, ¼ lb., \$1.70 each.
- Damschinsky's Hair Dye, small, \$5.50.
- Damschinsky's Hair Dye, large, \$9 00.
- Ely's Cream Balm, \$1.76.
- Fould's Arsenic Soap, \$4 50.
- Fould's Arsenaline Cream, \$4.50.
- Glenn's Sulphur Soap, \$2.40.
- Gouraud's Oriental Cream, \$17 00.
- Gude's Peptomangan, \$10.75.
- Hagan's Magnolia Balm, \$6.50.
- Health Food Gluten Suppositories, \$6.75.
- Horsford's Acid Phosphate, small, \$6.
- " " " large, \$12.
- Homocea, \$3.
- Herrick's Pills, \$1.75.
- " Plasters, \$1.35.
- Heyden's Viburnum Compound, 1 lb., \$2.30 each.
- Heyden's Viburnum Compound, ½ lb., \$1.55 each.
- Heyden's Viburnum Compound, ¼ lb., 70c. each.

- Ingluvin, \$1.10 oz.
- Lyon's Tooth Powder, \$2.90 doz.
- Lablache Face Powder, \$4.85.
- Marshall's Snuff, \$2.50.
- McArthur's Syrup, \$15.60.
- Murray's Charcoal Tablets, \$2.75.
- Modene, \$13.50.
- Planten's Capsules, 12's, \$1.25.
- Planten's Capsules, 24's, \$2.00.
- Planten's Capsules, 36's, \$2.75.
- Planten's Compound Capsules, 12's, \$2.00.
- Planten's Compound Capsules, 24's, \$3.75.
- Planten's Compound Capsules, 36's, \$5.25.
- Pettit's Eye Salve, \$2.25.
- Pettit's Pile Ointment, \$2.25.
- Pray's Rosaline, \$2.75.
- Pray's Ongaline, \$5.00.
- Pray's Nail Powder, \$2.75.
- Van Oia, \$2.75.
- Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, \$6.00.
- Pinkham's Compound, \$10.00.
- Phytoline, \$1.75 bottle.
- Resinol, small, \$5.00.
- Resinol, large, \$10.00.
- Ripan's Tabules, 5c. 55c. doz.
- Ripan's Tabules, 25c. \$2.70.
- Ripan's Tabules, 50c. \$5.65.
- Ripan's Tabules, \$1.00-\$1.50.
- Strong's Arnica Tooth Soap, \$2.10.
- Sandford's Radical Cure, \$15.60.
- Sandford's Jamaica Ginger, \$6.50.
- Sandford's Liver Invigorator, \$15.60.
- Salvacea, \$2.75.
- Sheffield's Dentifrice, \$2.10.
- Sen-Sen Gum, Soc.
- Sen-Sen Gum, 5 boxes, 75c. box.
- Sen Sen, \$1 30.
- Sen-Sen, 5 boxes, \$1.25 box.
- Swansdown, \$1.50 doz.
- Swansdown, 3 doz., \$1.35 doz.
- Valentine's Meat Juice, \$12.50 doz.
- Warner's Bromo Soda, \$9.00 doz.

British Optical Association.

The "Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers" of London, England, have asked the Pharmaceutical Council to appoint a representative to act on a committee recently formed to promote the knowledge of optics and to confer diplomas on those who succeed in passing a prescribed examination. Although the council could not see its way to appoint such a representative, yet we understand a prominent chemist has been selected who will act on the committee, and arrangements have been already made for the examination classes which will commence Sept. 26th. At the last meeting of the committee Mr. Lionel Laurance, formerly of Toronto, and well-known to our readers as a contributor to our "Optical Department," and also as the principal of the Optical Institute of Canada has been appointed lecturer and it is believed that the "British Optical Association," which we understand is the name of the new organization, will be a permanent and beneficial institution.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

The forty-sixth annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held at Baltimore, Md., commencing August 29th. The attendance was fairly representative, with the exception of the Western States, from which section but few delegates were present.

The President, H. M. Whitney, delivered an exhaustive address, dealing with pharmacy in its various relations. The address occupied over an hour in delivery.

Eighty-three new members were elected, and a number of interesting papers were read, some of which we give in this issue.

The following officers were elected:

President—Charles E. Dohme, Baltimore.

First Vice-President—George F. Payne, Atlanta, Ga.

Second Vice-President—James H. Beal, Scio, Ohio.

Third Vice-President—Miss Josie A. Wanous, Minneapolis.

Treasurer—Samuel A. D. Sheppard, Boston.

General Secretary—Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy—C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville, Ky.

Members of Council—W. S. Thompson, Washington, D.C.; Chas. A. Rapelye, Hartford; H. M. Whitney, Lawrence, Mass.

Mr. John H. Mackenzie, Toronto, was present as delegate from the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Outline of a Course in Organic Chemistry for Pharmacists.*

By FREDERIC J. WELLS, Minneapolis, Minn.

The eighteen to twenty-four lecture course in organic chemistry without an hour's work is a back number.

It is the purpose of this brief paper to outline what seems to the writer to be the minimum amount of laboratory work that should be required of candidates for graduate in pharmacy. Six or eight preliminary lectures should precede the laboratory work, and during the execution of the work lectures should be given concurrently with the work in hand, besides individual instruction in the laboratory. The following work can be done in about four months, ten hours weekly:

1. Preparation of acetanilid.
 2. Valuation of carbolic acid.
 3. Preparation of dilute hydrocyanic acid (by distillation K_4FeCy_6 and H_2S O_4).
 4. Preparation of salicylic acid.
 5. Preparation of resorcin.
 6. Preparation of salol.
 7. Preparation of pyroxyton.
 8. Preparation of alcohol (fermentation and distillation).
 9. Preparation of nitrous ether (U. S. P. method).
 10. Determination of $C_2H_5NO_2$ in finished products of No. 9.
 11. Estimation of N_2O_2 (or NO) in $NaNO_2$.
 12. Preparation of acetic acid (from $Na_2C_2HO_2$ fused).
 13. Preparation of chloroform.
 14. Preparation of iodoform.
 15. Preparation of tartaric acid.
 16. Preparation of ether (U.S.P.).
 17. Preparation of caffeine.
 18. An operation in fractional distillation.
 19. An operation in determination of melting point.
 20. An operation in determination of boiling point.
 21. Fermentation (glucose).
 22. Preparation of aldehyde.
 23. Preparation of acetic ether.
 24. Preparation of oxalic acid (sugar and HNO_3).
 25. Preparation of urea from urine.
 26. Preparation of urea from NH_4 CuO .
 27. Preparation of salicylic acid from *Ol. Gaultheriæ*.
 28. Preparation of salicylic acid from phenol.
 29. Preparation of benzine (?).
 30. Preparation of nitrobenzine (?).
 31. Preparation of aniline.
 32. Preparation of picric acid.
 33. An operation in proximate organic analysis.
 34. An operation in the determination of molecular formula (sugar or acetic acid or both).
 35. Preparation of benzoic acid (from benzyl chloride).
 36. Flashing point of kerosene.
 37. An operation in saponification.
- Of course the work would not be taken in the order given; it would begin with the simpler operations.

This outline does not include the examination and testing of organic pharmaceuticals according to the directions of the U. S. P., which work is usually carried on in the pharmaceutical laboratory.

The above, or its equivalent, constitutes the work in organic chemistry for the junior classes of the College of Pharmacy of the University of Minnesota. It is designed to increase the work the coming year.

The Care and Control of Prescriptions*

By J. M. Good, St. Louis, Mo.

Should the druggist be required by law to retain the original of every prescription compounded by him, and to furnish a copy only on request of the patient or of the physician?

The following is a section in the Missouri Pharmacy Law:

"Every druggist, proprietor of a drug store, or pharmacist, shall carefully preserve all prescriptions compounded by him or those in his employ, numbering, dating and filing them in the order in which they are compounded, and shall produce the same in court or before any grand jury whenever thereto lawfully required, and, on failing, neglecting or refusing to do so, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars."

By the enactment of this section the law-makers were inspired not so much with a desire to protect the physician and the druggist, as to provide a means of detecting the unlawful selling of intoxicating liquors by collusion among the three parties primarily interested, the consumer completing the triangular arrangement; but, while the disreputable doctor and druggist may be punished by this provision of the law, others may utilize it as a shield and a defence. That all prescriptions should be carefully filed, and in such manner as will insure them from damage while rendering them readily accessible, druggists generally are agreed; but the thoughtful care exercised in this important branch of the business is not uniform.

It is not the purpose of this paper to discuss methods.

By the wording of the section of the Missouri Pharmacy Law quoted, the druggist is directed to file the prescription handed him to be compounded. This means the *original*, not a *copy*, yet the primary object of this section was not to

* Proceedings Amer. Phar. Ass., 1888.

* Proceedings Amer. Phar. Ass., 1888.

FLY PADS.

Wilson's Fly Pads

Have a larger sale in Canada than all other forms of Fly Poison put together!

Why?

BECAUSE they kill Flies in quantities not approached by any other poison.
 BECAUSE for twenty years they have given great satisfaction to the Canadian public.
 BECAUSE Druggists know they can recommend them, and
 BECAUSE they afford the Retail Drug Trade a very large and satisfactory profit.

ORDER FROM ANY WHOLESALE DRUG OR PATENT MEDICINE HOUSE.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, HAMILTON, ONT.

\$500 for a
**Belladonna
 Plaster Test**

It has come to our knowledge that certain manufacturers have placed upon the market Belladonna Plasters which are made to show a high test for alkaloids, but which it is openly stated are not made of Belladonna, but of other drugs. (See Proceedings A.P.A. 1890, page 155, also *American Journal of Pharmacy*, April, 1898, page 182.) We are also in possession of facts that tend to show that plasters made strictly in accordance with the Pharmacopœia, containing a proper portion of Extract of Belladonna, from the laboratories of the most reputable pharmacists in the world, such as Allen & Son, London; E. R. Squibb & Sons; Parke, Davis & Co.; Lloyd Bros., Cincinnati, are condemned by certain assayists as being below the pharmacopœial standard.

We are also aware that Belladonna Plasters, containing little or no belladonna, but stuffed with alkaloids for show assay, are accepted as conforming to the Pharmacopœia. We are also aware of the many difficulties and the lack of uniformity in the chemical assay of Belladonna

Plasters, especially in rubber compound. (A recent published report of an assay by several analysts shows a variation of several hundred per cent. as applied to the same sample of Belladonna Plaster.)

In view of the uncertainty and unreliability of chemical tests commonly applied to Belladonna Plasters, and in view of the fact that they are of little value to the druggist or physician, who is unable to verify or disprove them, we are led to make the following offer:

We will pay Five Hundred Dollars for the best process of testing Belladonna Plasters, adapted to the use of the druggist and physician possessed of ordinary intelligence and faculties, which will show:

1. Whether a given sample of Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna, or is compounded from some other drug or drugs, or filled with mydriatic alkaloids for assays or other purposes.
2. Whether or not a given sample of Belladonna Plaster conforms to the pharmacopœial requirements.

In other words, a process which will enable any buyer or prescriber to judge of the reliability of the Belladonna Plasters on the market. Further details and information as to this award will be made upon application. The award will be made by a committee of pharmaceutical and medical authorities to be hereafter named.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna; it conforms in strength of drug to the United States Pharmacopœia (incidentally to the B.P. 1885).

We are desirous of securing a process that can easily be applied, and that will convince buyers of Belladonna Plasters of the accuracy of this statement.

Address correspondence

Care of **GILMOUR BROS.**
 465 St. Paul St. Montreal

Sole agents for the Dominion of Canada.

Johnson & Johnson
 New Brunswick, N.J., U.S.A.

MUCH has been said by retail druggists concerning the narrow margins of profit on proprietary medicines. We wish to call attention to the fact that in the case of S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis this claim does not hold. This is an article which yields the druggists a very large profit, as a large proportion of the prescriptions are about as follows:

R—S.H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis 2 ounces
 Aquae, - - - - - 6 ounces
M. Sig.: Use as an injection four or more times a day.

S. H. Kennedy's Pinus Canadensis is the preparation so highly recommended by Dr. J. Marion Sims and other prominent members of the profession, in those diseases where a non-irritating mucus astringent is indicated, especially as to its wonderful efficacy in Gonorrhoea and Gleet. We have received thousands of testimonials testifying to its value in those obstinate and annoying diseases. Probably no two diseases to which the "flesh is heir" have had more remedies suggested for them than Gonorrhoea and Gleet. We rarely pick up a medical journal without seeing some new "infallible" remedy, but upon trial it usually gives disappointing results, until at length the physician in despair settles down to the old routine treatment, as laid down in the text books, with varying success. When, however, he tries S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis, he is generally surprised and delighted with the result.

S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis contains all the elements necessary to combat these diseases successfully, as it is the only reliable non-irritating astringent in the Materia Medica. It constricts the mucus membrane and stops the profuse secretion without the irritating and stricture-producing effects of the ordinary astringent.

You will note that in the above combination only two ounces of S. H. Kennedy's Pinus Canadensis is used at a very small cost to you, and as the above prescription makes an eight ounce combination, for which you generally receive about \$1.00 to \$1.50, and as the original bottle of Pinus Canadensis, which contains twelve ounces, only costs you a little over a dollar, you see you make a very large profit, and as the proportion of Pinus Canadensis is generally very much smaller, your profit is correspondingly larger.

We also manufacture Celerina, and Aletris Cordial. A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed on orders of lots of three dozen or more, which lots can be made up of quantities of each.

All orders for less than gross lots should be made through wholesale druggists. On orders direct from us a discount of 10 per cent. and 2 per cent. is made.

RIO CHEMICAL CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,

London, 36 Basinghall St.,

Montreal, Canada, 374 St. Paul Street.

decide who, in the State of Missouri, shall be considered the legal owner of this interesting scrap of paper.

The command to the druggist, in the words of the law, leaves no doubt as to the proper custodian of the prescription, and as a logical deduction, decides the ownership. The model law, which this association hopes ultimately to franchise, might appropriately contain such a section.

Druggists may be made defendants in damage suits. For a successful defence, if the fact to be established is the correct compounding of a prescription, the presentation in evidence of the original is quite essential. The question as to the ownership of the prescription is an old one, but so long as it is an open and vital one the discussion is in order.

A decision by one of the higher courts would be welcome. The inferior courts in passing upon it have contradicted one another.

No final decision is possible until there shall be a law for interpretation. Each State is at the mercy of its law-makers. For a set of men in convention assembled to agree that certain matters should be controlled by law is simple enough. To secure the enactment of such a law by a State legislature is usually a very different matter. Legislation asked for by druggists is often regarded with suspicion. It is thought to be for the benefit of a class, the general welfare character of it not being usually recognized. After all of our gratuitous service to the public, our altruism may still be doubted.

It is a mistake to suppose that all of the ills of which we complain can be remedied by legislation, but this thought need not deter us from effort in what we conceive to be the direction of improvement. It ought not to be difficult to convince physicians and patients that druggists are the proper custodians of prescriptions; but what stand shall the druggist take if there be no law behind which he can retreat? It is not unusual for a customer to say: "Please return that prescription with the medicine. You may make and keep a copy of it if you wish to do so."

The druggist complies and takes his chances on any future complications. To do otherwise would be to invite a contention which a politic business man studies to avoid. The practice of requesting copies of prescriptions, the originals remaining in the possession of the druggist, is a growing one. From his standpoint

the practice of refilling prescriptions, unless so authorized by the physician, must be considered in this connection. If we concede it to be the patient's privilege to demand and receive a copy of a prescription prepared for him, then it is not possible for the physician to control the matter of its repetition, unless there be an understanding on this point at the time it is written. The druggist, if requested by the doctor not to give a copy of the prescription, will certainly see that his wishes are respected. It is the duty of the druggist, furthermore, to firmly decline to give a copy of a prescription except upon the request of the physician, if it should contain morphine, cocaine, or any other potent and dangerous drug. By the exercise of tact and politeness he can prevent the precipitation of an unpleasant scene. With these exceptions the patient is likely to receive a copy of his prescription when he asks for it, and he is at liberty to carry it from store to store and get "bids" on the cost of compounding it. Physicians very properly object to the frequent repetition of their prescriptions without consultation with them, but yet an illiberal policy on their part is apt to estrange patients, and result in damage to their practice in the end. The doctor, above all others, must be a man of good judgment. He usually is politic, discreet and tactful.

Evil consequences do undoubtedly often follow indiscriminate self-medication. By a mutual understanding between the two professions, either with or without legal enactments, physician, pharmacist and patient would all be benefited.

Some Elements in Pharmaceutical Teaching.*

By T. D. REED, M.D., Dean of Montreal College of Pharmacy.

The teaching in Medical, Pharmaceutical, Dental, Eclectic and Natural Science Faculties has been very largely didactic, and, from unavoidable conditions, will be for a long time to come.

After considerable experience and much reflection, the writer has formulated certain principles which he endeavors to keep before himself in pharmaceutical teaching. These are presented without any claim for originality, but that the subject may be brought up for discussion, and opportunity given for the expression of ideas, and the modification and improvement of methods, by the able and enthusiastic teachers assembled in the

meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The heads under which I place my sections are Simplicity, Illustration, Repetition, Questioning.

SIMPLICITY.

By simplicity I mean more than simplification, or clearing up of difficult points. This is a necessary duty of a teacher, and a difficult one also, as it requires, not only a thorough knowledge of the subject, but also mental aptitude for taking the learner's place. I have the idea that our teaching should be from the bottom, that is, we must go to the elementary facts. A teacher's ambition to shine as a very learned man, and the fame of the school as a fountain of profound science are conditions to be placed second to the needs of the raw students who come before us. In all our pharmaceutical schools we are safe in assuming that a portion of the class will be persons of untrained minds, individuals whose capacity for grasping scientific truths and principles is very small. In graded schools of three or four sessions, the work is of course progressive, and the final classes necessarily quite advanced as compared with the first. Nevertheless the principle here enunciated still holds. Let the teaching be elementary, relatively to the normal grade, whatever that may be.

My plea is for a large amount of attention to the elementary facts of the various branches of knowledge which go to make up a pharmaceutical course.

ILLUSTRATION.

In Physics and Chemistry copious illustration and experimentation are manifestly quite necessary. The reading of a page referring to the facts of a physical principle or chemical reaction is generally considered by the average student as particularly dry. Sufficient apparatus and materials must therefore be on hand to make the teaching through the eye as well as through the ear.

In *Materia Medica* it is desirable that the drug which is being described should be held up before the class, and when possible a small sample furnished to each member, so that, as the description goes on, the student may see for himself the points indicated.

Constant use should be made of the blackboard, and in the histological description of organic drugs the projection lantern is very useful.

* Proceeding, Am. Phar. Assn., 1896.

REPETITION.

I consider that the first five or ten minutes of the hour may be profitably spent in a recapitulation of the facts of the matter gone over at the previous lecture. This is not only in the interest of those who were absent, and we have to count on some unavoidable absences every time, but also as a reiteration for the benefit of the class in general. In the course of the lecture, also, any statement, which is felt to be somewhat involved, should be repeated without waiting for a request from a member of the class. The bright and receptive minds in the benches must submit to the slower progress of the instruction in the interest of the other kind, who, generally in the majority, should have the first thought of the altruistic instructor.

QUESTIONING.

Until we have the X-rays, by which we can discover the intellectual contents of the brain cells of our students, we must continue to ask questions to find out what they know. In the large and well-equipped schools an officer is told off to do the questioning on the matter of the lectures at stated intervals during the course, the professor desiring to escape so humble a duty. There is, however, a distinct advantage to the teacher himself in doing the "quizzing"—the answers given, indicating the learner's conception and understanding of the principles enunciated by the teacher. The teacher thus subjects himself to a test, from the results of which he may improve his pedagogical methods.

As to the amount of time to be given to this exercise opinions vary. Some have adopted the plan of devoting some time immediately after the lecture. This method is not often prescribed. My own preference is to give from four to eight lectures, and then devote the whole hour to examination by questioning on what has been gone over.

Judicious questions require thought in preparation. There is an art in questioning, and it is not so easy as some who have not had experience in the work might think. It is seldom desirable to give questions which can be answered by "yes" or "no." Our effort should be to put questions which require some reflective and constructive work in the mind of the student to frame an answer. For example, the question, "Has gentian a bitter taste?" is an inquiry which is with-

out pedagogical benefit. The form, What are the principal facts in the Pharmacognosy—Pharmacy—Therapeutics of Gentian? would be preferable.

In the case of a large class it is a pedagogical principle to give the question first, and select a student to be the answerer, the idea being to get the whole class in an expectant mood, as any one is liable to be called upon.

Physics and Chemistry give opportunity for calculations, and these are to be given as exercises quite frequently, training in accuracy being of special benefit to pharmaceutical students.

Montreal, July 12, 1898.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy opens its fall session Sept. 8th with a class of 125 students, being one in excess of the number last year, which was up to that date the highest number in attendance at the college

Mr. A. R. Fraser.

It is our painful duty to have to announce the death of Mr. A. R. Fraser, druggist, of this city. Mr. Fraser was born in Toronto in 1859, and consequently was in his 40th year at the time of his death. He commenced his connection with the drug business as apprentice with Messrs. Hooper & Co, of King street west, Toronto, in 1875, and remained with them almost without intermission until 1896, when he purchased the branch store of that firm on Spadina avenue. Mr. Fraser was associated with Prof. Hays in his pharmaceutical classes for some years, but he was better known to the pharmacists of this Province as an examiner in the Ontario College of Pharmacy, a position which he held for nearly twelve years. Deceased was a general favorite with his fellow-druggists, and his loss is generally lamented. He leaves a widow and two children. The immediate cause of his death, we understand, was peritonitis.

The right hand, which is more sensitive to the touch than the left, is less sensitive than the latter to the effect of heat or cold.

In Norway the average length of life is greater than in any other country on the globe.

When They Write the President.

The State Department has given over to *The Ladies' Home Journal* for publication its "Royal letters" addressed to the President of the United States by Napoleon I., Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, Napoleon III., and Emperor William I. of Germany. Napoleon announces such events as his marriage to Marie Louise; the birth of his son, the King of Rome; his return to the throne of France from Elba. Victoria announces her accession to the throne of England in 1836; her marriage to Prince Albert; the birth of the Prince of Wales the death of the Prince Consort; and the famous letter thanking President McKinley for his congratulations on her Diamond Jubilee will also be given. The whole collection, in *fac-simile*, will be presented in the October number of the magazine.

A Report on Dussek's Sheep Dip.

By A. B. GRIFFITHS, Ph.D., F.R.S. (Edin.), F.C.S.

Member of the Chemical Societies of Paris and St. Petersburg, Author of "A Manual of Bacteriology," "Researches on Micro-Organisms," "The Physiology of the Invertebrata," etc.

"I hereby certify that I have made an examination of Dussek's Sheep Dip. It readily destroys ticks, lice, and similar parasites that infest sheep and other animals. This Dip kills the parasites without injuring the wool or skin—in fact it leaves the wool white and soft, and the skin healthy. It preserves the natural 'yolk' in the wool and increases the weight of the fleece; it also cures scab, and forms a valuable maggot-fly wash. It is an excellent *summer* dip, as it prevents fly-blow and gives a bright and uniform appearance to sheep and lambs intended for the market; and it is also an excellent *winter* dip, as its oily nature makes it a protection to sheep against wet and cold weather. Dussek's Sheep Dip is a valuable fluid for preventing the development of foot-and-mouth disease, glanders, pleuro-pneumonia, swine fever, tuberculosis, as it destroys (kills) the microbes of these diseases. Being non-poisonous it can be used for all animals without danger. I can conscientiously state that Dussek's Sheep Dip is an excellent and invaluable fluid dip.

"A. B. GRIFFITHS."

The average amount of sickness in human life is nine days out of the year.

FROM Vancouver to Halifax, druggists have tested our ability to produce satisfactory goods. The continued and increasing trade which is daily coming



to us is proof of the merits which our products have been found to possess. We aim to manufacture for druggists, at prices as low as it would be possible for them to produce similar goods—and we succeed.



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GLASSCINE Patented in the U.S. and Canada
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Ozomulsion

SOME ARRIVALS

ALKALITHIA MULFORD'S LITHIA TABLETS VANSTAN'S PINEAPPLE TABLETS
NOURISHING MEAL ALPHA WAFERS FLY FUMA
MODENE KINSMAN'S ASTHMA REMEDY LYMAN'S MALT
RUBINAT WATER AUSTIN ALBRO'S HEART TABLETS MILKMAID MILK
LANCASTER'S LINIMENT ANDREW'S PLUGS RIMMEL'S VINEGAR
SLATER'S RUSSET SHOE POLISH SLATER'S BLACK BOX CALF SHOE POLISH

Lyman's Elixir Frangula Lyman's Syrup White Pine Compound and Tar

Write for quotations on these or other preparations.

EBONY GOODS

We call your attention, and invite you to see our samples of above line, as we have a good assortment as follows :

MIRRORS, OVAL HAIR BRUSHES TOOTH BRUSHES
" ROUND HAT NAIL
" MAGNIFYING BONNET SHAVING
NAIL POWDER BOXES CLOTH SHOE HORNS
PUFF BOXES NAIL POLISHERS MANICURES or CASES
" FILES EBONY HANDLED

Colgate's Vioris Soap
(2 oz. Samples with each doz.)

Colgate's Shaving Sticks
(1 oz. Samples and Dummy with each doz.)

Colgate's Barber's Bar

The Lyman Bros & Co., Limited TORONTO.

WE would be very glad to supply the Drug Trade and Medical Profession with our Catalogue of Fine **Pharmaceutical Specialties....**

Our Standard Fluid Extracts will compare with products of any other Laboratory on the continent.

THE

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

Diseases of the Stomach.

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

The ANTIGASTRALGIQUE WINCKLER, is the most effective remedy known to medical science for Diseases of the Stomach, Cramps, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Vomiting after meals, and during Pregnancy.

DOSE: One or two tablespoonfuls fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear.

Winckler Antigastralgie Pills

COCAINE, PEPSINE, NARCEINE

Same direction as for the WINCKLER ANTIGASTRALGIQUE.

DOSE: One or two pills fifteen minutes before meals, or when symptoms appear. This is specially recommended to the people who can't stand the preparations lightly alcoholized.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Seine.
MONTREAL M. DECARY.
TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited

STIMULATING and REFRESHING LIQUEUR HOR.

KOLA, COCA and LIME GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

A Stimulating Tonic. It Strengthens the Entire System.

Perfect specific for Albuminuria, Nervous Irritability, Phosphaturia, Neuralgia, Consumption, General Debility, Exhaustions.

WINCKLER, Pharmacist, Montreuil, Paris.
MONTREAL. DECARY.

TORONTO: The Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Limited.

Assortment No. 1.

-- SPECIAL --

THE LONDON DRUG CO.'S

\$9.00

Assortment

of 5 and 10 cent

High Grade Toilet Soaps

FOR \$7.50

	RETAILS AT
1 doz. Skin Food	10c.—\$1.20
2 doz. Oatmeal Bouquet (6)	10c.— 2.40
1 doz. Cucumber Complexion	10c.— 1.20
1 doz. Wild Flower Glycerine	10c.— 1.20
1 doz. Wild Flower Honey	10c.— 1.20
1 doz. Indian Maize	10c.— 1.20
1 doz. Glycerine Healing Tar	10c.— 1.20
1 doz. Hard Water Cocoa Castile ...	5c.— .60
1 doz. Tea Leaf	5c.— .60
1 doz. Sultana	5c.— .60
1 doz. Pressed Cocoa Castile.....	5c.— .60

\$12.00

Retail Dealer's Profit 60 per cent.

Trade Notes

Dr. J. B. Chouinard, druggist, Grand Falls, N.S., is dead.

Dr. E. S. Hicks has opened a new drug store at Deseronto, Ont.

J. J. Channings has opened a new drug store at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Geo. A. Ross has purchased the drug business of M. Steel, Tavistock, Ont.

A new drug store is being opened in Cascade City, B.C., by the Cascade Drug Co.

J. P. Armstrong has purchased the drug business of George Dale, Courtright, Ont.

E. Gentles has purchased the drug business of W. A. McLaren & Co., Digby, N.S.

W. M. Forman has purchased the drug business of Dr. J. T. Trueman, Acadia Mines, N.S.

Dr. A. W. Argue, Grenfell, N.W.T., has admitted Thos. Argue as partner in his drug business.

J. H. Patterson, of Kushonook, B.C., has removed his drug and stationery business to Whitewater, B.C.

Thos. McNeil will carry on the business formerly owned by his father, the late John McNeil, under the firm name of Thos. McMurde & Co., at St. John's, Nfld. This is the oldest established drug business in the Colony.

By a very destructive fire, which destroyed the greater portion of New Westminster, B.C., on September 11th, over three hundred business places and residences were destroyed. Every drug store in the place was burned out, as follows: G. T. Burnett, loss \$2,000; some insurance. D. S. Curtis & Co., loss about \$4,000; partially insured. Herring & Co., loss \$2,000; no insurance. T. A. Muir & Co., loss about \$6,500; insurance, \$4,500. Ryan & Co., loss about \$3,500; partially insured.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. J. F. Macneil, druggist at Montague, has disposed of his business to Mr. H. A. Ellis now in the employ of Mr. Watson, Charlottetown, and proceeds shortly to study medicine at McGill University.

Mr. W. MacDonald, of Summerside, offers his drug business for sale at very reason-

able terms, in order to devote his whole time to his veterinary practice and the manufacture and sale of his veterinary remedies.

Mr. George MacDonald, formerly in the employ of Mr. C. D. Rankin, has returned from the Pacific coast of the United States after having spent nine months in the west. Mr. MacDonald believes firmly in the stronger attractions of home and will probably settle down in the drug business again.

We have in Prince Edward Island a commercial travellers' tax. We also have a commercial travellers' tax collector, as enthusiastic as he is new in the new office. A short time ago Mr. Robertson was in Charlottetown in the interest of the *Chemist and Druggist Magazine*, of London, G. B. Mr. Robertson, had been much interested in a visit some Micmac camps and had brought away with him some Indian baskets which one of his druggist friends was preparing for the post for him, when our inspector appeared upon the scene and beckoned the stranger mysteriously outside. Mr. Robertson is a fine specimen physically, and withal eminently obliging and friendly. Fearing nothing, and willing to accommodate anybody, he followed the inspector outside, where he was promptly requested to pay over \$15 for the benefit of the provincial treasury. In vain did Mr. Robertson plead that he was not the vendor of any merchandise. "I saw you displaying for sale some fancy baskets" was the conclusively convicting proof that \$15 were rightly owing the government coffers. Explanations followed, the inspector vanished, and Mr. Robertson returned to share his laugh with his druggist friend.

Mr. W. A. Warren, lately returned from a delightful visit to the Old Country has gone to take a course at the Toronto College of Pharmacy.

The New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Association.

The fourteenth annual meeting of this society was held this year at Fredericton, N.B., the "Celestial City," on July 13th. There was a good attendance of St. John and Fredericton pharmacists but the other portions of the province were not

represented. Among those present were: Messrs. Struan Robertson, M. V. Paddock, W. C. R. Allan, S. McDiarmid, H. J. Dick, G. A. Moore, R. E. Coupe, E. Clinton Brown, T. A. Crockett, Chas. T. Nevins, Jas. J. McKinney, E. R. Inghram, and W. H. Mowatt, of St. John, and Messrs. Geo. C. Hunt, J. M. Wiley, Geo. Y. Dibblee, Alonzo Staples, W. H. Carten, C. Fred. Chestnut, Chas. A. Burchill, of Fredericton.

Some familiar faces were missing and all regretted the absence of the genial R. W. McCarty and the energetic member from the "North Shore," J. D. F. MacKenzie, and Winslow Tilley, of St. Mary's, the latter on account of serious illness.

President Robertson called the assembly to order at 4 p.m. in the council chamber of the City Hall and the reports of the officers were read, showing the society was in a flourishing condition.

The following council was elected for the ensuing year: President, W. C. R. Allan, of St. John; vice-president, Alonzo Staples, of Fredericton; treasurer, G. A. Moore; secretary, E. Clinton Brown; registrar, W. H. Mowatt, and additional members of council, R. E. Coupe, Struan Robertson, J. M. Wiley, T. A. Crockett, S. McDiarmid, H. J. Dick, Jas. J. McKinney. It was voted to allow members of council outside of St. John four dollars for expenses for each council meeting attended.

A committee was appointed to confer with N. B. Medical Society concerning adoption of B.P. for 1898; first of January, 1899, was considered a suitable date.

The examiners of the society will use the new B.P. as a standard, beginning with June, 1899.

Mr. M. V. Paddock read a very instructive paper detailing his experience in preparing citrine ointment and showed samples that were pharmaceutically perfect, "a thing of beauty," but very difficult to induce it to remain "a joy forever." The visiting members were delightfully entertained by their Fredericton brethren, and, after they had been permitted to gratify their artistic sense by viewing the great natural beauty of the city and its environment, were invited to comfort the inner man with what was modestly termed a "luncheon" at the Queen's Hotel. The veteran Geo. C. Hunt was escorted to the chair, and time and trouble were forgotten for a season, in the discussion of the good things provided and in listening to the eloquence which followed.

Correspondence.

"Federated Pharmacy."

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I read with a very great deal of interest the article published in your last issue headed "Federated Pharmacy." Some of the suggestions were new to me, but they all bristled with indications of forthcoming changes, which must ultimately work out for the dominant good of Canadian pharmacy. It is quite true that a feeling of equality should exist amongst pharmacists in a country like ours. It is true that questions of general pharmaceutical interest should be treated in a more comprehensive way than they now are. It is true that Canadian pharmacy will never have any more power or occupy a more exalted position than it now does unless federation in pharmacy can become a reality. It is true that college councils, whose vocation is largely that of governing and regulating teaching bodies, are not likely to extend their influence far beyond the instruction rooms. It is true that changes are taking place daily in the ranks of the pharmacists which they are powerless to cope with because not united enough to do so. It is true that many clever, capable druggists can be found in Canada whose united efforts, if they could be brought together, would very much benefit the entire body. It is true that the time is now ripe for some one to take the lead in this matter, and initiate a movement which would be sure to get warm supporters to keep it going. The action of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in proffering reciprocity in diplomas is a step which is bound to be productive of good results. This offer affords the most tangible proof yet given that union is meditated and can, without serious opposition, be consummated. A Dominion Association, or Pharmacy Council, or any other body of a cosmopolitan character is what is needed to blend into a harmonious whole the efforts which are now disunitedly put forth by Provincial pharmacists to keep their part of the profession in an honored place.

I trust that some much more capable druggist than I will take up this matter in your journal, and write so trenchantly that those who have in the past failed to think seriously about this subject will do so in future, and not only think, but act, to promote the highest and truest interests of each one of us.

MONTREAL DRUGGIST.

Rules for the Prescription Counter.

The following rules, neatly typewritten, occupy a prominent position over the prescription counter of F. W. R. Perry, of Detroit, Mich., says the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*:

"1. Keep the prescription scales clean, and when not in use keep them covered.

"2. Keep the dispensing bottles well filled and always perfectly clean.

"3. Keep everything in its proper place.

"4. After using a utensil, or a dispensing bottle, do not leave it on the prescription counter, but place it back where it belongs.

"5. When compounding prescriptions do not carry on a conversation with any one.

"6. Keep customers from behind the prescription case.

"7. Label every package of drugs sent out, and, when poison, be sure and give the antidote.

"8. When compounding prescriptions do not let your mind wander off to something else, but remember that you hold in your hands the life of a human being, and act accordingly.

"9. Always charge prescriptions, or any other goods, before wrapping them up."

Patents Relating to Pharmacy.

Aug. 16th, 23rd and 30th.

Edwin W. Grove, St. Louis, Mo., preparing medicinal compounds, 609342.

Wilbert S. Kail, Scio, Ohio, syringe, 609353.

Arthur B. Kendrick, Philadelphia, Pa., elastic stocking, 609031.

Ferdinand King, New York, N.Y., syringe nozzle, 609280.

Heinrich Burger, Lichtenthal, and T. Lutz, Baden Baden, Germany, bandage, 609497.

John W. Frerich and J. H. Frerich, Alford, Iowa, ankle-brace, 609538.

Zerah L. Haden, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, vaginal syringe, 609432.

Reinhold H. Wappler, New York, N.Y., electro-medical apparatus, 609639.

Marian N. Clarke, Wilkesbarre, Pa., electrode for medical purposes, 609875.

George H. Tuttle, Cambridge, Mass., inhaler, 609923.

Benjamin T. Winchester, Baltimore, Md., hypodermic syringe, 609982.

TRADE-MARKS.

German Medicine Company, Chicago,

Ill., proprietary medicines for certain named diseases, 31876.

Harry M. Goodhue, Providence, R.I., eye-tablets, 31877.

Mineral Spring Medical Company, Mount Clemens, Mich., blood medicines, 31874.

Richard Ray, Kansas City, Mo., compound celery extract, 31678.

Rcsinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., elixirs, laxatives, alteratives and tonics, 31873.

Antoine L. Taddei, New York, N.Y., medicinal pomade or ointment, 31872.

Theodore J. Vogelgesang, Buffalo, N.Y., fever remedies, 31875.

Harry Arnold, Baltimore, Md., certain remedy for nervous ailments and sequelae, 31895.

Estate of Henry H. Hay, Portland, Me., vegetable bitters for biliousness and jaundice, 31898.

Maltbie Chemical Company, Buffalo, N.Y., medicinal mixture to aid digestion, 31896.

Provident Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., trisodium phosphate, 31893.

F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co., Basle, Switzerland, certain antiseptic remedy, 31922.

Charles C. Jerome, Chicago, Ill., medicinal preparation in the form of a flour for certain disorders, 31923.

Peal Medicine Company, Cleveland, Ohio, compound for the cure of nervous debility, 31924.

LABELS.

J. B. Bare, Baltimore, Md., "Bare's dyspepsia remedy and tissue builder" (for a medicine), 6641.

Clark W. Dunlop, New York, N.Y., "Dr. Dunlop's marveline (Oriental oil)" for rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., 6643.

Frederic G. Ford, Philadelphia, Pa., "Ford's remedies" (for medical compounds), 6642.

George B. Lucas, Austin, Texas, "Lucas' dengue medicine" (for yellow fever and la grippe), 6648.

Decatur D. Dennis, St. Louis, Mo., truss, 608444.

Frank M. Gropley and E. H. Peters, Cincinnati, Ohio, sprayer, 608397.

Heinrich Seidel, Vienna, Austria-Hungary, Mordant from sulfite-cellulose lyes, 608231.

A large number of opticians throughout Canada enjoyed the advanced talks, at the Optical Institute of Canada during exhibition week, by Dr. Hamill and Mr. Stangers, of Buffalo.

The

W. J. Gage Co'y

(Limited)

PUBLISH

SCHOOL and COLLEGE
TEXT BOOKS.

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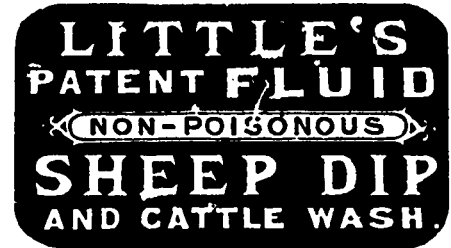
With enlarged and commodious premises, an efficient staff of employees, every attention will be paid to the wants of customers.

**Special Attention given
to Mail Orders**

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W. J. Gage Co.

Limited

54, 56, 58 Front St. West
1, 3, 5 Piper St.

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, etc.

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
is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

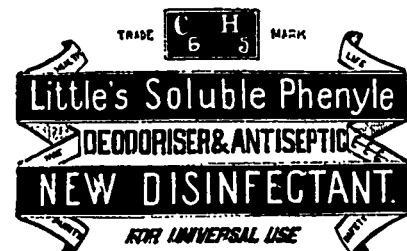
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to
"Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder
in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and 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 gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

We Beg to announce

To the Drug Trade that we are now placing our Specialties on the market throughout Canada, viz.:

GRIFFITH'S MENTHOL LINIMENT.

The Great Pain Reliever.

JAPANESE CATARRH CURE

A Guaranteed Cure for Catarrh.

CLARKE'S KOLA COMPOUND,

A Guaranteed Cure for Asthma.

These preparations have met with marked success throughout the West, and large contracts have now been placed with all the leading papers throughout Ontario and Eastern Provinces. We intend confining our business exclusively to the Drug Trade and will not supply Cutters. Order through your Wholesale Druggist.

The Griffiths & Macpherson Company

DRUGGISTS, VANCOUVER, B.C.

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Stationers, Bookbinders,

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Manufacturers of

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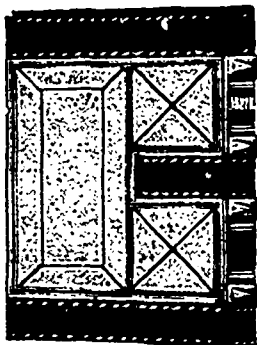
Leather Goods

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250 varieties



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Caligraph Typewriter, Edison Mimeograph,

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Esterbrook Steel Pens

We aim to have the most complete Stationery House in the Dominion.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt Reaches the Consumer Through the Retail Druggist Only

Pharmacy in England.

Discussion on New B.P. at Belfast—Imperial Penny Postage—Essence of Lemon and Citral—British Institute of Preventive Medicine—The New B.P. in the Colonies—Syphon Slot-Machines.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The annual meeting of the English equivalent to the A.P.A. was held last month at Belfast, and, apart from the usual papers and festive arrangement, was characterized by a discussion on the new B.P. It was both amusing and instructive. It is always amusing to hear one man say that the new formula for Easton's syrup is a failure, and another retorts that he has syrup in his possession made by this formula which has kept for twelve months in a satisfactory state. It was this extraordinary diversity of opinion that enabled Dr. Attfield, in 1885, to parry most of the uncomplimentary remarks levelled at that edition of the B.P. He simply played off A's opinion against B. On this occasion he was not present owing to ill-health, but the general conclusion of debates agreed with my remarks in June, viz:—the new B.P. is a distinct advance on its predecessors, although disappointing in several instances. There can be no question that the proper method would be to issue the new edition in its proof stage for comments and suggestions, which the committee could then consider before final printing. It is absurd to suppose that even the best committee has all the talent and wisdom concentrated within its ranks. Much of the detail work must be left to others—assistants, pupils and friends—and in that way little errors creep in.

Perhaps the most disheartening feature in the whole business is the unsatisfactory position of the Pharmaceutical Committee. Invited to assist the committee appointed by the General Medical Council, they do all the practical work and yet are constantly liable to be over-ruled by the doctors. They have no legal status and only get thanks in return.

The starting of Imperial penny postage on Christmas Day marks another step in the extraordinary progress achieved in postal matters. Philatelists, and there are many amongst the pharmaceutical fraternity that go in for this hobby, are looking forward to a new stamp, whilst the wholesale trade is serenely regarding the abolition of excess postage previously paid

upon documents, invoices, etc. There are numerous anomalies, however, still to be removed from the postal service between Great Britain and the colonies. The difficulty of sending special editions of trade publications when they contain insects is at present insurmountable. Then the telegraphic communication by means of the various companies is too expensive and should be owned by the respective governments.

I have just had a chat with Signor Aurelio De Pasquate, of the Messina firm of De Pasquate e Figli, upon the subject of essence of lemon. He is in London at the present time booking orders for forward delivery of the new essence. The oil is again very fine this year, but the price is a little higher than last year, nor is it likely to go lower, as even now the oil is cheap. Questioned upon the citral strength of essence of lemon, Signor De Pasquate promptly expressed his absolute disbelief in its value as a test of purity. It is a fact that some indifferent oil has been sold with a citral guarantee and, now that citral is extracted to such a large extent from citronella oil, it has been no difficult matter to remedy natural defects. The large mineral water makers are buying so-called terpueless oil of lemons, which contains a large percentage of citral, for accentuating the lemon flavor in beverages. A one per cent. solution of this oil, which costs some \$20 per lb., is claimed to give a powerful odor and flavor, and certainly the specimen shown me, if of that strength, compared very favorably with the weak tincture of lemon that some people call soluble essence of lemon. A new feature of this Messina firm is that the oil is packed in beautiful little coppers of 1 lb. or 2 lb. capacity at a trifling additional cost. The advantage to wholesalers is obvious, as it is well-known that good oil of lemons will keep for years if not exposed to light and air. In reply to my enquiry if the coppers were made in Birmingham, I learned that formerly they all came from America, but the demand has been so large that now the sheets of coppered tin are imported

from England and special machinery erected in Messina to convert it into these beautiful vessels.

The British Institute of Preventive Medicine, that has Lord Lister, P.R.S., as its president, and Dr. A. Macfadyen as director, has recently moved into much more commodious and imposing premises by the Thames Embankment at Pinllico. Not only is it an establishment where medical men may undergo a systematic training in bacteriological research, but it also produces the various serums, such as anti-diphtheritic, anti-syphilitic, etc., and the antitoxins for tuberculosis, tetanus, and glanders. Recently they have succeeded in preparing many of these serums in a dry form, so that it is possible to send them abroad, and in that state they will keep for years if unopened. In view of the investigations conducted by one of our leading medical journals, which tended to show that the variations in commercial serums, as regards their strength and efficacy, was enormous, it is important that Great Britain should have a standard institute, similar to that of Koch's, in Germany, and the Pasteur Institute in France.

Some confusion still exists regarding the use of the new pharmacopœia, and I understand tenders for contracts are being sent out stipulating that all preparations, etc., should answer the requirements of the B.P., which should, of course, now mean 1898 B.P., but on closer inspection all the old B.P. galenicals are ordered, and not one from the new. The fact remains that the majority of medical men are still unacquainted with the alterations, and so for a time hang on to the old. The Cape of Good Hope Government have officially announced January 1st, 1899, as the date upon which the new B.P. will come into force there, and one of the Australian colonies has followed suit. This is the most reasonable practice, and one that both doctors and chemists would have gladly welcomed in England. Unfortunately we have no law that covers the subject except the vague edict that the Pharmacopœia, as published from time to time by the General Medical Council, shall be considered to be the standard for drugs, etc. What is required is a short act giving the power either to the Council or to the Privy Council of appointing a date, not less than six months after publication, when a new edition of the R.P. should come into force.

The latest penny-in-the-slot machine is of interest to those pharmacists who manufacture aerated waters in syphons. It is a neat stand for a syphon that can be fixed to the wall or on to a counter, and on inserting the coin the handle of the syphon is released and the *eau gazeuse* obtained. The idea is that it would be popular in hotels, etc., where the bar-tender is too busy to manipulate the aerated water in addition to the alcoholic beverage. For this reason no restraint is put upon the quantity that may be extracted, as it is not considered likely that customers would consent to drown the whiskey in order to defraud the syphon-owner. It seems to me that it might be more successful in France and other countries where the sickly *sirups* are so popular, and which are only rendered palatable when deluged with aerated water and with the addition of ice.

England vs. Kerry, et al.

This case, of which we have given full particulars in our columns, came up for hearing before the Privy Council of England, and judgment was given July 26th. It will be remembered that Dr. England, of Montreal ordered from Messrs. Dart & Co., of that city, some bismuth, which the doctor had prescribed for his wife. The drug was supplied from a parcel which it was claimed was received from Kerry, Watson & Co., wholesale druggists, and contained tartar emetic although labelled bismuth. The plaintiff's wife died about eight days after taking the powder, and the jury found that, although the tartar emetic was not the immediate cause of death, yet death was accelerated by the taking of it, consequently damages were awarded to the plaintiff's sons, but none for the plaintiff.

In the Superior Court the jury awarded the child \$1,000. The Court of Review dismissed the case, saying that there was no right of action against Kerry, Watson & Co., so far as related to the plaintiff. The Court of Appeal unanimously reversed this judgment, holding that there was right of action, in so far as negligence was concerned. Against this decision Kerry, Watson & Co. appealed to the Privy Council, with the result that the appeal was allowed, the Judicial Committee ruling that it was not established that death was the result of the act of the defendants, and that, therefore, there was no legal injury to the plaintiff

or his son, through any act of the defendants.

Twenty Stories About Mark Twain.

Mark Twain is the next famous person to be "anecdotalized" by *The Ladies' Home Journal*, and the humorist's closest friends have sent to the magazine for its next numbers some twenty odd stories about him, none of which have ever been printed. They are, of course, of the droll sort, but not more funny than the "snap-shot" pictures of Mark which his friends have also loaned the magazine. These, too, have never been printed.

Retail Druggists Organizing.

The retail druggists of the United States do not take kindly to the action of many of the proprietary medicine manufacturers who have advanced the wholesale price of their preparations in consequence of the stamp tax. Why the retailer should be made to pay the tax, and not the manufacturer nor the consumer, seems very strange, and the action of the manufacturers serves only further to widen the breach which exists in many quarters between themselves and the retail trade. The Chicago Retail Druggists' Association have passed a set of resolutions, and have asked the co-operation of other associations in order to carry out their project. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, The recent advance of prices by many manufacturers of proprietary and patented preparations is but one more instance of the advantage taken of the retail drug trade by reason of its present inability to act through a united and centralized influence for the protection of its commercial interests; and

Whereas, The action taken by many State and local retail druggists' organizations in every section of the country is unanimously favorable to united action in protesting against this latest imposition on the retailers; and

Whereas, The members of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association are united in urging that some step may be taken to secure relief from this and other wrongs suffered by the retail druggists, the Executive Board of the said association, called in special session to consider means of relief, after a thorough canvass of the condition of the retail drug trade at the present time, adopts the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in accordance with the expressed sentiment of the retail druggists of Chicago the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association appoint a special committee of fifteen to prepare and issue an invitation to the State and local retail druggists' associations of the United States, requesting their co-operation in holding a delegate convention in St. Louis, October 17th, 1898, at the same time as the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and of the meeting of the Proprietary Association of America, to the end that the protest of the retail drug trade against the action of the manufacturers in shifting the burden of the stamp tax upon the shoulders of the retailers may be made effective; and, further:

Resolved, That being firmly convinced the present is a particularly auspicious time for the establishment of a permanent national organization of retail druggists which shall promote the commercial interests of its members we recommend to the said committee the inauguration of a movement and the formulation of plans for the creation of such a national body at the proposed meeting in St. Louis.

How to Mix Colors for Tints.

Red and black make brown.
 White and brown make chestnut.
 White and carmine make pink.
 Indigo and lampblack make silver gray.
 White and lampblack make lead color.
 Blue and lead color make pearl.
 White and emerald green make brilliant green.
 White and green make bright green.
 White and green make tea green.
 Purple and white make French white.
 Red and yellow make orange.
 Blue and yellow make light green.
 White and yellow make straw color.
 Black and Venetian red make chocolate.
 Light green and black make dark green.
 Lake and white make rose.
 White, blue and lake make purple.
 White, blue and black make pearl green.
 White, lake and vermilion make flesh color.
 Umber, white and Venetian red make drab.
 White, yellow and Venetian red make cream.
 Red, blue, black and red make olive.
 Yellow, white and a little Venetian red make buff.

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Croup.

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FRANCIS U. KAHLE
Toronto, Ont.

. REMEDY

The British Pharmaceutical Conference.

In the "Emerald Isle," for the second time in its history, the British Pharmaceutical Conference held its annual meeting.

The meeting was held in Belfast, commencing Aug. 9th, and lasted three days. The attendance was large, the president's address an able one, and the papers read were more than usually interesting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—J. C. C. Payne, J.P., Belfast.

Vice-Presidents—Walter Hills, F.C.S., London; R. J. Downes, Dublin; John Moss, F.I.C., F.C.S., London; C. J. Park, Plymouth.

Treasurer—J. C. Umney, F.C.S., London.

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

Hon. Local Secretary—Davy Turney, Plymouth.

Other Members of the Executive Committee—Leo Atkinson, London; G. Breeze, J.P., Devonport; F. C. J. Bird, London; H. Collier, London; G. C. Druce, M.A., F.L.S., Oxford; Professor Greenish, F.I.C., London; R. W. McKnight, Belfast; Edmund White, B.Sc., London; R. Wright, F.C.S., Buxton.

Auditors—D. W. Elliot, Belfast; F. Maitland, Stonehouse, Plymouth.

The next meeting will be held at Plymouth.

The following papers were read:

1. "Kieselguhr," by John Moss, F.I.C., F.C.S.

2. "Note on Oil of Eucalyptus," by E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C.

3. "Gluten Flour and its Analysis," by Victor G. L. Fielden, M.B., L.P.S.I.

4. "Green Extracts of the Pharmacopœia," by W. A. H. Naylor, F.I.C., F.C.S., and John J. Bryant.

5. "The Commercial Varieties of Dill and their Essential Oils," by John Umney, Ph.C., F.C.S.

6. "A New Constituent of Oil of Lemon," by John C. Umney, Ph.C., F.C.S., and R. S. Swinton.

7. "A Quick Polarimetric Method for the Estimation of Strophanthin in the B.P. Tincture and Extract," by Edward Doward, F.C.S.

8. "Notes on Concentrated Oil of Lemon," by T. H. W. Idris, F.C.S.

9. "Note on Extract of Ginger," by T. H. W. Idris, F.C.S.

10. "The Salient Features of the Irish Flora," by G. C. Druce, M.A., F.L.S.

11. "Materia Medica Animals," by J. C. McWalter, L.R.C.S.I., L.A.H.I., M.P.S.I.

12. "The Amount of Carbonic Anhydride available in the Official Granular Effervescent Preparations," by C. S. Dyer, A.P.S.

13. "Albumen and Some Types of Proteid Digestion," by Gordon Sharpe, M.D.

To these were added, after No. 3, a communication by Mr. E. C. C. Stanford on "Thyroglandin."

We append a few of the papers as given in our English exchanges, to which we are indebted.

THYROGLANDIN BY E. C. C. STANFORD.

There is a pretty general opinion amongst medical practitioners that the various known preparations obtained from the thyroid gland of the sheep leave something to be desired in uniformity and efficiency. The fact that the new British Pharmacopœia has two preparations of it—*thyroideum siccum* and *liquor thyroidei*—a glycerin extract. There are a number of other preparations in the market, the most important of which is thyroiodin, discovered by Baumann. Probably the most efficient, as well as the most largely used, is the dried gland. The objection to the use of this form is that it is just as dangerous as the raw gland, in that it may introduce into the system bacteria or other matters of foreign origin. The objection to the glycerin extract is that it does not dissolve out the thyroiodin; and the objection to the use of the thyroiodin alone is that, although perhaps the most active principle, it does not represent all the active constituents of the gland. Thyroiodin is obtained in destroying the greater part of the gland by boiling for thirty hours in ten per cent. sulphuric acid (Bayer's patent, No. 12,295, 1895), or by boiling it in three per cent. caustic soda, and precipitating (Bayer's patent, 20,827, 1895) by an acid the thyroiodin, or by digesting the gland out with pepsin, or by heating it in a close vessel at 180° C. with water (Bayer's patent, 9,576, 1896). In each case the gland is destroyed, and the thyroiodin only extracted. The thy-

roiodin is a stable compound, and not easily decomposed. It exists in small proportion, about 1 in 333, or 3-1000 according to Bayer. The thyroid gland contains two important principles, each containing iodine, iodo-globulin and thyroiodin. The iodo-globulin in all the above methods is destroyed. It can easily be extracted by cold water, and this solution can be evaporated at 212° F. without in any way impairing its activity. This substance amounts to about seventeen per cent. of the raw gland, and is quite active alone. The thyroiodin, which is more active, but existing in smaller quantity, can then be extracted from the residual gland after maceration in cold water by boiling it with weak caustic-soda solution for an hour, and precipitating by an acid. The author's process is as follows:

The thyroid glands, freed from fat and minced, are first macerated in four to five times their weight of cold water, using ice if necessary in summer to keep down the temperature to 50° F., for twenty-four hours, and this maceration is repeated. The solutions are filtered off and evaporated to dryness at a temperature not exceeding 212° F. The extract is powdered, and represents the iodo-globulin, and a small proportion of saline matter. The residue from the cold-water maceration is boiled for one hour with a 1-per cent. solution of caustic soda, in the proportion of 1 per cent. of caustic soda to the original gland. The solution is allowed to cool to deposit the fat, and filtered off. This solution is then carefully neutralized with hydrochloric acid and evaporated to dryness at 212° F.; the residue, which contains all the thyroiodin, is then powdered and mixed with the iodo-globulin obtained in the first process. The resulting powder is the new preparation to which the name of "thyroglandin" has been given. The last evaporate may be digested with petroleum spirit to remove traces of fat, but in all ordinary cases the amount is so small that this is unnecessary.

The yield of "thyroglandin" is about 25 per cent. The gland yields 29 to 30 per cent. of dry matter, so that the dose is rather less than that given in the B.P., which is 3 to 10 gr. The weight of the thyroid gland varies from 24.2 gr. to 136 gr., but the most usual weight is 33.3 gr., or about three glands to 100 gr., so that 3.6 gr. "thyroglandin" = 1 gland. The dose, therefore, if half a gland is taken, is 4.3 gr. By one gland Mr. Stanford

meant one lobe, of which there are two in the animal. This preparation really represents the activity of the raw gland, without its disadvantages and dangers, and contains the active principles in the form and proportion in which these exist in the raw gland. Considering the raw material used, this preparation is remarkably uniform. This is proved by the cases given by Dr. McLellan, of Glasgow University, in *The British Medical Journal*, July 9, 1898, and by several other observers whose reports have not yet been published. No unpleasant symptoms were observed in any of the patients who took this preparation. An outline of the process was given in Dr. McLellan's paper, and it has been criticized in *The British Medical Journal*, July 16, 1898, by Dr. Hutchison, who naturally prefers a process of his own. This consists in macerating the glands in cold 1 per cent. caustic-soda solution and precipitating the colloids by acetic acid. This would be a convenient method if it were effectual. But the caustic soda in the cold does not dissolve out the thyroiodin, for on boiling the residue with 10 per cent. sulphuric acid much thyroiodin can be extracted. Then the iodo-globulin, which is easily extracted by cold water, is altered by caustic soda, so that the colloid precipitated by acetic acid is not the same as the iodo-globulin dissolved, as might be expected with such an easily altered body. The precipitation is not complete, for the acetic-acid mother liquor, if neutralized and evaporated down, still contains a considerable proportion of the iodine.

Mr. Stanford's results in this process gave precipitated colloids 6.67 per cent., thyroiodin in residue (15.25 per cent., and very hygroscopic) extracted by boiling in 10 per cent. sulphuric acid. In another German patent the glands are extracted by a $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. solution of sodium chloride and the solution precipitated by tannic acid, but here a foreign body is introduced into the colloid. The precipitation is not complete: the mother liquor contains iodine and the residual gland thyroiodin.

PHARMACISTS AND THE PHARMACOPŒIA. BY PETER MAC EWAN, F.C.S.

Why should British pharmacists trouble about the British Pharmacopœia as we are now doing? The State does not recognize us fit and proper persons to entrust with the publication of the work, and the General Medical Council, which is so

honored, has not been too eager to take counsel with the representatives of pharmacy in regard to its preparation.

There are few greater anomalies in this country than the British Pharmacopœia. It may first be noted that, although the General Medical Council are by the Medical Acts of 1858 and 1862 constituted the publishers of the book, the legislature has been careful to give instructions in such wide terms that the council is not compelled to prepare the work, but "shall cause to be altered, amended, and republished such Pharmacopœias often as they shall deem it necessary." Under this provision the Medical Council has since the first British Pharmacopœia published excluded any but its own members from final decisions upon what should and what should not be included in the British Pharmacopœia; so that pharmacists, who are best qualified to decide upon pharmaceutical matters, and to whom pharmaceutical standards are of commercial as well as professional interest, have practically no voice in the decision.

Secondly, we may note that the publishers of the book seem to lack organization for continuous revision—in fact, until they appointed a pharmacist, Dr. John Attfield, as a reporter, there was no provision by the council for watching the progress of pharmacy and medical treatment so far as such progress affected the Pharmacopœia.

In the third place, we may take it as a fact that the new British Pharmacopœia is chiefly or essentially the work of pharmacists who were appointed by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to assist the publishers. They did their work well, but I believe I am right in saying that these workers were in such an unsatisfactory position that they could never be sure that their expert opinions would be accepted as final. Which is the greatest anomaly of the whole matter.

In France, Germany, and the United States the compilation of the national Pharmacopœias is entrusted to representative committees of medical men and pharmacists, with associate helpers. None of these countries, however, strictly compares with our own. In France the Government of the day selects the committee of revision, placing upon it men of all interests—medicine, pharmacy, chemistry, and botany—but the burden of the work and the greater part of the honor of revising the "Codex" falls upon the pharmaceutical representatives. The conditions

are almost similar in Germany, the *Arzneibuch* Commission being appointed by the Emperor; and here, again, medicine, pharmacy, and chemistry are represented, and veterinary surgery is also recognized. In the United States matters are different. The Pharmacopœia of that country is practically a private publication; its authority is like that of our "Unofficial Formulary"—it is tacitly recognized as an authority, but is not by Statute a compulsory standard, although each State in the Union may so decree in its legislature.

In spite of its unsatisfactory recognition the United States Pharmacopœia is revised in a manner little short of perfect. Once every ten years all medical and pharmaceutical associations in the Union send delegates to a convention held in Washington. The convention appoints a committee to revise the work. The nation is recognized by the appointment of representatives of the Army and Navy medical services. As constituted the committee represents all directly interested, but in practice the work is done by pharmacists, some of whom, however, hold medical qualifications. With the publication of a new edition the work of the committee does not end. This committee is so largely composed of leaders from our kindred body, the American Pharmaceutical Association, that year by year preparation for revision goes on by research committees, individual work, and reports on special subjects which small committees have been appointed to consider. The details of the scheme are of great interest, but it would be out of place to epitomize them now. Suffice it to say that they embrace consideration of every branch of the current literature of the world connected with Pharmacopœia, and research on criticisms directly affecting the existing work. Be it noted that all this is done without statutory obligation. The committee are the publishers of the work, and the revenue obtained from it pays the out-of-pocket expenses.

Is it possible for British pharmacists to do something on similar lines? At present, year by year, an immense amount of work is done in our country which bears upon Pharmacopœia revision, and, saving the annual report to the Medical Council, which is a clever piece of literary craftsmanship, there is no adequate means of utilizing this work. The Pharmaceutical Societies cannot be expected to look after such things, because their functions are becoming more and more concentrated

upon the administrative side of pharmacy. I suggest that the British Pharmaceutical Conference should take the matter up. It represents the British Empire—England and Wales, Ireland, Scotland, Canada, India, and the colonies. Its object is to improve the practice of pharmacy. It is free from the burden of Acts of Parliament, and especially of official red-tape. It has already in the Formulary Committee given evidence of its ability in Pharmacopœia pioneering. We only require to reorganize the committee to make it suit the purpose. It should be representative.

First, of the more important centres is the three kingdoms, preferably through the local pharmaceutical associations.

Second, of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and Ireland.

Third, of every pharmaceutical association and society of interest in Canada, India, and the colonies.

This would form a grand committee equivalent to the American Convention. From it would be appointed a smaller working committee, whose suggestions would be submitted to and voted upon by the grand committee before recommendation to the conference, with reservations in regard to matters requiring expeditious decision.

The working committee's duties can better be imagined than described. It should be so constituted and have such powers that the directors of it should be able to freely instruct or correspond with his colleagues regarding any B.P. subject. It should secure the co-operation of the Pharmaceutical Research Laboratory and of any similar institution in the kingdom or abroad. There is much assistance latent in the senior pupils of schools of pharmacy, in the laboratories of wholesale houses, and in our university colleges, apart from which there are many young pharmacists who would be only too thankful to apply to a central authority for work to do, if they knew that their assistance would be welcomed. You will all have noticed that the progress of pharmacy is made by potential examiners, who too frequently retire into their scientific coffins when they receive their appointments.

If a scheme of revision such as that I have outlined were carried out, new life would be infused into this conference, and we should never lack pabulum for our discussions. Beyond which it might be possible for the conference to publish a more comprehensive work than the

"Formulary"—one rivalling the British Pharmacopœia itself; and, should the time ever come when pharmacists obtained statutory recognition as revisers of the Pharmacopœia, the organization for the work would be ready.

Finally, pharmacists may well consider whether it is of their advantage to give their services under the present law so humbly to the General Medical Council as they do. I understand that the Council claims that it must adhere to the statute, and that it may not delegate its powers to pharmacists. True, but as the assistance which pharmacists have hitherto given is legal, it would be quite as legal for the Council to give the representatives of pharmacy voting-power in the preparation of the work and remuneration for expenses incurred. Perhaps the Pharmaceutical Societies could not insist upon this, since there is a kind of brotherhood between all official executive bodies, but the societies could say to the Medical Council, "Gentlemen, like yourselves, we have many executive functions to perform, and these practical pharmaceutical investigations which you suggest to us are not in our direct line of work, but the British Pharmaceutical Conference has had a Pharmacopœia Committee working for some time; we are represented upon it. Better try the B.P.C." The Conference would be able to state its terms, and if these were not agreeable to the Medical Council, then let the Council itself carry out its statutory duties without pharmaceutical assistance.

The Patent on Antitoxin.

The announcement that Professor Behring has been granted a patent as the inventor of diphtheria antitoxin will be received by the medical profession with feelings of keen disappointment. The profession of this country has always sternly discountenanced any attempt on the part of its members to make scientific achievements opportunities of personal profit. Such discoveries as the medical profession have made have been fully and freely donated to the service of suffering humanity. Professor Behring's claim to be the exclusive inventor of antitoxin not only indicates a spirit of commercialism which does its possessor no credit, but it displays a disposition to assume credit for the labors of others and to make of these an occasion of personal gain which can only indicate a high degree of moral perversity.

Professor Behring claims as his invention: 1. A process "of producing diphtheria antitoxin, which consists in inoculating horses or other animals capable of being infected with diphtheria with repeated doses of diphtheria poison or living diphtheria bacilli of gradually increasing quantity and strength so as to immunize them and form in the blood a counter-poison for destroying the poison secreted by said bacilli, drawing off the blood from said animals, separating the serum from the blood corpuscles, and concentrating the former for use substantially as set forth."

"2. As a new substance, diphtheria antitoxin, consisting of the concentrated serum of the blood of animals treated with diphtheria poison and having the characteristic of immunizing test animals against infection with diphtheria, and curing them when artificially infected with diphtheria, said serum containing a counter-poison having the property of destroying the poison secreted by the diphtheria bacilli substantially as set forth."

It is almost superfluous to point out to any well-informed reader that Behring's claim to have done this is as preposterous as it is unjust. The principles upon which immunization to diphtheria was finally achieved were of gradual growth, the outcome of researches by thousands of untiring workers. The foundation of the work was undoubtedly laid by Pasteur in his method of immunizing against chicken cholera and anthrax. So long ago as 1887 Sewall immunized pigeons against the poison of rattlesnakes. He says, with genuine modesty, his work was undertaken with the hope that it might form a worthy contribution to the theory of prophylaxis, and it was a most worthy contribution. In 1887 Roux and Chamberland immunized animals against malignant edema with sterilized anthrax cultures. In 1890, the same year in which Behring and Kitasato published their results in immunizing animals against diphtheria and tetanus, Fraenkel published his results in diphtheria after treating animals by weakened germs and filtered cultures. In the clinical uses of the serum Aronson's name must not be forgotten. His serum was first used in the Children's Hospital at Berlin in 1894. The serum of Roux had been used in one of the hospitals of Paris a month earlier than Aronson's in Germany. Emerich and Aronson both disputed the priority of Behring, and the French

Academy of Sciences awarded their prize for antitoxin jointly to Behring and Roux, a fact which very clearly denotes the difficulty of estimating priority of merit in a scientific struggle in which the numerous competitors were so equally distinguished.

The principle which lies at the foundation of the invention of diphtheria antitoxin, and that which underlies all serum therapeutics, is that the blood of immune animals can be used in the treatment of others. Behring did not discover this principle, and in its application he was undoubtedly anticipated by the Japanese workers. If to any single man must be ascribed the distinction of being the inventor and discoverer of the beneficent principle of immunization, the honor belongs to the immortal Pasteur.

The manufacture of antitoxin has been carried out for many years in England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Russia, and Japan, and in these countries no one has had the temerity to attempt to control exclusively its manufacture. In this country it is made by five Boards of Health and by several manufacturing firms. In this country alone has an attempt been made to monopolize its production, it being admitted that elsewhere the claims of any patentee are inadmissible.

If Professor Behring admits any merit in the work of his predecessors and contemporaries, his claim to be the exclusive inventor of diphtheria antitoxin is in contravention of all the ethics of a scientist's career. His claim is an offence against common morality. Had Simpson patented chloroform anesthesia, or had Lister patented antiseptic surgery, the world would have had two selfish empirics, and lost two medical heroes. If Behring, by the righteous judgment of mankind, can be adjudged sole and undisputed inventor of antitoxin, he has a place in the Temple of Fame for achieving the most beneficent discovery of modern times. It remains to be seen whether the temptation to be rich will overcome his ambition to be great, and whether for a tinsel crown he will barter a diadem of everlasting renown.—*Editorial in the Medical Age.*

Pharmacy in Germany.

The condition of the apothecary in Germany seems to be quite as unsatisfactory from a commercial standpoint as is the case of the American pharmacist. The German pharmacist is under the

direct control of the State government. Consent of the authorities must be obtained in order to open a store. It is in the cities where the population increases that the greatest number of new shops are established. The government considers that from six to ten thousand inhabitants are necessary for the support of each store, although there are places where only one store exists for each twenty thousand or more inhabitants.

The state appoints a commission consisting of a physician, a druggist and a state officer who establishes the tax list. This determines the amount the druggist can charge for each article he dispenses, and these prices must be strictly adhered to.

A board of inspection also exists, and every apothecary is visited at least once a year, and a very thorough examination made of the goods in his shop. The scales, weights, etc., are also inspected, and the punishment is severe for violation of the law.

For some time past many meetings have been held by the German apothecaries, and a great deal has been written in the pharmaceutical press about the unsatisfactory condition of affairs. The greatest complaint comes from the rural districts, where the proprietors claim that they cannot make a decent living. They ask that the tax list be raised.

A recent meeting was held at Berlin with delegates from all parts of the kingdom. Statistics were furnished to show that there is good reason for complaint. The annual receipts of some pharmacists average from \$1,155 to \$2,323, with an average profit of less than 24 per cent. Another report showed that other druggists averaged an annual receipt of \$2,500 to \$3,700, of which about 18 per cent. was profit.

It will be seen from these figures that the fraternity in the fatherland are by no means to be envied for their material prosperity.—*Meyer Bros'. Druggist.*

A New Edible Oil.

The Paraguayan Mocaya, or *Acroconia* (*coccos*) *selerocarpa*, is a kind of palm tree. It is very abundant in Paraguay. The fruit is a globular drupe, of an olive green color when ripe. It contains a very hard, woody stone, wrapped in a fibrous layer, inside which is an oily seed. It is not unlike an ordinary oak gallnut, but is a trifle larger. As the kernels only make up between six and seven

per cent. of the weight of the fruit, it will be necessary, before the mocaya can be exported on a commercial scale, to free the kernels from the rest of the fruit, so as to avoid paying freight on useless matter. The Paraguayan Government has offered a prize for a machine to do this necessary preliminary work. Ligroine or bisulphide of carbon extracts from the seed about 65 per cent. of an edible oil. Pressure extracts a smaller amount, but not less than 50 per cent., or half the weight of the whole seed. This oil has the consistency of butter. It is white and has an odor distinctly resembling that of coconut oil. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and petroleum ether. Cold alcohol dissolves it only badly, but hot alcohol dissolves it very readily, and deposits most of the oil on cooling in acicular crystals. Cold acetic acid hardly dissolves the mocaya oil, but when the acid is warm the oil enters into solution freely. The following are the chief statistics of the oil: The fusion point is 24.39° C., and when cooled it begins to set at 22°, and is completely set at 15°. The fatty acids it contains melt at 23-25° and congeal at 20-22°. The saponification number is 240.65 and the iodine number 24.63. The saponification number of the fatty acids is 254 and of the non-volatile fatty acids 244.8. In tests it resembles coconut oil, but has a much higher iodine number and a lower saponification number than the oil of *cocos nucifera*. Attempts have been made to extract the oil by boiling the crushed kernel in water, but the process does not answer well. In any case, it is necessary to add hydrochloric acid to the water, in order to convert the starch present into sugar.—*Oils, Colors and Dry Salteries.*

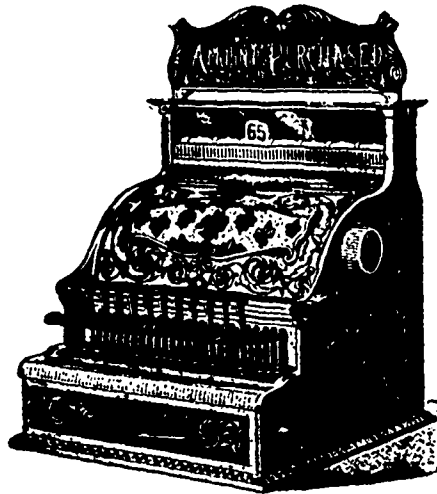
A New Artificial Ivory.

A process has recently been patented in Germany for making artificial ivory from the bones of animals in which the following are the main steps: Bleaching the bones in any convenient manner; removal of fats by soaking in benzene; reduction of bone to a coarse powder, or into narrow strips by sawing; boiling in a small amount of water; packing while hot into heated moulds, and applying pressure, whereby the separate pieces are made to re-unite into one solid mass. After the article is finished the partial transparency of ivory is given by a special treatment with paraffin and other substances.

Do not pay more than \$100 for the best Key Total-Adder....



No. 17.—Price, \$10.00.



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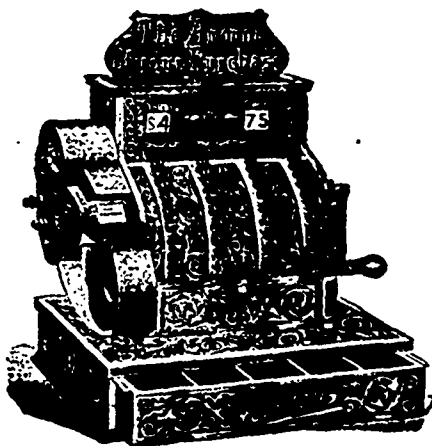
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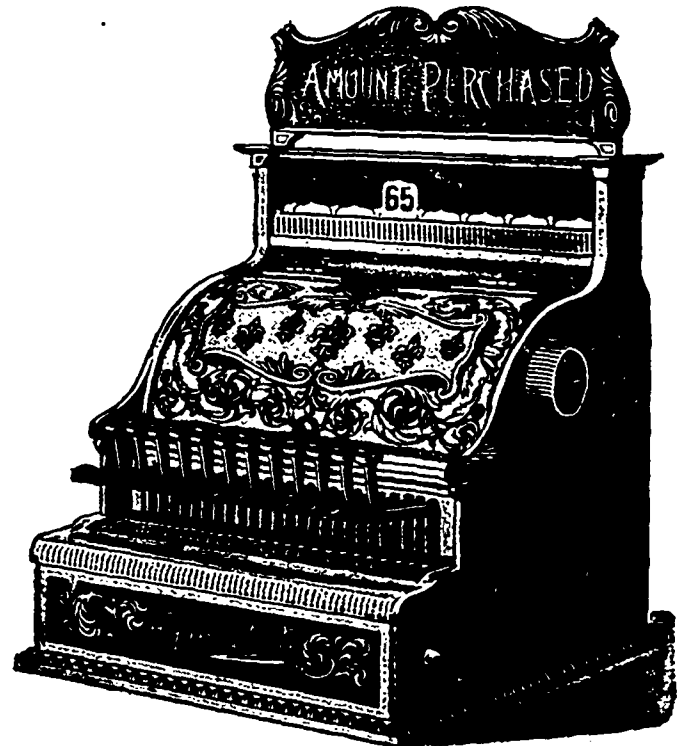
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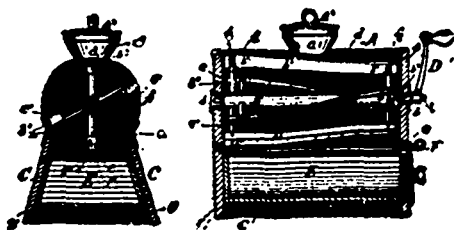
Malt Extract

Not a drink, but a pure medicinal preparation made from prime Canadian Malt and Hops. Pleasant to take, rich in diastase, and a perfect food. This MALT EXTRACT is

SOLD ONLY BY DRUGGISTS

and is endorsed by the medical faculty. SAMPLE BOTTLES for Physicians supplied with each order. Put up in 16 ounce bottles and packed in cases of one and two dozen.

**THE EXCELSIOR
MIXER AND SIFTER.**



We have had a large number of this excellent Mixer and Sifter manufactured here, and are a decided improvement on the old machine. We can recommend it as a perfect Mixer and Sifter for the manufacture of Baking Powder or any powder made by the pharmacist.

TO MIX 10 POUNDS, PRICE \$10.

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Our Specialties

All bear the signature of
the Company thus :

*The Druggists' Corporation of Canada
Limited*

These goods are well advertised and command full retail prices.

Sold only by Druggists, and protected from cutters.

Also

Special Canadian Agents for a number of foreign patent medicine houses.

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada

LIMITED

32 Colborne Street, Toronto.

Science Notes.

E. Kremess and O. Schreiner have found that oil of spearmint may be adulterated with $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of cedarwood oil and $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of gurjin balsam, and yet fulfil all the requirements of the American Pharmacopœia as regards density and polarization. Pure spearmint contains 56.4 per cent. of corvane, while the amount in the specimens adulterated as above-mentioned falls to 28.2 per cent. This gives a means for determining purity. To estimate the percentage of corvane it is only necessary to add hydroxylamine, drive off the volatile matter with steam, weigh and dry the corvoxine. The reaction involved is $C_{10}H_{14}O + NH_2OH + C_{10}H_{14}.N.OH$.

(Corvane) (hydroxylamine) (corvoxine). We are often told that the greatest success comes from what are considered little things. The preparation of lampblack from acetylene seems to be a case of this kind. While many people have been talking of revolutionizing the gas industry through the introduction of this new illuminant, M. Hubous has turned his attention in another direction. Acetylene is what chemists term an exothermic compound, *i.e.*, decomposition once started, heat is not required to continue it, but is instead given off in the decomposition. M. Hubous (French pat.) puts acetylene in a strong steel cylinder under two atmospheres pressure and passes an electric spark, when it decomposes thus: $C_2H_2 + 2C + 2H$. The yield of carbon is theoretical; it is in very fine condition and chemically pure. This obviates the difficulties arising from the gummy material always present in lampblack made from coal oil.

The use of calcium carbide for the preparation of absolute alcohol has been recommended quite extensively of late. It seems the same old attempt to find uses for a new material and is really a poor way to get water for alcohol. The method recommended consists in treating the alcohol with calcium carbide, distilling, the first part of the distillate being rejected, then redistilling over copper sulphate to get rid of the acetylene absorbed. French lime is cheaper than the carbide, and isn't it easier to allow the alcohol to stand over lime for several hours, distill, and keep in a closed bottle over dehydrated copper-sulphate?

As guaiacol and creosote are both so widely used in the treatment of pulmon-

ary and other diseases, Vreueus' method of distinguishing them is of special value. A drop of the liquid to be tested is placed in a test-tube and a drop hydrochloric and nitric acids added. The mixture is shaken and allowed to evaporate. Guaiacol gives needle-shaped crystals, creosote gives only an oil.

The Pharmaceutische Week blad gives the following concise account of the preparation of sulphate of quinine, as carried out in Java. The bark of the cinchona tree is ground to a powder, mixed with an equal volume of slaked lime, enough water being added to form a thick dough. The mixture is then placed in a tank of mineral oil of boiling point $130^\circ C$, and the alkaloid is dissolved out. To facilitate this operation the oil may be heated by steam. Two layers finally separate, the alkaloid being in the top layer, which is poured off and into a very weak aqueous solution of sulphuric acid (1%). After standing awhile, the acid, which now contains the alkaloid as sulphate, is drawn off from the oil and almost neutralized with ammonia or soda, then evaporated to crystalline. The sulphate of quinine may be further purified by means of animal charcoal and fractional crystallization.

While the detection of tallow in lard was for a time a matter of considerable difficulty, a very simple method has recently been discovered. It is only necessary to melt the lard and allow it to cool slowly in the air, then place on ice for an hour, and dissolve in chloroform. Tallow when cooled in this way takes up 6.5—6.8 per cent. of air, and its presence will be revealed by the bubbles of air rising through the chloroform.

E. Hintz (*Zeit. anal. Chem.*, 1898, 37, 94), who has made a careful study of the incandescent gas mantles of commerce, commonly known as the Welsbach mantles, finds as a result of many analyses that they consist of thona, having also 0.45—2 per cent. of ceria, traces of lime, magnesia, and san earths neodymia of thice and zirconia. The greatest light-giving power is obtained from a mixture of 99 parts thona and 1 part ceria. This gives ten times as much light as pure thona. The addition of any san earth but ceria has no effect, unless ceria also be present, when the other earths cause a diminution in light-giving power. The peculiar thing about it is, that of 1.27 ceria increases the brilliancy just as much as a larger amount, and no other metal can

take the place of this small amount of ceria. This curious fact has attracted the attention of a large number of scientists, but no satisfactory explanation has been reached. It has been suggested that the finely-divided ceria acts as a fine platinum often does, inducing reactions, itself being unaffected, thereby causing alternate oxidation and reduction of the thona. This has not been proven.

We used to consider our atmosphere quite a simple mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, with a little corky dioxide, water vapor, etc. Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay dispelled this belief by the discovery of argon and helium, and, not content with this, Prof. Ramsay has recently discovered kryptose, neose, and metargan. And now Prof. Nacini, of Padua, adds another element, and possibly two, so that we will soon feel able to breathe any kind of gaseous mixture. By means of that wonderfully delicate instrument, the spectroscope, he has detected in the gases issuing from Solfatane di Pozzuoli, Vesuvius, and other volcanoes, the element coronium, and another element which he has not been able, as yet, to locate. Coronium has long been known to exist in the corona of the sun (hence its name), and if it exists in the earth we would certainly expect it in volcanoes. This is another victory for science, another proof that all the planets and suns contain the same materials, and are of similar origin.

Dr. Kaiser, who has tested the efficiency of xeroform (Nibromophenal-bismuth), in sixty minor surgical operations, declares that it is not only equal to iodoform in antiseptic properties, but is non-poisonous, non-irritant and has no unpleasant odor. If further use confirms this statement, it will be a "consummation long desired," for the persistent odor of iodoform certainly is most unpleasant. (*Medicinisches Chirurgisches Centralblatt*, 1898, No. 4 p 41).

Dr. Houghton (*Therapeutic Gazette*, 1898, 4, 217) after a complete investigation has found that active fluid preparations of digitalis lose nothing in activity when made into tablets, nor do these tablets deteriorate more rapidly than the fluid preparations.

Trouble has been encountered in obtaining a distinctive test for formaldehyde, the usual tests applying to other aldehydes as well. This is not true of a new test by E. Rimini (*Chem. Central*,

1898, 1152). To 15cc of the suspected solution, a few drops of a dilute solution of phenhydrazine hydrochloride are added and the same amount of nonchloride solution and a little concentrated hydrochloric acid. If formaldehyde is present, a red color will appear, later changing to orange. This test assumes importance as formaldehyde is being widely used a preservative. It has been shown to be injurious, especially for children, as it delays digestion, yet we are more likely to find it in condensed milks, etc., than anywhere else.

Dr. H. Hesse (*Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift*, 1898, 5, 11) has proven conclusively that while creosote in too large quantity is poisonous on account of its corrosive action, the carbonates of these compounds are harmless. A dose of creosote, 1 to 625 body weight, was given to a dog which died in twenty minutes, while a dose of creosote carbonate, 1 to 600 body-weight, produced no abnormal symptoms except a very slight stupor. Similarly 1 to 1000 body-weight of guaiacol caused death in seven hours, while 1 to 380 body weight of the carbonate caused no harm.

"Sugamie," recently discovered, is said to be 500 times as sweet as sugar. It is methyl, benzyl-sulphinide and is made by treating tolyl-cyansulphanide with potash, cooling, adding sulphuric acid and recrystallizing the precipitate. It is not identical, but similar in constitution to "saccharine," which is benzoic sulphinide.

London Druggists' Picnic.

August 25th was celebrated by the wholesale and retail druggists of London, Ont., by a picnic at the beautiful grounds at Springbank, on the banks of the Thames.

All the city drug stores were closed in the afternoon, and the druggists and their army of clerks went down to London's popular pleasure resort. Their enjoyment reigned supreme, and the German band—chartered for the occasion—played. The music helped to enliven the proceedings very materially. A ball game was the first item on the bill of fare, the wholesalers and retailers being pitted against each other. The score when time was called stood seventeen to thirteen in favor of the retailers. The batteries were:—Wholesalers, Sheere, Breene and Horne; retailers, W. Shanley and Crouch; umpire, J. C. Trebilcock.

Again, in the tug-of-war, the retailers demonstrated their superiority, and had decidedly the best of the pull.

The following programme of races was then carried out with much snap and vim:

Boat race—1, W. E. Saunders; 2, J. E. Keys.

Proprietors' race—1, Ward Sutherland; 2, — Jepson; 3, W. B. Barkwell.

Chicken race—1, M. T. Nelles; 2, Fred. Soper; 3, E. W. Boyle.

Clerks' race—1, Bert Sherre; 2, S. Horne; 3, Ed. Guillemont.

Fat men's race—1, C. McCallum; 2, C. Perry; 3, H. J. Childs.

Egg race—1, Fred. Richardson; 2, Percy; 3, Frank.

Watermelon race—1, E. Crouche; 2, Alf. Russel; 3, Weston.

Physic race—1, Mr. Morgan; 2, Mr. Salter.

Three-legged race—1, C. McCallum and C. E. Perry; 2, G. M. Anderson and Jas. Breen.

Throwing heavy hammer—1, G. M. Anderson; 2, Jas. Mattinson; 3, Sam Horne.

Starter—Dr. Ardiel.

Judges—J. W. Jones, Dr. Butler, Dr. Neu.

Distributor of prizes—Dr. Harvey.

The following gentlemen acted on the different committees, and to them is due, to a large extent, the success of the outing.

Refreshment committee—James Mattinson, Ward Sutherland, Mungo Nelles.

Amusement committee—E. W. Boyle, James Childs, L. P. Lawrence, Alf. Russel, Bruce Wallace.

Among the visitors present were Mr. Geo. Leslie, of Lyman Bros., Toronto, a former London boy, whom his friends were glad to see, and Drs. J. B. Campbell, Butler, Flock, Piper, Bentley, Harvey, Ardiel and Neu.

Preservation of Mace Against Insects.

The protection of mace from the attacks of insects, and especially the mace-worm, which sometimes makes severe inroads, may be assured, according to the *Arb. a. d. Kais. Gew. Amt.* through *Schweizer Wochensch. f. Ch. u. Pharm.*, by covering the mace with a very thin layer of calcium carbonate. The mace is simply rubbed with the powdered chalk. The explanation given is, that by filling all the openings, it prevents, mechanically, the entrance of the insects.

Sulphonal Manufacture.

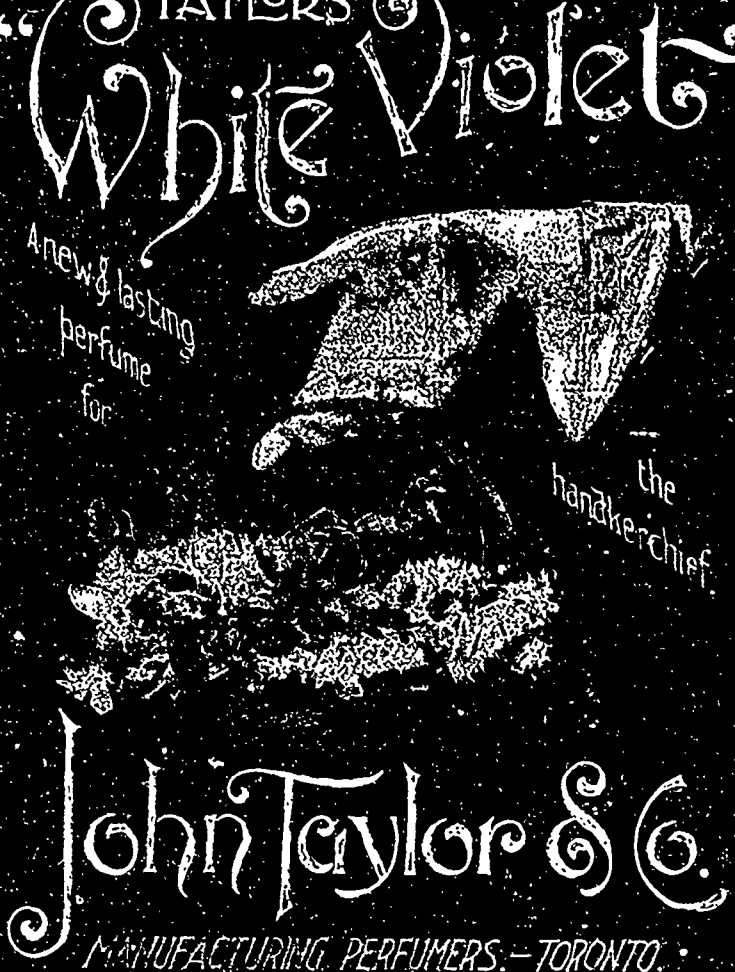
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Those who follow our market reports will have noticed that there has been great difficulty recently in obtaining sulphonal, and probably few are aware of the reasons for that. It is really because the manufacture of the drug is one of the greatest nuisances on the face of the earth. The odor of mercaptol, from which it is prepared, is equal to that of a million cats, and a whiff of the small cats' house at the Zoo is a perfume compared to the breath of the breeze that has passed over a sulphonal factory. Messrs. Leo Fossen & Co., chemical manufacturers, Kirdorf, near Homburg, had to pay a fine of 200m. for creating a nuisance in that neighborhood, on account of the mercaptol, and recently the permission to manufacture the article has been withdrawn from them.—*The Public Health Journal, N. Y.*

Wounded Honor Appeased by a Month in Jail.

In Altona, a town near Hamburg, recently, a local apothecary took offence at a remark made by a certain Amtsrichter (district judge), in open court and imagined that his honor demanded the insult should be wiped out in gore. He thereupon indited a note couched in the excessive and strained courtesy of the code *duello*, inviting the judge to meet him at a time and place named, and give him the "satisfaction of a gentleman," naming pistols as the weapons (in Germany the challenger has the right to name the weapons, time, and place of meeting, etc., contrary to the custom that formerly prevailed in this country). This he placed in the hands of his assistant, who thereupon waited on the judge, and, after delivering the cartel, asked him to "name his friend." The judge very properly did no such thing, but wrote the bloodthirsty apothecary a curt note, telling him that he would give him until a certain hour to withdraw the challenge and apologize for having sent it, not naming, however, any alternative. The hour came, and no withdrawal having been made, he ordered the arrest of the apothecary and his assistant, and their committal to jail. At the next term of the general sessions the apothecary was condemned to one month imprisonment in the common jail, while the assistant was let off with three days' imprisonment.

TAYLOR'S
White Violet
 A new & lasting
 perfume
 for
 the
 handkerchief



John Taylor & Co.
 MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS.—TORONTO.

Club Cologne Glycerine
...Toilet Soap...

Manufactured by a new process, under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department of Canada.



GUARANTEED PURE AND FREE FROM ALKALI. HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FOR THE COMPLEXION, AND PERFUMED WITH OTTO OF ROSES.



Manufactured only by

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.
 TORONTO



Proprietors Morse Soap Works

All Wholesale Druggists keep in stock and will supply retail druggists with

Wood's Phosphodino, Retail \$1.
 Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 1, Retail \$1.
 Cook's Cotton Root Compound, No. 2, Retail \$3.

Many retail druggists sell dozens of these goods while others only sell a few boxes. The reason for these variations in sales are that one orders from his jobber in not less quantity than one dozen Wood's Phosphodino, one dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 1, and a half dozen Cook's Cotton Root Compound No. 2, and places the dozen cartons on his show case where they can be seen and examined by customers. The other orders a few boxes and hides them in a drawer behind his counter where they cannot be seen, or what is still worse, waits until a customer asks for the goods and then orders a box or two; thus one druggist sells many dozens, the other a few boxes or none at all. These goods all afford a liberal profit to the retailer, and are liberally advertised in nearly all papers from Cape Breton to British Columbia. No retail druggist can make a mistake in ordering from his jobber at least one dozen each of these goods and placing them on his show case where they can be seen. Druggists who have only purchased a few boxes and placed them in a drawer behind their counter will, by purchasing in quantity and placing where they can be seen, be surprised how quickly they will be sold. There is only one way to sell goods, and that is to keep a supply.

The Canadian Druggist

is a

..Klondike..

to its advertisers

CLARETS

**"Ghateau Pelee"
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Cases 12 Qts., \$3 75. Cases 24 Pts., \$4 75.

Equal to Imported Claret at double the price.

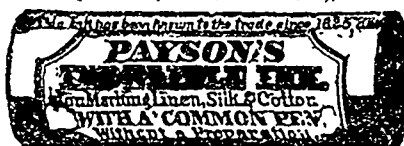
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PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

DOVES BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

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

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CELERY
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 PILLS. NUTRATIVE, TONIC, NERVE RESTORING.

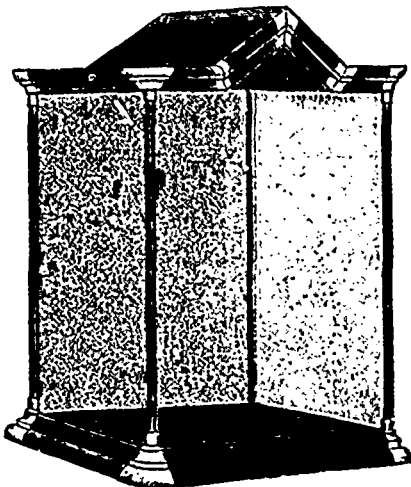
Labatt's India Pale Ale

Is an excellent nutrient tonic. Physicians desiring to prescribe will hardly find anything superior to this.—*Health Journal.*

"We find that the Ale uniformly well agreed with the patients, that it stimulated the appetite, and thereby increased nutrition. The taste likewise was always highly spoken of. In nervous women, we found that a glass at bedtime acted as a very effective and harmless hypnotic."
—*Superintendent of large United States Hospital.*

ORDER IT FROM YOUR MERCHANT AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

JOHN LABATT,
Brewer, LONDON.

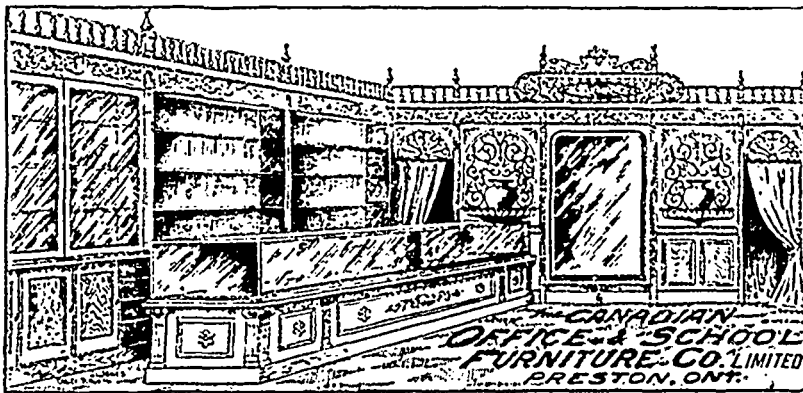


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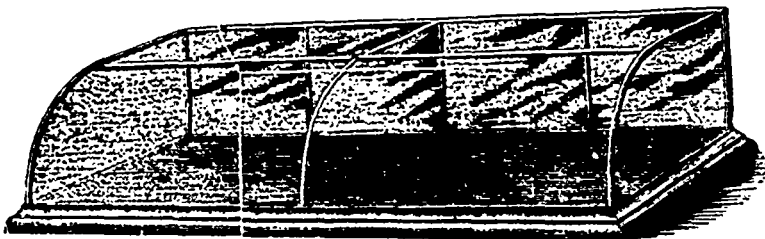
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DOMINION SHOW CASE CO'Y

173 BAY STREET, TORONTO



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AND DRUGGISTS' FITTINGS
GRILL WORK, FANCY CABINET WORK, BRITISH PLATE MIRRORS,
BENT AND BEVELLED GLASS

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM

Waterloo, Ontario.

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ALCOHOL

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies

"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"



Sold from Halifax to Victoria

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- HALIFAX { Brown & Webb, Simson Bros. & Co.
Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
- ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
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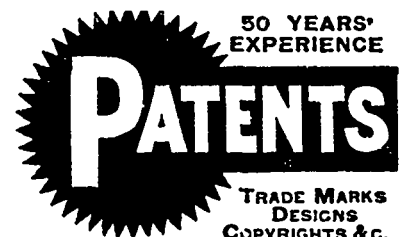
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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year: four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Formulary.

ELIXIR OF SALOL.

Salol.....	40 gm.
Glycerin.....	365 gm.
Oil of curacao orange.....	4 cc.
Oil of lemon.....	3 cc.
Compound tincture of cudbear.....	4 cc.
Alcohol (95 per cent.).....	q.s. ad 1000 cc.

Dissolve the salol and the oils in 450 cc. of alcohol. Add 125 cc. of alcohol and the compound tincture of cudbear to the glycerin, and mix this with the solution of salol. Finally add enough alcohol to make 1000 cc.

LUTAUD'E SYRUP OF IODIDE OF IRON.

The *Allgemeine medizinale Zentral-Zeitung* gives the following as Lutaud's formula for the syrup of iodide of iron :

Iron potassium tartrate.....	2 parts.
Aqua cinnamonii.....	6 parts.
Potassium iodide.....	2 parts.
Simple syrup.....	90 parts.

—*Nat. Druggist.*

EXPECTORANT-PILLS.

Gum. ammoniac (powd.).....	2½ drs.
Pulv. ipecac.....	40 grs.
Pulv. glycyrrh.....	2½ drs.
Acid. benzoic.....	2 drs.
Sapo castil.....	q.s.

Mass and divide into 150 pills. One to be taken, three to six times per day, for chronic pulmonary catarrh.—*El Mem.*

FRUTTO FLORIDO.

A superior anti-febrile saline, which in dissolving gives a sustained effervescence and forms a bright solution of very agreeable flavor :

	Ozs.
Powd. white sugar.....	10
Powd. tartrate of soda ..	5
Powd. cream of tartar.....	5
Powd. citric acid.....	5
Powd. bicarbon of soda ..	5
Sol. essence orange.....	1½
Sol. essence rose.....	½

Mix the essences with the sugar and then with the salts, incorporate all thoroughly and put up as laxatives and restoratives. Dose: A teaspoonful to a glass of water.—*Ex.*

SULPHUR BATH SALT.

Sulphurated potassa.....	1 av. oz.
Magnesium sulphate.....	1 av. oz.
Sodium bicarbonate.....	2 av. ozs.
Sodium chloride	12 av. ozs.

Mix and proceed as No. 1.

IODINE BATH SALT.

Iodine, crystallized.....	20 grs.
Potassium iodide.....	120 grs.
Sodium bicarbonate.....	2 av. ozs.
Sodium chloride.....	14 av. ozs.

Rub the iodine and potassium iodide together, add the bicarbonate of sodium and mix with the salt.

BATH POWDER.

Tartaric acid.
Sodium bicarbonate.
Sodium baborate.
Starch, powdered.
Oil of lavender flowers.
Oil of rose geranium.

Mix thoroughly by passing through a sieve. The ingredients should all be well dried, so as to be free from moisture. The perfume is best rubbed up with the starch and to which the tartaric acid is next added, then the borax and lastly the sodium bicarbonate. A few tablespoonfuls of this mixture when stirred into a bathful of water will cause a copious liberation of carbon dioxide, which makes the impression of being "refreshing."

Sodium bicarbonate.
Sodium baborate.
White castile soap.

Mix ingredients perfectly dry and reduce to fine powder and perfume as directed in No. 1.—*Meyer Bros.' Drug.*

CASCARA.

Up-to-date preparation for biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, and diseases arising from *torpidity of the liver* :

Fluid extract of cascara.....	8 ounces.
Orange-flower water.....	8 ounces.
Dutch curacao	7½ ounces.
Elixir Jamaica ginger.....	4 ounces.
Peppermint syrup	4 ounces.
Tincture of nux vomica	¼ ounce.

Mix and filter. Dose: A teaspoonful before eating.

GLYCERIN CREAM.

Distilled water, 6 parts; wheaten starch, 5 parts; 25° B glycerin (hot), 56 parts; extrait d'orange, 1½ part; extrait de Reseda, 1½ parts; rose oil, 120 drops. The starch is mixed with the cold water, and the hot glycerin is stirred in until the desired thickness is attained. After standing for a few days the mass is beaten up again until quite free, and is then strained through a linen cloth and stored in a cool place.

TO DRIVE AWAY FLIES.

Hagar says mixtures like the following are to be applied to the skin :

(a) Oil tar (pure)	1 fl. oz.
Olive oil.....	1 fl. oz.
Oil pennyroyal.....	½ fl. oz.
Spirit camphor.....	½ fl. oz.
Glycerin	½ fl. oz.
Carbolic acid	2 fl. drs.

(b) Eucalyptol.....	2 parts.
Acetic ether.....	1 part.
Cologne water.....	8 parts.
Tinc. pyreth. (1-5 alcohol).....	10 parts.

The following fumigating pastilles have also been successfully used for the purpose :

(c) Charcoal (powdered).....	500 parts.
Saltpetre	60 parts.
Carbolic acid	40 parts.
Insect powder	250 parts.

Make into a paste with tragacanth mucilage and divide into suitable sized cones.

(d) Charcoal (powdered).....	500 parts.
Saltpetre	50 parts.
Insect powder	150 parts.
Benzoin	100 parts.
Tolu balsam.....	100 parts.

Make as above.

(e) The odor of oil of lavender is especially disagreeable to flies, and it has been recommended as a spray in the rooms where the flies are apt to congregate.—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

SOAP FOR SWEATING HANDS AND FEET.

We do not know whether anyone has had the idea to make a soap for application to sweating hands and feet or not, but would remind you that having an idea and carrying it out are two very different things. We do not remember to have seen any notice of a soap for the purpose named, nor can we see any great advantage of medication in that shape over any other. Any soap used for the purpose must necessarily be friable to an extent that will prevent its agglomeration and sticking in masses to the skin. It is easy enough to embody almost any of the remedies which have been found efficacious in that direction named (tannic acid, salicylic acid, etc.) in soap form. Tannic acid, we believe, stands at the head of the list, and the following is a specimen formula for this form of soap :

Fatty soap (animal fat soap).....	15 parts.
Tannic acid.....	1 part.

Melt the soap in a water bath, and stir in the tannic acid. When thoroughly mixed remove the vessel from the bath and quickly stir in powdered starch sufficient to ensure friability to the finished product. As to the name, we ought to be able to suggest at least that much. We should advise you, however, not to use the word "sweat" on the label—"perspiration" is nicer for a toilet article, the chief feature of which should be elegance. Call it "Hyperidrotic Soap, for the cure of perspiring hands and feet," or something of that sort. Hyperidrosis is the medical term for the disease or condition named.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Photographic Notes.

The double transfer process is often thrown over in disgust because of the trouble workers experience in getting the final support to leave the temporary. If only after the former has been squeezed on to the latter, the two supports be placed on the rack of the kitchener, the finished print will peel off by itself very speedily, and with the utmost readiness, without a flaw, provided the heat from the fire be not too fierce.—*Photo. News.*

A varnish for wet negatives can be made as follows:—Dissolve 120 grains of borax and 30 grains of carbonate of soda in 5 ounces of warm water; add 480 grains of broken gum lac, and shake till dissolved; filter, and then add about 20 minims of glycerin, and water to make a total bulk of 10½ ounces. Stand aside for a few hours; filter, and varnish is ready for use. Varnish by soaking negative in liquid, the coating of gum being afterwards removed from glass side with a rag wetted with alcohol.—*Photo. News.*

THE PREPARATION OF CELLOIDINE PAPER.—In the *Deutsche Photographen Zeitung*, Belitzki gives the following method of preparing celloidine paper:

	Parts.
Strontium chloride (crystal)	30
Lithium chloride (anhydrous)	10
Distilled water	62

When dissolved, add:

Glycerine	160
Absolute alcohol (by weight)	215

To make the collodion:

Raw celloidine collodion (3 per cent.)	400
The above solution	30
Silver nitrate	12

The silver should be dissolved in 16 parts of water by the aid of heat, and mixed with 30 parts of absolute alcohol, before adding to the salted collodion. Finally, to the collodio-chloride emulsion should be added:

	Parts.
Saturated alcoholic solution of citric acid	12
Ether	50

All these should be weighed and not measured out. If the paper is to be kept, it should be brushed over on the back with a 2 per cent. alcoholic solution of citric acid. The paper is ready for use in half an hour.

AN ECONOMICAL MOUNTANT.—Soak gelatin, 1, in cold water, 4, till quite soft, then add boiling water, 6, and stand the vessel containing the gelatin in hot water until it is quite melted; finally add methylated spirit, 4. When required to use, stand the mountant in boiling water till melted. This mountant is very easy to use, strong, and beautifully clean. Should any of it dry on the edges of the mount, it may easily be removed by applying a cloth dipped in hot water.—*Photo. News.*

INTENSIFICATION OF PLATINUM PRINTS.—Prepare a cold saturated solution of gallic acid and a 10 per cent. silver nitrate solution, and mix them shortly before use as follows:—Gallic acid solution, 52 C.c.; silver nitrate solution, 2 C.c.; water, 52 C.c.; glacial acetic acid, 10 drops. The well-washed platinum print is immersed in this solution and is left therein, under constant motion, until the desired strength has been obtained. If the intensifier should be discolored too much, it is replaced by a fresh quantity. The precipitate of silver has a very fine grain, and the process is finished after correct intensification by rinsing and final washing with acid water. In case such intensified picture has become a little brown in consequence of the color of the silver, it may be turned completely black by using the following platinum bath: Platinum potassio-chloride, 1 Gm.; phosphoric acid, 15 Gm.; water, 750 C.c. After this bath the picture is washed and dried. In place of the gallic acid hydroquinone may be used as follows: (1) Hydroquinone, 2 Gm; citric acid, 20 Gm.; water, 450 C.c. (2) Silver nitrate, 3 Gm.; water, 30 C.c. To 30 C.c. of solution 1 add 10 drops of solution 2. The solution is left to act until the required intensification has taken place.—*Photographische Chronik, through Photography (Phar. Jl.).*

DEVELOPER FOR RAPID PLATES AND SNAP SHOTS.—Solution No. 1: Metol, 4; hydroquinone, 6; potassium metabisulphite, 9; potassium bromide, 2; distilled water, 450. Solution No. 2: Soda caustic, 2; sulphite of sodium, 2; water, 10. Equal parts of both solutions make an excellent developer.—*Int. Phot. Monat. f. Medizin.*

DEVELOPING SOLUTION.—The following gives excellent results:

(1) In a one-gallon bottle dissolve ½ pound sodium sulphite in 1 qt. water; add four or five drops sulphuric acid; dissolve ½ oz. potassium bromide in ½ pt. water and add to above. Dissolve 2 ozs. hydroquinone in enough water to bring up to the gallon mark and add.

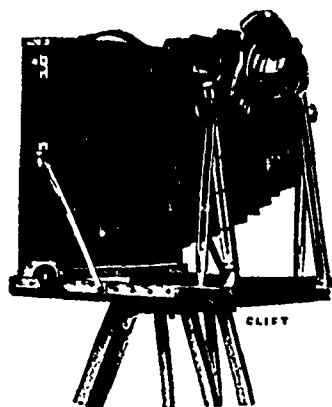
(2) Dissolve 12 ozs. potassium carbonate in 1 qt. water.

(3) In a one-gallon bottle dissolve ½ oz. metal in 1 qt. water. Dissolve 8 ozs. sodium sulphite in 1 qt. water and mix the two solutions.

To prepare the developer, mix 3 ozs. water, 1 oz. of No. 1, ½ oz. of No. 2, 1 oz. of No. 3. Put up in 8 oz. bottles. This sells readily at twenty-five cents per bottle.

DARK ROOM WINDOWS.—According to Stolze, chrome-orange coloured glass can be prepared as follows: A solution is made by dissolving 10 grammes of gelatin in 150 C.c. of water, and adding 3 grammes of sugar to prevent crystallizing out when drying; 50 C.c. of a saturated potassium bichromate solution are added. The glass is coated with this solution, and when completely dry, dipped into a 10 per cent. solution of lead nitrate. After the reaction is complete the yellow layer is well washed. If not satisfactory the process may be repeated. A good red glass is obtained as follows: Dissolve 10 grammes of mercuric chloride in 135 C.c. of boiling water. The solution is allowed to cool to 20° C, and a sheet of glass covered with gelatin is immersed in it for ten minutes. After drying, the sheet of glass is immersed in a solution of 13 grammes of potassium iodide and 150 C.c. of water. The formation of mercurous and mercuric iodide commences immediately, the gelatin sheet being first yellow, then more and more scarlet red. After the reaction is complete the glass is well washed. As this color permits a little active light to pass, it is best combined with the above described chrome-orange coat. Air may be completely excluded by a coat of paraffin to ensure permanence of the color.—*Chem. Zeit. Rept., Phar. Jl.*

The Montreal College of Pharmacy have decided that the study of the U.S.P. in the course is no longer necessary and hereafter none of the articles in that Pharmacopœia will be dealt with during the lectures.



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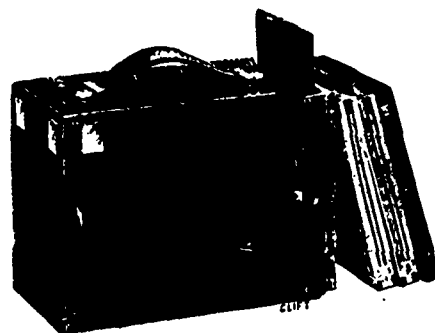
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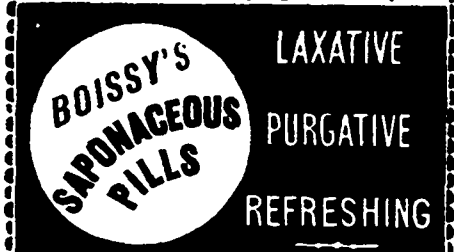
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PHOTOGRAPHERS' SOAP.—The only effectual cleansing agent for removing the stains of silver salts from the hands is potassium cyanide, but this compound is in itself very dangerous to use on account of its highly poisonous properties, especially when the skin is cut or broken. This disability, however, can be removed by diluting it with soap, the resulting product being equally efficient as a cleansing agent, though not so rapid in its effects. Since the cyanide is somewhat unstable it cannot be incorporated with the hot mass of soap in the making, but must be added in the cold, a good curd soap being cut into shavings, which are left to dry, and are then powdered, from 10 to 20 per cent. of potassium cyanide being afterwards added. As thorough mixing is essential, the goods must be put through the mill twice, in order to secure uniformity of composition in the product. The operation should be performed quickly and the mass kept cool, otherwise the cyanide will be split up by the combined influence of air and moisture. The product is either sold in the form of powder or compressed into cakes, being in either case packed in tinfoil wrappers.

Another method of preparation consists in incorporating the same percentage of cyanide in a well-made soft soap, the whole being packed in tight-fitting boxes.
—*Seifensieder Zeitung.*

Destruction of Ants.

The following practical hints are given in *Drug. Ztg.*: (1) A simple method consists in placing at night a few lumps of sugar in places frequented by the ants, and killing the insects that have collected about the sugar the following morning. (2) Mix powdered or granulated sugar with a little yeast and place it in the way of the insects. (3) Honey is mixed with a little tartar emetic and the poisoned honey exposed on plates, or pieces of sponge or cloth are saturated with it. (4) A mixture of two parts of honey and one part of yeast may be used in a similar manner as the preceding. (5) Sprinkle about a mixture of powdered calamus root and carbonate of ammonia, or a mixture of table salt and borax. (6) Water in which fish have been cleaned, thrown into their places of habitation, is said to be effective after two applications. (7) Alum sprinkled about the paths of the insects, across the sills of doors and windows, etc., will drive them away and keep them out of houses.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Toronto.



Correspondents should note that for an intelligent answer to be given to their inquiries it is necessary in every case to give the following information relative to their patient: (1) Sex, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) near point of distinct vision for small type with each eye alone, (5) how their eyes trouble them, *i.e.*, their asthenopic symptoms, (6) vision of each eye at twenty feet alone without glasses, (7) best vision obtainable with glasses, naming correction.

Example.—J.S., male; age, 18; book-keeper; can read small type to within five inches of each eye; complains of much headache through the day and evening; eyes feel sore and water a good deal, look red and inflamed, etc., etc.

R.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with +1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$
L.E.V. $\frac{20}{20}$ with +1.50 = $\frac{20}{20}$

The above example is taken to illustrate about how we desire inquiries to be made.

J.H.H. submitted the following case for explanation, viz.:

Mrs. C—, aged 34, milliner, R.E. $\frac{20}{20}$ with $- .75$ sph. = $- 1.75$ cy. axis 75 = $\frac{20}{20}$.

L.E. $\frac{20}{20}$ w. $- 1.25$ sph. = $- 1.75$ cy. ax. 80 = $\frac{20}{20}$.

These were given her but she could not tolerate them and to reduce the correction the least amount also made the vision worse. *Answer.*—I examined this case personally and found that J.H.H. was correct in all particulars. What was then to be done? Well, the trouble in this case was that J.H.H. was too anxious to give the best sight possible—in fact, the whole trouble was he gave too much sight. This case simply proves that the acuity of vision was normal under proper correction, but the retina for 34 years had been used to images more or less blurred and had got used to it and would not tolerate a sudden though a better condition of affairs. It is not wise in myopic astigmatism to always insist that glasses which give $\frac{20}{20}$ vision should be worn. In the majority of cases it is better, especially from the standpoint of comfort and satisfaction, to only partially improve the vision.

In this particular case we took off .75 of the sphere and .25 of the cylinder, making the following correction: R—1.50 cy. ax. 75; L—50 sph. \odot —1.50 cy. ax. 80.

This was given her three weeks ago, and she has worn them constantly with perfect comfort ever since. If for any reason she desired at any future time to bring the vision up as much as possible by a full correction the eyes will take to it more kindly from having worn the partial correction in the meantime.

H. T. D.—I have very pronounced objections to free classes in optics and think many besides myself would like your opinion on this matter.

Answer.—H. T. D. here makes the same request or question that has been submitted many times to me. Let me say once for all time I am unalterably opposed to free classes for several reasons. (1st) You cannot get anything much good for nothing; (2nd) you put yourself under obligation to someone by accepting it; (3rd) established optical businesses are interfered with by these cheap graduates, who would never have studied optics at all if they had to pay for it; (4th) it is not fair, business-like or honest; (5th) if optics is worth studying at all, it is worth studying it right.

Local.

Since last issue the following have taken a course of optics under Dr. W. E. Hamill at the Optical Institute of Canada: A. A. Whitteker, Morrisburg; W. H. McIntyre, St. Mary's; G. A. Ross, Tavistock; Mrs. Simonds, St. Thomas; F. G. Sanderson, St. Mary's; Miss L. McKeown, Mount Albert; G. W. McLaren, Morden, Man.; A. E. Ireland, Colborne; W. T. Briggs, Smith's Falls; P. G. Geld, Peterboro; J. O. Sinson, Chesley; all of which, except one, secured the coveted diploma.

The hearing organ of animals is not always located in the head. In some grasshoppers it is in the forelegs, and appears on the wings of many insects.

Very young children are not sensitive to pain to any great extent. A doctor calculates that sensibility is seldom clearly shown in less than four or five weeks after birth, and before that time infants do not shed tears.

Among the Chinese a coffin is considered a neat and appropriate present for an aged person, especially if in bad health.

The Development of Serum Therapy.*

Natural immunity, the fact that certain individuals or races are less susceptible than others to certain diseases, was noted by the earliest writers on medicine.

So it has long been known that in some of the infectious diseases one attack of the disease confers more or less immunity against subsequent attacks—an acquired immunity.

Artificially acquired immunity dates from the discovery of Jenner (1766) that the lymph taken from the vesicles of cow pox would protect the vaccinated individual from small-pox.

Pasteur in 1880 began the publication of a series of brilliant experiments on the production of artificial immunity. He found that if his microbes were weakened by age, or heat, or exposure to the atmosphere, animals inoculated with these weakened cultures would have a mild attack of the disease and were thereafter immune to the disease in question, even after inoculation with the most virulent cultures.

He perfected his methods of attenuating his microbes and succeeded in immunizing animals against several of the infectious diseases.

Pasteur clearly saw the immense significance of the work and made the prediction: "It is possible for man to eradicate every contagious disease from off the face of the earth."

The epoch-making discoveries of Pasteur attracted many workers to this field and justified the statement of one of his pupils, "There are two periods in the history of medicine, the one before, the one after, Pasteur."

Pasteur worked with the germs themselves. The next discovery of importance was that the toxic products of the germs, the filtered cultures from which all the germs were removed, could produce immunity. This discovery was made piecemeal. The first satisfactory demonstration of it was given by Salmon and Smith in 1886. These workers succeeded in immunizing pigeons against the germs of hog cholera by previous injections of the sterilized cultures obtained from these germs.

Similar results were reported by Roux in 1888 with anthrax and smyptomatic anthrax. The first published results on immunization in diphtheria were those of Loeffler. He showed that in May, 1888, he had inoculated a guinea

pig with diphtheria. The animal sickened, but recovered after three weeks. It was then inoculated a number of times with virulent cultures, but showed itself entirely immune.

C. Fraenkel (*Berlin Klin. Woch.*, Dec. 3, 1890) published his results on the immunization of animals against diphtheria. He showed that there were several ways in which this could be accomplished.

On the following day (*Deutsch Med. Woch.*, Dec. 4, 1890) Behring and Kitasato published their results on the immunization against diphtheria and tetanus.

They succeeded in immunizing animals against tetanus and diphtheria by the injection of the filtered cultures from these germs. In 1891 the Klemperer Brothers reported similar results with pneumonia. Meantime a number of investigators in various parts of the world were busy with another part of the problem.

"As early as 1872, Lewis and Cunningham demonstrated the fact that bacteria injected into the circulation rapidly disappear.

"In 1874 Traube and Gschiedlen found that arterial blood taken under antiseptic precautions from a rabbit into the jugular vein, of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ Cc. of a fluid rich in putrefactive germs had been injected forty-eight hours previously, failed to undergo decomposition for months. These investigators attributed the germicidal properties of the blood to its ozonized oxygen. Similar results were obtained by Fodor and by Wysokowicz. The latter accounted for the disappearance of the germs, not by supposing that they were destroyed by the blood, but that they found lodgment in the capillaries.

"The first experiments made with the extra-vascular blood were conducted by Grohmann under the direction of A. Schmidt in his researches upon the cause of coagulation. It was found that anthrax bacilli, after being kept in plasma, were less virulent, as was demonstrated by their effect upon rabbits. Grohmann supposed that in some way the bacteria were influenced by the process of coagulation.

"In 1877 Fodor made a second contribution to this subject and in this he combated the retention theory of Wysokowicz. One minute after the injection of 1 Cc. of anthrax culture into the jugular vein, in eight samples of blood, Fodor

found only one colony of the bacillus. Then he took the blood from the heart with a sterilized pipette and added anthrax bacilli to it. This was kept at 38° C., and plates made from time to time showed a rapid diminution in the number of germs: after a time, when the blood had lost its germicidal properties, the number of germs began to increase.

"In 1888, Nuttall showed that defibrinated blood had this germicidal power. Since then Nissen, Behring, Buchner, Christmas, Hankin, Bitter, and others have worked on this question. All of these observers find that the blood, within or without the body, has germicidal powers.

"These experiments demonstrated the fact that the body had the power to kill at least some bacteria, but gave us little if any insight into how it was done."

IMMUNITY TO POISONS.

That certain animals possessed more or less immunity to certain poisons was a matter of common knowledge. The carnivorous animals, as the wolf and the vulture, thriving on putrid, toxic flesh. So it was known that many snakes and a few mammals, as the hedgehog, swine and the ichneumon, were very resistant to snake poison.

In 1887 Sewall reported that he had immunized pigeons against the poison of the rattlesnake. He says: "This work was undertaken with the hope that it might form a worthy contribution to the theory of prophylaxis. I have assumed an analogy between the venom of poisonous serpents and the ptomaines produced under the influence of bacterial organism." These experiments of Sewall's are, in so far as we know, the first attempt to immunize animals against poison.

An all important discovery was that the immunity of one animal could be borrowed and transferred to another animal. The idea of the transfusion of the blood of healthy individuals or animals into persons weakened by disease or age is centuries old. King, physician to King Charles, in 1665 practised transfusion from the veins of one person into that of another. Denis in France, who died in 1704, transfused the blood of a lamb into a weak patient. This operation was in common use until within the last few years. The first record we find of the use of the blood of an immunized animal for the protection of other animals is in 1887. Foa and Bonome published their results. They rendered animals

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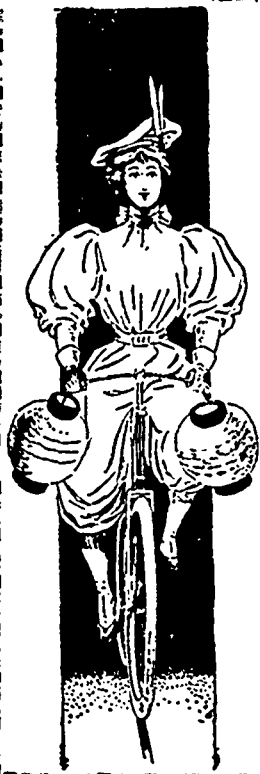
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immune to the proteus vulgaris, the diplococcus of pneumonia, and the bacillus of chicken cholera, by treating them with sterilized cultures of the germs, and discovered that the blood drawn from the heart, or an infusion of the tissues of rabbits dead from proteus infection, injected intravenously into another rabbit, made this animal immune to virulent cultures of the proteus germs.

Hericourt and Richet, 1888, report treating dogs with tubercle germs, and then transferring the blood from these dogs into other animals to cure and prevent the disease.

So they injected cultures of staphylococcus pyosepticus into dogs, taking the blood from these dogs and injecting it into rabbits they found that the latter animals would then resist infection with the staphylococcus.

In 1890 Ogata and Jasuhara, working in the Hygienic Institute of Tokio, showed that mice inoculated with a lethal dose of anthrax germs could be saved if at the same time blood from an immune animal was injected subcutaneously.

Later in the year (1890) Behring and Kitasato showed "that the blood of an animal which has an acquired immunity against tetanus or diphtheria, when added to a virulent culture of one or the other of these bacilli, neutralizes the pathogenic power of such cultures, as shown by inoculation into susceptible animals. And also that cultures from which the bacilli have been removed by filtration, and which kill susceptible animals in very small amounts, have their toxic potency destroyed by adding to them the blood of an immune animal."

In the experiments cited of Fraenkel, Behring and Kitasato, it was clearly shown that the blood of immunized animals when injected into susceptible animals protected them from subsequent infection with virulent germs. Behring and Kitasato went further and demonstrated that the immunized blood would protect animals not only against living germs but also against filtered cultures or toxins, which were very fatal to untreated animals. They showed that their protective inoculations produced an immunity which in mice lasted for forty or fifty days, after which it was gradually lost.

The next step forward was made by Kitasato in 1891, in his further research on tetanus. He discovered that the blood serum of animals immunized to tetanus had not only prophylactic but also curative properties. He demon-

strated that mice inoculated with tetanus germs could be cured by an injection of serum, even *after* the tetanic symptoms had appeared.

This, the last in the long list of discoveries made by many workers along this line, made serum therapy possible. From this time on the question was one of perfection of methods. The best animals to use, methods for so increasing the immunizing power of the blood that a small quantity would suffice for curative purposes, methods for determining the strength of the immunizing serum, how to preserve and administer it.

Many investigators assisted in this work. Ehrlich in his work on the vegetable poisons. Abrin and Ricin showed that, by beginning with very small doses and gradually increasing them, the immunizing power of the blood could be increased almost indefinitely. His treated animals would withstand hundreds of times the fatal dose of the poison. Behring contributed largely to the work, and devised a method for measuring the immunizing strength of the antitoxic serum.

Roux and Yersin showed that different cultures of diphtheria germs varied enormously in virulence.

Aronson and others devised means for increasing the virulence and toxicity of the germs. Aronson, after experimenting with many species of animals, could show that the horse was the most suitable for the production of antitoxic serum.

The possibilities of the serum therapy was apparent to every worker. Roux, in 1894, when announcing the successful results of the treatment of children with his antitoxin, says: "Since the year 1891 we have carried on experiments on the treatment of diphtheria with antitoxic serum."

Behring and Wernicke (in 1892) published a paper upon the immunizing and healing of experimental animals with diphtheria. They produced an antitoxin and used this in treating guinea pigs, both for immunizing these animals and for curing them after they have been infected with the diphtheria germ, or with its poison. They say the aim of their experiments "is to produce the material in such quantity and potency that diphtheria in human beings can be treated therewith." Behring, in his History of Diphtheria (1893), discussed the possibility of treating children with diphtheria antitoxin, pointing out that it is only a question of making the material more potent

until the work can be begun. He shows that of the material produced up to that time about 50 Cc. would have to be given to a child of 20 kilogramme weight, supposing that diphtheria in children is of about the same intensity as in guinea pigs.

In November, 1892, in the Berlin Medical Society, Aronson reported on the immunization of human beings against diphtheria, and in January, 1893, he further reported that he had succeeded or the first time in so increasing the immunizing power of the serum that protective inoculations of children exposed of diphtheria was possible in practice.

In March, 1894, Aronson's serum began to be used in the Children's Hospital in Berlin. In February, 1894, Roux's serum began to be used in one of the hospitals of Paris, his preliminary report on the clinical results being made in May, 1894.

In September, 1894, in Buda Pesth, at the International Congress of Hygiene, papers were read by Behring and by Roux on the treatment of human diphtheria with antitoxin. These papers, with their clinical reports of the value of the treatment, at once aroused world-wide attention.

As so often happens, the persons who presented the results were popularly supposed to be the sole discoverers. On the contrary, antitoxin was not the discovery of any one man or set of men, but the cumulative result of the work of many investigators.

Liquid Air as an Appetizer.

Liquid air presents surprising possibilities as a medicine. A Russian physician has already begun to experiment with it. He placed a dog in a room with the temperature lowered, as stated in *London Engineer*, to 100 degrees below zero. After ten hours the dog was taken out alive, and with an enormous appetite. The physician tried the test himself. After ten hours' confinement in an atmosphere of still, dry cold, his system was intensely stimulated. So much combustion had been required to keep warm that an intense appetite was created. The process was continued on the man and the dog, and both grew speedily fat and vigorous. It was like a visit to a bracing northern climate.

Druggists who wish to dispose of their stores can, by writing Dr. W. E. Hamill, 88 Yonge street, Toronto, be put into communication with most of the bona fide buyers in Canada, without any publicity or cost except postage for reply.

Amongst Our Advertisers.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dussek Bros. & Co., Mfg. Chemists, Verney Road, London, England. This firm, established in 1850, are contractors for disinfectants to Her Majesty's Government, the War Office, Indian Government, etc.

They are manufacturers of pitch, tar, oil and varnish, and of the famous "Sano" disinfecting fluid, a pure extract from the pine, and which is, not only a disinfectant, but also a deodorizer and antiseptic.

We commend their goods to Canadian chemists and would suggest writing them for their price list.

The Toronto Pharmacal Company are introducing a 75 per cent. emulsion of sweet castor oil, under the name Castor oil cream. The new product is attracting a good deal of attention, as it is undeniably the easiest way yet discovered of administering castor oil in a pleasant and palatable form. The preparation is so easy to take that strong doubt might exist as to there being any castor oil in it but for the maker's emphatic statement.

Those druggists who handle books, stationery, and school supplies will do well to read the advertisement of the V. J. Gage Co. appearing in this issue. This well-known firm have recently made extensive additions to their premises, have special facilities for manufacturing and carry a most attractive line of samples. Their premises are now the largest and most commodious in the Dominion and as manufacturers their prices command attention. Those requiring samples of any of their lines will do well to write them.

A Report on Certain Experiments Undertaken to Ascertain the Action of Messrs. Dussek Bros. & Co.'s Sanitary Fluid on the Protozoa and Microbe of Influenza.

By A. B. GRIFFITHS, Ph.D., F.R.S. (Edin.), F.C.S.

FIRST SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS.

(1) Silk threads were impregnated with the microbe of influenza (the microbe of Drs. Pfeiffer, Kitasato, and Canon), which were then immersed in the Sanitary Fluid of 25, 15, 5, and 1 per cent. strength. The results were as follows:

Sanitary Fluid of 25 per cent. killed the microbe in 15 minutes.

Sanitary Fluid of 15 per cent. killed the microbe in 26 minutes.

Sanitary Fluid of 5 per cent. killed the microbe in 65 minutes.

Sanitary Fluid of 1 per cent. killed the microbe in 105 minutes.

(2) The Sanitary Fluid of 1 and 2 per cent. strength completely destroyed the microbe of influenza when the latter was grown in agar-agar and sugar, or in agar-agar and glycerine.

Plasters.

Read Messrs. Gilmour Bros. Co.'s advertisement on belladonna plasters in this issue. It is of vital importance to the trade that they know what they are selling and that everything should be of the best.

Scientific Discovery.

Truly the march of science is appalling! One of the most recent scientific discoveries (Maypole Soap) is one that will be welcomed in every home, rich or poor. This wonderful soap not only washes the clothes, but dyes them at the same time. No matter how delicate the material, or how dainty the color, Maypole Soap will dye to any shade. What a boon such a soap must be to the thrifty housewife, and to everyone who cannot afford to discard a faded dress, shawl, ribbon, or other wearing apparel! Even gentleman will take an interest in Maypole Soap, because it can be directly applied to their benefit; washed out Oxford and other shirts, ties, etc., can be revived, and look equal to new. The fact that this soap, although it dyes the most brilliant and beautiful colors, is so cleanly, is sufficient in itself to recommend it to ladies of the highest degree. Home dyeing with Maypole Soap is not only a pleasure, but an economy.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for September, 1898.

The handsome external appearance of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for September is borne out by an exceptionally attractive table of contents. The leading article, "A Warship's Battery," by Henry Harrison Lewis, tells how the great guns are placed and worked, and is illustrated with some splendid pictures of victorious warships in action at Manila and Santiago. The artistic rambles in Holland, of Bisbing, the celebrated American cattle painter, are chronicled,

with some original sketches, by his friend, J. M. Erwin. "Canoe Cruising," by Commodore F. R. Wood, is full of pleasant summer suggestions. Katharine Tynan contributes some charming notes upon "The Irish People at Home," accompanying half-a-dozen characteristic pictures by Helmick. The tenth and final paper of the Religious Denominations series is "The Roman Catholics," by the Rev. A. P. Doyle. The two serials, "Marie Tremaine" and "An American Princess," are continued. "The Soldier's Tent," by Carmen Sylva, the gifted Queen of Roumania, will rank as one of the most beautiful war lyrics of modern times.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DR. HAMILL, WHO CONDUCTS THE DRUGGISTS' exchange for the convenience and protection of druggists who wish to sell their stocks, wishes us to say through our columns that he has a number of cash buyers who are desirous of securing paying drug stocks, and prospective vendors consult their own interests by placing their stores in Dr. Hamill's hands.

BUSINESS CHANCE.—\$6,000 CASH WILL PURCHASE the Canada trade mark for a proprietary medicine, with all goods on hand, circulars, printed matter, plates, electros, dies, etc. Goods sell for cash to all wholesale and retail druggists in the Dominion, as staple as wheat. A large amount of money has been expended by thorough and systematic newspaper advertising and travellers on the road, thus establishing the business on a firm basis. Net yearly profits over \$2,000, and increasing. No indebtedness or liabilities of any kind or description. Is offered at one-fourth its value, as the owner is nearly seventy and wishes to retire. Any druggist can run the business in his drug store at little extra expense. Call or address Dr. W. E. HAMILL, 88 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

MANAGING partner wanted for a growing Wholesale and Patent medicine business. Must be energetic and have some capital. Apply in first place Box 22, care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION AS IMPROVER. YOUNG man with five or six years' experience and Junior Session at College. Can supply good references. Address Drug, Box 392, Galt, Ont.

We Solicit Your Trade

We offer a well-assorted stock of

**Drugs
Chemicals
Patent
Medicines
Perfumery
Toilet Articles
etc.**

CALL AND SEE US

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

423 Richmond St.,

LONDON, Ont.

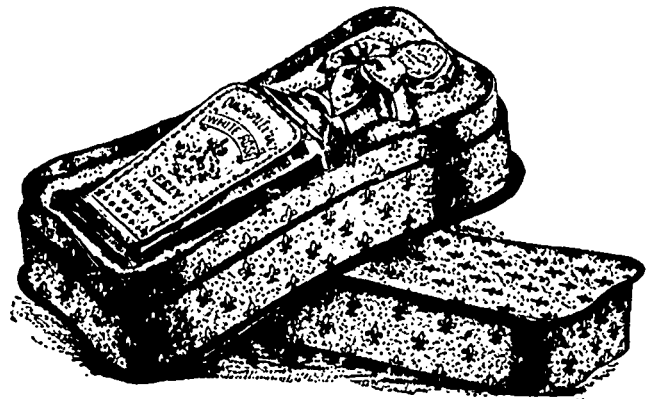
We ask the attention of the Drug trade to our Holiday Line of Fine Perfumes.

Sold to Druggists Exclusively

OUR LINE

this season surpasses any previously shown in variety and style of packages.

We would appreciate your order. If for any reason our Representatives overlook calling, please advise and we will arrange to have you see our line if possible.



SEELY The American Perfumer

Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

ESTABLISHED 1862

Windsor, Ont.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to September, 6th, 1898.

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 75	\$5 00	Powdered, lb.....	\$	30	\$	35	Myrrh, lb.....	\$	45	\$	48
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	15	16			Powdered, lb.....	55	60		
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50			Opium, lb.....	5 00	5 25		
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00			Powdered, lb.....	6 50	6 75		
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12			Scammony, pure Resin, lb....	12 50	13 00		
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12			Shellac, lb.....	35	40		
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	40	45	Prepared, lb.....	5				Bleached, lb.....	40	45		
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5			Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35		
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25			Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb....	85	90		
Copaiba, lb.....	70	85	CLOVE, lb.....	16	17			Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 25		
Peru, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Powdered, lb.....	17	18			Sorts, lb.....	55	70		
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	70	75	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45			Thus, lb.....	8	10		
BARK, Barbary, lb.....	22	25	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80			HERRN, Althea, lb.....	27	35		
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75			Bitterwort, lb.....	36	40		
Rackthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45			Burdock, lb.....	16	18		
Canella, lb.....	15	17	CREOSOTE, Wood, lb.....	1 25	2 50			Boneset, oz., lb.....	15	17		
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30			Catnip, oz., lb.....	17	20		
Casarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	DEXTRINE, lb.....	10	12			Chiretta, lb.....	25	30		
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60			Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38		
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80			Feverfew, oz., lb.....	53	55		
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00			Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50		
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10			Horehound, oz., lb.....	18	20		
Pale, lb.....	40	45	EXTRACT LOGWOOD, bulk, lb...	13	14			Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50		
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20	Pounds, lb.....	14	17			Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40		
Ground, lb.....	17	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20			Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40		
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Calendula, lb.....	55	60			Lobelia, oz., lb.....	15	20		
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Camomile, Roman, lb.....	25	30			Motherwort, oz., lb.....	20	22		
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	German, lb.....	40	45			Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20		
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22			Pennyroyal, oz., lb.....	18	20		
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Lavender, lb.....	12	15			Peppermint, oz., lb.....	21	22		
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00			Rue, oz., lb.....	30	35		
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30			Sage, oz., lb.....	18	20		
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70			Spearmint, lb.....	21	25		
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Spanish, Val's, oz.....	1 00	1 25			Thyme, oz., lb.....	18	20		
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80			Tansy, oz., lb.....	15	18		
Vanilla, lb.....	11 00	16 00	French, white, lb.....	35	40			Wormwood, oz.....	20	22		
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	20	25	GLYCERINE, lb.....	17	20			Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44		
powdered, lb..	25	30	GUARANA.....	1 25	1 50			HONEY, lb.....	13	15		
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 75			HORS, fresh, lb.....	20	25		
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20			INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80		
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50			INSECT POWDER, lb.....	35	38		
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70			ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10		
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Asafoetida, lb.....	40	45			Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50		
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	60	65	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	70	75			LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30		
CAMPHOR, lb.....	50	55	Powdered, lb.....	80	95			Bay, lb.....	18	20		
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Sifted sorts, lb.....	45	50			Belladonna, lb.....	25	30		
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Sorts, lb.....	30	35			Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55		
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Benzoil, lb.....	50	1 00			Short, lb.....	25	27		
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20			Coca, lb.....	35	40		
			Gamboge; powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25			Digitalis, lb.....	15	20		
			Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00			Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	25		
			Powdered, lb.....	90	95			Hyoscyanus.....	20	25		
			Kino, true, lb.....	4 25	4 50			Matico, lb.....	70	70		

Senna, Alexandria, lb	\$ 25	\$ 30	Queen of the Meadow, lb	\$ 18	\$ 20	Valerianate, oz	\$ 55	\$ 60	
Tinnevely, lb	15	25	Rhatany, lb	20	30	AMYL, Nitric, oz	16	18	
Stramonium, lb	20	25	Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50	ANTIBRUVIN, oz	85	00	
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45	ANTIKAMNIA	1 35	1 40	
LRECHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10	Cut, lb	50	55	ANTIPYRIN, oz	1 00	1 10	
LICORICE, Solazzi	45	50	Senega, lb	55	65	ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00	
Pignatelli	35	40	Squill, lb	13	15	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol, lb	25	30	
Grasso	30	35	Stillingia, lb	22	25	Fowler's sol, lb	10	13	
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30	Powdered, lb	25	27	Iodide, oz	50	55	
" Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb	38	40	White, lb	6	7	
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25	ATROPINE, Sulp. in 1/2 ozs. 8oc., oz	6 00	6 25	
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	40	45	
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Yellow Dock, lb	15	18	Iodide, oz	55	60	
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal	2 50	2 75	Salicylate, oz	25	30	
LUPULIN, oz	30	35	Essence, lb	3 00	3 25	Subcarbonate, lb	2 00	2 25	
LYCOPODIUM, lb	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50	Subnitrate, lb	1 80	2 00	
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15	BORAX, lb	6	7	
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75	Star, lb	35	40	Powdered, lb	7	8	
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10	Burdock, lb	30	35	BROMINE, oz	8	13	
Irish, lb	12	13	Canary, bag or less, lb	4	5	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25	
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb	10	13	Iodide, oz	45	50	
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25	Cardamom, lb	1 15	1 25	CAFFEINE, oz	55	60	
Powdered, lb	25	30	Celery	25	30	Citrate, oz	35	40	
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	50	60	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60	
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12	Coriander, lb	10	12	Iodide, oz	95	1 00	
Powdered, lb	20	25	Cumin, lb	15	20	Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38	
OAKUM, lb	12	15	Fennel, lb	15	17	Sulphide, oz	5	6	
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. 1/2 and 1/2	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12	
Citrine, lb	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb	3 1/2	4	CHINOIDINE, lb	15	10	
PARALDEHYDR, oz	20	22	Ground, lb	4	5	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 25	1 38	
PEPPER, black, lb	13	16	Hemp, lb	3 1/2	4	Croton, oz	75	80	
Powdered, lb	16	18	Mustard, white, lb	11	12	CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 90	
PITCH, black, lb	3	4	Powdered, lb	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30	
Bergundy, true, lb	10	12	Pumpkin	25	30	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	28	27	
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash	1 25	3 25	Quince, lb	65	70	COCAINE, Mur., oz	4 00	4 50	
Adhesive, yd	12	13	Rape, lb	5	6	CODRIA, 1/2 oz	75	80	
Belladonna, lb	65	70	Strophanthus, oz	50	55	COLLODION, lb	65	70	
Gallbanu Comp., lb	80	85	Worm, lb	22	25	COPPER, Sulph., (Blue Vitriol) lb	6	7	
Lead, lb	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30	Iodide, oz	65	70	
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12	COPPERAS, lb	1	3	
ROBIN, Common, lb	2 1/2	3	White, Conti's, lb	15	16	DIURETIC, oz	1 60	1 65	
White, lb	3 1/2	4	Powdered, lb	25	40	ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80	
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	0	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	25	40	Sulphuric, lb	40	50	
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28	SPERMACETI, lb	60	65	EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10	
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr	25	30	
Althea, cut, lb	30	35	Venice, lb	10	12	IODINE, lb	4 50	5 00	
Belladonna, lb	25	30	WAX, White, lb	50	75	IODIFORM, lb	5 25	5 50	
Blood, lb	18	25	Yellow	40	45	IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50	
Bitter, lb	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85	
Blackberry, lb	15	18	Quassia chips, lb	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16	
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6	Sacch., lb	30	35	
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25	Santal, ground, lb	5	6	Chloride, lb	45	55	
Canada Snake, lb	30	35	CHEMICALS.				Sol., lb	13	16
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20	ACID, Acetic, lb	12	13	Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00	
Colchic. am, lb	40	45	Glacial, lb	45	50	And Ammon., lb	70	75	
Columbo, lb	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz	20	25	And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00	
Powdered, lb	25	30	German, oz	10	12	Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30	
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40	Boracic, lb	12	13	And Strychnine, oz	13	15	
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb	30	35	Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	50	
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15	Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60	
Dandelion, lb	20	22	No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40	Hypophosphites, oz	25	35	
Elecampane, lb	15	20	Citric, lb	45	50	Iodide, oz	40	45	
Galangal, lb	15	18	Gallic, oz	10	12	Syrup, lb	40	45	
Gelsemium, lb	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35	Lactate, oz	5	6	
Gentian or Genitan, lb	12	12	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles doz	1 50	1 60	Pernitrate, solution, lb	15	16	
Ground, lb	13	14	Lactic, concentrated, oz	8	10	Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30	
Powdered, lb	13	15	Muriatic, lb	3	5	Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9	
Ginger, African, lb	18	20	Chem. pure, lb	18	20	Exsiccated, lb	8	10	
Po., lb	20	22	Nitric, lb	10 1/2	13	And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85	
Jamaica, blchd., lb	27	30	Chem. pure, lb	25	30	And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85	
Po., lb	30	35	Oleic, purified, lb	75	80	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15	
Ginseng, lb	4 50	4 75	Oxalic, lb	12	13	Carbonate, lb	7	8	
Golden Seal, lb	75	80	Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10	Iodide, oz	35	40	
Gold Thread, lb	90	95	Dilute, lb	13	17	Red, lb	7	9	
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	18	20	Pyrogallie, oz	30	35	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5	
Indian Hemp	18	20	Salicylic, white, lb	75	80	In packages, lb	6	7	
Ipecac, lb	3 00	3 10	Sulphuric, carbonyl, lb	2	2 1/2	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35	
Powdered, lb	3 10	3 25	Bottles, lb	4	5	Carbonate, oz	30	35	
Jalap, lb	40	45	Chem. pure, lb	18	20	Citrate, oz	25	30	
Powdered, lb	60	65	Tannic, lb	80	85	Iodide, oz	50	55	
Kava Kava, lb	40	90	Tartaric, powdered, lb	38	40	Salicylate, oz	35	40	
Licorice, lb	12	15	AZETANILIN, lb	70	75	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60	
Powdered, lb	13	15	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Carbonate, lb	18	20	
Mandrake, lb	13	18	ALUM, cryst., lb	12	3	Citrate, gran., lb	35	40	
Masterwort, lb	16	40	Powdered, lb	3	4	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	12	3	
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35	AMMONIA, Liqueur, lb., 88o	10	12	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	7	
Powdered, lb	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	80	85	MENTHOL, oz	25	30	
Pareira Brava, true, lb	40	45	Carbonate, lb	14	15	MERCURY, lb	75	80	
Pink, lb	40	45	Iodide, oz	35	40	Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30	
Parsley, lb	30	35	Nitrate crystals, lb	40	45	Chloride, Corrosive, lb	90	1 00	
Pleurisy, lb	20	25	Muriate, lb	12	16	Calomel, lb	1 05	1 15	
Poke, lb	15	18			With Chalk, lb	50	55		

Industrial Exhibition, Toronto.

SOME EXHIBITS WHICH ARE OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE DRUG TRADE.

The Industrial Exhibition which was held in Toronto from August 29th to September 9th was one of the most successful ever held by the society. Amongst the many attractive exhibits the following are of special interest to our readers, embracing, as they do, lines of goods handled by the drug trade:

NEWBALL & MASON, NOTTINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

This firm of manufacturers, whose goods are so well and favorably known throughout Great Britain, make a display for the first time in Canada of a number of their leading lines, including "Mason's Extract of Herbs," a very popular and quick selling beverage, put up in bottles to retail at 6d. and 1s. each. Their "Essence of Coffee and Chicory" is a most excellent substitute for the bean itself, being full flavored, and made from the choicest coffee and chicory. "Health Salt," put up in small tins, is one of their latest productions, and bids fair to be an excellent selling article. They also show samples of "Wine Essences," "Ginger Ale Extract," and other goods peculiarly adapted to the chemist's trade. We were informed by Mr. Alex. Hond, who represented them, that it is the intention of this firm to push the sale of these goods in Canada.

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

The Cowan Company, Ltd., of Toronto, had an excellent exhibit of their famous "Hygienic Cocoa," "Queen's Dessert Chocolate," "Royal Navy Chocolate," and also very choice confections in the shape of "Chocolate Cream Bars," "Chocolate Ginger," "Crystallized Ginger," "Chocolate Wafers," etc., all excellent lines for druggists, and peculiarly adapted to their trade.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.

This popular remedy was conspicuously displayed, and attracted a large share of attention from the numerous sight-seers. The extensive and very attractive advertising done by the manufacturers has already made this "salt" universally known throughout Canada, and to be known insures its being used.

INKS.

An exhibit of Pridge's "Blue Black Copying Ink," "Brilliant Scarlet,"

"Black," and other inks made by Alf. Pridge, London, N.E., England, was very noticeable, being in a prominent situation near the main entrance. These inks enjoy an excellent reputation in England, and will, no doubt, prove popular with the drug and stationery trades in this country.

MALTED FOOD, ETC.

Coombs' Malted Food for Invalids and Infants, and also other preparations made by W. A. Coombs, London, Eng., are also represented, Mr. A. Hond being in charge of the exhibit.

MAYPOLE SOAP.

The tastefully arranged exhibit of Maypole Soap attracted large crowds of the "fair sex," who were unstinted in their admiration of the beautiful colors produced by the use of these domestic dyes. These "wash and dye" soaps are giving abundant evidence of their intrinsic merits, and the very large sales are indicative of the demand created by judicious advertising, as well as the value of the article.

PERFUMERY.

Messrs. John Taylor & Co., Toronto, had a very beautiful display of perfumes and toilet soaps, being principally confined to their latest productions, "Valley Violet Perfume," "Toilet Water" and "Toilet Soap." The odor is exquisite and the style of package and label particularly attractive and artistic.

BRAND & CO.'S SPECIALTIES.

Messrs. Brand & Co., No. 11 Little Stanhope street, Hertford street, Mayfair, London W., England, had an excellent display of their products, including their well-known "Meat Juice," "Concentrated Beef Tea," "Extractum Carnis," "Savoury Meat Lozenges," "Myblac Lozenges," and their various broths for invalids, etc. The specialties of this firm have now been on the market for over sixty years, and are too well and favorably known to need any comment from us.

CANADIAN WINES.

J. S. Hamilton Co., Brantford, had a large display of their "Pele Island Wine," "Old Canadian Port," "Dry Catawba," "Unfermented Grape Juice," etc.—goods with which the Canadian drug trade are familiar.

PAINTS, ETC.

The J. Robertson Co., Ltd., Toronto, manufacturers of Mixed Paints, Dry Colors, Wood Stains, etc., had an excellent display

near the main entrance. This firm handle a line of goods especially adapted to the requirements of the drug trade, and a number of their specialties, including their "Bicycle Enamel," "Porcelain Enamel," "Distemper Colors," etc., are very desirable lines.

J. HUNGERFORD SMITH & CO.

This firm, which has only been established in Toronto since April last, has established for itself an enviable reputation, their goods having rapidly taken a leading place, and are already thoroughly known and highly appreciated throughout the whole Dominion. They manufacture the celebrated "Sure Catch Sticky Fly Paper," "Safety Poison Plates" for flies, and "Sure Catch Poison Paper"; also "True Fruit Juices" for soda water fountains, etc. These latter goods, of which a display was made at the exhibition, are true to flavor, of uniform strength and quality, and are deservedly popular.

Artistic Wall Paper.

In passing along the gallery in the south western part of the Exhibition Building, one could not help being struck with the exceedingly fine display of wall-paper made by M. Staunton & Co.

The importance of excellent designs in wall-paper was never more clearly acknowledged than at the present time, when education and good taste are being so widely diffused among the people. This firm, who are pioneers in this line in Canada, are to day able to point back with pride, not only to a record of exceptional success, but to a business which has kept in live touch with the taste and the most fastidious requirements of the day. There were to be seen designs of rare beauty, evincing artistic feeling and striking originality, and giving evidence to the energy and enterprise of this firm. The specimens were many and varied. Papers suitable for the drawing-room, parlor, dining-room, halls, and public buildings are shown in profusion, and the quality of the paper equals the chaste beauty of the designs. The colorings are characterized by all the harmony that good judgment in selection and delicacy of treatment can produce. The result of the high-class workmanship is noticeable in the large sales made in every part of Canada. The demand is increasing by leaps and bounds, but the capacity of the plant, enabling them to place goods on the market, is such that the trade is served with the greatest promptness. The company are always glad to hear from friends and customers, either personally or by letter, and all such will be most cordially welcomed.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this firm, which appears on page 194B of this issue.

Iodide, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz....	\$ 40	\$ 40	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 85
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 00	1 1	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 50
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphate, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	70
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.....	30	35	SOMNAL, oz.....	\$5	00	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 55
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 90	2 00	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	38	68	Garden, lb.....	75	1 50
Muriate, oz.....	1 90	2 00	SFRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 75	1 90
Sulphate, oz.....	2 00	2 10	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 00
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULTONAL, oz.....	28	30	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	60
PHENACETINE, oz.....	35	40	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 60
PIPOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....	7	8	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 75
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOL (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	50
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.....	60	65	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	50
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 05
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	2 25	2 07
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 05
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	25	28	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	70	75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 30
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	50
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	50
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 70
Citrate, lb.....	70	25	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sassafras, lb.....	75	00
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	40	50	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 58
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Spearmin, lb.....	3 75	4 79
Iodide, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	00
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 85
Pernanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 87
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 70
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	FINED OILS.		
PROPHYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	CASTOR, lb.....	13	15
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	35	40	Cassa, lb.....	2 75	3 00	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	90	95
Ozs., oz.....	40	45	Cedar.....	55	85	Norwegian, gal.....	1 60	1 70
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SALICIN, lb.....	4 50	5 00	Citronella, lb.....	80	85	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 10	1 20	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	56	59
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	80	85	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	Raw, gal.....	55	58
Fused, oz.....	85	90	Cotton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 30	1 35
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Bromide, lb.....	70	75	Esigeron, oz.....	20	25	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPEARMINT, gal.....	1 50	1 60
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6						

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business during the summer months is keeping up well and a great many buyers were in during Exhibition.

We call your attention to the list of new prices on patents in Canada affected by the stamp tax.

Phenacetine unexpectedly was lowered in price by Bayer's people, it is being sold for 20 cents. Phenazone, of course, sympathizes with it. Rhubarb Roots are all 10 per cent. higher. D. & F. Chloroform is now to be had on this market in 2 and 4 ounce bottles. Buchu Leaves, good sample, are much higher. Pot. Bichromate is a little easier in price.

English Market Report.

London, August 26th, 1898.

The markets at this time of the year are usually dull. During the month antipyrin and phenazone have been considerably reduced in price, and it is by no means sure that bottom has been touched.

English henbane is very scarce and dear, and oil of cloves has advanced. Rio ipecacuanha is moving still further in an upward direction, whilst opium and morphine are dearer. Quinine is quiet and dull. It is a curious feature that cinchonidine is within a few cents of the price of quinine. Glycerine is firmer, and citric acid has advanced. English oil of lavender is cheaper, as a good crop has been obtained, but peppermint is not so fortunate. Heavy chemicals are for the most part unaltered.

The play produced at the St. James' Theatre, "The Ambassador," by John Oliver Hobbs, is by the daughter of Mr. John Morgan Richards, for it is by the *nom de plume* of John Oliver Hobbs that Mrs. Craigie is known. Her reputation as a novelist is well established.

Mr. Clarke, of blood mixture fame, says the *Sun*, started as a chemist when nineteen years of age. He saved a small sum, and then risked the whole amount in advertising his famous medicine. His expenditure on advertising before he died was twenty thousand pounds a year.

R. H. BUTT

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Recommended by all Druggists for Purity, Keeping Properties and Economy. Sample Box, containing 3 doz. five-cent packages, St.

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GOOD AS A GOLD MINE, SELLING DAVIS' FLY FELTS.



1898 SPECIAL OFFER.

2 Boxes Davis' Fly Felts retail for	\$10 00
1 Cardboard Box Davis' Fly Felts, 20 packages, retail for.....	1 00
	11 00
Price to retailer.....	4 50
Profit.....	6 50

Really making 2 boxes Fly Felts retailing at \$10 cost but \$3.50

Special Offer. Time extended till further notice. Send order direct to us, naming wholesaler that goods are to be shipped through. Handle and push Davis Fly Felts, the popular Fly Poison. Affords largest profit of any fly poison in the market. Every package guaranteed effective.

Manufactured by **POWELL & DAVIS CO., Chatham, Ont.**



"ROUGH ON RATS" THE GREATEST INSECT AND BUG DESTROYER ON EARTH



SOLD ALL AROUND THE WORLD.

Is used by all civilized nations, and is the most extensively advertised and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

CLEARs OUT
 Rats, Mice, Ants,
 Hen Lice, Sparrows,
 Skunks, Squirrels,
 Weasels, Jack Rabbits,
 Moles, Gophers, etc.



CLEANS OUT
 Flies, Water Bugs,
 Roaches, Beetles,
 Insects, Chipmunks,
 Moths, Potato Bugs,
 Gophers, etc.

Go where the Woodbine Twineth.

"Rough on Rats" pays the retailer 100 per cent., and is the most extensively advertised article in the world. It is now "the" staple with the trade and public in United States, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Africa, Australia, India, East and West Indies, etc., etc. Sells the world around.

No loss by breakage or evaporation. Will keep a thousand years in any climate. Always does the work. Lowest prices of its kind. Pays better than any other.



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PARATION !**

FOR years before we ever heard of Taka-Diastase we frequently received letters from prominent practitioners throughout the Dominion, urging the need of a powerful and reliable diastase in the conditions which unite to form the

**CLINICAL TABLEAU
OF
STARCH DYSPEPSIA**

and emphasizing the fairly boundless range of usefulness in store for such a preparation as compared with the relatively limited indications for pepsin.

Taka-Diastase is, beyond all comparison, the most potent digestant of starchy foods ever available in medical practice.

Give it a trial in your first case of amylaceous dyspepsia ; a free sample and our copious literature are at your service.

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