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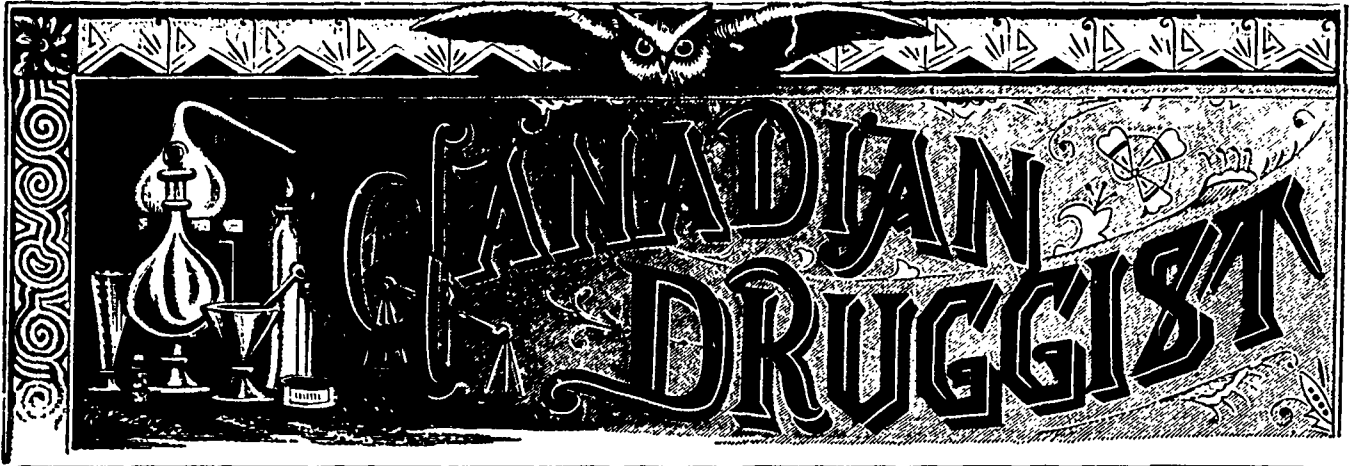
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Vol. VII.

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST, 1895.

No. 8.

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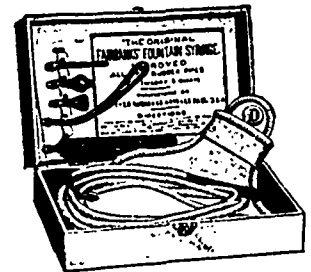
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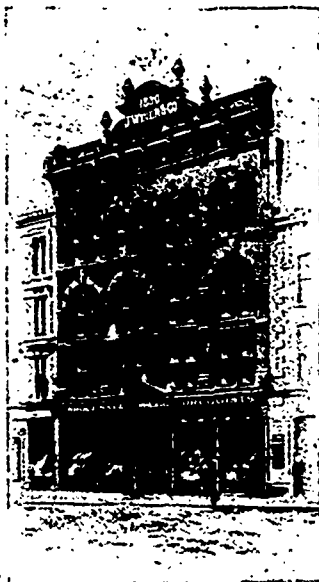
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Special attention given to all goods sent us  
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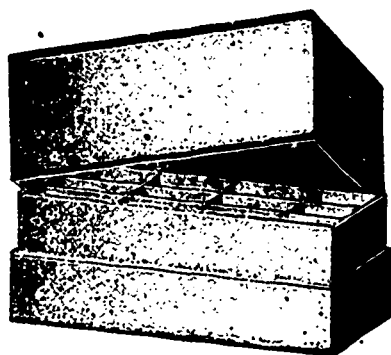
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For Correct Sizes  
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 For Artistic Shades  
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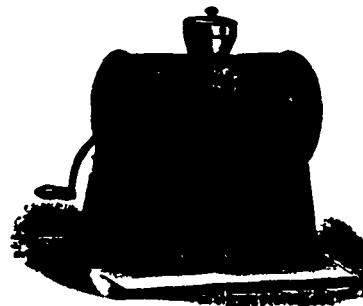
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IN THREE SIZES

5 lbs., 10 lbs., 25 lbs., at

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See Advertisement on 3rd page of Cover.

# Canadian Druggist

Devoted to the interests of the General Drug Trade and to the Advancement of Pharmacy.

VOL. VII.

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1895.

No. 8

## Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription, \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application.

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

20 Bay St. TORONTO, ONT.

### EUROPEAN AGENCIES :

ENGLAND : Aldermany House, 60 Watling Street,  
London, E. C.

FRANCE : 5 Rue de la Bourse, Paris.

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### A Retrograde Movement.

We cannot but regret the decision arrived at by the newly-elected Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy at their first meeting, held last week, in reply to the letter of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec in reference to the formation of a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association. The following resolution was passed: "That while your committee is in sympathy with the objects of the proposed Dominion Pharmaceutical Association, it is of the opinion that in the face of a failure of the druggists of this province to maintain a provincial association on somewhat similar lines we cannot look for any great measure of success from the attempt to form a Dominion association, and we cannot therefore recommend the co-operation of this council."

Looking over the names of those druggists who were present at the inaugural meeting of the Ontario Provincial Pharmaceutical Association we find that, outside of the members of the council then in session, only one other member of the present council attended the meeting. Eight out of the thirteen members took no part whatever, neither sharing their "sympathy" by their presence, nor by any words of encouragement.

If the remainder of the druggists of Ontario were as apathetic in pharmaceutical matters, we should say, abandon the idea, at least as far as this province is concerned: but we feel that such apathy does not exist, and we trust the promoters will not accept this resolution as representing the voice of the pharmacists in this premier province. In marked contrast was the resolution passed by the former council, who at the regular meeting held in August, 1893, on motion of Messrs. D'Avignon and Jordan, adopted the following recommendation of the special committee:

"Your special committee have considered the communication of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec referred to them,

and beg to report, recommending that the registrar-treasurer be instructed to reply to the letter, stating that this council affirms the principle that a uniform standard should be established for all pharmaceutical preparations used in Canada; and that we approve of the suggestion that steps should be taken to form a Pharmaceutical Association of the Dominion, with the view of striking a committee of representatives from the various provinces for taking such action as will prove of advantage to the druggists of the Dominion, and that the council authorize the president and vice-president, with power to add to their number, to act as a committee, in conjunction with the committees from other colleges and associations, and that such conference should be called together by the association of the Province of Quebec at as early a date as possible."

(Signed.) J. E. D'AVIGNON, Chairman.

Our report of that meeting shows that "the speakers were unanimous in urging the necessity of the action proposed therein." There certainly is as great reason, if not greater, for the formation of a Dominion association now as there was when this latter resolution was passed. Can it be that they were able to take a larger view of affairs than their successors in office? We are inclined to the belief that the resolution passed by the present council must have been passed on the recommendation of a committee who failed to take the time necessary to consider a matter of such vital importance to the druggists of Canada. In the meantime, the resolution must be taken only as representing the opinion of the council, but not that of the druggists of Ontario.

### PARACHLORSALOL, A DISINFECTANT.—

The production of a compound bearing to salol the same relation as is borne by parachlorophenol to phenol has been announced by Prof. Girard ("Corresp. bl. f. Schw. Aertz," xxv., p. 403). The pharmacological and clinical tests to which it has been so far subjected seem to show that it surpasses salol in its disinfecting power, without possessing any of its secondary toxic properties.—*Merck's Report.*

## Drug Clerks.

To the Drug Clerks of Canada :

This page is set apart for your especial benefit. We ask you to write for it, to ask questions through it, to give your fellow clerks the benefit of your experience, your observations, and your researches in pharmacy.

You, the drug clerk of to-day, will be the proprietor in the near future. What can you do for the benefit of your *confrères* in pharmacy? What can you learn for your own benefit? Much may be said in this page that will repay you a hundred-fold for your reading it, and much that you may say in it may likewise benefit others. This is no selfish, narrow-minded age; it is an age of development, an age when one man is endeavoring to show others what has been done and may be accomplished, and yours it is to make this not only one of the most useful, but the most entertaining pages in the whole of our issue. It will pay you to "cast your bread upon waters"; it will return to you multiplied.

### Accuracy.

Look three times! An esteemed subscriber writes as follows: "When I reach for a shelf bottle I look at the label and do not trust to luck; as I pour or weigh out its contents I look again, and as I set it back on the shelf I take a final look. By constant practice this operation is now a fixed habit; it keeps my mind on my work, it takes no extra time, and it prevents mistakes. My advice to pharmacists who desire to be accurate is: Have your wits about you and look three times."—*Era*.

### Diligence.

A diligent clerk can always find useful and profitable work for spare time.

Hunt and look up prices and price lists; study and make yourself conversant with the trade price lists and discounts.

This desire to profitably turn to account spare time will meet with ample reward, and will pay you with compound interest on acquiring industrious habits alone; at the same time you rise in the estimation of those around you and become important.

You know the condition of the stock and where to put your hand on everything.

You are intelligently enlightened and can speak of the quality or quantity, sizes and kinds that sell and give satisfaction; you become a reference to consult as to the condition of the stock—what is required to replenish and keep the stock up to the times and demands of the public.

All this acquired information not only establishes confidence in yourself, but commands the confidence and respect of your fellow salesmen, customers, and employer.—*Exchange*.

### Perseverance.

None should be discouraged because they do not get on rapidly in their calling from the start. A clerk earning ten dollars a week has an idea his services are not appreciated merely from the fact that other clerks are earning more salary. It does not occur to him to make his work invaluable to his employer by mastering all the details of the business, which will enable him to earn a competent salary.—*Denver Tribune*.

Bear all troubles patiently.  
Do not reckon upon chance.  
Make no useless acquaintances.  
All men are dust—some gold-dust.  
A good advertisement is good advice.  
The wise man sees when the fool but looks.

The brighter the light the darker the shadow.

Truth is the highest thing a man may keep.—*Chaucer*.

Be not simply good, but good for something.—*Thoreau*.

Cultivation is as necessary to the mind as to the body.—*Cicero*.

—*Exchange*.

### Look at the Practical.

Too many druggists resemble literary men in that they know nothing about bookkeeping. They have made such a study of the scientific side of pharmacy that they have come to look upon dollars and cents as unworthy of their consideration. Bookkeeping and buying and selling are to them matters of no consequence, and are usually turned over to the tender mercies of some poorly-paid assistant. It is a great distinction to be able to sit down and write, without rising, a learned monograph upon some newly-discovered chemical reaction, but it is quite as important to be able to tell if one is making a dollar or losing a thousand a year. Watch your money-drawer first, and you. test-tubes and retorts afterwards.—*Spatula*.

### "Do Unto Others," etc.

Did you ever reflect what a splendid rule the golden rule, "Do unto others," etc., is for the conduct of the druggist and his clerks, and that if it is observed no other rules are necessary? Directed toward customers it is a trade winner, and puts hard, cold dollars of profits into your pockets. This rule is capable of broadest extension and widest application. It means that you should treat customers politely, and really strive to meet their wishes and please them, that even the drummer is not to be insulted, and that the ragged urchin, who requests a picture card, is not to be roughly driven away with words of contumely and abuse. It also means that you are to be just and honest in all your commercial dealings, but it does not debar you from tempering justice with mercy when occasion de-

mands, especially when dealing with the poor, whom necessity and want oppress. Think it over, and you will realize what a complete set of rules is embodied in this single one.—*Pharmaceutical Era*.

### Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The preliminary examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec were concluded on Saturday, July 6th. Of the twenty-five candidates who presented themselves, only two—J. N. Farley and R. H. D. Benn—passed in all the subjects; J. B. Bisailon failed in Latin, and will have to present himself at the next examination for this subject, and two others were held over for the consideration of the board.

### Be Prompt.

Be prompt in attending to customers.  
Be prompt in dispensing prescriptions.  
Be prompt in delivery of goods.  
Be prompt in meeting your obligations.  
Be prompt in keeping your appointments.

Be prompt in ordering goods when needed.

Promptness in the master inculcates promptness in the clerk, and ensures promptness in all branches of the business, whether at the counter, dispensary, office, laboratory, or wareroom.

### Turpentine in Cholera.

A correspondent writing in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, speaks very highly of the properties of oil of turpentine in the treatment of cholera. He gives the following prescription:

R	Oil Terebinth.....	℥xxx. of xxx.
	Mucilage.....	qs.
	Spts. ether int.....	℥xxx.
	Spts. camphor.....	℥iv.
	Tr. Digitalis.....	℥iv.
	Aque.....	℥i.

To be given every hour or two, according to the severity of the attack.

The writer claims that "turpentine as an antiseptic acts upon and destroys the cause, the bacilli, on the one hand, and on the other its astringency controls the evacuations, and as a diuretic it promotes the secretion of urine."

**PRESERVATION OF SYRUPS.**—A writer in the *Bollettino Chimico Farmaceutico* recommends benzoic acid as a preservative for syrups. It acts well as a preservative, he says, in the small proportion of 1 to 1,000.

The average merchant, if asked to make a speech, would require time enough to prepare it carefully before delivering it, and yet most of them will write an ad. on the while-you-wait plan, without stopping to think that every ad. is expected to convince a greater audience than could ever be reached by one human voice.—*Printer's Ink*.

A. Y. SCOTT.

D. MACMILLAN.

# Scott & MacMillan

MANUFACTURERS OF

PERFUMES, PERFUMED WATERS,  
AND  
TOILET SUNDRIES,

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## Perfumes

PERSIAN LILAC  
SWISS CLOVER  
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JOCKEY CLUB  
CRABAPPLE BLOSSOM  
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## Perfumed Waters

LILAC VIOLET  
LAVENDER, Etc.

## Sundries

ALMOND CREAM  
PANSY VIOLET TOILET POWDER  
PANSY VIOLET JELLY CREAM  
PANSY VIOLET TOOTH POWDER

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TORONTO

Wish to remind the Drug  
Trade that they deal in

## Surgical Instruments and Appliances

And beg to suggest that it would be to the advantage of all parties if the druggist would obtain the orders of the physician in his custom, by getting special quotations from us upon any list of requirements.

Specify JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S Dressing.

# Shuttleworth's . .

Fluid Extracts .  
Elixirs . . . . .  
Medicinal Syrups  
Liquors . . . . .  
Tinctures . . . . .  
Green Soap . . .  
Chlorodyne. . . .

Standard in strength and quality. Reasonable in price. Satisfactory in use.

Apply for Price List and Special Discounts to

**T. MILBURN & CO.**

Toronto, - - Ontario

Mc.K & R.'s Tartarlithine Tablets  
Tartarlithine and Sulphur Tablets  
Pyrozone 3%, McK. & R.  
Pyrozone Atomizers  
"Sanitas" Grape Juice  
Hypodermic Syringes (Aluminium Case)  
Vin St. Michel  
Electric Batteries  
From \$4 up.

*Enquiries solicited for quotations upon "Special Form" pills, sugar-coated, lots of 3,000, or more, or gelatine coated, lots of 1,000, or more, and compounds of all kinds.*

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

Red Cross English Dressings,  
Druggists' Specialties,  
Glass and Earthenware,  
Hospital Supplies and Instruments.

1896 List and Discounts now ready.

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**Rubber**  
\_\_\_\_\_ **Goods**

Druggists' Sundries in Rubber Goods  
are our specialties. We make in Canada  
a full line of these goods.

Our New Price List is now ready, and can be had  
on application.

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IMPORTERS OF

Linseed Oil  
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Glues

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FOR  
QUOTATIONS

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**UNIVERSAL** FOR HORSES  
**MEDICINES** AND CATTLE

They always give entire satisfaction, and there are no  
medicines in the market that can compare with them.

Thrifty farmers, stockowners, and catters all over the  
country are, by actual results, realizing that they cannot  
afford to be without a supply of  
Dick's Blood Purifier Price 50c.  
Dick's Blisters, for Cuts, Sprains, Swellings,  
etc. Price 50c.  
Dick's Liniment for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, etc.  
Price 25c.  
Dick's Ointment. Price 25c.

Circulars and advertising cards furnished.

**DICK & CO., P.O. Box 482, MONTREAL.**

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Shaving, Bath,  
Cloth, Infants'

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**PARIS**

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**J. PALMER & SON,**

1747 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL

ONLY **10 CENTS** A PACKAGE

**DR. STORY'S 5 MINUTE**

## Headache AND Neuralgia Cure

Every package guaranteed and will positively cure  
**Sick Headache** in 5 minutes  
**Grip Headache** in 5 minutes  
**Nervous Headache** in 5 minutes  
**Neuralgia Headache** in 30 minutes  
**Pain in Side or Back** in 30 minutes.

By taking a powder on retiring for a few evenings it will  
cure

**Nervous Prostration**  
**Sleeplessness**  
**Fidgets**  
**Brain Trouble**

due to overwork. A nerve food that will cure Weak Nerves  
quicker than anything in the world. After a night of  
over-indulgence—that despondent, nervous condition, sick  
stomach, that terrible headache, can be cured in a few  
moments with Dr. Story's 5 Minute Headache Cure.  
Recommended by Chemists, is perfectly harmless, con-  
taining no opium, morphia, cocaine, antipyrine, or dele-  
terious drugs. Try just one package, only 10 cents. When  
it has cured you tell your friends.

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Wholesale Agents for Western Ontario

THE  
**Lyman Bros. Co.**

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TORONTO, ONT.

Acid Butyric  
Acid Sulphoanilic  
Bromoform  
Conmarin  
Diuretin  
Eucalyptol  
Guaiaicol  
Paraldehyde  
Vanilline

Astringent Pencils  
Fitch's Pocket Scales

Cleaver's Juvenia Soap  
Sainsbury's Lavender  
Sweatine (FOOT POWDER)  
Suchar's Chocolate

Wax Candles Assorted  
Colors  
20, 30, 40 and 45 to box

We are headquarters for

**Southall's**  
**Sanitary Towels**

and have in stock Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Special prices to large buyers.

## Trade Notes.

H. F. Gordon, druggist, Wingham, Ont., has made an assignment.

Lemuel B. Klein has been fined \$20 by the Police Magistrate of Toronto for an infringement of the Pharmacy Act.

H. A. Knowles, formerly in the drug business in Toronto, Ont., but which he sold a few months ago, died suddenly August 1st.

J. H. Dickey, of Trenton, Ont., was chosen representative of District No. 2 at the recent meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

H. N. Burgess, having purchased the drug stock of Mr. Gaynor, is moving it to his new store at the corner of Yonge and Alice streets, Toronto, Ont.

Prof. Heebner, Dean of O.C.P., has proved himself a leader, not only in pharmaceutical matters, but also on the wheel, having secured six first prizes, besides several seconds, during the holiday season.

W. R. Langridge, for the past six years travelling representative for Elliot & Co., Toronto, in the western Ontario district, is now on the road over his old territory in the interest of John Taylor & Co., Toronto, soaps and perfumes.

The death occurred last week at Montreal of Dr. Henry Miles, father of Mr. Henry Miles, of the firm of Lyman Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, Montreal. Amongst the floral tributes was a magnificent wreath from the employees of this firm.

### Montreal Notes.

Mr. E. Muir, the secretary and registrar of the Pharmaceutical Association, will take a brief respite from the cares of office during the week commencing August 12th. He will officially represent the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec and the Montreal College of Pharmacy at the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to be held this year at Denver, Colorado. Mr. Morrison, it is expected, will also be present at the meeting in the interest of the *Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal*, and, it is expected, will read a paper connected with manufacturing pharmacy. Messrs. S. Lachance, Montreal; Williams, Three Rivers; William H. Griffith, Sherbrooke; and Henry R. Gray, Montreal, are also thinking of going to the meeting, but nothing is as yet finally decided.

Messrs. W. A. Dyer & Co., who succeeded to the branch of the Medical Hall, Phillips Square, and who, when that building was pulled down last year, removed to the corner of University and Catherine streets, have just sold out to Mr. John Lewis, proprietor of the Victoria Square Pharmacy, corner of Craig

*On dit*, that Mr. H. F. Jackson is desirous of selling his drug store at 4191

St. Catherine street, Westmount, and that Mr. W. H. Chapman, who has a branch in that suburb, will possibly acquire it, so as to amalgamate the two stores, as there is evidently not sufficient business for two pharmacies in that locality.

Dr. Reed, the senior professor, has been appointed Honorary Dean of the Montreal College of Pharmacy a much-delayed but well-merited honor, in recognition of long and valuable services to the college. The worthy and venerable Dean has left on a tour to include Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and other places. He will visit the colleges of pharmacy on his route, and note what is to be seen, although the principal object of the doctor's visit so far south is to visit a Montreal patient of his temporarily residing in Virginia. It is just possible he may stretch his route so as to be in Denver during the session of the pharmaceutical convention there.

Some slight changes will take place this winter in the curriculum of study at the College of Pharmacy. The idea is to make things as practical as possible, so that the holding of the clerk's certificate or graduate's license will be a guarantee of practical efficiency behind the counter. It must be borne in mind in making changes that materia medica is, and ever will be, the basis of all pharmaceutical education.

At a recent meeting of the Board of the College of Pharmacy, Mr. Morrison, who is in charge of the laboratory of Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., and editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, has been appointed Lecturer on Botany, and Mr. Henri Lanctot, Lecturer on Materia Medica. Both these lectures will be delivered in French.

### Prince Edward Island Notes.

Mr. Arthur Reddin, for some years in the employ of Messrs. Reddin Bros., Charlottetown, has opened his new drug store on the north side of Queen Square, midway between the Apothecaries' Hall and Mr. Rankin's drug store. The "Central Drug Store" is neatly and modestly fitted up, and has ample accommodation for a nice business. Mr. Reddin has as clerk Master Harvie, lately in Messrs. Johnson's employ.

Mr. George Reddin has returned after his outing consequent upon his marriage with Miss Florence Murray.

Mr. James Ferguson was incapacitated for a few days lately, owing to an accident by which a quantity of carbolic acid was thrown into his eyes.

A very attractive soda fountain has been added to the equipment of Watson's new drug store.

The paint brush has been applied extensively lately. Apothecaries' Hall has been painted blue and white inside, orange and brown outside. The front of Dodds' Medical Hall has been decorated

in yellow and black, and the exterior of Watson's drug store in darkest green and gold, all with good effect.

### Manitoba Notes.

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition brings to Winnipeg once a year drug men from all over the province and territories. Among those attending this year's exhibition were: Mr. D. M. Sutherland, Bois-sevain; Mr. A. R. Leonard, Stonewall; Dr. F. Woodhull, Haatney; Mr. J. A. Hobbs, Morden; Mr. Alf. Hill, Griswold; Mr. A. G. Orchard, Indian Head; Mr. A. D. Ferguson, Wolseley.

Mr. F. C. Van Buskirk has disposed of his drug business at Fort Saskatchewan to Mr. C. S. Touchburne, of Alexander.

Mr. C. W. Herrell, druggist, Neepawa, has disposed of his stationery stock, and will continue in the drug business only.

Mr. W. J. Mitchell, of Toronto, formerly in the wholesale drug business in Winnipeg, arrived from the east a few days ago, accompanied by his son, Mr. Harry Mitchell, who had been spending holidays with his parents in Toronto.

Mr. H. E. Mitchell has just returned from a holiday trip to eastern cities.

Mr. E. Casselman, of Emerson, was in Winnipeg last week on business.

Mr. Fortier, representing the Dodds Medicine Company, is in Winnipeg, instituting a tour of the province and territories.

Mr. Peter Ross, who for some time conducted a drug business in Edmonton, is now representing Messrs. Archdale, Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, in western Canada.

### New Patents.

Amongst recent United States patents granted are the following of interest to the drug trade:

No. 539,429.—Bottle Stopper. Charles Huch, Hoboken, N.J.

A bottle stopper composed of a porcelain plug, having a peripheral groove and a tapped axial perforation that extends partially through the plug, a rubber gasket received within the groove, and a bent spring wire having a threaded end that is received within the tapped perforation.

No. 539,961.—Atomizer. Sterne Russell, Naugatuck, Conn.

In an atomizer, an atomizing tube having a single conduit therethrough, a core located in the forward end of the atomizing tube, the core being provided with one or more spiral grooves in its surface, a centrally perforated cap at the forward end of the atomizing tube, with a supply tube adapted to conduct the liquid from the interior of the receptacle to the atomizing tube, and with means for forcing the liquid through the supply and atomizing tubes.

No. 540,064.—Nipple for Nursing-Bottles. Samuel R. King, Providence, R.I.



In a nursing-bottle, the combination with the neck of the bottle, provided at its ends with an annular projection, of a metal nipple, having thin rigid walls, provided at its base with an outwardly-projecting flange, and the elastic band adapted to secure the nipple to the bottle.

No. 540,213.—Syringe. John H. Morrison, Salida, Col., Georgia A. Morrison, executrix of said John H. Morrison, deceased.

An attachment for syringes, consisting of a substantially conical chamber, having a flexible wall, and provided with a lengthwise passage therethrough for receiving the main tube of a syringe, and having an inlet opening in its reduced end, and an outlet opening in its opposite end, and a conical flange or shoulder extending from the outer edge of the opposite end of the chamber, and forming a continuation of the outer longitudinal wall of the conical chamber for protecting the adjacent parts of the user.

No. 540,521.—Bottle Stopper and Feed. William S. Swan, Maumee, Ohio.

The combination of a tubular stopper of rubber, having an air chamber formed at its upper portion, and an elastic centrally perforated diaphragm, arranged over the air chamber, a depressible funnel arranged over the diaphragm, and adapted to be upheld normally by the elasticity thereof, a funnel tube connected to the funnel, and passing through the central perforation in the diaphragm, and also through the central opening of the tubular stopper, two projecting flanges formed around the upper part of the funnel tube, and adapted to embrace the edges of the elastic diaphragm between them and the sleeve of hard material, the internal diameter of which is larger than the diameter of the funnel tube, whereby an air passage is left therebetween, the sleeve being arranged in the central opening of the tubular stopper, with its upper end in position to be engaged by the lowermost flange on the funnel tube when the funnel is depressed, whereby it is stopped against excessive movement.

No. 542,524.—Detergent Compound. Llewelyn H. Hutchinson, Northfield, Vt., assignor to Marlborough W. Cross, George A. Cross, Levi T. Cross, and John A. Cross, same place.

*Claim.*—The composition of matter herein described for cleansing marble, granite, and the like, consisting of oxalic acid, wood alcohol, chloride of lime and water in about the proportions stated.

No. 542,692.—Manufacture of Solid or Massive Compound of Pyroxyline. John H. Stevens, Newark, N.J., assignor to the Celluloid Company, same place.

*Claim.*—(1) The process of manufacturing solid or massive pyroxyline compounds, which consists in mixing pyroxyline, di-nitro-toluol and camphor, and subsequently subjecting the resulting compound to heat and pressure sufficient to render the compound plastic, substantially as described.

(2) The process of manufacturing solid

or massive pyroxyline compounds, which consists in mixing pyroxyline, di-nitro-toluol and camphor, and a liquid solvent, and subsequently subjecting the resulting compound to heat and pressure sufficient to render the compound plastic, substantially as described.

(3) As a new composition of matter, a solid or massive pyroxyline compound containing pyroxyline, di-nitro-toluol, and camphor, substantially as set forth.

(4) As a new composition of matter, a solid or massive pyroxyline compound containing pyroxyline, di-nitro-toluol camphor, and a liquid solvent, substantially as set forth.

No. 542,758.—Process of Purifying Oils or Fats. Georges A. Freyss, Mulhouse, Germany, assignor to the Fabriques des Produits Chimiques de Thann et de Mulhouse.

*Claim.*—(1) The herein described process for the purification of fats, oils, and analogous products, so as to render them fit for alimentary purposes, said process consisting in the treatment of the products in question at a temperature of from 110° to 220° centigrade, by means of a gaseous purifying agent, as specified, the entire process being conducted under exclusion of air, as set forth.

(2) The herein described process for the purification of fats, and analogous products for alimentary purposes, consisting in forming an emulsion of the product with alkaline bisulphite, and then treating the emulsion at a temperature of from 110° to 220° centigrade, by means of a gaseous purifying agent, as specified, under exclusion of air, as set forth.

#### Department Stores.

The department store as a definite, aggressive factor in merchandise distribution at retail, is a comparatively new creation. Availing itself of the advantages illustrated in industrial consolidation, it began with a modest establishment in Philadelphia, where it waxed great and powerful, then entrenched itself in New York and moved then rapidly westward, touching nearly all the larger cities in its progress, finally reaching the culmination of its audacity, power, and all-pervading avarice in Chicago, but at the same time continuing its progress, with insolent daring to the Pacific coast.

The department store is in armed rebellion against not only every form of retail trade but also against the prosperity of nearly all occupations and industries. Everything is subordinate to the department store "bargain," which flaunts its lie through the public prints before the eyes of all classes. It stops at nothing in the way of ingenious misrepresentation as to qualities, prices, or conditions. It recognizes no law of trade save that to the victor belong the spoils. It demoralizes markets, insults and plunders industry, impoverishes tradesmen, and by its insatiate demands for

something "cheap" is a potent influence for the degradation in skill and wage-earning capacity of the workingman. It crushes remorselessly the independent, small retailer, and transforms him into a hireling with a pittance of eight to ten dollars a week. It displaces the men and women of respectable income in the regular retail stores and fills their big establishments with an oppressed and half-starved multitude of boys and girls. It is degrading American citizenship by driving out independent business men and converting them into despairing clerks, whose poverty conduces to political evils extending to future generations.

An influence of such far-reaching injury properly becomes a subject of legislative inquiry and action. The problem is, however, as complicated as it is urgent. The evils are evident, but they are as yet without a known remedy. A bill before the Illinois legislature proposes to vest in cities the power of license and regulate all branches of trade, classifies all the various divisions into their natural trade groups, and imposes a culminating tax on all establishments dealing in more than one trade line or group, the intention being to make the cumulative force of taxation for each additional department so great that consolidation beyond natural and salutary limits will be practically impossible.

The propriety and even the necessity of resistance, by every occupation, to the encroachment of the department store is evident. Its evils are now confined principally to, or radiate from, the larger cities but it is only a question of time, unless the pernicious principle be effectively combated, when it will appear in all excepting the strictly rural communities.—*Western Druggist.*

**MASKING THE BITTER TASTE OF QUININE.**—Dr. Lemanski, of Tunis, states that of all the various methods of disguising the bitter taste of quinine salts, he has found none to excel that of adding the prescribed dose to a cup of coffee, slightly fortified with a little cognac or any other alcoholic beverage. This means has been effective in overcoming the repugnance of laborers working in malarial regions to the medicinal doses of quinine which the authorities issued to them, and therefore insured a greater chance of the dose being properly taken. Other observers have reported very favorably of the excellence and convenience of the method. The hydrochlorate of quinine is to be preferred to the more frequently used sulphate, since it appears less frequently to give rise to digestive disturbances.—*Rev. Internat. de Méd. et de Chir. Prat.*

A detective who wishes to make a capture works secretly, but a merchant seeking to capture trade cannot work that way. He must let people know what he is after.—*Exchange.*

# WILSON'S ROOT BEER



Each Ten-Cent Bottle makes five gallons of a most delicious and healthful Temperance Beverage.

**SELLS FAST and DRAWS TRADE.**

— Send us an order for a gross NOW and get the cream of the demand.

Plenty  
of  
Advertising  
Matter  
with  
each  
Order.

**ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,**

• **WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,**

**HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**

## Price List \_\_\_\_\_ of Pharmaceutical Products

**W**E have just issued a new Pharmaceutical Price List (Catalogue No. 95), a copy of which we would be pleased to mail to all established retail druggists who may write for it. We believe it to be most comprehensive in its scope, as it includes within its pages the prices on fully 4,000 pharmaceutical products, which are conveniently arranged in groups. The notes of reference given in the appendix should be of interest and assistance to the careful buyer. In order to comply with the request of the wholesale drug trade that all lists conform to a general standard as far as could be done consistently, we have adopted in Catalogue No. 95 a system of long prices with discounts, which are liberal. Our terms of three months' credit, no charge for containers, cartage, and boxing, are certainly worthy of consideration.

**Frederick Stearns & Co.**

**Manufacturing Pharmacists.**

**WINDSOR, ONT.**

**Wampole's**

**BEEF, WINE, AND IRON.**

In Pint Bottles.....\$5 00 per doz.  
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.) ..... 2 00 each.  
Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots, and over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently printed on same, at the following prices:

¼ Gross lots, and over.....\$80 00 per gross.  
(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers or direct from us.

**Henry K. Wampole & Co.,**  
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

*Canadian Branch:*

36 and 38 Lombard Street, TORONTO.

Telegrams: "Borax, Kidsgrove"

All Communications to be addressed to Kidsgrove.

**MEAR & GREEN**

(LIMITED)

**Best English Refined**

**Borax**  
and  
**Boracic Acid**

Lump, Crystal, Granulated,  
and Finest Powdered.

BORAX WORKS:  
Kidsgrove and Tunstall, Staffs.  
BORACIC ACID WORKS:  
Connah's Quay, Flint.

**ENGLAND**

**Radlauer's Somnal**

AETHYL-CHLORALURETHAN  
(REGISTERED)

THE NEWEST AND MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY

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

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

W. J. DYAS, Toronto, Ontario

Wholesale Agent for Canada

**Radlauer's Antinervin**

(SALICYLE BROMANILIDE)

In the form of Powder, the most efficacious Antipyretic,  
Antineuralgic, and Antinervine

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

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

MANY GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED

**"THE TWIN"**

HALF-MINUTE

**Clinical Thermometer**

FOR QUICK REGISTRATION OF TEMPERATURE  
INDELIBLE BLACK



PATENTED MARCH 25, 1890

The most Substantial  
Sensitive  
Thermometer ever  
offered to the  
Medical Profession.

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

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

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

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. \$2.00 EACH

25 per cent. discount to all doctors who mention the "Canadian Druggist"; if in gold with chain and pin, \$2 net.

SOLE AGENTS: **S. B. CHANDLER & SON, Toronto, Canada.**

## Pharmacy in England.

**Formalin as a Preservative—Condensed Milk without Cream—National Veterinary Association at Birmingham—Strychnine for Phenacetin—The Storage and Dispensing of Poisons—Meeting of the British Medical Association in London.**

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The use of formalin as a preservative in preference to salicylic acid is unquestionably growing. Not long ago it was discovered in the milk sold over the counter of one of the largest restaurant companies in London. Since then public analysts are keeping a sharp look-out for it in articles of food, as its harmlessness is by no means generally admitted. It has a very penetrating, almost suffocating, odor, and in its commercial form is unquestionably a powerful drug, acting as a hardening agent upon the tissues. But so does strong alcohol, and the question that remains to be settled is the effect, when used in very minute quantities. In some experiments I made recently with formalin as a preservative of infusions, only a few drops of a 0.1 per cent. solution were necessary to preserve some of the worst-keeping infusions for a month. In comparison with chloroform, volume for volume, it was distinctly a better preservative. At the meeting of the British Medical Association next week in London a paper is to be read upon the therapeutic properties of formalin, and after its publication we shall be in a better position to determine the value of formalin, and the limits of its safe use as a preservative for foods and drugs. In the case of foods there can be no doubt that if the body is at all deleterious to human life it must be discarded, as the consumption of foods may be large.

Condensed milk, according to the analytical report of the *British Medical Journal*, is too often decidedly not of the nature and quality that it should be. On examination of some ten or twelve advertised brands, not all of English origin, only one was found to contain the proper proportion of cream. The majority of the samples appeared to be only condensed skimmed milk. In these samples the proportion of fat was only about 0.5 per cent., whereas in the condensed milk of the Anglo-Swiss Company (Milkmaid brand) the proportion is over 10 per cent. Condensed milk is frequently recommended by medical men as an important item in infant dietary, and it behooves them to be careful to distinguish the good condensed article from the bad. Of recent years the consumption of condensed milk for this purpose in large towns has enormously increased, as the possibility of infection is entirely absent from the sterilized milk. On the other hand, many doctors believe that a good deal of the infantile diarrhoea—which often makes havoc with young lives—may be traced to the sugar in the condensed milk upon which they are reared. In connection with this I may mention that the Anglo-Swiss Company have introduced an un-

sweetened condensed milk, which is rapidly growing in favor. Before this the field was held by the First Swiss Company with their unsweetened condensed milk, which is largely used by the military hospitals in India and elsewhere.

The annual meeting of the National Veterinary Association has just taken place at Birmingham. About 140 veterinary surgeons attended, and the discussions were very animated. As usual at these meetings a small museum of drugs and instruments was arranged in an adjoining room, and the half-dozen firms exhibiting did a fair amount of business. Therapeutic knowledge is not a strong point with the average veterinarian, and an inspection of their journals suggests the comment that they take their therapeutics with their drugs from the wholesale druggists. Nothing specially new appeared in the department of drugs, but the titles of some of the proprietary preparations strike me as about the most uncouth I have ever met. "Tarcoptene" can hardly be described as an elegant title for a preparation recommended as an application for mange. "Augean Fluid" has certainly a classical air about it, but hardly fits a purifier. "Parophyroxia" has the advantage of looking very formidable and meaning very little, and would hardly lead one to suppose that it was a remedy for colic. By the way, colic is one of the most troublesome affections to successfully treat, according to experienced veterinary surgeons. One veterinarian will swear by chlorodyne; another pins his faith to eserine in the form of hypodermic injection; a third, after disparaging all other remedies, states that the injection of morphine and atropine is a specific. Among the surgical instruments exhibited there were several novelties. A tube to administer pills to dogs was favorably received, and any one who has interviewed a large dog with the purpose of administering a pill would appreciate the invention. Apparatus for forcing open the mouth of the horse and keeping it gagged was displayed on the skull of an animal and appeared very ingenious. Messrs. Arnold & Sons, of Smithfield, London, had the largest and best display of instruments, although all the drug firms represented at the exhibition displayed surgical instruments.

The fatal error made by an assistant to a Midland firm of wholesale druggists of putting up strychnine for phenacetine is being widely discussed, and all the usual foolish suggestions are being made by irresponsible journalists. How the mistake occurred will probably never be satisfactorily determined, as the bottle contained both phenacetine and strychnine. It is reported that the wholesale firm will have to pay compensation to the extent of at least \$20,000, as two lives have been lost and the retail chemist suffered severely in loss of business. Nor is this the extent to which they will lose, as the error will, no doubt, shake the confidence of many of their customers. It is easy to point out defects in the very best system

of storing and putting up poisons that the wit of man can devise. After all, it comes back to the personal element, upon which everything really depends. The most complete system depends for its carrying out upon the assistant or foreman or manager, and this is the uncertain element. In many dispensing establishments it is a stringent rule that two assistants shall always check the operation of weighing up poisons such as arsenic, strychnine, etc. Probably this system, if carried out with scrupulous exactitude, is as good as can be arranged. But whether it is possible to do this in the wholesale, where a man may have to put up 100 1 oz. bottles of strychnine for an export order, is a very different matter, and about which it is difficult to decide. The great evil in our trade is the rapidity with which the awe of poisons is transformed into careless indifference, merely because of the constant handling. There can be very little question that it is here we find the marked superiority of the qualified chemist over the unqualified. The former has the knowledge of the dose, the effects of poisoning, and the antidotes more or less always in his mind, and the fact that he is alone authorized by law to sell these articles carries special weight. The unqualified man may be, and very often is, densely ignorant of any of these circumstances and properties which hinge round a poison—hence the difference in the attitude of each.

The meeting of the British Medical Association will not be characterized next week by any special festivities. It is true that a fête is arranged in the botanical gardens and a conversazione at the Imperial Institute, but the corporation of the city of London has declined to assist in the welcome, and the Guildhall reception has, therefore, been abandoned. This is very unfortunate, as the country and foreign visitors would have enjoyed, and doubtless expected, some special favor from the metropolis of the empire.

## Relative Volume of Powders.

To determine the relative volume of powdered preparations, take a small round measure of about two decimetres in height, and one and a half centimetre in diameter, which must be graduated from the bottom upwards in cubic centimetres; put a small amount of powder into the vessel by means of a funnel made of black glazed paper, and tap the measure against a rigid surface until after one to two minutes the volume of the powder does not diminish. Powders which have become aggregated must, of course, be repowdered; if the number of the observed cubic centimetres is divided by the weight in grammes of the powder taken, a number is obtained which Glückmann (*Zeitschr. d. Osterr. Apoth. Ver.*, 1895, 214) terms the relative volume. By means of this volumetric method, the approximate nature of certain preparations can be indicated (*Phar. Cent.*). — *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

## Correspondence.

### The Educational Side.

EDITOR CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—The criticism my paper received was just as I expected. Before going farther, I wish to say that there is no one less likely to speak ill of a liberal education than I am. But I make a distinction between true education and mental cramming. The former is the drawing out of the mind and its powers. It shows itself in original thoughts and actions, and practical education cannot be gained without actual contact with persons and things. Cramming, on the contrary, is simply the memorizing of what others have said or done; it produces mental dyspeptics, and those who think work a disgrace. It is gained by induction rather than conduction. Much better, then, it is to have no mind at all than one which is useless, or is filled with that which helps no one.

My critic says it would not be right to have the profession open for all. Thus he shows his selfishness and his fear of competition. He speaks in a slurring way of the ditcher, and there he shows his disinclination to work.

"A.M." thinks this profession of ours is looked down on by outsiders. If it is, the reason is plain. The majority of druggists are selfish and small, because they are not educated, but crammed. He says "lowering the matriculation standard would entice more into the business"; but if the apprenticeship were seven years, I think it would keep out all but those who were willing to work. The tendency in the majority of young people nowadays is to go to school, that they may learn to get a living without much work. Pharmacy, however, is an art, and, therefore, those who choose the profession should be practically trained.

My friend calls me a fossil, and thinks I wish to put off study. Such is not the case, for, although I have been out a little over two years at the business, I have passed the junior course at the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and have other accomplishments in pharmacy. I am employed in one of the largest and busiest drug stores in Toronto; my hours are 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., yet I find time to learn a little of the theory, as well as the practice, every day. The critic is right in saying I was not crammed on entering the business. I had only a fair education (paid for by hard work), and I am glad of it, for had my head been filled with useless trash, as is taught in most of the higher schools, I would not have been able to mentally absorb what I see in my daily work. Those apprentices who, as you say, postpone their studies, are sluggards, and probably would not learn the business in seven hundred years; but such men will get into all professions, and that is all right. They are dark lanterns; they make the bright lights seem still more bright.

Now, as regards soup work, as "A.M." calls it. I think some apprentices never properly learn even that part of the business. I have a young man under my charge who has been "in the soup" for nearly nine months, and cannot wash a bottle properly yet.

My reason for believing in an extension of time to cover the college course is because the majority of students who take the training do not appreciate its value. It is given to them so fast that they cannot mentally assimilate it. They may remember it for a short time, but after the examinations are over the majority soon forget, and very few ever put into practice what they have learned.

As regards blunders, I know of a young man who has been through the university and has excellent *mental cramming*, yet cannot hold as good a place in a drug business as I do, simply because of his blunders. He has to be watched more carefully than any other dispenser in the store in which he is engaged.

Pray tell me, of what use is Latin? I think it only helps to deceive and hoodwink the public. You speak of keeping abreast with the times; then why waste energy learning an old-fashioned, dead language? When you have mastered English as well as you can, without Latin, then it is time to think of something else.

Perhaps the time for druggists to prescribe is a little distant, but, my poor pessimist, you "must learn to labor and to wait."

Honest, intelligent, and energetic men or women never had nor never will have a better chance to secure profit for their labors than now. But if you are trying to live without "toiling or spinning," you will find you are no lily of the valley, and cannot succeed in these days.

In conclusion, I must say I shall be pleased to hear from you again, or others, who would like less selfishness in human nature, more practical education, and equal rights for all.

AN APPRENTICE.

Toronto, July 7th, 1895.

### National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

The following preliminary notice has been issued:

DEAR SIR,—At this commencement of the vacation season, I desire to remind you that the twenty-first annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association will be held in the city of Denver, Colorado, commencing Monday, September 2nd, next.

I trust you will so arrange your affairs as to be present at the meeting in person if possible, or by an accredited representative if you cannot yourself attend.

You are requested to bring before the meeting of the association all matters connected with the interests of the trade, on which you believe united action desirable, and are reminded that the chairmen of various committees will be glad to

receive communications in regard to the subjects entrusted to them for investigation and report.

Arrangements for transportation are in the hands of an able committee, of which Mr. John Peters, of New York, is chairman, and from him you will hear in due course.

Our meeting in Denver will doubtless draw a large representation from the Pacific slope, and the Western and Central States. It is my earnest hope that the east and south may be fully represented, and that our first meeting in the city of Denver may be characterized by the presence of a larger body of visiting members than ever before.

The Committee on Entertainment expect to provide an attractive programme which will include favorable arrangements for a tour in the world-renowned scenery of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. W. A. Hover, chairman of this committee, will issue a circular in relation to this at a later date.

Trusting that with this reminder before you, you will be able to make arrangements to attend the meeting in person, I am,

Very truly yours,

THOS. F. MAIN, President.

PER A. B. MERRIAM, Secretary.

Minneapolis, June 24th, 1895.

### Concerning Ricine.

Ouchinsky, in studying this alkaloid (*Medical Science*, January, 1895), describes it as a toxic substance contained in the castor bean; it is found in the oil prepared from them when the process has been imperfect. Stimark places this substance among the albuminous ferments of the order of phytalbumoses; the author concurs in this opinion. On cold-blooded animals ricine has but little action; warm-blooded animals are very susceptible to it, a very small dose proving fatal. It acts more rapidly when exhibited by the stomach than when injected subcutaneously. The temperature rises to 104° F., to fall again below normal. The heart continues to beat after the cessation of respiration. At the autopsy the intestinal mucous membrane is hyperemic, dotted with punctiform hæmorrhages; the liver, kidneys, and spleen are gorged with blood; the intima of the blood vessels show many spots of hyaline degeneration.—*Rev. Int. de Méd. et de Chir. Prat.; Therapeutic Gazette.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.—According to the census of 1890, of every 10,000 deaths in the United States one will be from calculus, 35 due to Bright's disease, 40 to fevers other than typhoid, 59 to rheumatism, 70 to scrofula, 130 to cancer, 140 to apoplexy, 148 to whooping cough, 160 to dysentery, 190 to meningitis, 220 to scarlatina, 246 to ague, 250 to convulsions, 310 to typhoid fever, 350 to heart trouble, 480 to diphtheria, 580 to diarrhoea, and 1,420 to phthisis.—*Medical Age.*

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SHAVING STICK  
BARBER'S BAR



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**ATTRACTIVE COUNTER ARTICLES**

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We supply Samples for free distribution with first orders.

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Retains Severest Hernia with Comfort.

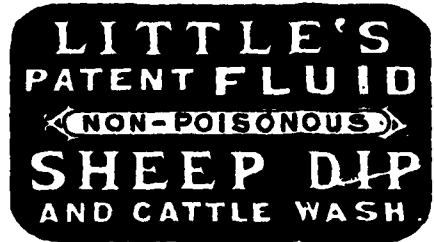
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The Smith Manuf'g Co., - Galt, Ont.

**The Silver Truss**

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**NEW IN PRINCIPLE,**  
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**NEW IN APPLICATION,**  
**and the MOST PERFECT KNOWN.**

The great success of this Truss in holding with comfort all kinds of hernia, whether adults, youths, or infants, all over Canada, the United States, and Europe, is phenomenal. They have been adopted by leading hospitals, surgeons, and rupture specialists of the United States, and by Westminster and Guy's Hospitals, London, Eng. No greater recommendation could be accorded any appliance than its adoption by the physicians and surgeons comprising the staffs of these hospitals, which rank among the largest and best in the world.

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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.

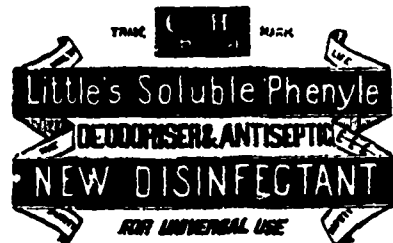
17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

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Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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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.

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

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"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

**IT PAYS TO HANDLE**

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A true specific for all  
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It gives satisfaction to your  
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It is a reliable, safe, and sure  
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It has been on the market  
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It is hand-somely put up and  
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Order now through  
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**OUR SPECIALTIES**

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**Dermatonic Complexion Powder.**

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DISCOUNT TO TRADE ON APPLICATION.  
 BEST SYRINGE ON THE MARKET. SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS.  
**LYEAN, KNOX & CO.**  
 Montreal and Toronto  
 Agents for Canada.

## A Consideration of the Pharmacist of To-Day.\*

By DR. H. M. WHURLEY, Ph.G.

Mr. President, Honorable Trustees, Fellow Teachers, and Friends of Pharmacists: Pardon me, ladies and gentlemen, for the apparent presumption on my part in addressing you as friends of pharmacists. For such must I consider all interested parties who come here this evening for the laudable purpose of witnessing the graduation of these young men, who are just entering upon the discharge of the difficult and exacting duties which make up the routine life of a competent pharmacist. I esteem it a great pleasure, as well as a delightful privilege, to have the opportunity of presenting to you this evening the greeting of the Faculty and Board of Trustees of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, which has for twenty-nine years been numbered among the worthy educational institutions of our city.

No doubt some of you have special reasons to be deeply impressed with the feeling that this is an occasion for rejoicing. For many it marks an event in the successful progress of a son or brother. Possibly a few of you may justly claim in our class of graduates a young man who is neither a son nor a brother, but who may some day bestow upon you a name and present you with an undivided interest in a new pharmacy. Be this as it may, you cannot help being considered as friends of pharmacists.

This evening is certainly a time for enjoyment. It marks a period of intellectual victory over the numerous problems found in a college of pharmacy curriculum. I am glad to see all entering with just zeal and pardonable pride into the spirit of rejoicing and jubilation evidenced by those who have recently received permission to be addressed as pharmacists. Far be it from my purpose to detract one iota, or in any manner lessen the peculiar pleasure which the exercises for this evening afford you.

### WHY THE PUBLIC SHOULD APPRECIATE THE PHARMACIST.

Opportunity, however, begets temptation, and I cannot withstand the temptation to make good use of this opportunity for impressing you with the fact that no one ever assumed greater responsibilities than those voluntarily accepted this day by the members of the large graduating class. In the practice of their profession these young men will find the most deadly remedial agents known to science becoming familiar objects to them, to be frequently manufactured and daily dispensed. The most skillful, careful, and learned physician will intrust them with the precious prescription, containing, as it does, the practical outcome of the practitioner's entire medical training and erudition. A single mistake in dispensing the order may mean the death of the

patient, the loss of a precious human life. It is the pharmacist who ever stands guard at the narrow gateway between the wisdom and rare skill of the physician and the wonderful powers of all known therapeutic agents. Do you wonder that the pharmacist often looks serious, and his face is frequently careworn? Are you surprised that he compounds the prescription behind the guarded dispensing case in privacy and silence? Are you startled to learn that, with one or two exceptions, every state and territory in the Union demands that a person shall show proof of possessing the proper pharmaceutical skill and knowledge before conducting a drug store? Can you realize my meaning when I say that these young men whom you have seen graduated to-night will hold in their hand the lives of the greatest and best citizens of the community in which they practise pharmacy? Do you doubt for a moment my assertion that on no one's shoulders rest graver duties or more serious responsibility than those that bend the erect form of the pharmacist as time marks the furrows of trials and tribulations on his brow? True it is that the world owes no man a living, but every man, woman, and child who has a prescription filled owes a life to the judgment, training, skill, care, and conscientiousness of the pharmacist who dispenses it with the prescribed amount of the proper ingredients, conforming to the required strength and standard quality. Thus the pharmacist labors to give his customers

"The most desirable gift of humanity, a sound mind in a healthy body."

### THE PUBLIC SHOULD BEFRIEND THE PHARMACIST.

In view of these facts, may I not feel justified in urging you to be friends of pharmacists, not only for to-night, amid the fragrance of flowers, the inspiration of music, and the enthusiasm of youth, but for all time to come? This evening the young men most fully appreciate your presence and highly value your good will. To-morrow they will be pharmacists ready to solicit your material support in the practice of their profession. Shall I sicken to-morrow that I may have a prescription filled, do you ask? Oh, no, not that, for it is health that we wish you, and disease that the pharmacist aids the physician in banishing. What I do request is that, when necessity compels you to visit a drug store, you will always seek the services of a competent pharmacist, and, if possible, patronize one who is a graduate of a college of pharmacy; for he will surely be registered in accordance with the laws of his state. At any rate, ascertain positively that your pharmacist has a certificate from the State Board of Pharmacy, which shows his legal right to fill your prescription. Lend not your support to the druggist who makes his store a modern notion bazaar, but patronize the pharmacist whose skill, deliberation, and professional care combine and inspire you with con-

fidence. Very strange it is, but equally true, that some people refuse to trust even a cheap watch to any but the most skillful of jewelers, but they unhesitatingly deliver the far more intricate and delicate mechanism of their own bodies to quack doctors and blatant druggists. I am at once convinced and gratified, by the intelligent expression on your friendly countenances, that none within the hearing of my voice will ever be so reckless; therefore, I only implore you to bear in mind my words and counsel with your friends who are less wise. You must strive to make them realize that all honor is due the educated, intelligent, conscientious, and vigilant pharmacist of to-day.

I trust you have followed me in these few words of introduction. I desire that you also realize the most hearty welcome we extend on such an occasion as this, filled as it is on all sides with pleasurable interest.

I must now conform with the time honored custom which requires the valedictorian to counsel with the new graduates. No doubt they feel that we, who were their teachers, have counselled with them often and long during their college days. To-night, however, we meet them, not as professor and student, but as fellow-pharmacists, and as such I shall endeavor to address them.

### ALL PAY HOMAGE TO THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Members of the graduating class, I am not surprised that you are proud to-night, you, who are the very centre of attraction. This intelligent audience came to see you graduate; the Board of Trustees of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy assembled at your bidding; the faculty, whose members have lectured you for two years past, responded to the call of the students. So it is no wonder that you are smilingly proud and consciously happy as you clasp the long-coveted diploma in your hand. A clear conscience assures you that the document has been justly earned, and a feeling of honorable self-gratulation must come with the thought of the services you are to render humanity. Permit me to congratulate each one of you on the good fortune you have enjoyed, as well as sound judgment evidenced in selecting this institution of learning for the purpose of obtaining your college training. I need not remind you of its complete equipment of facilities for instruction, the corps of earnest teachers, and the board of watchful trustees. But now that you are graduated, I must impress on you the fact that of those who have preceded you in receiving the diploma of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, many have attained prominence in the list of American pharmacists. Some of their examples should inspire you to great and good work. The knowledge of their achievements must be an incentive for earnest efforts on your part. We shall expect the class of 1894-95 to add new lustre to the fame of your fond and watchful *alma mater*.

\*A valedictory address on behalf of the faculty of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. Delivered at the 1895 commencement exercises.



## PHARMACY IS PROGRESSIVE.

I must now awaken you from those pleasurable thoughts and mar the happy dreams by some of the stern realities of the life before you. Pharmacy is a progressive calling, and the profession both ancient and honorable. The word "progressive" means "ever changing," and you must most fully realize this fact.

## PHARMACISTS DO NOT BECOME RICH.

Among those who will discourage you are some individuals with the mournful cry, that pharmacy is an overcrowded profession, while they will lugubriously point out that the drug business has long since been cut to pieces by the sharp knife of close competition. I misjudge your God-given talents and ambitions if you are seeking a profession which is provided with plenty of room at the bottom. Your good judgment and natural intelligence would inform you that such a calling must be unworthy of your earnest attention. This world is crowded with struggling humanity, and the majority of human beings cherish the ambition to better their condition, while many are ready to assist their fellow-men.

Pharmacy is truly a crowded occupation, but we have none too many good, competent pharmacists. The proverbial "room at the top" of pharmacy contains ample accommodations for all of you. Just qualify yourself to use it. The cut-rate competition condition of the druggists is not a theory but a condition, with which you must have had some familiarity, nor can I otherwise than portend for the future a continuance of the same state of affairs. The purely commercial side of pharmacy is slowly, but surely, slipping away, because pharmacy is more of a profession than a trade. It does not require a professional education on the part of a pharmacist to hand out patent medicines any more than it does medical advice and skill, or even the possession of common sense, on the part of the customer who fearlessly gulps them down. The majority of the so-called druggists' sundries are so only by custom. This class of goods is now finding its place as dry goods, hardware, and stationer's notions. The physician is as much entitled to a professional fee when he sells his horse or house and lot as is the druggist to a professional price on such goods. Thus you must look with greater care to the professional side of pharmacy. Your prospects for accruing great wealth are not bright. Professional services are never compensated by filthy lucre. They are measured by a higher and nobler standard. You must, like the physician, feel that much remuneration is derived from the greatest of all pleasures, the development of the intellectual faculties and the encouragement and distribution of thought. We must, with Lowell, feel that

"Before man made you citizens,  
Great Nature made you men."

This, with the feeling of satisfaction over the good you render humanity, must

constitute the major portion of your riches. To the true pharmacist this feeling becomes a human instinct, and as a real enjoyment is such an income to many people. But it does not require a Supreme Court decision to determine that you need not include this class of receipts when making out your income-tax returns. In this respect they are as exempt as President Cleveland's salary. The daily sales in your store, like the doctor's collections, will pay your living, but not build fine residences or accumulate large bank accounts. If you feel that you are so constituted by nature that you cannot be content with such a life it is not yet too late for you to select some more congenial pursuit, but, go where you will, there will always be plenty of competition to discourage the weak and vacillating person.

ALWAYS DISPENSE THE ARTICLE  
PRESCRIBED.

The pharmacist of to-day has many perplexities to mar the peace of an unruffled life. Among those that I must mention is the odium cast on the profession by a few unscrupulous persons who have no regard for justice, the dictates of right, or the value of human life. They know not the voice of conscience. Pharmacy, like every other profession, must support its scapegoat, whose only ambition is to make money, and with whom the end always justifies the means. They are with us even if destitute of a place and true function in the profession. The ministry has its hypocrites, the medical profession the only too well-known "quack," and pharmacy, alas, we must confess it, the man who dispenses not the article ordered in the prescription or by the customer, but supplies a similar article, in appearance at least, which costs him less money. I feel that the world does not mete out sufficient justice to punish this class of miscreants who trifle with human life for a few paltry dollars. Do not let these leeches discourage you, for the standard of pharmacy will continue to advance in spite of them.

## MANUFACTURE YOUR OWN PREPARATIONS

While my views on substitution, as just explained, are unequivocal, I am convinced that it is not only the privilege, but also the duty of the skilled pharmacist to acquaint physicians with the superior quality of the products of his own laboratory. No law, either legal or professional, relegates to any class of manufacturers the sole right to produce elegant preparations. With the National Formulary for a guide and the resources of your pharmaceutical training, you are eminently fitted to prepare unofficial goods of superior quality. If you lose the opportunity do not blame others for your negligence. The true pharmacy of to-day fits into a period of the world's history where a wonderful impetus is experienced in all systematic and careful scientific investigations. Pharmacy is a fruitful field for

the practical application of chemical and physiological scientific truths. The initial mysteries of chemistry and pharmacology have been disclosed to you while in college. It only remains for you to utilize them in your daily vocation. Members of a profession are universally acknowledged to be poor business men. The decadence of the druggist as a tradesman is in harmony with the evolution of the professional pharmacist. Translate the writing on the wall, catch the inspiration of the times, and make use of the training you have received. You are now on the road to progress, and I implore you to travel in the right direction.

## DO NOT DEPRECIATE THE VALUE OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

You have been required to spend four years' time as an apprentice before you become eligible for graduation. It is now a well established biological fact that, other considerations being equal, animals develop and improve with each succeeding generation in proportion to the length of the period of infancy or dependence on their parents or parent. This is the time during which the child learns not only what its parents were taught as children but the additional knowledge and skill gained by their personal experience. Your apprenticeship in pharmacy compares with the period of infancy in the growth of animals. Be wise and never attempt to cut this short in training your apprentices. A very pretty fable tells us that after the flood the birds found it necessary to teach their young birds how to build nests. The impatient and impetuous children watched the process of construction until the nest was half finished and then said, "We have the idea, we understand the theory of construction, and can get our 'practical experience' after graduation," so away they flew. With plenty of theory but no practical experience they constructed their own nests until half way built. They were then unable to complete them, and were forced to make the unfinished nests serve their purpose as well as they would. Our industrious humming birds and the handsome Baltimore orioles and a few other wise ones, however, were more patient in receiving instructions from their parents. They completed their apprenticeship and served out their period of practical experience before graduation. As a consequence we find these birds to-day building complete nests, provided with adequate roofs, while the homes of the other birds have no covering to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. Some misguided pharmaceutical writers have strayed from the system of right thinking and commend the acts of these foolish birds. These would feed you on theory and graduate you without practical experience. Listen not to their special pleadings or your storehouse of pharmaceutical knowledge will be like the bird's nest without a protecting roof.

Why Not Put Up your Own

WHEN YOU CAN BUY

**Complete Containers**

AT REASONABLE PRICES?

You Can Save the Manufacturers' Profit!

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| <b>Condition Powders,</b><br>Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps. | <b>Cream Tartar,</b><br>Folding Cartons.                       |
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| <b>Chloride of Lime,</b><br>Impervious Boxes and Wraps.             | <b>Epsom Salts,</b><br>Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps.  |
| <b>Baking Powder,</b><br>Boxes and Wraps.                           | <b>Senna Leaves,</b><br>Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps. |
| <b>Compound Licorice Powder,</b><br>Boxes and Wraps.                | <b>Cough Drops,</b><br>Folding Cartons—2 ounce and 4 ounce.    |
| <b>Powdered Borax,</b><br>Folding Cartons.                          |  |

Or if there are any other lines you wish to put up, write us about them.

**LAWSON & JONES,**  
LONDON, Canada.

**SIMPLE, BUT SURE!**

**Somerville's  
M. F. Cough  
Chewing Gum**

FIVE CENTS PER BAR  
TWENTY BARS ON A HANDSOME  
STANDING CARD

THE WHOLESALE TRADE HAVE IT

PRICE 65c. PER CARD

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Lectures and Recitations are combined with Laboratory work throughout the entire course. Practical work in compounding prescriptions, assaying, testing and standardization of drugs.

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**Baby's Own Soap**

Is cut for advertising purposes, but you make a great mistake in not keeping it, as it carries trade with it.



**Ox Gall Stain Soap**

An attractive package, tin-foil and carton, 1/2 doz. in box. A most wonderful preparation for removing stains of paint and grease from carpets, clothes, etc., and restoring their natural color.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co. MAKERS AND SELLERS. Montreal.

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WILL FIND IT  
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**"The Canadian Druggist."**

**GERMAN ARMY PILE REMEDY**

Each One Dollar Package Contains

**Liquid, Ointment,  
and Pills.**

GOOD SELLER.  
GOOD MARGINS.  
WELL ADVERTISED.

**THE ONLY CURE FOR PILES**

Write us to mention in your daily or weekly papers that GERMAN ARMY PILE REMEDY may be procured from you.

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# TANGLEFOOT

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## STICKY FLY PAPER.



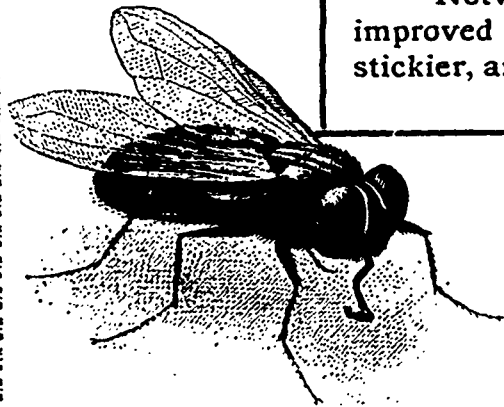
**SELL  
THE  
BEST  
YOU  
CAN  
BUY**

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ALL TANGLEFOOT is now made with the new Corrugated Border. This Border is an improvement on any of its predecessors—it restrains the sticky composition more securely, it opens more readily, and remains on the sheet. Always acts the same under all conditions. It is the perfection of Borders. (Patent Feb. 19th, 1895.)

Each case contains five of the New TANGLEFOOT Holders, with slides to raise the center of the paper. A sheet presenting a convex surface catches flies much faster than one lying flat. These Holders are nicely wrapped ready to hand out to a good customer for a present.

Notwithstanding the reduction in price the quality is improved in general. The paper is a little stronger, a little stickier, and will remain sticky a little longer.



Prices for the Regular Size, 1895.

LESS THAN ONE CASE, - 50 CENTS PER BOX  
ONE TO FIVE CASES, - - \$4.75 PER CASE.  
FIVE CASES AND OVER, - \$4.50 " "

Each Box contains 25 double sheets.  
Each Case contains 10 boxes.

## BE GOOD MEN AND WORTHY CITIZENS.

Graduates, before saying to you the word "farewell" and leaving each one to seek the location that fate has willed him, I consider it my duty to express the feeling of confidence that the members of the faculty have in you as men. We know that you are competent pharmacists and we feel that you will never forget your share in the responsibility for the good name of the profession you have just entered. I need not remind you that the creditable record of St. Louis, of which we are so justly proud, has been earned by her citizens. So it is with the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, whose students and graduates, as well as faculty and trustees, have earned and now maintain its envied reputation. You will ever remain graduates of the college. No divorce proceedings can ever sever the relationship. Bear this well in mind and evidence your gratefulness to the institution by living the lives of good men and worthy citizens as well as professional pharmacists. By so doing when the time comes for you to pass away, as it must for each one, your friends will say,

"A combination and a form indeed  
Where every god did seem to set his seal  
To give the world assurance of a man."

**Practical Value of Pharmacognosy.\***

By WILLIAM S. DISBROW, New Jersey, N. J.

Properly speaking, the whole history of the drug, its origin, source, varieties, commercial relations and natural history are to be considered in referring to pharmacognosy; but, as generally understood, and as applied practically in our colleges, it relates to the biological or histological structure of drugs, and the other considerations are relegated to *materia medica* and botany. The first lectures on this subject were delivered by Martius, at the University of Erlangen, in the year 1825, and the definition, as given by him at that time, was that *pharmacognosy is to be regarded as "a part of general materia medica, or that science which relates to the examination of the medical substances derived from the three kingdoms of nature, with a view to ascertain their sources and quality, to test for their purity, and to determine substitution and adulteration."* It will be seen that if we accept this as our guide, we should be led far into the domain of the collateral sciences, but I think, as we now understand it, we adhere to drugs of vegetable origin. Without the microscope we should have but a poor showing; for without understanding the elements of plant structure, how can we be expected to appreciate the principles? and what we are able to do to-day in the differentiation of drugs we owe to that instrument.

I remember, in my early pharmaceutical days, we were taught that the char-

acteristics of a drug were those of a macroscopic quality—they were round or shapeless, soft or brittle, smooth or wrinkled, brown or some other color, depending upon the ability of the observer to distinguish color; never did we hear of the varied arrangement of wood bundles; the parenchymatous and prosenchymatous forms were a nebula, which always retained its misty character.

That was but fifteen years ago, in one of the best pharmaceutical colleges; then we were given bottled drugs, to taste, to smell, and to inspect with an air of utter helplessness; a microscope—a toy to be used, and for inspection only. Now the science is recognized and appreciated; to it plenty of practical work is given, and it is second to none in practical importance, and is of infinite interest and beauty. Who among you can recognize one drug from another when crushed or powdered? (For I will concede that there are many general characteristics by which they may be identified without instrumental help.) By what method may this be done, if not by pharmacognosy? And if this may not be considered a science of utility to the pharmacist, I would like to know where we will find it. Pharmacognosy teaches the structural conditions of drugs, the arrangement of their elementary constituents, and how one differs from another; and to know a drug from the pharmacognostical standpoint is the only way by which it may be known.

Some of you may consider this all nonsense, and of no practical use, but I tell you you cannot get along without it; and the possessor of a brain so obtuse as to be unwilling to recognize it, and an eye so blinded as to be unable to see it, is not worthy of the profession to which he is supposed to bear allegiance, and he, and not the science, will be the loser.

To be a pharmacist, in its broadest definition, without some knowledge of this science would be like going to warfare with imperfect armament. You may appear like pharmacist or warrior, but the test soon comes, and it is but the fittest that survives. To be unable to recognize drugs with a definite precision in your daily labors is not only negligence, but criminal.

We should consider this subject, not only in its utility, but in its necessity, and if there are any among you who consider it as of value only in rounding out a curriculum, you are making the greatest mistake of your lives, preventing by your own mental astigmatism the enlightenment which others would have derived in its pursuit. Pharmacognosy is here to stay, our text-books are now filled with it, where but a few years ago no reference was made. Now, well executed drawings and micro-photographs illuminate where formerly all was dreary and dull. How many of us, during the idle moments which are so frequent in some of our stores, have wandered about aimlessly, wondering, perhaps, what is the matter with the times, and only considering how cheaply we can

purchase the next lot of drugs, irrespective of how much they may be adulterated, and never considering how easily we could fit ourselves to identify readily and to prove their quality; for we must consider that to be worthy of the confidence of the physician, we must be able to give what is requested, and that in a condition of purity.

I imagine I hear some one remarking that to do all this necessitates microscope and time. This is so, but no more than is imposed upon the practitioner, far more busy than most of you. If you will make yourself superior to your fellow pharmacists, you will soon be rewarded by the public confidence. But if you do not, and are willing to be mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water," you will always remain so, for the day of mere selling of drugs is past, and modern pharmacy is fast pushing to the wall the laggard and the drone. Let us awaken to the value, to the utility of pharmacognosy, if for no other reason than that of mental enjoyment; you will find it to compete favorably with all which you may pit against it.

**Druggists and Photography.**

The purveying of chemicals is one of the important features of the business side of the art of photography, and as such is legitimately a part of the business of the druggist. Time was when the practice of this art was full of difficulties, its mysteries were beyond the ken of the ordinary person, its trade was confined to a narrow channel, and the druggist was content to let it remain so, looking upon the occasional sale of a few chemicals as the limit to which his interest in the business could extend. But that time is past. While everybody does not "take" pictures, the mechanics of the art have been so simplified that nearly everybody can. The proportion of people in this country who are now interested in amateur photography is so small, compared with the number who might be attracted toward it by proper means, that the business seems almost in its infancy, and the field is one which is invitingly open for exploitation by that class of people most fitted to work it—the retail druggist.—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

RECOGNIZED.—Henry Irving, the famous actor, whose face has, through advertisement and illustration, become familiar to many people, was one day at a seaside resort, when he noticed a little girl looking at him fixedly.

"Well, my dear," said he, "do you know who I am?"

"Yes, sir," was the shy answer.

"Well, who am I, then?"

"You are one of Beecham's pills."

And, indeed, his face had figured in an advertisement of the widely advertised pills.—*Exchange.*

\* Abstract of the proceedings of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.

# Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, Editor and Publisher.

AUGUST 15th, 1895.

## What is the Association Doing Now?

An association of the retail druggists of Hamilton Ont., and vicinity has been in existence for some time. They at one time held regular meetings, looked faithfully after the trade interests in their constituency, and the association was looked upon as a model one. In fact, the druggists of Hamilton have, as a rule, worked harmoniously together, and when any breach of good faith occurred, or any member of the fraternity stepped outside of the bounds laid down, he was immediately told to halt, and threatened with dire disaster in event of his refusal to reform. Cutting in prices was one of the evils which they particularly decried, and more than once have the "screws been put on" (so the speak) in order to teach the offender that he must keep in line. In July, 1885, a serious breach occurred, one of the druggists of the city having advertised cut prices. This had the effect of bringing out a strong protest from the remainder of the druggists of the city, addressed to the wholesale trade, and signed by each individual member. We are in possession of one of these letters, which we reproduce here:

Hamilton, Ont.,  
July, 1885.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with a resolution of the Hamilton and District Drug Association, I send you the names in that association.

The members have pledged themselves to discriminate in placing their orders only with such houses as do not and will not supply cutting retailers in our district.

In taking this step, the association believe it is working as much in favor of the wholesale trade as the retailers, their object being that goods advertised at a fixed price, and printed thereon, should be sold at such price. And it is the hope of the association that they will have the sympathy and aid of the wholesale trade as far as possible.

Yours truly,  
R. BRIERLEY,  
Secretary *pro tem*.

### Names of Members:

Garland & Rutherford,	Mark Mundy.
John A. Clark,	John M. Gerrie,
Harrison Bros.,	W. L. Smith,
A. Vincent & Co.,	Richard Brierley,
Arthur Boyle,	Wm. A. Howell,
R. N. Taylor & Co.,	J. A. Zimmerman,
Ontario Pharmacy (G. T. Bingham),	
D. Day Smith	H. L. Case,

A. Doherty, J. A. Sutherland,  
A. Calder & Co., A. Hamilton & Co.,  
McGregor & Parke, John A. Barr & Co.,

Accompanying this letter was the following from the secretary:

July 7th.

In sending you this document we wish you to observe that the name of—\* is not there, and that he is the only one at present amongst us who is cutting prices and advertising to do so.

We intend that the terms of the accompanying resolution be applied to him until he comes into fair and honorable prices we all observe.

You will, therefore, please govern yourselves accordingly.

RICHARD BRIERLEY,  
Secretary *pro tem*.

This strong protest had the effect intended. The offender soon came to terms, and, we believe, has since been, and is now, one of the most loyal of the pharmacists of that city. As is pretty generally known, there is more cutting in prices by the druggists of Hamilton to-day than in any other city or town in Canada. It was commenced by a firm outside the drug trade, but it has spread, so that every druggist in the city, without exception, cuts prices, and not only that, but some of them advertise themselves as cut-rate druggists, and more than one of those who signed the letter of protest to the wholesale trade in July, 1885, are amongst the worst offenders. What is the Hamilton District Association doing? Where is the protest to the wholesale houses threatening to "discriminate in placing their orders only with such houses as do not and will not supply cutting retailers"?

The notice sent in 1885 has never been withdrawn, although a later one in reference to a member of the association who was giving "chromos" free to his customers was declared cancelled. Are not the Hamilton druggists inconsistent in their action? Why should they not take steps, even at this late hour, to remedy the evil, not that exists in others, but amongst themselves? Should not these men, who protested so strongly in 1885, live up to their protests now? There is still hope for the drug trade of Hamilton if they will act in harmony, and have some respect for their own convictions. Let them make a determined stand in this matter and we believe good results will follow.

The American Pharmaceutical Association is holding its Annual meeting at Denver, Col.

\*We have omitted the offender's name.



J. H. MACKENZIE, President of Council O.C.P.

## The New Officers.

In the selection of Mr. J. H. Mackenzie as president, and Mr. J. McKee as vice-president, the council have chosen two of the hardest working and most deserving members. In their capacities as chairmen of committees in former years, and in general council work, they have shown an interest in their labors that betokens energetic and active work in their new offices. Mr. Mackenzie was first elected to the council in July, 1889, and Mr. McKee in August, 1888. Both have sat continuously for their different constituencies ever since.

## Cod Liver Oil.

The present high price of Norwegian cod liver oil has had the effect of considerably advancing the value of the Newfoundland product. As is well known, the difference in price between these two products arises from the superior method employed in refining the oil in Norway. The "freezing process," which is the method used there, produces a much finer oil, with less color and more agreeable to the palate. There is no doubt if this process were more generally adopted in Newfoundland, an oil quite equal to the Norwegian could be produced, and the present seems a fitting time for its adoption, when both crude and refined oils command such remunerative prices. The only establishment, we believe, in the island as yet using this method of distillation is that of Munn & Co., at Harbor Grace, where it has been carried on on a large scale, and their oil has commanded a good figure.



Send For **FREE**  
**Illustrated Price List**

It contains illustrations and descriptions of all kinds of

**WHITE and COLORED**  
**Enameled**  
**Letters,**

**Block, Roman, Ornamental, Fancy, Script, etc.**

**ALSO**  
**Glass**  
**Letters,**

Plain and Embossed Gold, shaded in colors.

**Transfer Letters and Ornaments**  
**Painted Board Advertising Signs**



**Aluminum Letters and Figures**  
**Fresco Stencils a Speciality.**

**260 Clark St., - Chicago, Ill.**

**The Detroit THE ONLY GENUINE.**  
**Pennyroyal**  
**Wafers**

Have been so successful with Women in the treatment of

**PAINFUL AND IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION**

That Physicians prescribe them liberally.

The Druggist can safely recommend them for their value to the sick.

At \$8.00 per dozen delivered, you get a good profit of 50 per cent. No need to try to work off an imitation of them.

If you want local advertising, or terms, or special remedies, write to the manufacturers.

**EUREKA CHEMICAL CO.,**

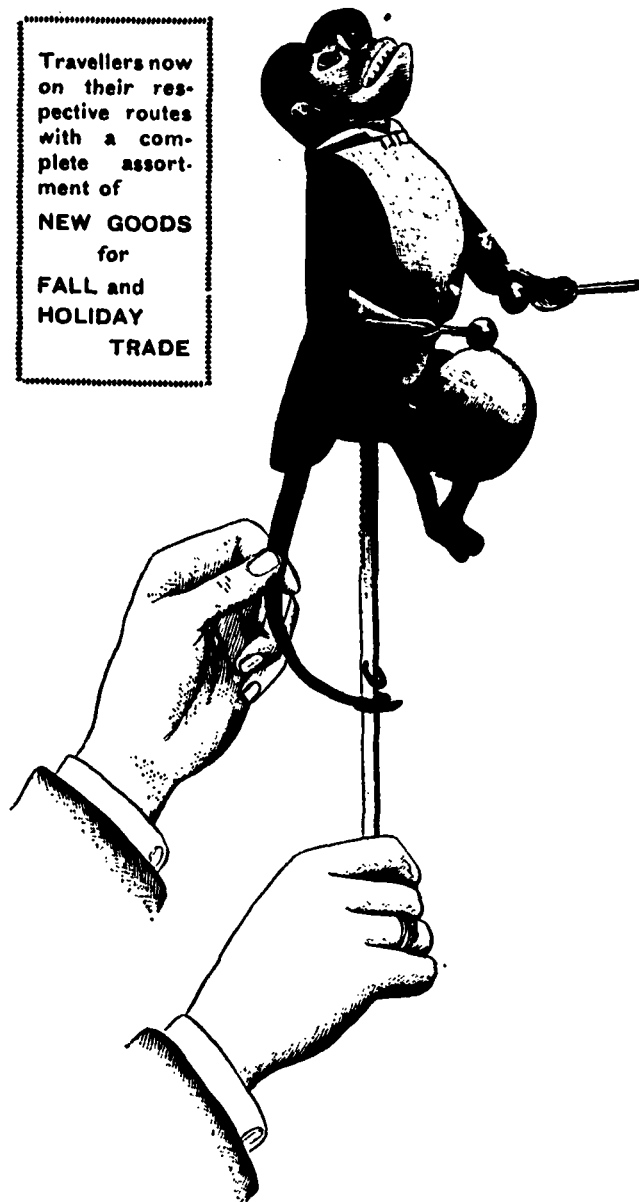
Canadian Laboratory  
WINDSOR, ONT.

**DETROIT, MICH.**

**Novelties for**  
**FALL TRADE**

**Climbing Monkeys**  
**Drumming Monkeys**  
**Moving Toys...**

Travellers now on their respective routes with a complete assortment of  
**NEW GOODS**  
for  
**FALL and HOLIDAY TRADE**



**Don't "Monkey"**


With your Fall Order too long before placing it. New goods are going to be scarce before Xmas. Order now.

**HARRIS H. FUDGER**  
**FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,**  
**50 Yonge Street, Toronto**

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS FOUR FELTS.

**DAVIS' FLY POISON FELTS**

NEVER FAILS TO DESTROY **FLIES AND INSECTS.**



SUPERSEDES *Fly Paper* and all other **POISONS.** Being Convenient and **EFFECTIVE**

**DIRECTIONS.**  
Place one of the Felts upon a dish or plate; hang out with under. Use only enough water to moist the Fly. Fly will drink the poisoned water off the Fly and die immediately.  
Place un de ces Felts sur un plat ou assiette; tenez les humides avec de l'eau. Donnez seulement assez d'eau pour mouiller le Felts. Les mouches boiront l'eau empoisonnée, et mourront immédiatement.  
**CAUTION.**—Should the Liquid be swallowed by accident at once administer in large doses, Lime Water, Flaxseed Tea, or Iron Rust, followed by an emetic and drinks of Milk or Flour and Water.

**PRICE 5 CENTS.**

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

# DRUGGISTS . . . .

## ORDER DAVIS' FLY FELTS

IN THREE BOX LOTS, \$6.75.

Send order to your regular supplier. If they are out of stock, or do not handle, send direct to the manufacturers.

### POWELL & DAVIS CO., - CHATHAM, ONT.

DAVIS' FLY FELTS are the most popular Fly Poison in the Canadian Market.

## Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists

# CHEVRIER

General Depot:—PARIS, 21, Faubourg Montmartre, 21

This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CHEVRIER, a first-class Chemist of Paris, possesses at the same time the active principles of Cod Liver Oil and the therapeutic properties of alcoholic preparations. It is valuable to persons whose stomach cannot retain fatty substances. Its effect, like that of Cod Liver Oil, is invaluable in Scrofula, Rickets, Anæmia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Chest.

## Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote

General Depot:—PARIS, 21, Faubourg Montmartre, 21

# CHEVRIER

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists

The beech-tree Creosote checks the destructive work of Pulmonary Consumption, as it diminishes expectoration, strengthens the appetite, reduces the fever, and suppresses perspiration. Its effect, combined with Cod Liver Oil, makes the Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote an excellent remedy against pronounced or threatened Consumption.

# BUY ADAM'S ROOT BEER

•———— Pays Well, Sells Well, and Gives Satisfaction

RETAIL, 10 AND 25 CTS.; WHOLESALE, 90C. AND \$1.75 PER DOZ., \$10.00 AND \$20.00 PER GROSS

Place it on your list and order from your next wholesale representative.

### THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY COMPANY

DOMINION AGENTS

TORONTO, ONTARIO

**Ontario College of Pharmacy Council Meeting.**

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened at 2.30 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 6th, 1895. President A. B. Petrie, of Guelph, took the chair, and was welcomed back by his colleagues after his recent trip to the antipodes. This being the first meeting of the newly-elected council, more than usual interest attached to the roll call, and a few moments were spent before business began in introductions and general exchange of courtesies.

Those present were, in order of districts, as follows: (1) Henry Watters, Ottawa; (3) John McKee, Peterboro; (4) C. D. Daniel, Toronto; (5) J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto; (6) D. H. MacLaren, Barrie; (7) A. Turner,\* Orangeville; (8) G. W. Spackman,\* Hamilton; (9) Simon Snyder,\* Waterloo; (10) W. A. Karn, Woodstock; (11) J. F. Roberts,\* Parkhill; (12) Harry Days,\* Lucknow; (13) R. D. Scott,\* Sarnia. Owing to some irregularity in the election no representative had been elected in District No. 2, and, consequently, every elected member was in his seat. Those marked with an asterisk (\*) now take their seats for the first time.

The first business was to elect officers for the term of the council, and these were chosen as follows:

President, J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto. Proposed by Messrs. Karn and McKee. Vice-president, John McKee, Peterboro. Proposed by Messrs. Turner and Spackman.

Both these gentlemen were elected by acclamation.

The registrar-treasurer reported that no legal election had taken place in District No. 2, and that under the constitution the council were empowered to fill the vacancy. Nominations were accordingly called for, and the names of Messrs. L. W. Yeomans, Belleville, and James H. Dickey, Trenton, were placed before the council. On a ballot being taken, Mr. Dickey was declared elected by a vote of 7 to 5, and the registrar was instructed to notify Mr. Dickey by wire, and request his immediate attendance.

The following committee was appointed to strike standing committees: Messrs. Karn, Watters, Daniels, MacLaren, and Scott, and the council adjourned to allow this committee to report.

Upon reorganizing, the committee reported the selection of committees as follows:

Finance—Messrs. MacLaren, chairman, Karn, Roberts, Snyder, McKee, and Days.

By-Laws and Legislation—Messrs. Watters, chairman, Roberts, Scott, Daniel, Spackman, and Turner.

Education—Messrs. Daniel, chairman, Spackman, Scott, Turner, Watters, Dickey, and McKee.

Infringement—Messrs. Karn, chairman, Days, MacLaren, Dickey, Watters, and Snyder.

Upon the motion of Messrs. Watters and MacLaren, this report was adopted without debate.

The report of the scrutineers who officiated in the recent elections was presented, and ordered to be filed.

Upon motion, Mr. Isaac T. Lewis, the respected registrar, was re-elected for another term upon the present salary.

The following officials were also appointed scrutineers: Messrs. Murchison and McCann; auditors, Messrs. James Watt and Hargreaves.

The minutes of the last semi-annual meeting were taken as read and approved.

Under the head of communications and petitions, the usual large batch of petitions from apprentices asking for extension of time, etc., were received and referred to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation.

A letter was read from the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec in reference to the question of forming a Dominion Pharmaceutical Council. The letter stated that in response to the initiative taken by the Quebec association all the provincial councils, with one exception, had expressed their sympathy and co-operation in the project. Encouraged by this, a special committee of the Quebec association has been appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and the result of their labors, in the shape of a bulky type-written document, was enclosed. The council was invited to consider the same and advise the eastern association. Finally, the letter suggested that, in the event of the scheme going into effect, the first meeting of the Dominion Association be held in Montreal.

On the motion of Messrs. Watters and McKee, a special committee was struck to report upon this communication, said committee being Messrs. Daniel, Roberts, Scott, MacLaren, and Karn, with the mover and seconder.

The council adjourned at 4.30 o'clock until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

**SECOND DAY.**

When the council reassembled on Wednesday morning every member was present. Mr. Dickey, elected the previous day from District No. 2, put in an appearance, and was introduced by the president and accorded a hearty welcome, which he suitably acknowledged.

After several routine matters had been disposed of, Mr. C. D. Daniel moved the following motion, notice of which had been given at the last meeting: "That all apprentices desirous of writing at the qualifying examination in May or December may do so if the term of their apprenticeship terminates by the time of the meeting of the council in the following August or February of each year, provided always that satisfactory evidence is presented to the council that the term of apprenticeship is completed between the qualifying examination and the next meeting of council. Students are requested particularly to note that they are required

to attend the senior course, and that no part of the time spent at the senior course is allowed to count in the term of apprenticeship; and that all former regulations concerning this matter be hereby rescinded."

Mr. Watters seconded the motion, and, in amendment, Messrs. Roberts and Karn moved its reference to the Education Committee. The matter had been so fully discussed at the last meeting, however, that the council decided to dispose of it at once, and, after slight discussion, it was passed.

The registrar-treasurer, Mr. I. T. Lewis, presented his semi-annual report, as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report that since the 1st of February, 1895, the following medical practitioners have taken out registration, viz.: D. A. Muirhead, Carleton Place; A. Carmichael, Sundridge; J. A. Mitchell, Drumbo; P. D. Tyerman, Maganetawan; D. A. McCrimmon, Ripley; L. Lapp, Pontypool, for 1894; J. G. Clark, Meaford; Chas. A. Cline, Belmont, for 1890; C. D. Curry, Minden; W. D. Ferguson, Rockland; P. McLaughlin, Smith's Falls; C. M. Kingston, Everett; W. F. Eastwood, Claremont.

The number of applications of apprentices for registration has been 70, several of whom are in abeyance for the council to deal with.

The number of renewals issued since February 1, 1895, were as follows, viz.: 2 for 1889; 1 for 1890; 2 for 1891; 6½ for 1892; 14 for 1893; 107½ for 1894; 746½ for 1895; total, 879½.

I beg to submit a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements for the last six months, ending August 1, 1895:

*Receipts.*

To Cash balance Feb. 1, 1895.....	\$ 41 98
Bank " " " ".....	5,308 78
Renewal fees, \$3,518; less relates,	
\$1,390.....	2,128 00
Registration fees.....	149 00
Person books, diplomas, etc.....	33 59
Teaching department.....	322 80
Appeal account .. .. .	8 50
Examination fees.....	351 08
Roberts scholarship fund.....	78 32
	<b>\$8,422 05</b>

*Disbursements.*

By Expense account.....	\$ 251 40
Furniture.....	15 50
Interest account.....	370 45
Expenses council meeting.....	288 24
Library fund.....	16 13
Apparatus.....	27 06
Salaries.....	3,684 40
Supplies.....	295 93
Deposit fees.....	472 00
Sundries.....	109 36
Laboratory apparatus.....	41 52
Coal, water, and gas.....	195 31
Law expenses.....	20 00
Infringement account.....	234 93
Bank of Commerce, Roberts fund.	78 52
" " " " special .....	1,000 00
The synd. ....	1,000 00
Cash balance.....	\$22.32
Bank balance.....	315 20
	<b>\$8,422 05</b>



The report was received, and referred to the Committee on Executive and Finance, as was also the report of the auditors, Messrs. James Watt and W. A. Hargreaves, which showed the following statement of assets and liabilities :

<i>Assets.</i>	
College building.....	\$ 53,551 52
Furniture.....	11,100 00
College lot.....	5,000 00
Outstanding fees, estimated.....	575 00
Supplies.....	320 00
Poison and liquor books.....	200 00
Cash balance.....	22 32
Bank balance.....	292 88
Bank of Commerce, special account.....	1,000 00
	\$52,062 02
<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Mortgage, the synd.....	\$13,000 00
Interest to date.....	119 17
Salary account.....	125 00
Library fund.....	96 32
Sundry accounts.....	479 29
Balance.....	58,242 24
	\$52,062 02

The council adjourned at 2 o'clock, and the afternoon was devoted entirely to committee work.

### THIRD DAY.

All members of council were present when the proceedings opened on Thursday morning at 10.45 o'clock, with President Mackenzie in the chair.

After preliminaries, Mr. MacLaren presented the report of the Committee on Finance as follows :

Your committee have carefully gone into the accounts appended, amounting, in all, to \$481.26, and recommend that they be paid.

Your committee have inspected the roof of the college, and deem it necessary to have it repaired at once. Your committee would recommend that the upper laboratory floor should be improved by laying a good hardwood floor over the present one, and that tenders be received for the said improvement, and, after the aforesaid tenders are in, that the chairman of the committee be authorized to see the work done at the lowest cost.

Your committee, being satisfied of the benefit from having the steam pipes covered with mineral wool, from those which were covered last winter, would recommend that the balance of the pipes be covered in a similar way.

Your committee would recommend that weather strips of rubber or felt be put on the windows, and also that the glass roof of the laboratory be repaired.

Your committee also recommend that an inexpensive clock be procured for each laboratory.

All of which is respectfully submitted.  
D. H. MACLAREN,  
Chairman.

The report was adopted on motion of the chairman and Mr. McKee.

Mr. Waters then presented the following report of the By-laws and Legislation Committee :

(1) Concerning Dan Campbell Worts, of Parkhill, your committee would recommend that the application be granted.

(2) *Re* application of Ernest Allen, of Belleville, your committee recommend that his apprenticeship date from the time the apprenticeship certificate was dated.

(3) George R. Wood, of Erin; his educational certificate being unsatisfactory, his application cannot be entertained.

(4) Regarding the request of J. F. Whelan, your committee would recommend that the registrar be requested to advise him that apprenticeship served outside the Province of Ontario cannot be recognized.

(5) Concerning the request of W. H. Cooper, of Burk's Falls, your committee advise that his application be not complied with, and that the registrar be requested to write him in explanation.

(6) E. Ryan, M.D., under section 22, is liable for arrears.

(7) H. E. Hurlburt, of Thornbury; the registrar has power to deal with this case.

(8) If George Graham, of Treherne, produces satisfactory evidence that his certificates were burnt, your committee recommend that the registrar forward duplicates on payment of the usual charges.

(9) On production of satisfactory evidence of the destruction by fire of his diploma, your committee recommend that the registrar forward to Mr. G. H. Golding a new diploma on receipt of usual charges.

(10) Herbert E. Edwards, of Cleveland, Ohio, is advised that his request cannot be entertained, and the registrar forwards to him a marked copy of the Pharmacy Act, and that only qualified pharmacists can participate in the profits of a drug business.

(11) F. G. Tremayne reports that his diploma was burnt, and the registrar is requested to grant a new one on receipt of proper evidence of loss.

(12) *Re* application of John McDougall, Strathroy, the registrar has power to deal with this matter.

(13) Your committee would recommend that the application of Ernest A. Dixon, Pembroke, be granted on production of satisfactory evidence that he possessed the necessary educational qualifications and had entered on an apprenticeship on November 4th, 1894.

(14 and 15) Applications of Norman B. Lander and J. F. Taylor, Hamilton, are referred to the registrar.

(16) R. S. Armstrong, Port Colborne. Your committee recommend that his apprenticeship be permitted to date his apprenticeship from September 17th, 1894, on production of evidence satisfactory to the registrar.

(17) R. A. Hunter, Listowel. Your committee recommend that the registrar grant a new diploma on production of proper evidence of the old one being burnt, and on receipt of usual charges.

(18) Byron Forrest, Toronto, is permitted to date his apprenticeship from March 5th, 1895, on production of evidence satisfactory to the registrar.

(19) George Keilly, Peterboro, on production of satisfactory evidence, may have his application granted.

(20) *Re* S. T. Hopper, your committee recommend that his request be not granted.

(21) Your committee recommend that the application of Edward G. Seyler, of Waterloo, be granted, and that his application date from March 11th, 1895.

(22) Your committee would recommend that the matter of William Bauer, Costa Rica, be laid over for further consideration.

(23) In the case of Ardagh Cundle, Barrie, we are of opinion that it cannot be dealt with until the February, 1896, meeting of the council.

(24) Your committee are of the opinion that the application of P. S. Maddock cannot be granted.

(25) The committee recommend that the application of C. H. Roberts, Paris, be not granted.

(26) The application of James Kelman for rebate cannot be entertained.

(27) Your committee recommend that the case of Dr. McDiarmid, Hensall, be referred to the registrar.

(28) Your committee recommend that the case of J. D. Todd, Toronto, be referred to the registrar.

(29) In the matter of F. W. E. Keayes, your committee recommend that the application be granted.

HENRY WATERS,  
Chairman.

This report was also adopted without discussion, and the council adjourned for lunch.

In the afternoon, the first matter of interest was a notice of motion by Mr. W. A. Karn to amend By-law 15, so that the remuneration received by members of the council will in future be 5 cents a mile and \$4 a day, instead of 4 cents a mile and \$3 a day, as at present. In giving notice of this proposal, Mr. Karn remarked that the amended figures would be the limit allowed under the Act, and he thought they were all too low, being much less than the fees paid to governors of similar institutions. The matter will be considered six months hence.

Chairman W. A. Karn submitted the following important report of the Infringement Committee, being Report No. 1 :

Your committee would report that since the last meeting of the council a detective was employed to carry out the instructions of the committee with regard to infringements of the Act in the matter of illegal drug business and arrears of fees. We are pleased to report that his services proved of material value to the college in compelling many druggists to pay their registration fees who otherwise refused to respond to the notices of the registrar to comply with the Act.

He also succeeded in obtaining conviction

tions in six cases out of the seven brought to trial, viz.: F. W. Forshee, Florence, fined \$50; W. Borrowman, Merlin, \$20; E. A. Laflamme, Ottawa, \$20; W. Boothby, Coe Hill Mines, \$20; W. Cline, jr., Toronto, \$20; W. Cline, sr., Toronto, \$20. In the case of D. S. Bell & Co., Ottawa, the case was withdrawn on D. S. Bell paying costs of court and agreeing to retire from and remove his name from business; the sale of poison was made by a registered employee, who is the only person taking an active part in the business.

The Durham Pharmacy was also proceeded against, it should be mentioned, without the aid of the college detective, it having been considered inadvisable to send him to look after that case, as a former detective had, a short time previous to the action referred to, by his conduct, made it difficult or impossible to bring the case to trial. Unfortunately, the instructions given for the conduct of the case were not properly carried out, and the case was lost.

Your committee would recommend druggists to acquaint themselves with the bearing of the Act on unqualified employees, it being the opinion of eminent legal counsel that only qualified employees can sell poisons in part 1, schedule A, in the absence of the qualified employer. Your committee would also point out to druggists that according to amendments to the Act of 1889 many poisons were transferred from part 2 to part 1, schedule A, notably carbolic acid, and your committee would urge upon all druggists the necessity of registration of such poisons, as there is a widespread notion that it is not important so to do.

Your committee have considered the case of Mr. G. W. Berry, of Lucknow, and beg to report that he is in arrears for one year, and that he must pay the same before entering into business again.

In the matter of D. Campbell & Co., of Dundalk, your committee recommend that the registrar be instructed to notify Mr. Campbell that he is liable for the fee of \$4 according to the Act, which amount must be paid.

Re the South Side Pharmacy of Woodstock, your committee recommend that the registrar notify Dr. Melford, the proprietor, that he must register under the Act and pay the fees in arrears for the time he has owned the business, and that the name of the proprietor must appear on the labels used in the business.

Your committee would also suggest that the co-operation of the members of council be given the committee in the matter of infringements of the Act in their districts as far as possible. With the object of prosecuting a vigorous campaign against offenders under the Act, your committee would ask that the sum of \$300 be placed at the disposal of the chairman.

Your committee would report that the cost of carrying on its work during the past six months is \$360.73, details of

which have been embodied in the report of the Executive and Finance Committees, and that the amount received to date from fines amounts to \$125.80.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. KARN,  
Chairman.

Mr. Karn moved the reception and adoption of this report, and Mr. Watters seconded the motion in a brief speech. He said that every case reported to the committee had been dealt with, many being settled without going into court. He spoke very highly of the work of the detective, who had been very successful in carrying out the instructions of the committee. The committee had found that druggists did not appear to understand the necessity of registering some poisons, especially carbolic acid, and they hoped the matter would be more carefully attended to in future.

The report carried, and another adjournment was made for the completion of committee work.

At 5:30 o'clock the council again met, and received the following supplementary report from the Committee on Legislation and By-laws:

"In the matter of William Bauer, of Costa Rica, your committee are of opinion that it cannot be dealt with at this meeting, and would recommend that it be disposed of at some future meeting, provided the applicant has complied with the Act."

This report, presented by Mr. Watters, was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Daniel presented the following report:

"The special committee to which were referred the communications from the secretaries of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec beg leave to report as follows:

"That the registrar be instructed to write Mr. Hallberg, secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and advise him that his communication reached the committee too late to be acted upon, and explain the fact that our council meetings are held in February and August of each year.

"That while your committee is in sympathy with the objects of the proposed Dominion Pharmaceutical Association, it is of the opinion that, in the face of a failure of the druggists of this province to maintain a Provincial Association on somewhat similar lines, we cannot look for any great measure of success from the attempt to form a Dominion Association, and we cannot, therefore, recommend the co-operation of this council.

"C. D. DANIEL,  
Chairman."

This report was also accepted without discussion, and, there being no further business ready to put before the council, an adjournment was made until Friday morning.

#### FOURTH DAY.

The final session of the council opened at 11 o'clock Friday morning, with President Mackenzie in the chair, and all the members present except Messrs. Snyder and Turner, who had left for home at the close of the previous day's session.

The Executive and Finance Committee presented report No. 2 as follows:

Your committee recommend the painting and repairing of the front college steps, the price not to exceed that given by the registrar to the council.

In reference to the accounts *re* prosecution *re* Durham Pharmacy, your committee recommend that the matter be left in the hands of the chairman of the Finance Committee to adjust.

All of which is respectfully submitted,  
D. H. MACLAREN, Chairman.

The report was adopted without discussion.

The Committee on Education handed down the appended report:

Your committee are very pleased to report the internal working of the college in a condition that is very satisfactory indeed. The session which closed in May last was in many respects far in advance of any previous session. The class was very large, and notwithstanding that fact the very best order prevailed, and it is a fact worthy of note that as a whole the class possessed unusual intelligence and a determination to make themselves thoroughly proficient in the different branches of study, and that fact was brought out in a remarkable degree at the examination, not only in the very high percentage obtained by so many students, but by the unanimous statement of the examiners that the class was the most proficient of any that they had had any experience with.

Too much credit cannot be given to the dean and members of the faculty for their faithfulness in the discharge of duty. The heavy work was performed in a manner that convinced your committee that our college has a staff to be proud of.

Your committee regret that the long talked of two years' course is not an established fact, but it is to be hoped that it may be arranged before long, and that the laboratory accommodation may be increased so as to make it possible.

The college building is remarkably clean and well kept, and reflects great credit upon the janitor, Mr. Young. His untiring energy, politeness, and strict attention to duty is worthy of notice, and deserving of thanks.

The Board of Examiners' report, which is appended, gives evidence of the good work done in the college, containing, as it does, a large number of students who have passed successfully a rigid examination, entitling them to a college diploma, and your committee recommend that these gentlemen be granted the diplomas, and medals to those so entitled.

With reference to the application of F. W. Day, of Ottawa, who was unable to attend the greater part of the senior

course through serious illness, your committee recommend that he be permitted to attend the next senior course without further payment of fees.

Regarding the application of P. J. Nolan, of Ottawa, your committee are of opinion that his educational qualifications are not sufficient to enable him to register as an apprentice, and recommend that his request be not granted.

Mr. T. W. Brown, of Owen Sound, paid his examination fee of \$10, but was unable, through illness, to take the examination in May last, and it is recommended that his request be complied with, and that the fee be returned.

Your committee recommend that the following gentlemen be appointed examiners for the ensuing term: Dispensing, Wm. Murchison, Toronto; prescriptions, A. R. Fraser, Toronto; materia medica, J. T. Pepper, Woodstock; botany, D. A. White, Woodstock; pharmacy, F. T. Harrison, London; chemistry, Paul L. Scott, Paris.

Your committee at the last meeting authorized the disposition of the "John Roberts Scholarship" and medal matter, the same to be applied to the examination held last May, but, unfortunately, the recommendation was misunderstood. We, therefore, recommend that the instruction, as given at the last meeting, be carried out, and that the scholarship and medal be awarded to the students entitled to the same at the last May examinations.

The particulars of the bequest are as follows:

#### RE THE JOHN ROBERTS SCHOLARSHIP.

The late John Roberts, of Ottawa, left by will the sum of \$3,000 to the Ontario College of Pharmacy to be applied for such purposes as the executors of his will shall in writing specify, which were as follows:

The formation of a fund to be designated "The John Roberts Scholarship Fund," which fund shall for all time be invested, and all accretions shall be kept invested in such interest-bearing securities as the council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy shall deem proper, and the whole annual rents, issues, and profits of said fund shall be devoted as follows:

(1) The payment of a scholarship of \$100 or more, as the interest will furnish, to be designated "The John Roberts Scholarship," offered at the examination in May for highest total number of marks, which must be at least 75 per cent. of total. Should no student attain this then the amount to be added to the corpus.

(2) Gold medal to be designated "The John Roberts Medal," value \$20. The conditions to be the highest number of marks in two subjects—chemistry and pharmacy—which must be at least 75 per cent. Should no student be successful in attaining this percentage, then value of medal to be added to the corpus to increase the said scholarship.

Should there be not sufficient money for scholarship and medal, then omit the

medal. Conditions: That the apprenticeship of four years must be served in Ontario, and students must attend two terms, junior and senior, at the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Respectfully submitted,

C. D. DANIEL,  
Chairman.

The report was adopted without debate.

Upon resolution, the registrar was authorized to have the minutes of council printed as usual, and copies sent to every member of the college.

Mr. Watters gave notice of a motion to change the regulations governing the award of medals, with a view to restrict them to candidates who have passed an apprenticeship of four years in the Province of Ontario.

On the motion of Messrs. Spackman and Daniel, the dean of the college, Prof. Heebner, was appointed representative of the college on the Senate of the University of Toronto.

On the motion of Messrs. Watters and Kam, the registrar was granted ten days' holiday, commencing August 12th.

In putting through the above resolution, several members spoke very appreciatively of the services Mr. Lewis had rendered to the college.

On motion, Dr. Ellis was appointed examiner in analytical chemistry.

The council adjourned at 11.35 a.m., to meet again on the first Tuesday in February, 1896, or sooner if necessary, at the call of the chair.

#### A Good Advertisement.

One of the neatest and best forms of advertisements, outside of the regular newspaper ads, which we have seen for some time is that of Walter Pulford, of Winnipeg, Man. It is in the form of a neat little book of twelve pages, with paper cover, and in typography and general appearance is a credit alike to the designer as well as to the printer. The principal subject treated upon is that of prescriptions, and is done in a way that should carry conviction.

Some of the clauses in it we especially commend, viz.:

"Purity.—We positively will not use any but pure drugs, so that the physicians and sick one may rely on getting the very best results in the quickest time."

"Substitution.—Under no consideration will we allow the substitution of poorer and cheaper medicines than those ordered though they may be similar."

"Confidence reposed.—We are very careful that confidence reposed in us, both on the part of the physician, as well as the sick one, shall be sacredly respected. There are many cases in which it would be indelicate as well as improper that any one should know about sick people, their illnesses, or the remedies used, so we make it a rule in all cases to preserve that silence and dignity which should characterize the pharmacist's profession."

#### The Output of Gum Arabic in the Soudan.

According to a report of the British consul at Suakin, there was a very considerable increase in the output of gum arabic in the Soudan during the past year. This increase, says the report, was more than offset by the decrease in the value of the exportations, which was £56,835 in 1893, to £39,320 in 1894. So close is the understanding between the European houses engaged in the trade, that the profits of the local dealers rarely amount to as much as two per cent. and frequently they are reduced to *nil*.

*Le Monde Pharmaceutique*, commenting on the report, says: "The most salient point in last year's business is the very considerable advance in prices of the last three months. Ordinarily the season begins in April, when the first lots of gum arrive at the coast, and continues to the end of December, July being the most active month. On account of the drought which prevailed in the gum-producing districts last year, and also on account of the attempt of the Caliph Abdullah to impose a tax on the trees (a tax which affected both producers and merchants), but meagre quantities of the substance were expedited from the interior to the coast, and as a consequence the stock on hand was reduced to low figures, and prices advanced with rapid strides, leaping from \$16 the cwt. to \$24, an advance of 50 per cent. The latter figure, however, which was quoted in April, was merely nominal, as there was no gum on hand at that time."

Since the native, who gathers the gum, says *le Monde Pharmaceutique*, receives only from \$1.50 to \$2.50 the cantar (100 lbs.), and the cost of transport to the coast rarely reaches over \$1.00 the hundredweight (varying between \$2 and \$4), it would seem that the prices above quoted leave a very handsome margin of profit—a fact in which we certainly agree with our French contemporary.

The fact is, from all we can learn, that the price of gum arabic has been put up and kept up by a combination formed and maintained by the European houses engaged in the trade, and that this monopoly is too powerful to be broken. No matter what the prospects for good crops and a plentiful supply may be—and all advices agree that the outlook was rarely better—the price will stay at or near the present figures. In pursuing this course the monopoly is working out its own downfall, as the efforts at making artificial succedanea for gum arabic are rapidly reaching a point where it will make but little difference to the world whether any of the genuine gum is produced or not.

The discovery of cheap substitutes for gum acacia in the arts and industries, and the satisfaction given by these substitutes, have lowered the world's demand for the substance from 40,000 cantars in 1881 down to less than 10,000 cantars in 1891, and the falling off still continues.—*National Druggist*.

**A...**  
**GLASS..**  
**JAR..**  
**FREE..**

WITH ADAMS' PEPSIN

# TUTTI FRUTTI

ASK YOUR WHOLESALER FOR IT.

Send for new advertising matter to decorate your window.

## ADAMS & SONS CO.,

11 and 13 JARVIS ST., - - TORONTO.



## OZONE

**Ozone Specific** is a valuable non-toxic, non-irritating antiseptic for either internal or external use. Our **Ozone**, concentrated form, is the most powerful blood purifier and germicide ever produced, and will be found a specific in all forms of Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Measles, or Diphtheria. For Catarrhal Troubles it will prove invaluable as a tonic and constitutional remedy, and is especially efficient in preventing or combating fermentation of food in the stomach, breaking up the worst forms of Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach.

For dressing Ulcerations of all kinds, preventing suppuration, and assisting towards rapid granulation and healing, **Ozone** has no equal.

**Ozone** is also used as a gargle for all manner of Throat Diseases; destroying all fermentation of the tissues brought forth by impregnation of disease germs. No germ life can exist where it is used.

All Druggists should keep this remedy, as it will prove a genuine friend to their customers.

Physicians owe it to themselves to try it.

**OZONE SPECIFIC CO.**  
 TORONTO, ONT.

## RADLAUER'S ANTISEPTIC PERLES

Of Pleasant Taste and Fragrance.

Non-Poisonous and strongly Antiseptic.

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

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

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

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

### METHOD OF APPLICATION:

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

MANUFACTURED BY

**S. RADLAUER** - Pharmaceutical Chemist  
 BERLIN W., GERMANY

W. J. DYAS, Toronto, Ont., Wholesale Agent for Canada.



# "MANLEY'S" CELERY NERVE COMPOUND

WITH  
Beef, Iron, and Wine

A scientific Combination of Celery, Beef, Iron, and Wine, Tonics, and Pure Glycerine, instead of alcohol.

UNEQUALLED  
AS A HEALTH BUILDER and HEALTH RESTORER

Has given the FULLEST SATISFACTION to persons who have taken it.

It is put up in a 16-oz. bottle, contained in an attractive Blue and White carton

### TERMS.

30 days (10% off) or	\$7.20 per doz.
Spot Cash (on delivery) when shipped direct only	\$6.45 "
For orders of 3 to 6 dozen	\$6.00 "
30 days (\$7.20) 10% and 5% off, or	\$6.16 "
Gross lots \$6.15, 5% off 30 days	

**SELLS FOR \$1 A BOTTLE.**

Orders respectfully solicited.

**THE LION MEDICINE CO.,**  
15 Queen St. East, TORONTO.

## A Reduction In the Price

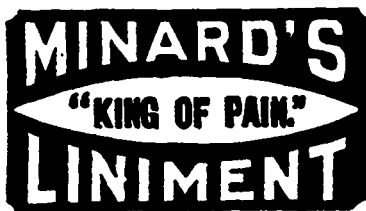
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# Gibbons' Toothache Gum

## To 65c. per doz.

To be had of all Wholesale Druggists.

**J. A. GIBBONS & CO.,**  
TORONTO. - - BUFFALO.



Sold from Halifax to Victoria

BY

- HALIFAX { Brown & Webb, Simson Bros. & Co.
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- ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons. D. McDiarmid & Co.
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- TORONTO { Lyman Bros. & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
- { Northrop & Lyman.
- { Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
- HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
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- WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
- NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.
- VICTORIA—Langley & Co.
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## A PERFECT TEA MONSOON TEA

FINEST IN THE WORLD.  
From Tea Plant to Tea Cup in its Native Purity.

PACKED BY THE GROWERS  
And sold in the original packages, ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lb. caddies.

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**STEEL, HAYTER & CO.**  
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**MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.**

## Gray's

### CASTOR-FLUID

For the hair.

### DENTAL PEARLINE

An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

### SULPHUR PASTILLES

For burning in diphtheritic cases.

### SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE

An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

### These Specialties

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

# HENRY R. GRAY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street

(Cor. of LaSalle Street)

## MONTREAL

### A PERFECT TOILET GEM.

# ARECA NUT TOOTH SOAP

The drug trade of Canada will find this one of the most satisfactory articles on the market. The package is convenient and attractive.

Kindly make sure the ARECA NUT TOOTH SOAP offered you is made in Winnipeg. The genuine is for sale by

- Lyman Bros. Co., Toronto,
- Elliot & Co., Toronto,
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- Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal,
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- J. A. Kennedy & Co., London, and by

THE  
**MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.,**  
WINNIPEG.



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

### A DRUGGIST'S SPECIALTY.

## Gurtis & Son's Yankee Brand Pure Spruce Gum

Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

## CURTIS & SON

PORTLAND, ME., U.S.A.

### British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association.

The British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association convened in the Manor House, Vancouver, B.C., at 8.25 p.m., June 13th, and was called to order by President McDowell, the following members being present:

President, H. McDowell; councillors, Messrs. T. Shotbolt, J. Cochrane, T. E. Atkins, T. A. Muir, Registrar C. Nelson, and Messrs. C. Muddell, W. S. Terry, J. K. Sutherland, J. Reed, H. H. Watson, J. R. Seymour, J. F. Jaeck, J. M. Atkins, R. G. McPherson, P. Jones, W. A. Griffiths, D. S. Curtis, and R. S. Ong.

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

The secretary read the

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL, YEAR 1894-5.

To the Members of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN, — The first meeting of this council was held directly after the annual meeting on June 14th last, when the following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

President, H. McDowell; vice-president, T. M. Henderson; secretary-treasurer-registrar, Chas. Nelson.

The Board of Examiners, consisting of Messrs. T. M. Henderson, Victoria; H. H. Watson, and Chas. Nelson, Victoria, were re-elected.

On September 13th we met in Vancouver. Vice-President T. M. Henderson in the chair. At this meeting the registrar informed the council that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council had sanctioned the additions to the poison clauses. It was decided to obtain amendments to the Pharmacy Act, 1891, and Messrs. Shotbolt, Cochrane, and Henderson were appointed a committee to look to the framing and passing of the same through the House.

A special council meeting was called by the president, on request, and met in the registrar's office, Vancouver, November 7th, all the members being present. The amendments to the Pharmacy Act were gone into fully, and discussed at length. It was carried unanimously that the secretary reply to the Deputy Attorney-General, and state that they fully endorsed the action of the Board of Examiners in declining to register Mr. Carmichael. It was also decided, on motion, that this special meeting take the place of the next regular in December.

On March 14th your council met in New Westminster, but, not getting a quorum, returned *via* train to Vancouver, where a quorum was obtained. The president in the chair. At this meeting some fifty letters received and answered by the registrar were read, and his replies endorsed.

At this meeting several applications were received from parties desiring to be registered without the qualifications called

for in the Act, but your council decided, after due consideration, that all must be treated alike and conform fully with the Act and by-laws before they could be registered.

Committee on Amendments reported that the amendments to the Pharmacy Act, 1891, about which there had been so much strife and discussion, had passed the House and were law. We think that the association may congratulate themselves that, with these amendments, we now have a pharmacy law to be proud of and that, although it has not been gained without many difficulties and much diligent work on the part of the special committee and the council, it is, on the whole, very satisfactory, and will aid much in building up the standing of the pharmaceutical profession.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council was asked to appoint the new Board of Examiners, in conformity with the amended Act.

The question of the reduction of fees was fully gone into, the resources and probable expenditure of the association receiving due consideration, and, in view of the fact that in future your association will be called upon to pay all expenses for any amendments or additions, or notices in the *Gazette*, which will mean an outlay of from \$300 to \$400, it would be necessary to still keep the fees higher than what the last annual meeting had recommended, and it resolved to reduce the licentiate and clerks' fees to \$8 and \$4 respectively.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed H. D. Helmcken, Esq., on behalf of the association, for the able manner in which he had championed our cause in the House.

We again met in Vancouver this a.m., June 13th. The tenders for printing new by-laws and Act were examined, Messrs. Trythall & Son's, Vancouver, being accepted.

An application from Mr. Hunnex to modify by-laws and rules on his behalf was declined.

Long correspondence from the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, asking this council to assist in forming a Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, and the proposed by-laws and constitution, were discussed. This will be laid before you later.

For the information of those interested, we may mention that examinations, whether preliminary, minor, or major, are only held twice a year—in April and October.

Several applications on eastern diplomas were received and referred to Board of Examiners.

We would recommend to this association that an annual grant be made for the expenses of entertaining the annual convocation, not to exceed fifty dollars.

Yours truly,

CHAS. NELSON, Secretary.

This report was, on motion of Mr. J. L. Jaeck, and seconded by Mr. J. M. Atkins, adopted as read.

### REGISTRAR'S ANNUAL REPORT.—JUNE

13TH, 1895.

To the Officers and Members of the B.C. Pharmaceutical Association:

GENTLEMEN,—In again presenting my report of the business transacted and work done, I think it will be plain to all that our association is progressing favorably and each year finds it of more importance. The continual influx of correspondence and enquiries from all parts of the world shows that we are known to be a live association. It is pleasing to notice that on May 31st not a single member, in business, was behind with his dues, and only one apprentice, so that we may say that our membership is perfect from a financial standpoint. The growing interest taken by the members in the nominations and election shows a marked improvement. Something like 25 members were nominated, but all but 12 of these declined; some for good reasons. I should judge that between 50 and 60 of the 65 members have used their ballot, and trust the result will give us as good a council for the incoming year as we have had in the past.

I have endeavored to do my work (which is no light affair) fairly and squarely, keeping in fair bounds, and, if I have not pleased every one, the intention has been for the best.

The total number of licentiates at present on the register is 65; of these 48 are in business on their own account, and 17 as clerks as follows:

	In business.	Clerks.
Victoria.....	17	10
Vancouver.....	14	4
New Westminster.....	5	1
Nanaimo.....	5	1
Kamloops.....	2	0
Nelson.....	2	0
Kaslo.....	1	0
Vernon.....	2	0
Esquimalt.....	0	1

There are 19 apprentices: Victoria, 4; Vancouver, 6; Nanaimo, 4; New Westminster, 2; Vernon, 1; Kamloops, 1; Kaslo, 1 = 19.

Thirty nomination papers were received by the registrar, and, as stated before, over 50 voting papers. One or two points, which may not be out of place here. Firstly, the by-laws of the association call for a specific fee; that unless that fee at par is received by registrar, he cannot accept it, except less the exchange. This is only fair to all, as most of the members sending cheques add the exchange, and a minority, and a very small one at that, should not persist every year in being the exception. The other point I would like to emphasize is, that the vote is supposed to be by ballot, and a special stamped envelope has been provided for two years for the voting paper only, and this specially noted in the circular, but quite a number of the members have used the envelope for fees and other matters, which the registrar has to open, which, to a certain extent, spoils the true and total secrecy of the ballot.

In conclusion, I think that every member should look upon the association and its council as his best friend, and do all that can be done to make the affairs run smoothly.

Trusting we shall have continued success and progress, I have the honor to be,  
Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,  
CHARLES NELSON,  
Registrar.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR  
CURRENT YEAR, ENDING MAY 31ST,  
1895.

<i>Cash Received—1894-5.</i>		
June 1st, 1894.		
Balance in hand, Bank of B.C.....	\$ 731 13	
To cash fees, June 14th		
to July 9th.....	\$ 51 50	
To cash fees, July 9th to		
Nov. 5th.....	11 00	
To cash poison books.....	3 00	
" " fees to March 11th.....	40 00	
" " " " 31st.....	12 00	
" " fine P. Court Vic-		
toria.....	10 00	
To cash fees, 1894-5.....	512 00	639 50

\$1,373 63

<i>Cash Disbursed.</i>		
June 1st, 1894.		
By cash, expenses council meet-		
ings.....	\$105 25	
By cash, examinations.....	17 50	
" " " " advertising.....	35 00	
" " " " law.....	59 00	
" " " " printing.....	47 50	
" " " " postages.....	18 50	
" " " " sundries.....	3 00	
" " " " stationery.....	6 00	
" " " " P.O. box.....	5 00	
" " " " registrar.....	150 00	
" " " " secretary's desk.....	50 00	
" " " " amendment ex's.....	12 25	
" " " " fee returned.....	5 00	514 00

Balance in Bank B.C. .... \$859 63

CHARLES NELSON,  
Sec.-Treasurer.

Audited, and found correct.  
J. L. JAECK. } Auditors.  
J. R. SEYMOUR. }  
June 12th, 1895.

#### AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the B.C. Pharmaceutical Association, Vancouver:  
GENTLEMEN,—We have this day carefully gone over the books of your association, and are pleased to report that everything was found correct.

J. R. SEYMOUR, } Auditors.  
J. L. JAECK, }

These reports were adopted as read, on the motion of Mr. R. G. McPherson, seconded by Mr. H. H. Watson, after which the president read his annual address, as follows:

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,—It is again my pleasure and pride to have the honor of addressing you, as president of the B.C. Pharmaceutical Association, at this our fifth annual meeting.

I am pleased to know that, as our years increase, we continue to increase in numerical strength and I hope also in other directions.

Since our last annual meeting, as you are all aware, there has been a general provincial election, and, whether the new legislature is a more intelligent and progressive one than its predecessor, or whether our association put forth stronger efforts, certain it is that we have been successful in securing the amendments to our Pharmacy Act that were denied us by the previous House.

We now have, I think, a Pharmacy Act which will be found much more effective and workable than our previous one. About the only particularly weak part about it is that it applies only to incorporated cities and towns, but your council did not feel justified in jeopardizing the whole Act by trying to have this amended.

The thanks of this association are due to Mr. Helmcken, who so ably championed our cause before the House, and, despite the most bitter opposition which threatened at one time to kill the whole Pharmacy Act, he nobly led us on to victory.

As you are doubtless ere this aware, your council, in revising the by-laws of the association, did not overlook the recommendation given at the last annual meeting, regarding reducing the annual fees. They could not, when they carefully considered the annual charges of the association, go quite so far as recommended at that meeting, but they have made a very material, and I think fair, reduction of the fees; and, as our numbers increase, the probabilities are that they may be able in the future to make some further reductions.

Another important amendment to the by-laws, and one which I think you will all look upon only as fair and reasonable, is, that the members of the council should receive some remuneration for the time given to the work of the association.

As I am not seeking re-election to the council, I can speak more freely on this subject than perhaps I otherwise would. I know now, after about five years' experience, something of what the council has to do, and I for one certainly think they are entitled to considerably more than the remuneration fixed in the by-laws as amended.

The other work of the council during the past year has been clearly laid before you by the secretary, so I will not weary you with anything more, especially as I believe there is waiting for us in the not distant future something much more appetizing and entertaining than anything I could say to you. I will now bring these few remarks to a close.

But, as I am retiring to private life, so far as the council of this association is concerned, I cannot take leave of my old confrères without thanking them one and all for their many kindnesses to me while associated with them, in the council and out of it, and I only hope that future councils will work along as harmoniously and friendly as those of the past.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your kind attention, and trusting we may be all spared to attend many more such gatherings, I will close.

The address was received with applause, and Mr. H. H. Watson moved, and Mr. J. R. Seymour seconded, that it be printed in annual report; also that a hearty vote of thanks be given the retiring council and registrar for their past services, which motion was carried unanimously amidst applause.

The election came next in order, and the president appointed Messrs. R. G. McPherson and W. A. Griffiths scrutineers, who, on examination and count of ballots, proved an election, and that Messrs. Thos. Slotbolt, E. McG. Van Houten and J. R. Seymour were the choice of the association for the term of two years. The president declared them elected. Applause.

Mr. Slotbolt and Mr. Seymour both thanked the members for the trust implied. Mr. Cochrane also spoke, thanking the members for their past confidence, and promised his full support to the council. Applause.

Mr. D. S. Curtis moved and Mr. J. Cochrane seconded, that Messrs. H. H. Watson and J. F. Jaek be appointed auditors for the ensuing year. Carried.

Mr. D. S. Curtis moved, and Mr. J. K. Sutherland seconded, that the report of the annual meeting be printed and distributed among the members. Carried.

The by-laws and constitution of the proposed Canadian Pharmaceutical Association were read by the registrar, assisted by Mr. J. Cochrane, and, on motion of Mr. R. G. McPherson and Mr. J. Cochrane, the matter was left in the hands of the new council, with power to act.

Mr. Curtis moved, and Mr. McPherson seconded, that the surplus funds of the association be invested by the council. Carried.

In the matter of entertainment of members attending the annual meeting, after a pleasing discussion, Mr. D. S. Curtis moved, and Mr. McPherson seconded, that the suggestion of the council be carried out, and that a sum not exceeding fifty dollars be appropriated annually for that purpose. Carried.

No further business coming up, it was moved, seconded, and carried to adjourn to meet in New Westminster in June, 1886.

CHARLES NELSON.

June 13, 1895.

Sec.-Registrar.

### WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

*Advertisements under the head of "Business Wanted, Situations Wanted, Situations Vacant, wants for Sale, etc." will be inserted once free of charge. Answers must not be sent in care of this office unless postage stamps are forwarded to re-mail reply.*

#### WANTED.

**DRUG STORE FIXTURES WANTED.**—Wanted a second-hand set of modern Drug Fixtures in natural wood. Send full description with price to Box G, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

#### SITUATIONS WANTED.

**WANTED SITUATION AS DRUG APPRENTICE:** in second year; good dispenser and stock keeper; best of references; country preferred. "Drug Clerk," 96 McGill Street.

#### FOR SALE.

**DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE IN A GOOD TOWN** will stand inspection. Address, CANADIAN DRUGGIST

**SOUND DRUG BUSINESS IN CITY FOR SALE.** An exceptional opportunity. Good location. Branch Post Office more than pays rent. Good reasons for selling. Address, P.M., CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

**KODAK, EASTMAN NO 3, VALUE \$50.00, WILL be sold cheap; perfectly new. Box, W, CANADIAN DRUGGIST.**

# LePAGE'S "Syrup Hypophos. Comp."

IMPROVED

TRADE PRICE	Per Winchester	: \$2.25
	Per Dozen—Small	: 3.50
	Per Dozen—Large	: 7.00

Also LePAGE'S "BEEF, IRON AND WINE."

Quality Guaranteed      Price Reasonable      Trade Solicited

**G. W. LePAGE & CO.,**

59 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

Free Course  
on  
**Optics**

GIVEN WITH

**Standard Canadian Test Case**

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**Mr. H. G. Levetus**

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**The Montreal Optical Co.**

MONTREAL.

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Is the Strongest, Purest, and of Finest Flavor

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

For Sale in Barrels, Demijohns, and twenty-four ounce Bottles  
by wholesale in

TORONTO, HAMILTON, KINGSTON, AND WINNIPEG

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

HALIFAX, N.S.

### THE EXCELSIOR

## Drug Mixer and Sifter

A necessary article in every DRUG STORE.

For Mixing

**Baking Powders,****Tooth Powders,**

and everything where perfect blending and uniformity is desired.

## A Druggist

taking proper interest in his establishment will provide his customers with first-class goods only.

## E. B. Eddy's

Toilet Papers and Fixtures  
form part of the Stock of a well-equipped drug store.

HULL,

MONTREAL,

TORONTO.

## FOR BODY AND BRAIN

SINCE 30 YEARS ALL EMINENT PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND

## VIN MARIANI

The original French Coca Wine; most popularly used tonic-stimulant  
in Hospitals, Public and Religious Institutions everywhere.

**Nourishes, Fortifies, Refreshes**

Strengthens the entire system; most Agreeable, Effective and Lasting  
Renovator of the Vital Forces.

Every test, strictly on its own merits, proves exceptional reputation.

Palatable as Choicest Old Wines

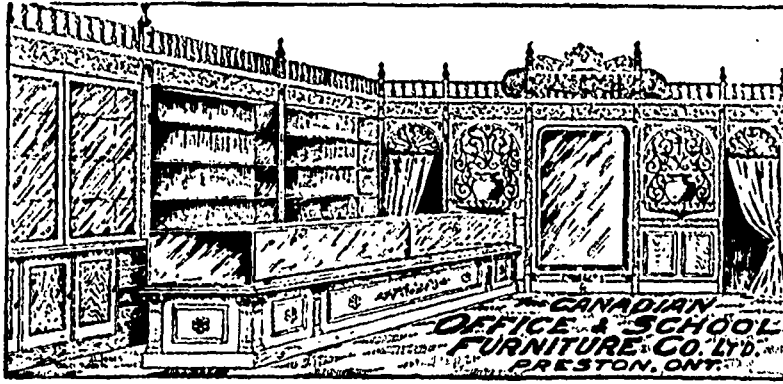
**LAWRENCE A WILSON & CO., Sole Agents, MONTREAL**

## Effect of the French Treaty

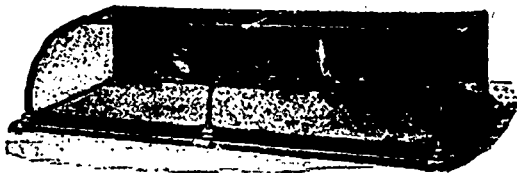
**CLARETS AT HALF PRICE**

The Bordeaux Claret Company, established at Montreal in view of the French treaty, are now offering the Canadian connoisseur beautiful wines at \$3.00 and \$4.00 per case of 12 large quart bottles. These are equal to any \$6.00 and \$8.00 wines sold on their label. Every well hotel and club are now handling them, and they are recommended by the best physicians as being perfectly pure and highly adapted for invalids' use. Address: BORDEAUX CLARET COMPANY, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.





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Choice Designs in  
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Manufacturers of  
**SHOW CASES**  
STORE AND OFFICE  
**FITTINGS**

FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP.  
LOWEST PRICES.

Special Attention Given to Fitting Drug Stores.

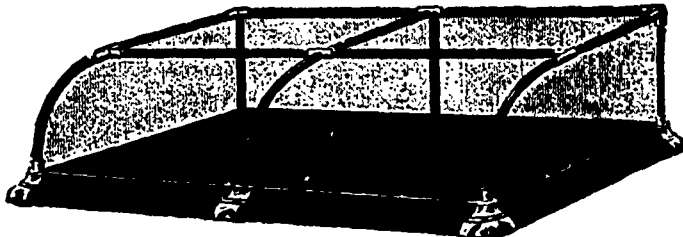
Estimates and Designs  
Furnished on Application.

21-23 Alice Street, - - TORONTO.

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Of all kinds for

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SHOP FIXTURES ♦ COUNTERS ♦ TABLES ♦ SHELVING ♦ MIRRORS, Etc.

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**Every Druggist  
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**DRUGGIST FAVORITE, 5c.**

**AND PATTI, 10c.**

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Send for Sample Order.

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AT RIGHT PRICES

OUR LINE OF

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

SURE SELLING SPECIALTIES:

**CARSON'S BITTERS**

**PECTORIA**

**SILVER CREAM**

**ALLAN'S COUGH CANDIES**

1/2 gross box at \$1 per box.

**SOAP BARK**

1/2 gross Packages, 1/2 gross box, \$1  
per box.

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed

## ALLAN & CO.

53 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

PISO'S CURE FOR  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use  
in time. Sold by druggists.  
CONSUMPTION

I use Piso's Cure for Con-  
sumption both in my family  
and practice. — Dr. G. W.  
PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich.,  
Nov. 5, 1894.

# PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine  
is Piso's CURE FOR CON-  
SUMPTION. Children take it  
without objection.  
By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use  
in time. Sold by druggists.  
CONSUMPTION

## Pharmaceutical Notes.

**PIXOL.**—This is pine wood tar treated with soft soap and caustic potash. Dounalsky finds an aqueous solution containing 10 to 13 per cent., applied three or four times daily, excellent in dermatitis from various causes, in psoriasis, soft chancres, and other venereal sores.—*Annal. Dermat.*

Crystallized cinchonine is obtained by a French chemist by melting the neutral sulphate of cinchonine at 130 degrees C., and purifying the cinchonine by repeated crystallization from water in the form of oxalate. The solution of oxalate was treated with potash and the free base extracted by means of ether. Though soluble in benzene, toluene, acetone, chloroform, and alcohol, cinchonine has not so far been crystallized from its solutions in those liquids.

**AQUA CHLOROFORMI EXTEMPORANEUSLY.**—A correspondent of *l'Union Pharmaceutique* says that aqua chloroformi of sufficient saturation for all general purposes may be made by shaking together 100 grains of distilled water and 10 drops of chloroform for several minutes, letting stand for fifteen minutes and filtering.

**COLOR REACTION FOR COD-LIVER OIL.**—According to Rossler, when 5 parts of genuine cod-liver oil are shaken in a test tube with 3 parts of freshly prepared aqua regia, at the end of eight minutes there is formed at the juncture of the liquids a series of greenish rings passing to brownish violet. Inferior oils give either a very slight reaction or none at all.—*Prager Rundschau.*

**CONCENTRATED SOLUTION OF BORIC ACID.**—When boric acid is warmed with concentrated glycerin to 48° C. (about 118½° F.), a gelatinous mass containing 68 per cent. of the acid is obtained. This jelly dissolves in water with great ease, thus giving a highly concentrated solution if desired.—*National Druggist.*

**CALCIUM BORATE.**—This salt, which exists as a white powder, soluble in solutions of calcium chloride or of borax, may be used, according to Dr. Alberto, with advantage in the form of ointment in the treatment of burns, moist eczema, and fetid perspiration. Internally it is said to be an excellent anti-diarrhoeic for children. It may be exhibited as follows: For external use, borate of calcium, 5 parts; glycerin, 5 parts; lanoline, 20 parts; balsam of Peru, 1 part. Mix. Internally, borate of calcium, 50 centigrammes; powdered salep, 20 centigrammes; sugar, 30 centigrammes. A child of five years of age may take three such powders daily. Speaking generally, the dose of borate of calcium in such powder should be as many decigrammes as the child is years old.

**BELGIAN METHOD OF MAKING CERATES.**—Giot and several other pharmacists advocate the following manipulation in preparing cerates and cold cream. The oil

and wax are melted with a gentle heat and strained into a cold mortar, where they are allowed to remain undisturbed until thoroughly set. The hardened mass is then thoroughly rubbed up with the pestle until softened and perfectly homogeneous; then are added gradually with thorough trituration the customary ingredients, such as aromatic waters, benzoin essences, etc. Further trituration is continued until the cerate becomes white. Operating in this manner a perfectly homogeneous cerate is obtained free from clots, and from which the added water does not separate.—*Journ. de Pharm. d'Anvers.*

**TESTS FOR MARGARINE.**—An easy test for detecting margarine is to burn a small portion of the suspected substance on the end of a spatula; the peculiar odor of burning tallow will be distinguished in the case of margarine. One of the best tests, however, and also an easy one, is to take 3 c.cm. of melted fat (the substance under consideration) with 3 c.cm. of the strongest acetic acid, and place in a test tube; a thermometer should be inserted, and it will be found that whereas margarine, with the acid, does not form a clear solution until 95° C. is reached, the mixture of butter and acid will clear at about 93° C. A lump of margarine, left by accident in a ward full of sulphur fumes, assumed a pink color. Specimens were exposed under a bell glass containing burning sulphur, and it was found that all the margarine became pink, while butter, exposed under the same glass, remained unaltered. It would be interesting to know whether all margarines are thus changed in color, and what the explanation may be.—*British Medical Journal.*

**READY TESTS FOR ALBUMIN IN URINE.**—Fouchlos claims (*Progrès Médical*) that the following two simple tests for albumin in urine are most delicate and infallible: (a) Add to the suspected urine a few drops of a 1 per cent. solution of mercuric chloride; in case of turbidity, add some drops of acetic acid. If the turbidity persists it is due to the presence of albumin. (b) Take 100 c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of potassium sulphocyanide and mix with it 20 c.c. of acetic acid. Add a few drops of this mixture to the urine. If albumin is present in small quantities an immediate turbidity will ensue; if in larger quantities, a heavy white precipitate will appear.

**CURIOUS MOTIONS IN FLUIDS.**—The wonderful contractile and stream-motions of living protoplasm, whether in plants or in animals, have always been of the highest interest to scientists. Those who believe that such movement is a characteristic phenomenon of life do not, of course, strive to explain it on mechanical principles, but such attempts have been made from time to time by others. Now Prof. Quincke, of Heidelberg, thinks he can deduce it from the phenomena of surface tension. His researches, of which he

gave an abstract at the recent British Association meeting, have, he says, occupied more than forty years. He finds that drops of oil floating on slightly alkaline water are attracted towards the walls of the vessel and then repell'd, the spreading of the soap-film that results from the action of the alkali on the oil giving rise to periodic vortex motion. Viewed with the microscope the film shows the same minute strings of pearly bead-like bubbles that are observed in protoplasm. Virchow has observed the same phenomenon in putrefying brain.—*Literary Digest.*

**VEGETATIONS IN OLD DISTILLED WATERS (ALCOHOLIC).**—This is the title of a paper by Barnouvin (in the *Reper-toire de Pharmacie*), in which he says that the labors of Pasteur have shown that vegetable moulds take on the character of ferments only when they are deprived of air, or have an insufficient supply thereof, a fact which also accounts for the presence of such moulds in alcoholic distilled waters. The author found in peppermint water a mould which secreted a yellow coloring matter that was not altered either by sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, or by alkalies, and therefore answered to the *Micrococcus luteus* of Cohn. In another he found the *Micrococcus aurantius*, Cohn, the coloring matter of which is soluble. Linden water sometimes takes on a rosy red color, due to the presence of *Micrococcus prodigiosus*. The author observed colonies of algae (*Microhalon firma*, *Palmella firma*) in linden-flower water, and in matico water colonies of *Protococcus chlamidomonas*.—*National Druggist.*

**FERRIPYRIN** is a new drug recently prepared and introduced by Witkowsky, being a combination of iron perchloride and antipyrin. It is an orange-colored, readily soluble powder, recommended both as an hæmostatic and a local astringent. Hedderich has already made investigations as to its practical usefulness, obtaining very good results, and finding it different from the more generally used perchloride of iron in being absolutely non-irritating and non-destructive to tissues. When applied to the nasal mucous membrane it also proved to be a mild anæsthetic. A solution, 18 to 20 per cent. in strength, was usually employed, but the powder itself could also be applied. Its use in gonorrhœa and internally in cases of hæmatemesis is also suggested.—*Therap. Monatsh.*

### Palatable Medicine.

One of the main arguments advanced by the manufacturers of special preparations to help sales is palatability. Some of the claims made on this score are absurd, but it is undoubtedly true that the present tendency in medicine is away from the old nauseating and disgusting mixtures of the past and toward palatability and elegance of combination. So far as such palatability and elegance can be brought about without sacrifice of the

medicinal activity of the combination, the desirability of it cannot be questioned. When, however, the medicinal virtues of the drug are sacrificed to bring about this result, the proceeding is worse than farcical and becomes serious.

Many remedies that are in themselves disagreeable and nauseating can be made comparatively pleasant by proper manipulation, and without in any way interfering with their medicinal qualities. This being so, it would seem the duty of pharmacists to put forth special efforts in the direction of dispensing elegant and palatable preparations. The field for this is a large one, and belongs exclusively to the pharmacist, and its development lies with him. So many pharmacists lament the tendency among their members to neglect laboratory work, and take the statements of manufacturers unattested. The professional standing of pharmacists is lowered by this, and the individual is, at the same time, deprived of profits that legitimately belong to him.

#### THE PALATABILITY OF MEDICINES

is a question that intimately concerns the pharmacist and demands his attention, not alone because of the power it gives him to fight the special remedy nuisance, but viewed as a duty owed to the public. It is possible by the use of aromatic drugs and oils to flavor some preparations so as to mask their disagreeable characteristics, and much has been accomplished in this direction. Liqueur has played an important part as a flavoring agent, and will doubtless continue to be used with good effect. Chocolate will bear further investigation, and perhaps come into more general use in the preparation of certain elixirs. Of the numerous agents in ordinary use, however, none has the wide range of usefulness possessed by saccharin. It is the most important of all, and in elixir work is simply invaluable—not that it alone can do so much, but because of its excellence in combination with other sweeteners and flavoring agents. Saccharin does not do away with the use of aromatics, nor does it remove the necessity of using other adjuvants, but we can bring about certain results with its use in combination with other ingredients which are impossible without it. Some months ago the writer made some experiments in order to perfect a formula for the preparation of an aromatic extract of cascara sagrada, and the results were communicated to the *American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record* (see vol. xxv., p. 259). It was shown that a palatable aromatic extract could be prepared by a proper combination of liqueur and saccharin with a bitterless extract of the drug. Experiments made along these lines, both then and since, have shown the worth of these two agents in many preparations.

#### ONE OF THE POPULAR NEW REMEDIES

is kola, and we have aromatic elixirs and cordials of the drug. In fact, to-day this remedy seems to be the fad. The value of saccharin and liqueur in the

preparation of elegant kola compounds is great. A formula based on the following proportions yields a very satisfactory

#### AROMATIC ELIXIR OF KOLA.

Flh. extract kola.....	2 oz.
Ammoniated glycyrrhizin.....	1 dr.
Saccharin.....	1 "
Water.....	7 oz.
Alcohol.....	3½ "
Simple syrup.....	3½ "

Dissolve the ammoniated glycyrrhizin in the water, and in this dissolve the saccharin; now add the syrup and alcohol, followed by the fluid extract of kola, to which has been added a few drops of oil of orange. Set aside with occasional shaking during five or six hours; then filter and bring its bulk up to one pint with simple elixir.

#### A VERY PALATABLE FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCKTHORN

may be made after the following formula:

Flh. extract of buckthorn.....	oj.
Ammoniated glycyrrhizin.....	2 dr.
Saccharin.....	1 "
Solution of potash.....	2 "
Water.....	2 oz.

Dissolve the saccharin and glycyrrhizin in the water, to which has been added the solution of potash, the fluid extract of buckthorn, and mix thoroughly. The result is an elegant fluid extract, free from nauseating or disagreeable taste.

Thus combinations might be multiplied. Experiments along this line cannot but bring the physician and pharmacist closer together and heighten mutual esteem. Work along this line and its results would rob the special remedy people of one of their strongest arguments, and the pharmacists would be correspondingly benefited.—*Frank Edel, in American Druggist.*

#### Losses and Leaks in the Drug Business, and How They may be Prevented.\*

This is a part of the drug business that some of our fellow-pharmacists very much overlook. The art and ability of buying stock and taking care of the same is very important. To overcome these difficulties is the object of this paper.

Drugs are often purchased and exposed to light or air, which deteriorates their value greatly. Powders, herbs, and roots are frequently infected with worms and insects. I have found in my experience that frequently an extra demand is made on some article, and the supply may be continued for a time, when all at once the rush will stop, and the balance of the goods remain on hand to be disposed of for almost nothing.

Goods are often stored away, and, if not frequently examined, they may become soiled or otherwise damaged. Many other little points that are neglected cause some of the indirect losses in business. I may state that stocks in general are not

examined and cleaned up often enough. Specialties, sundries, and new things should be brought out and rearranged. People are always looking for something new.

Petty little sales of from one to five cents, that are not paid for at the time, are often forgotten, and only increase the losses and leaks in the business.

Dusty, dirty show-cases, and a dusty store, have their influence as to leaks and losses. There are many other sources of destruction too numerous to mention. A few suggestions regarding the latter part of this subject may be of some value. Clean and dust your show windows often; rearrange the display to make it attractive; have your shelf bottles clean and bright; such drugs as form a sediment or that precipitate can be filtered, and will add greatly to the looks of your stock; have your show-cases bright and well arranged; have your goods all marked with cost and retail to facilitate the sale and dispensing of same.

The use of proper containers is very essential, and making a neat package adds to the satisfaction of your customers. Keep your patent medicines, proprietary articles, and sundries, clean and well arranged and convenient. Be pleasant and sociable. Nothing is more disastrous to trade than a cool, sober, independent appearance and action. Be prompt and attentive to your customers and your business. Let the public know where you are, what your business is, and that you thoroughly understand your profession.—*Omaha Druggist.*

#### Effervescent Powders.

The following will be found seasonable, and, if properly put up, would be a source of revenue during the warm weather at least.

#### FRUIT SALINE.

Take of	
Mpexichthysag.....	2 ozs.
" cit. eff.....	2 "
Potass. bitar.....	2 "
Soda bicarb.....	2 "
Acid tartaric.....	2 "
Pulv. sacch. alb.....	4 "
The addition is sometimes preferred of	
Potass chlorate.....	5 per cent.
It may be flavored with	
Ess. grape, orange, or other fruit essence q. s.	
Thoroughly dry, mix, and preserve in stoppered bottles.	

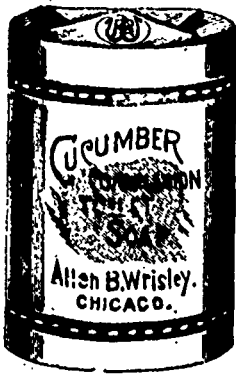
#### LEMONADE POWDER.

Take of	
P. soda bicarb.....	1 part
P. acid tart.....	1½ parts
P. sugar.....	2 parts
Ess. lemon.....	q. s.
Mix, sift.	

#### GINGER BEER POWDER.

Take of	
Bruised Jamaica ginger.....	10 ozs.
Powd. ".....	2 "
Cream tartar.....	6 "
Powdered alum.....	1 oz.
Ess. lemon.....	½ fl. oz.
Mix. Put up in 2 oz. boxes with the following directions: Pour one gallon of boiling water over the contents of the packet, let it stand for one hour, then add 1 lb. of sugar, one gallon of cold water, and half a cupful of yeast. Allow it to "work" for three or four hours, then strain through flannel and bottle off.	

\* Read before the annual meeting of the South Dakota Pharmaceutical Association, July 17th, 19th, and 19th, by J. A. Bower.



Allen B. Wrisley's  
**CUCUMBER  
 COMPLEXION  
 TOILET  
 SOAP**  
 IS "PURE GOLD"

The virtues of Cucumber Juice for the Skin and Complexion have become famous. We challenge comparison with any fine milled, delicately perfumed, high grade soap in the market. It's **The Complexion Toilet Soap** of the world. Made on honor, full value, par excellence. Matchless for a clear, soft, skin beautifier. It is well worth 50 cents a cake, but can be sold at Retail for (1/4) one-quarter of that price. Try it, try it, and be convinced.

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 MAGIC CATARRH SNUFF**  
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 COLD IN THE HEAD  
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It is reliable, safe, and sure, giving instant relief in the most distressing cases.

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CLEAN TO  
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Can be carried  
 in the Pocket.



"THE ONLY REEL COMFORT."

**MARSHALL'S  
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IS NOT OFFENSIVE TO THE SIGHT.

**Catches more Insects than  
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DOES NOT SPOIL BY KEEPING.

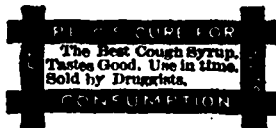
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 Therefore specially suitable for Export.

Promptly fixes the pests, and rapidly clears a room of these carriers of disease and contagion.

Catches successive crops by drawing the String to and fro, and at the same time Killing the Insects, thus there is no lingering torture.

CANADIAN WHOLESALE DEPOT:

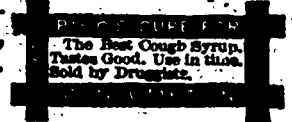
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 TORONTO.**



I presume we have used over one hundred bottles of Piso's Cure for Consumption in my family, and I am continually advising others to get it. Undoubtedly it is the

**Best Cough Medicine**

I ever used.—W. C. MILTENBERGER, Clarion, Pa., Dec. 29, 1894.—I sell Piso's Cure for Consumption, and never have any complaints.—E. SHOREY, Postmaster, Shorey, Kansas, Dec. 21st, 1894.



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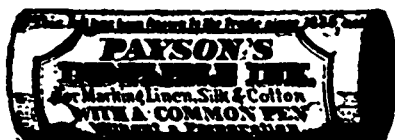
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Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

**CATARRH**

Sold by druggists or sent by mail.  
10c. E. T. Flaschke, Warren, Pa.

# Formulary.

## DANDRUFF POMADE.

Pilocarpine.....	1/2 dr.
Quinine hydrochlorate.....	1 "
Precipitated sulphur.....	2 1/2 "
Peruvian balsam.....	5 "
Ox-bone marrow.....	3 oz.

Make a pomade.—*Pharm. Zeitung.*

## CREOSOTE PILL.

The following is the latest attempt to solve the old question of making a creosote pill-mass which shall be soluble in the stomach and preserve its qualities for an indefinite, or at least a reasonable, length of time. It is offered by A. Schreiber, in the *Apotheker Zeitung*:

Creosote.....	6 gm.
Dry egg albumin.....	3 gm.
Distilled water.....	10 drops.

Mix and agitate together, and add

Licorice root, powdered; licorice juice, aa q.s. to make 100 pills. The creosote is so firmly bound in this manner, says the author, that not a trace exudes. The pills are not soluble in water, but are so in the gastric juice.—*National Druggist.*

## SYR. FERRO-MANGANI SACCHARATI.

Syr. ferri ox. sacch.....	8 oz.
Syr. mangani ox. sacch.....	2 "
Spt. vini gallici.....	10 dr.
S.V.R.....	10 "
Tr. aurantii.....	1 "
Tr. aromat.....	mxx.
Tr. cinnamon.....	mxxv.
Essent. vanile.....	mxxv.
Ather. acetici.....	mv.
Aq. ad.....	36 oz.

—After Gerhard (*Apoth. Zeit.*); *Chemist and Druggist.*

## POMMADE HONGROISE.—FIXATEUR HONGROISE.

This preparation for the beard and moustache, as imported, costs considerably, and anybody, with the following before them, can prepare it at a mere fraction of the price now paid for it. It is taken from the columns of *Der Seifenfabrikant*:

Light dextrin.....	50 parts.
Soap powder.....	20 parts.
Water.....	80 parts.
Japanese wax.....	50 parts.
Glycerin.....	2 parts.

Warm the dextrin, soap powder, and water together to a homogeneous paste, and add the wax and glycerin, continuing the heat and stirring until they are fully incorporated. Add any desired perfume. If you desire to color it, use umber for brown and lampblack for black, and rub up with the glycerin before adding to the mass.—*National Druggist.*

## GLYCERINE OF CUCUMBER.

R White Castile soap.....	1/2 oz.
Glycerine of borax.....	1 "
Cucumber pomade.....	3 "
Rose water.....	2 parts.

Dissolve the soap in half a pint of the water, melt the pomade, pour into a

warm mortar, add the soap solution and the glycerine mixed with the rest of the water. Stir constantly till quite cold. Then let stand twelve hours, and again stir up for ten minutes.—*Ther. Review.*

## PASTILLES OF PHOSPHORUS.

Professor Gartner prepares pastilles of phosphorus thus: An accurately weighed quantity of phosphorus is dissolved in an accurately weighed amount of cacao butter, and the solution filtered. The fatty solution of phosphorus is then worked into a paste by adding to it cacao powder free from fat; it is then rolled and divided into pastilles so as to contain a definite weight of phosphorus. These pastilles are then varnished with resin, and, after drying, dipped into liquid chocolate. Care must be taken to keep them from the reach of children.—*Pharm. Centralhalle.*

## CONCENTRATED SYRUP OF IODIDE OF IRON.

The *Annales de Pharmacie (National Druggist)* gives the following directions for preparing a concentrated syrup of iodide of iron, which it claims is exceedingly stable—in fact, may be kept in clear bottles fully exposed to the light without decomposition:

Rub up 4.5 gm. of iodine with 2 gm. of iron, in powder, and sufficient water, until iron iodide is formed. Filter off and add sufficient water to make 17 gm. To this add 15 gm., each of glycerine and simple syrup, and 3 gm. of a 10 per cent. aqueous solution of citric acid. The finished product is about twice as strong in iron iodide as the officinal syrup, and, as stated, is apparently unalterable. The addition of simple syrup at the moment of dispensing is all that is necessary to convert it into the syrup of the *Pharmacopœia*.

## DAHOMEY BLACKING.

Eugene Lemoine gives this name to a shellac in aniline oil, colored by the addition of nigrosin or anilin black. It is brilliant and quick-drying, and is useful for shoes or any article of leather. The rapidity with which it dries depends upon the amount of shellac used, as does also the degree of brilliancy or "shine." An almost instantaneous drier may be obtained by adding a little carbon disulphide, benzoin or benzol to the oil.

## A NEW LIQUID GLUE.

The *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* says that gelatin dissolved in an aqueous solution of chloral hydrate makes an excellent liquid cement or glue. The ordinary glue answers for general purposes as well as the more expensive gelatines. The cement thus made is said to be of great adhesiveness, to dry quickly, and preserve indefinitely. The editor of the *National Druggist* can confirm all that our contemporary says of this preparation.

## SOME NEW TOILET PREPARATIONS.

We find the following in the *Drogisten Zeitung*:

## VINAIGRE DE TOILETTE BOULLEV.

Tincture of calisaya.....	100 parts.
Tincture of benzoin.....	100 "
Tincture of styrax.....	100 "
Tincture of tolu.....	100 "
Tincture of musk grains.....	50 "
Tincture of orris root.....	200 "
Bergamot oil.....	50 "
Oil of clove.....	3 "
Oil of neroli bigarade.....	2 "
Oil of lemon peel.....	10 "
Tincture of musk.....	9 "
Acetic acid.....	250 "

Mix.

## EAU DE LYS.

Zinc white.....	10 parts.
Talc.....	10 "
Glycerin.....	20 "
Rose water.....	2000 "

Mix.

## VINAIGRE COSMETIQUE.

Tincture of benzoin.....	300 parts.
Tincture of tolu.....	300 "
Oil of bitter orange peel.....	100 "
Oil of lemon.....	100 "
Oil of bergamot.....	35 "
Oil of neroli.....	2 "
Oil of rosemary.....	1 "
Acetic acid.....	600 "
Alcohol, 50°, q. s. to make.....	2500 "

Mix.

—*National Druggist.*

## GREASE PAINTS FOR THE FACE—BLACK

- 1.—Lampblack, best..... 1 part.  
Cacao butter..... 6 parts.  
Oil neroli..... to perfume.  
Melt the cacao butter, add the lampblack, and while cooling make an intimate mixture, adding the perfume toward the last.
- 2.—Lampblack..... 1 part.  
Oil sweet almonds..... 1 "  
Oil cocuanut..... 1 "  
Perfume..... as desired.
- 3.—Lampblack..... 1 part.  
Glycerin..... a sufficient quantity.

Beat the lampblack into a stiff paste with the glycerin. Apply with a sponge; if necessary, mix a little water with it when using.

## WHITE.

Prepared chalk.....	40 parts.
Zinc white.....	40 "
Bismuth subnitrate.....	40 "
Asbestos.....	40 "
Oil sweet almonds.....	25 "
Camphor.....	1 "
Oil peppermint.....	5 "
Extract "Essence Bouquet".....	5 "

## PINK.

Zinc white.....	250 parts.
Bismuth subnitrate.....	250 "
Asbestos.....	250 "
Oil sweet almonds.....	100 "
Camphor.....	44 "
Oil peppermint.....	44 "
Extract "Essence Bouquet".....	25 "
Eosin.....	1 "

## DARK RED.

Same as above, coloring with ammoniacal solution of carmine.

## FLESH.

Prepared chalk.....	200 parts.
Zinc white.....	200 "
Powdered orris root.....	50 "
Cinnabar.....	30 "
Oil sweet almonds.....	60 "
Camphor.....	3 "
Oil peppermint.....	3 "
Tincture saffron.....	20 "
Extract "Essence Bouquet".....	15 "

—*Merk's Market Report.*

## Photographic Notes

### AN IMPERVIOUS COATING FOR WOODEN BATHS.

Gutta-percha.....	50 grammes
Paraffine.....	50 "

Prepare the mixture over a slow fire and apply with the aid of a metallic brush. After application pass a hot iron to obtain the polish. This coating renders wooden tanks absolutely waterproof, and is not acted on by alkalis or acids.

### SELLS' URANIUM INTENSIFIER.

Potassium ferricyanide.....	5ss.
Uranium nitrate.....	5ij.
Glacial acetic acid.....	5ss.
Water.....	5v.

Dissolve the salts separately; mix; allow to stand twenty-four hours; filter, and add the acetic acid.

This is a much safer preparation to sell than the usual mercurial intensifier. It should be noted on the label that a quarter of-an-hour's washing is sufficient; prolonged washing reduces the opacity. Half-pint bottles (which should be of dark glass) sell at 1s.

### DIRECT POSITIVES.

Franz Kogelmann suggests the following modification of the Obernetter process of producing positives directly from nature in the camera. The plate, which should be exposed longer than usual, is developed with ferrous oxalate until the high lights, if the plate be viewed from the back, appear quite black. It is then washed in the dark and placed in the following bath:

Bichromate of potash.....	gr. v.
Alum.....	gr. 75
Nitric acid.....	ʒij.
Sulphuric acid.....	ʒij.
Distilled water.....	5iv.

The solution should be free from chloride. The plate is afterwards thoroughly washed and developed in bright daylight with any good developer until the required density is obtained. It is essential that the silver salt in the high lights should be entirely reduced, so that it may be perfectly dissolved in the bichromate bath, leaving the corresponding parts of the film transparent.—A "Pharmaceutical Camerist," in *Chemist and Druggist*.

**REMOVING RUST FROM A LENS.**—A lens sometimes requires a brown, rusty stain on the surface, which no amount of rubbing or cleaning will remove. By applying a paste composed of putty powder and water to the stains, and then rubbing briskly with either the point of the finger or the side of the hand, every spot of rust or stain will be removed in a few minutes. This applies to photographic or other lenses, except the object glass of a telescope, which would be irreparably damaged by such treatment.

**GLOSSING PLATES.**—T. Rogers states that a brilliant surface may be imparted by any gelatin paper, whether bromide paper or gelatino-chloride, by proceeding as follows: "Prepare a sheet of glass of brilliant surface, absolutely free from scratches, and absolutely clean. Warm the plate slightly, and rub roughly over it a lump of pure beeswax. Take a dry, soft flannel rag, warm the plate until the wax melts, and with the rag rub it all over the plate until every portion of the glass is covered. As soon as you are sure of this, commence to rub the wax off again on to the flannel, rubbing slightly in a circular direction, and all over the plate, so that one portion is not left thick with wax when another portion is clean glass. When the wax has almost disappeared from the glass take another flannel, clean, to give a final polishing. Use this exceedingly lightly, and stop as soon as ever the wax becomes invisible over the whole surface of the plate glass. At this stage the glass will be evenly coated with an invisible film of wax, and will have a most brilliant surface. Further rubbing or hard rubbing would entirely remove the wax from portions of the surface, causing the prints to stick to such portions. Take the prints wet from the final washing, let them drip, then lay them one at a time, face downwards, on the plate glass, gently but firmly pressing them into contact, and removing all air-bells by the application of the squeegee. When all the prints have been squeegeed on to the glass, it can be stood on end in a dry, slightly warm place, and when quite dry the prints will peel off by themselves. If the waxing is properly done, the prints should leave the glass perfectly clean. Polish it with a dry rag, and it is ready for next waxing. If thoroughly and carefully waxed, about a dozen times of using will get the glass into a 'ripe' condition, so that several batches of prints may be squeegeed on to it without further waxing. If, when quite dry, the prints stick to the glass so as to tear in drawing off, it proves that the waxing was inefficient."—*English Mechanic and Photography*.

**A NON-POISONOUS INTENSIFIER.**—Soak the negative in water till soft, then drain and immerse in

Ammonia .. . . . . .	1 ounce
Water .. . . . . .	1 ounce

for a minute and a half, and then place in

Calcium bromide.....	15 grains
Alcohol .. . . . . .	35 ounces

till sufficiently intensified.

### Some Standard Stock Solutions.

#### Pyro Solution.

Pyrogallie acid.....	1 oz. (avoir.)
Potassium metabisulphite..	1 oz.
Distilled water to make...	9 oz. 55 m.

Dissolve the metabisulphite in 6 ozs. of the water, open the bottle of pyro, and pour on to it the solution of metabisul-

phite, add sufficient water to make up the full bulk, and bottle immediately. This should not be filtered.

The alkali to be used with this may be either ammonia, soda, potash, or, preferably, the new salt—sodium tribasic phosphate (see below)—and a 10 per cent. solution should be made, using liq. ammonia .880, sodii carb. B.P., or potassii carb. B.P. Besides these a third solution, 10 per cent. of potassium bromide, will also be required.

The pyro solution should be put up in a 10-oz. flat, the alkali in a 10-oz. oval, and a 4-oz. bottle of the bromide will be sufficient to form a set of developing solutions which can be sold for 3s., and yield a far more handsome profit than a patent medicine.

#### Citrate Restrainers.

The use of the citrates of ammonium, potash, and soda is increasing, their action being different from that of the alkaline bromides, and the amateur photographer always finds a trouble in making these. The chemist will have no trouble, and the B.P. formula for liq. ammon. cit. fort. may be adopted as the basis, and the amount of resultant citrate calculated out, and the directions for diluting so as to form a 10 per cent. solution printed on the label.

#### Metol Developers.

At the present time some of the newer reducing agents are far more in favor with amateurs, particularly for hand camera or instantaneous work, and the following typical formula has proved very successful:

Metol is possibly an unknown salt to many chemists, but it is the sulphate, chloride, or oxalate salt of mono-methyl-para-amido-meta-cresol, and it is an extremely energetic reducing agent, and gives negatives of great softness and full of gradation which are suitable for printing on all papers, and which are quite free from stain. The only disadvantage it has is that it sometimes attacks the fingers, producing, with constant use, an eczema-like eruption, followed by desquamation and subsequent thickening of the cuticle. If this appears, the only thing to do is to immediately throw up metol, and apply locally ung. hyd. nit., acid carbolie, and lanoline. It is simply due to idiosyncrasy, and some people can use it for months without any trouble, whilst others are attacked at once; and generally when the eruption has been once acquired, it is impossible to use metol even for one plate without irritation of the skin and small vesicles immediately showing.

The developer is, as usual, in two solutions.

#### Metol and Hydroquinone Solution.

Metol.....	80 grains.
Hydroquinone.....	120 grains.
Sodium sulphite.....	1 1/2 ounces.
Distilled water to.....	10 ounces.

Dissolve in the above order.

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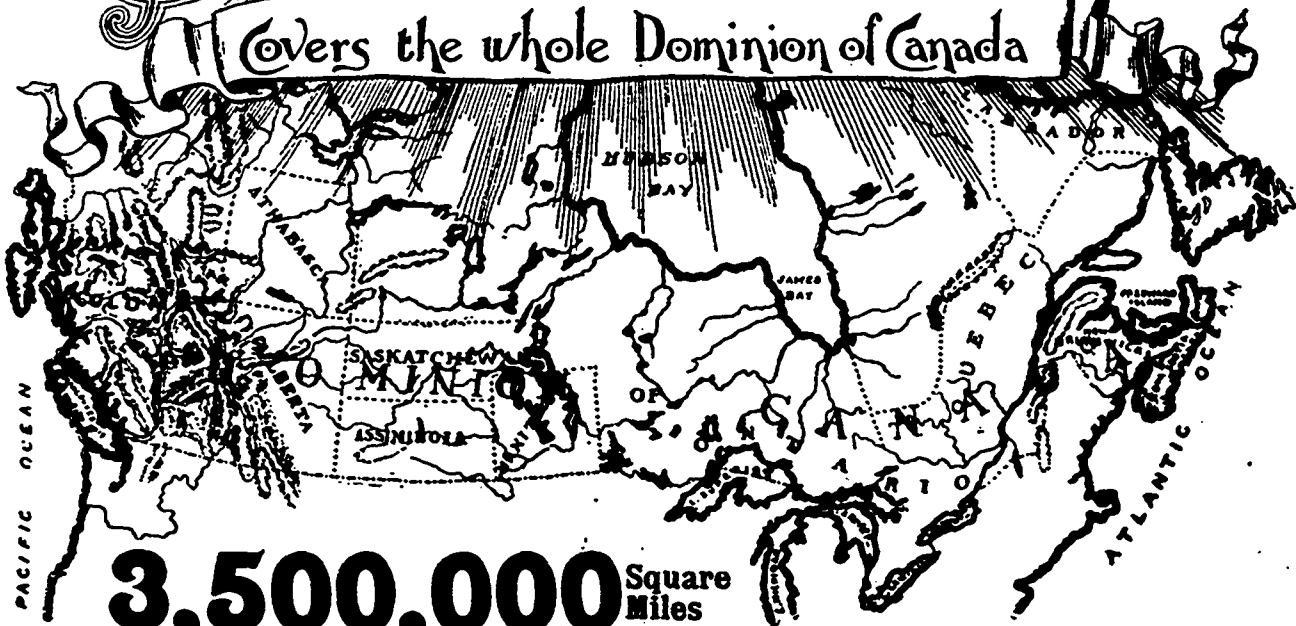
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*The Alkali.*

Sodium tribasic phosphate . . . 300 grains.  
Distilled water to . . . . . 10 ounces.

For use, mix one part of the metol solution with three parts of the alkali. It will be noticed there is no bromide suggested, and for instantaneous work it is, advisable to omit it. For time exposure s one grain of bromide of potassium may be added to each ounce of developer.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

**Starch as a Mountant.\***

When starch is used as a mountant, it is, of course, necessary to bring it into a state of disintegration, *not solution*, because starch paste, as made, is not a true solution. The usual plan adopted is to make the starch grains into a cream with cold water, and then pour on, with constant stirring, boiling water until it thickens, about twenty parts of water to one part of starch being the proportion. If, however, the starch paste be subsequently boiled for a few minutes, more complete disintegration takes place, a clearer jelly is obtained, and better keeping properties secured. It is important not to have the starch paste too thick, otherwise it has a tendency to be lumpy when spread over the print. Professor Bothamley states that rice starch is to be preferred, but, after using all kinds, I am disposed to think that there is but little, if anything, to choose between them. There is one peculiar property of starch which, though largely taken advantage of in the arts and manufactures, does not, for some reason or the other, seem to commend itself to photographers. The property to which I allude is that of its conversion at a temperature of about 160° C. (230 F.) into dextrin or British gum, in which state it is perfectly soluble in water. A viscid solution of this I have had by me for years, and it is perfectly good and usable now. The same change is effected by the action of various dilute acids, aided by heat, but the presence of these, though unobjectionable to the calico printer, etc., would hardly be esteemed by the photographer. With regard to the keeping properties of starch, which may interest those who do not care to go to the trouble of making it fresh every time, an objection I quite fail to appreciate, I may say, boil it well to start with, and then add a *small quantity* of some aseptic substance, such as boric acid, salicylic acid, oil of cloves, etc., and it will keep thus in a corked, wide-mouthed bottle for weeks or months. Alum has been suggested, but, although it undoubtedly preserves the paste, its use cannot be recommended for photographic mounting. An objection has been raised against the use of starch as a mountant, on the ground that it contains gluten, which would be likely to cause a *acid fermentation*, but in none of the samples on the table to-night, numbering sixteen, and obtained from chemists, grocers, oil

shops, and wholesale druggists, does this substance exist, neither could it unless it originally existed in the plants from which the starch was obtained, and was intimately associated with it, taking wheat as an example.

**Glossing Prints.**

T. Rogers, writing in the *English Mechanic*, gives the following instructions: "To obtain a brilliant surface to any gelatine paper, whether bromide paper or gelatino-chloride, proceed as follows: Prepare a sheet of glass of brilliant surface, absolutely free from scratches, and absolutely clean. Warm the plate slightly, and rub roughly over it a lump of pure beeswax. Take a dry, soft flannel rag, warm the plate until the wax melts, and with the rag rub it all over the plate until every portion of the glass is covered. As soon as you are sure of this, commence to rub the wax off again on to the flannel, rubbing slightly in a circular direction, and all over the plate, so that one portion is not left thick with wax when another portion is clean glass. When the wax has almost disappeared from the glass, take another flannel, clean, to give a final polishing. Use this exceedingly lightly, and stop as soon as ever the wax becomes invisible over the whole surface of the plate glass. At this stage the glass will be evenly coated with an invisible film of wax, and will have a most brilliant surface. Further rubbing or hard rubbing would entirely remove the wax from portions of the surface, causing the prints to stick to such portions. Take the prints wet from the final washing, let them drip, then lay them one at a time, face downward, on the plate glass; gently but firmly pressing them into contact, and removing all air-bells by the application of the squeegee. When all the prints have been squeegeed on to the glass, it can be stood on end in a dry, slightly warm place, and when quite dry the prints will peel off by themselves. If the waxing is properly done, the prints should leave the glass perfectly clean. Polish it with a dry rag, and it is ready for next waxing. If thoroughly and carefully waxed, about a dozen times of using will get the glass into a "ripe" condition, so that several batches of prints may be squeegeed on to it without further waxing. If, when quite dry, the prints stick to the glass so as to tear in drawing off, it proves that the waxing was inefficient.—*Photo-Beacon.*

Potato starch is found by Rouvier (*Comp. rend.*) to behave differently, in the presence of iodine from the starches of wheat and rice, which act alike. The maximum of iodine fixed by potato starch, when the former was in excess, was 18.6 per cent., wheat and rice starch fixing 19.6 per cent. The exact quantity of iodine necessary to transform into iodide all the starch contained in a solution of definite strength was 13.5 per cent. in the case of potato starch, and only about 8.9 per cent. in that of wheat and rice.

**Paints and Oils.**

THE market in paints has been quiet, though prices hold their own. An advance in white lead was looked for, owing to the advance in the price of pig lead, but it is improbable there will now be any change before the fall. Linseed oil remains firm at the advance noted last month. Reports generally indicate a good crop of flaxseed, and the probability is the oil will not be much higher. Cottonseed oil shows a slight decline. In fish oils the price is somewhat lower. Turpentine remains very low. Cod liver oil is firm at previous quotations.

HARD putty may be softened by means of a paste of equal parts of caustic potash and powdered fresh quicklime mixed with water and a little soft soap. The paste is applied over the hard putty. A similar paste is composed of 3 parts quicklime slaked in water and 1 part pearl ash reduced to the consistency of paint. Soft soap is also efficient for the same purpose. It requires about twelve hours.

**Oil from Rubber-Tree Seeds.**

A suggestion of a new source of income from the India-rubber tree is contained in a pamphlet by Senhor da Cunha, recently published by the state government of Para. According to this author it is probable that before many years elapse an important trade will be developed in the seeds of the rubber-tree, which are very abundant and yield an important quantity of oil which is said to compare favorably with linseed oil. Up to the present time this oil has been extracted only in small quantities, but with the more systematic regulation of the rubber industry which the author predicts, it is expected that the rubber-tree seed will be included among the valuable resources of the country.

If it is, indeed, true that such oil can be made from the seeds of the rubber tree, and one that is similar to linseed oil, it may be that from this will be produced the ideal rubber substitute. It is a well-known fact that the nearest approaches to a substitute for India-rubber have been made from linseed and kindred oils, and perhaps the oil of the rubber seeds will be exactly what the trade have so long been looking for.—*India Rubber World.*

**Various Consistent Lubricants.**

Translated by G. B. Heckel from the German of R. Bruener.

From the following collection have been omitted such recipes as have either been proved unsatisfactory, by experiment, or which are evidently merely arbitrary combinations calculated to impose on the ignorant, but certainly without practical value:

\* Read before the Croydon Camera Club by J. H. Baldock, F.C.S.

## ASPHALT AXLE GREASE.

Asphaltum.....	32 parts.
Black pitch.....	8 "
Petroleum.....	8 "
Litharge.....	8 "
Water.....	80 "

The asphaltum and the pitch are first melted together in a kettle; the petroleum is then stirred in until the fluid is perfectly homogeneous, after which the litharge is introduced. Finally the water is added in small quantities, and thoroughly incorporated by stirring, after each addition. The asphalt and pitch contained in the lubricant give to it a lustrous black color and a distinctly bituminous odor. The solidity of the compound may be increased or lessened by increasing or diminishing the proportion of petroleum.

## NAPHTHALIN LUBRICANT.

Naphthalin.....	100 parts.
Rape oil.....	50 to 100 "

The naphthalin, a semi-crystalline product obtained from the coal-tar of gas-works, is melted and mixed with a larger or smaller proportion of rape oil, according to the consistency required in the product. The resultant compound furnishes an exceedingly useful lubricant, of buttery or semi-fluid consistence. By the term naphthalin (and the same holds good of paraffine) the carefully isolated and purified, and accordingly expensive, product is not intended; absolute purity is not at all necessary for the purpose in view; therefore, the comparatively impure crude naphthalin or paraffine is to be used.

## ROSIN MACHINE LUBRICANTS.

Rosin.....	100 parts.
Rosin oil.....	50 "
Lard.....	300 "

The rosin is melted in the rosin oil, and the lard thoroughly incorporated with the warm solution.

## GRAPHITE AXLE GREASE.

Tallow.....	36 parts.
Lard.....	9 "
Palm oil.....	9 "
Graphite.....	2 "

Graphite, having a steel-gray color, imparts to this lubricant a dark gray shade. [It must be absolutely free from quartz, etc., for this use.—TRANSLATOR.]

Graphite axle grease is an exceedingly useful composition, and in Belgium and England is very generally used, to the exclusion of all others, for the lubrication of wagon axles.

## GRAPHITE GREASE FOR HIGH-SPEED JOURNALS.

Tallow.....	100 parts.
Graphite.....	100 "

This grease is excellently adapted for the journals of circular saws, fan-blowers, etc., and especially for all lightly loaded journals running at high speeds.—*Drugs, Oils, and Paints.*

## Notes on the Commerce in Vegetable Oils.

By P. L. SIMMONS, F.L.S.

All plants do not yield oil, but still the list of oil producers is an extensive one. The richest are the cruciferous tribe, and

some of the palm fruits. All oils are not good for food or light, some of them being what are termed "drying oils."

The quantity of oil yielded varies, not only in different species, but according to climate and culture. Roughly it may be assumed that only nuts yield half their weight; colza seed two-fifths; hemp seed one-fourth, and linseed from one-fourth to one-fifth.

Some oils are employed for food, others are burned in lamps; some form the basis of soap, or are used as lubricants, not to mention their employment in painting, in perfumes, and many other economic purposes.

In the manufacture of woollens from ten to fifteen per cent. of oil is required. For the finer kinds of wool, olive and ground-nut oils are used, while for the coarser kinds rape is employed.

The largest source of vegetable oils is the small seeds of plants, and some of them are used for food. The seed of the cotton plant, gingilie, mustard, linseed, and rape seed may be quoted as illustrations of those products, and oils of a very fine quality are procurable from them. The seeds of the common cucumber and those of other cucurbita may be especially cited as yielding an edible oil of delicious and delicate taste, and that of the large cucumber, grown on the Slave Coast, far exceeds in flavor the finest olive oil.

Seed oil is more commonly eaten in India and other hot countries than in England. The seeds of the safflower and the sesamum oils may be added to the list, as representing Indian oils, which are used in cooking grain and other vegetables; whilst in the gloomy forests of Central Africa and in the great mangrove swamps, where the cassava, plantain, and yam are the chief foods, palm oil, and vegetable fats are almost necessities of life.

In a work which I helped Dr. Edward Smith to bring out some years ago, "On Foods," he observes: "There can be no doubt that we have in this product of seeds of plants, which seem otherwise to be useless, a great storehouse of most valuable nutritive material; and if we know but little of many of them in this climate, it is because we have the olive oil at hand, and are bountifully supplied with many kinds of animal fats. It is, however, probable that the cheapness of some of these vegetable oils, in addition to the delicacy of their flavor, will, ere long, force themselves into notice and obtain a place among our foods."

In China there are a number of edible oils used which do not appear in English commerce, and they have even some mode of purifying castor oil to remove its drastic properties. The enormous demand for oil there, as an article of daily diet, to counteract the binding qualities of rice and other cereal foods in pastry-making, etc., has led to the manufacture of oil from all sorts of sources.

Vegetable fixed oils are usually contained in the seeds of plants, though olive

oil and palm oil are extracted from the pulp which surrounds the stone. They are commonly of a thickish consistence and unctuous feel, and differ from volatile oils in leaving a greasy stain on paper, which cannot be removed by heat alone. They are sometimes colorless, occasionally of a greenish or yellowish hue; when pure, semi-transparent, with little smell and a mild taste.

Fixed oils are those which require an intense heat before they give out vapor. The fixed vegetable oils are chiefly expressed, the seeds or raw material being previously ground or bruised, and the pulpy matter subjected to pressure in hempen bags; a gentle heat being generally employed at the same time, to render the oil more liquid. Those which retain their transparency after they have become solid, as linseed, nut, poppy, and hemp seed, are called *drying oils*, while others which assume the appearance of tallow or wax, and become opaque, as olive, almond, rape, and benne, are called *fat oils*.

The former are mostly used for paints, varnishes, and printers' ink; the latter are consumed as food, in medicine, soap-making, and other branches; several of each kind being likewise extensively employed in the arts and in the lubrication of machinery. The division of oils into drying and non-drying is due to the oleine which alters in oxidizing. The product of this alteration is, in non-drying oils, an acid of a disagreeable odor, which irritates the throat; in the drying oils it forms an actual resin.

India and Africa are the chief producing countries of oil-yielding plants. There are over 300 plants known in India to yield oils or perfumes, while those of many other countries also furnish fixed or volatile oils. Some are, however, not articles of any commercial importance.

The port and town of Marseilles, from its facilities for obtaining supplies from Africa and India, is regarded as the principal European centre for oil-crushing and the utilization of oils.

The average import of oil at Marseilles, in each of the five years ending 1893, was 27,643,400 kilogrammes, and the average annual export in the same period was 38,923,200 kilogrammes (of 2 1-5 pounds) per annum.

The progress of the trade in oil seeds and oil at the port of Marseilles has been enormous in the last twenty-five years, and has advanced from 184,986 tons of all kinds in 1870, to 380,279 tons in 1893, of 20 cwt.

The fixed or expressed oils imported into the United States were, in 1890, 20,323,677 pounds free, valued at \$1,437,216, and of other oils, dutiable, 687,797 gallons, value \$417,388. In 1894, olive oil was imported to the extent of 21,173 gallons, value \$23,262, and other fixed oils, 45,470 gallons, value \$28,308, dutiable.

The exports from China were, fixed oils (which include benne oil, ground-nut,

**- - - DRUGGISTS - - -**

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## CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to August 10th, 1895.

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 37	\$4 65
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15
Powdered, lb.....	15	17
ALON, oz.....	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.....	50	55
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	50	55
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	40	45
Copaila, lb.....	65	75
Peru, lb.....	3 75	4 00
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	65	75
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17
Canella, lb.....	15	17
Cascara, Sagrada.....	25	30
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65
Powdered, lb.....	65	70
Yellow, lb.....	35	40
Pale, lb.....	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	17	20
Powdered, lb.....	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75
Vanilla, lb.....	6 00	7 50
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	30	35
powdered, lb.....	35	40
Juniper, lb.....	7	10
Ground, lb.....	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60
Cassia, lb.....	25	30
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80
CAMPHOR, lb.....	70	75
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60
CAUSICUM, lb.....	25	30

Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	17	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50
CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12
Prepared, lb.....	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.....	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25
CLOVE, lb.....	16	17
Powdered, lb.....	17	18
COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45
COLLOIDION, lb.....	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45
Creosote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30
DENTRINE, lb.....	10	12
DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80
Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00
Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.....	13	14
Pounds, lb.....	14	17
FLOWERS, Amica, lb.....	15	20
Calendula, lb.....	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35
German, lb.....	40	45
Elder, lb.....	20	22
Lavender, lb.....	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.....	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.....	65	70
Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80
French, white, lb.....	35	40
GLYCERINE, lb.....	17	18
GUARANA.....	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50
GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50
Socotrina, lb.....	65	70
Asafoetida, lb.....	40	45
Arabic, 1st, lb.....	65	70
Powdered, lb.....	75	85
Sifted sorts, lb.....	40	45
Sorts, lb.....	25	30
Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25
Guaiac, lb.....	50	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	70	75
Kino, true, lb.....	2 00	2 25

Myrrh, lb.....	\$ 45	\$ 48
Powdered, lb.....	55	60
Opium, lb.....	4 00	4 25
Powdered, lb.....	5 75	6 00
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 30	13 00
Shellac, lb.....	45	48
Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	75	80
Powdered, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Sorts, lb.....	45	65
Thus, lb.....	8	10
HERR, Althea, lb.....	27	30
Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Honeset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Horehound, ozs., lb.....	17	20
Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Liverwort, German, lb.....	8	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Motherwort, ozs., lb.....	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Peppermint, ozs., lb.....	21	22
Rue, ozs., lb.....	30	35
Sage, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Thyme, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Tansy, ozs., lb.....	15	18
Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
HONEY, lb.....	13	15
HOPS, fresh, lb.....	20	25
INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
INSECT POWDER, lb.....	25	28
ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
LRAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Bay, lb.....	18	20
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
Short, lb.....	20	22
Coca, lb.....	35	40
Digitalis, lb.....	15	20
Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
Hyoscyamus.....	20	25
Matico, lb.....	70	75

Senna, Alexandria, lb. .... \$ 25	\$ 30	Queen of the Meadow, lb. .... \$ 18	\$ 20	Valerianate, oz. .... \$ 55	\$ 60
"    Tinneyly, lb. .... 15	25	Rhatany, lb. .... 20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz. .... 16	18
Stramonium, lb. .... 20	25	Rhubarb, lb. .... 75	2 50	ANTHERVIN, oz. .... 85	00
Uva Ursi, lb. .... 15	18	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb. .... 40	45	ANTIRAMINIA, .....	1 25 1 30
LICORICES, 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. 80c., oz. .... 6 00	6 25
"    Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins .... 2 00	2 00	Virginia, Snake, lb. .... 40	45	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz. .... 35	40
"    Lozenges, 5 lb. tins. .... 1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb. .... 15	18	Iodide, oz. .... 50	55
"    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 25	2 40
Lycopodium, lb. .... 70	80	SACCHARIN, oz. .... 1 25	1 50	Subnitrate, lb. .... 1 75	1 80
MACE, lb. .... 1 20	1 25	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb. .... 13	15	BORAX, lb. .... 7	8
MANNA, lb. .... 1 60	1 75	Star, lb. .... 35	40	Powdered, lb. .... 8	9
Moss, Iceland, lb. .... 9	10	Burdock, lb. .... 30	35	BROMINE, oz. .... 8	13
Irish, lb. .... 9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb. .... 5	6	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 25	1 50	CAFFEINE, oz. .... 60	65
Powdered, lb. .... 25	30	Celery .... 30	35	Citrate, oz. .... 60	65
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. .... 25	27	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	CERUM, Oxalate, oz. .... 10	12
Citrine, lb. .... 45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb. .... 3 1/2	4	CHINIDINE, oz. .... 15	18
PARALDEHYDE, oz. .... 20	22	Ground, lb. .... 4	5	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb. .... 1 25	1 30
PEPPER, black, lb. .... 12	13	Hemp, lb. .... 11	12	Croton, oz. .... 75	80
Powdered, lb. .... 15	16	Mustard, white, lb. .... 15	20	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	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz. .... 15	20
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash. .... 2 25	3 25	Quince, lb. .... 65	70	COCAINE, Mur., oz. .... 6 50	8 00
Adhesive, yd. .... 12	13	Rape, lb. .... 8	9	CODRIA, 1/2 oz. .... 80	90
Belladonna, lb. .... 65	70	Strophanthus, oz. .... 50	55	COLLODION, lb. .... 65	70
Galbanum 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
ROSE, Common, lb. .... 2 1/2	3	White, Conté's, lb. .... 15	15	DIURETIC, oz. .... 1 60	1 65
White, lb. .... 3 1/2	4	Powdered, lb. .... 25	35	ETHER, Acetic, lb. .... 75	80
RESORCIN, white, oz. .... 25	30	Green (Sapo Vindis), lb. .... 15	25	Sulphuric, lb. .... 40	50
ROCHELLE SALT, lb. .... 25	28	SPERMACETI, lb. .... 55	60	EXALGINE, oz. .... 1 00	1 10
ROOF, 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 75	5 50
Belladonna, lb. .... 25	30	WAX, White, lb. .... 50	75	Iodoform, lb. .... 6 00	7 00
Blood, lb. .... 15	16	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	Quassa 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.			
Cohosh, black, lb. .... 15	20	ACID, Acetic, lb. .... 12	13	Sol., lb. .... 13	16
Colchicum, lb. .... 40	45	Glacial, lb. .... 45	50	Citrate, U.S.P., lb. .... 90	1 00
Columbo, lb. .... 25	22	Benzoic, English, oz. .... 20	25	And Ammon., lb. .... 70	75
Powdered, lb. .... 25	30	German, oz. .... 10	12	And Quinine, lb. .... 1 50	3 00
Coltsfoot, lb. .... 38	40	Boracic, lb. .... 13	14	Quin. and Stry., oz. .... 18	30
Comfrey, crushed, lb. .... 20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb. .... 25	30	And Strychnine, oz. .... 13	15
Curcuma, powdered, lb. .... 13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb. .... 2 10	2 15	Dialyzed, Solution, lb. .... 50	55
Dandelion, lb. .... 15	18	No. 2, lb. .... 1 35	1 40	Ferrocyanide, lb. .... 55	60
Elecampane, lb. .... 15	20	Citric, lb. .... 45	50	Hypophosphites, oz. .... 25	30
Galanga, lb. .... 15	18	Gallic, oz. .... 10	12	Iodide, lb. .... 40	45
Gelsemium, lb. .... 22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb. .... 30	35	Syrup, lb. .... 40	45
Genlian or Genitan, lb. .... 9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bottles .... 1 50	1 60	Lactate, oz. .... 5	6
Ground lb. .... 10	12	Lactic, concentrated, oz. .... 22	25	Pernitrate, solution, lb. .... 15	16
Powdered, lb. .... 13	15	Muratic, lb. .... 3	5	Phosphate scales, lb. .... 1 25	1 30
Ginger, African, lb. .... 18	20	Chem. pure, lb. .... 18	20	Sulphate, pure, lb. .... 7	9
Po., lb. .... 20	22	Nitric, lb. .... 10 1/2	13	Ersiccated, lb. .... 8	10
Jamaica, blchd, lb. .... 27	30	Chem. pure, lb. .... 25	30	And Potass. Tartrate, lb. .... 80	85
Po., lb. .... 30	35	Oleic, purified, lb. .... 75	80	And Ammon Tartrate, lb. .... 13	15
Gin Eng, lb. .... 4 50	4 75	Oxalic, lb. .... 12	13	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb. .... 13	15
Golden Seal, lb. .... 75	80	Phosphoric, glacial, lb. .... 1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb. .... 7	8
Gold Thread, lb. .... 90	95	Dilute, lb. .... 13	17	Iodide, oz. .... 35	40
Hellebore, white, powd., lb. .... 12	15	Pyrogallie, cz. .... 35	38	Red, lb. .... 7	9
Indian Hemp. .... 18	20	Salicylic, white, lb. .... 1 00	1 10	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb. .... 4	5
Ipecac, lb. .... 1 30	1 50	Sulphuric, carboy, lb. .... 2 1/2	2 3/2	In packages, lb. .... 6	7
Powdered, lb. .... 1 60	1 70	Bottles, lb. .... 5	6	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz. .... 30	35
Jalap, lb. .... 55	60	Chem. pure, lb. .... 18	20	Carbonate, oz. .... 30	35
Powdered, lb. .... 60	65	Tannic, lb. .... 80	85	Citrate, oz. .... 25	30
Kava Kava, lb. .... 40	90	Tartaric, powdered, lb. .... 30	32	Iodide, oz. .... 50	55
Licorice, lb. .... 12	15	ACETANILID, lb. .... 80	85	Salic ate, oz. .... 35	40
Powdered, lb. .... 13	15	ACONITINE, grain. .... 4	5	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb. .... 55	60
Mandrake, lb. .... 13	18	ALUM, cryst., lb. .... 13	3	Carbonate, lb. .... 18	20
Masterwort, lb. .... 16	40	Powdered, lb. .... 3	4	Citrate, gran., lb. .... 35	40
Orris, Florentine, lb. .... 30	35	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., SSo. .... 8 1/2	10	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb. .... 13	13
Powdered, lb. .... 40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb. .... 80	85	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb. .... 5	7
Pareira Brava, true, lb. .... 40	45	Carbonate, lb. .... 14	15	MENTHOL, oz. .... 55	66
Pink, lb. .... 40	45	Iodide, oz. .... 35	40	MERCURY, lb. .... 75	80
Parsley, lb. .... 30	35	Nitrate, crystals, lb. .... 40	45	Ammon (White Precip.) .... 1 25	1 30
Pleurisy, lb. .... 20	25	Muriate, lb. .... 12	16	Chloride, Corrosive, lb. .... 1 00	1 10
Pole, lb. .... 15	18			Calomel, lb. .... 1 00	1 10
				With Chalk, lb. .... 60	65

tea seed, and wood oils), in piculs of  $1\frac{33}{100}$  pounds.

From British India the fixed oils exported are chiefly castor oil, 3,000,000 gallons yearly; coconut oil, 1,500,000 gallons; a small quantity of til, or gingilie (sesame), 250,000 gallons, and of other kinds of oil, about 300,000 gallons. The volatile or essential oils exported from India are now about 18,000 gallons, valued at £44,000.

The specific gravity of oils has been carefully determined, and is of some consequence. To be of value, the specific gravity should be carefully taken at a temperature of 60° Fahr. The oliometre should be marked with ordinary specific gravity degrees, water being 1,000, and the face allowed on the stem for each degree should not be less than one-tenth of an inch. As a rough rule, 1° of gravity may be substituted for ever,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. excess of temperature above 60° Fahr.—*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

## Business Notices.

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

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

### Enamelled Letters.

Enamelled letters make one of the most attractive and neatest of signs. These and other lines are advertised by Wm. Sedgwick on page 178a of this issue.

### Show Cases and Fixtures.

The London Show Case Co., whose advertisement appears elsewhere, manufacture a full line of show cases for wall and counter use; also shop fixtures, counters, etc. Send for their catalogue.

### Soaps.

Two specially good lines advertised this month by the Albert Toilet Soap Co.—Baby's Own (everyone knows it) and Osgall Carpet Soap. The well-known superior quality of soaps manufactured by this firm makes them "leaders" with the drug trade.

### School of Pharmacy.

The Michigan College of Pharmacy, located at Ann Arbor, Mich., is one of the leading pharmaceutical schools of the United States. A large number of Canadians have already taken courses of instruction at this college, and are warm in its praise. See advertisement in this issue.

### A New Home for the "Little" One.

O. & W. Thum Co. are adding a substantial brick structure, 50 feet by 80 feet,

to their plant, for the better accommodation of their "Little" Tanglefoot, it having already outgrown the quarters assigned it in the regular plant, in this its first year.

This season's sales demonstrate that the new baby is thoroughly appreciated, that it will prosper and become a worthy member of the Tanglefoot family. In reward for its good behavior it gets a house of its own.

## Books and Magazines.

"The Pocket Materia Medica and Therapeutics." A résumé of the action and doses of all official and non-official drugs now in common use. By C. Henri Leonard, A.M., M.D., Professor of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women and Clinical Gynecology in the Detroit College of Medicine; member of the American Medical Association, etc., etc. Second edition; revised and enlarged; cloth, large 16 mo., 367 pages; price, postpaid, \$1; Detroit, 1895. The Illustrated Medical Journal Co., Publishers.

The second edition of this popular therapeutic work has had sixty-seven pages added to it, besides typographical errors corrected, etc. A new and complete cross-index has been prepared, which renders the quick finding of a non-familiar drug possible. This is an important feature lacking in many ready-reference books. It is a "down-to-date book," and this, with unique arrangement of its description of drugs and compounds, secured for the first edition an order by cablegram for 1,000 copies from Baillière, Tindall & Co., one of the largest medical publishing houses in London; a compliment rarely paid any American book. It has also been a popular book with physicians, pharmacists, and students on this side of the water, judging from the early exhaustion of the first edition.

The descriptive arrangement of the drugs is as follows: Alphabetically the drug, with its pronunciation (official or non-official standing indicated), genitive case-ending, common name, dose and metric dose. Then the English, French, and German synonyms. If a plant, the part used, habitat, natural order, botanic description, with alkaloids, if any; if a mineral, its chemical symbol, atomic weight, looks, taste, how found, its peculiarities. Then the action and uses of the drug or compound, its antagonists, its incompatibles, its synergists, and then antidotes. Then follow its official and non-official preparations, with their medium and maximum doses. Altogether, it is a handy volume for physician, druggist, or student, and will be frequently appealed to if in one's possession.

The *Pharmaceutical Journal* is the new title of the well-known English periodical, *Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions*. This valuable journal has now attained its fifty-fifth year, and with its new series comes to us improved in appearance and shape and a more extended list of con-

tents for its readers. In addition to its usual amount of reading matter, which has been largely increased by additional pages, it has a supplement, in which photography occupies a large space.

A MIDSUMMER MAGAZINE.—Frank R. Stockton, the author of "The Lady, or the Tiger?" contributes under the title of "Love Before Breakfast" one of the most delightful love stories to the August *Ladies' Home Journal*. The happy motif of Mr. Stockton's story is more than indicated by the charming illustrations which Mr. W. T. Smedley has provided for the text. Dr. Parkhurst writes wisely and well of "The Training of a Child," giving advice which cannot fail to be of value to parents everywhere. This midsummer number, which goes out to its hundreds of thousands of readers in a cover presenting Albert Lynch's famous panel of Spring, which won for him the Salon prize in 1893, is worth ten times its price of ten cents, and no woman should be without it. Published by The Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, for ten cents per number, and one dollar per year.

Not since "The Anglomaniacs" has there been so clever a society satire as Henry Fuller's "Pilgrim Sons," which is published in the August *Cosmopolitan*. The problems solved in woman's use of the bicycle are so startling and so numerous, under the rapid evolution of this art, that one welcomes a careful discussion of the subject by so trained a mind and so clever a writer as Mrs. Reginald de Koven. The *Cosmopolitan* illustrates Mrs. de Koven's article with a series of poses by professional models. A new sport, more thrilling than any known to Nimrod, more dangerous than was ever experienced by even a Buffalo Bill, is exploited in the same issue in an article on "Photographing Big Game in the Rocky Mountains," before shooting. The idea that ten cents for the *Cosmopolitan* means inferiority from a literary point of view is dispelled by the appearance in this number of such writers as Sir Lewis Morris, Sir Edwin Arnold, Edgar Fawcett, Tabb, W. Clark Russell, Lang, Sarcey, Zangwill, Agnes Repplier, etc. Nor can we entertain the idea of inferiority in illustration with such names as Hamilton Gibson, Denman, Van Schaick, Lix, Sandham, etc., figuring as the chief artists of a single month's issue.

TASTELESS CREOSOTE.—This is a German pharmaceutical novelty, and consists of creosote rubbed up with magnesia. After hardening, which it does very soon, the resultant substance is powdered and suspended in syrup. The preparation is usually so made that it contains 10 per cent. of creosote.

Advertising is like a hellows; it makes the fire of trade burn with greater vigor.

Iodide, Proto, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 80
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 75	1 80	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2 5	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 00
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	70	75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb ..	30	35	SOMNOL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chris. Fleu, lb....	3 00	3 50
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	1 75	1 80	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	35	65	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Muriate, oz.....	1 75	1 80	SFRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	1 75	1 80
Sulphate, oz.....	1 75	1 80	SFRYCHININE, crystals, oz.....	80	85	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
PEPSIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	40	42	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
PHENACETINE, oz.....	35	38	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, graud...	35	38	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TAKTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOI (Thymic acid), oz....	55	60	Origannum, lb.....	65	70
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb....	60	65	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	85
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	3 60	3 75
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
Bisrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	23	25	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	65	70	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 00
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.					
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 50
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Iodide, lb.....	4 00	4 10	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 00
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Pernanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 50
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	FINED OILS.		
QUININE, Sulph, bulk.....	30	32	Cassia, lb.....	1 75	1 80	CASIOR, lb.....	9	11
Oz., oz.....	36	40	Cedar.....	55	85	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	1 25	1 30
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs. oz.	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	Norwegian, gal ..	2 50	2 75
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Citronelle, lb.....	80	85	COPIONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 20	1 30	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz....	90	1 00	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	62	65
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Raw, gal.....	60	62
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 20	1 30
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 20	1 25
Bromide, lb.....	65	70	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	Salad, gal.....	2 50	2 60
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 40	1 45
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6				TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65

The Standard Brands.  
MILLIONS OF EACH BRAND  
Sold Annually

'Cable Extra' 'El Padre' 'Mungo' and 'Madre e'Hijo' } S. DAVIS & SONS  
MONTREAL, P.Q.

"DERBY PLUG," 5 and 10 cts., "THE SMOKERS' IDEAL," "DERBY," "ATHLETE" CIGARETTES,  
ARE THE BEST.

D. RITCHIE & CO., - - - Montreal.

Drug Reports.

Canada.

August is usually one of the quietest months in business, and the drug business is no exception. The market for the past month shows but little life, and the changes in value are few. There are not wanting, however, indications of an increasing volume of business, and a decided improvement in trade towards fall is confidently looked for. The crop prospects, on the whole, are favorable. British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and Manitoba report a decided increase on last year's production. Ontario west has suffered somewhat from drought, but the eastern portion, together with Quebec and the provinces "down by the sea," all promise abundant harvests. We have to report but few changes in prices.

Opium remains about the same, muriate cocaine still lower, camphor firm at last

England.

London, July 27th, 1895.

The market during the month has remained fairly steady, but with little demand. Alterations, therefore, are of small importance. Ipecacuanha has improved in value, and there has been a considerable advance in English oil of peppermint, owing to the unfavorable state of the crop. Cod liver oil remains unchanged, and balsam of copaiba maintains its higher figure. The new crop of Dalmatian insect flowers is realizing higher rates. Quinine is unsaleable, opium quiet and dull. The difficulty of obtaining Goa powder of good quality has caused an advance in the price of chrysophanic acid. Carbolic acid is fractionally lower, and cream of tartar slightly advanced.

The Japanese Monopoly of Camphor.

The *Spectator* remarks that it is a curious incident of the cession of Formosa that it directly affects every druggist in Europe, since camphor is produced only in Japan and Formosa. The Japanese, knowing that, have limited and taxed its export, and the price of the article is going up by leaps and bounds. Like all drugs that are greatly wanted, our contemporary points out, camphor will bear a high price and great fluctuations in its value; "but if the Japanese push their advantage too far, science will avenge herself and provide a substitute. There is a substitute for everything somewhere, even for quinine, and greediness in selling, if pushed beyond a certain point, always ensures its production."—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

If you would make money, read the advertisements in this journal. And when you order goods, mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

**- EXCELSIOR -**  
**Drug Mixer and Sifter**

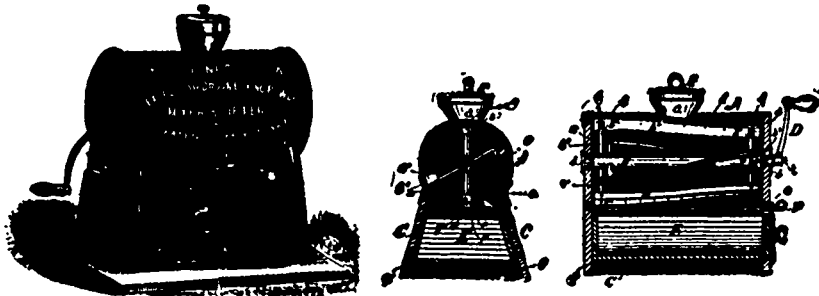
IMPROVED AND PERFECTED

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

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

These are made in Three Sizes—SUITABLE TO MIX 5 lbs., 10 lbs., and 25 lbs.—at \$6, \$12, and \$18 each

Easily Cleaned  
and  
No Wood  
To Scent.



Dust Proof  
and  
Changeable  
Sieves

**RUBBER BRUSH RUBS ALL LUMPS OUT OF POWDER BEFORE IT IS SIFTED.**

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

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

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

**WM. J. DYAS, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agent for Canada.**



**“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.**

Gone 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.

**LOOK OUT FOR  
IMITATIONS.**



SEND FOR  
Advertising Books,  
Chronos, Music, Etc.



**E. S. WELLS, CHEMIST, 710-712 Grand St. JERSEY CITY, N.J., U.S.A.**



# **ANTI- DIPHTHERITIC SERUM.**

**THIS  
ANTITOXIN**

IS PREPARED IN

**Our Own Bacteriological Department**

**BY EXPERT BACTERIOLOGISTS.**

Every precaution known to the science has been taken to insure its reliability.

---

**\$3.50 PER VIAL.**

Each vial contains 1000 normal Antitoxin units, the full curative dose for average cases.

Directions for injecting the Serum accompany each vial.

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**CORRESPONDENCE UPON THIS SUBJECT RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.**

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**PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY,**

**WALKERVILLE, ONT.**