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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 4.

SEPTEMBER, 1892.

No. 9.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association Annual Meeting.

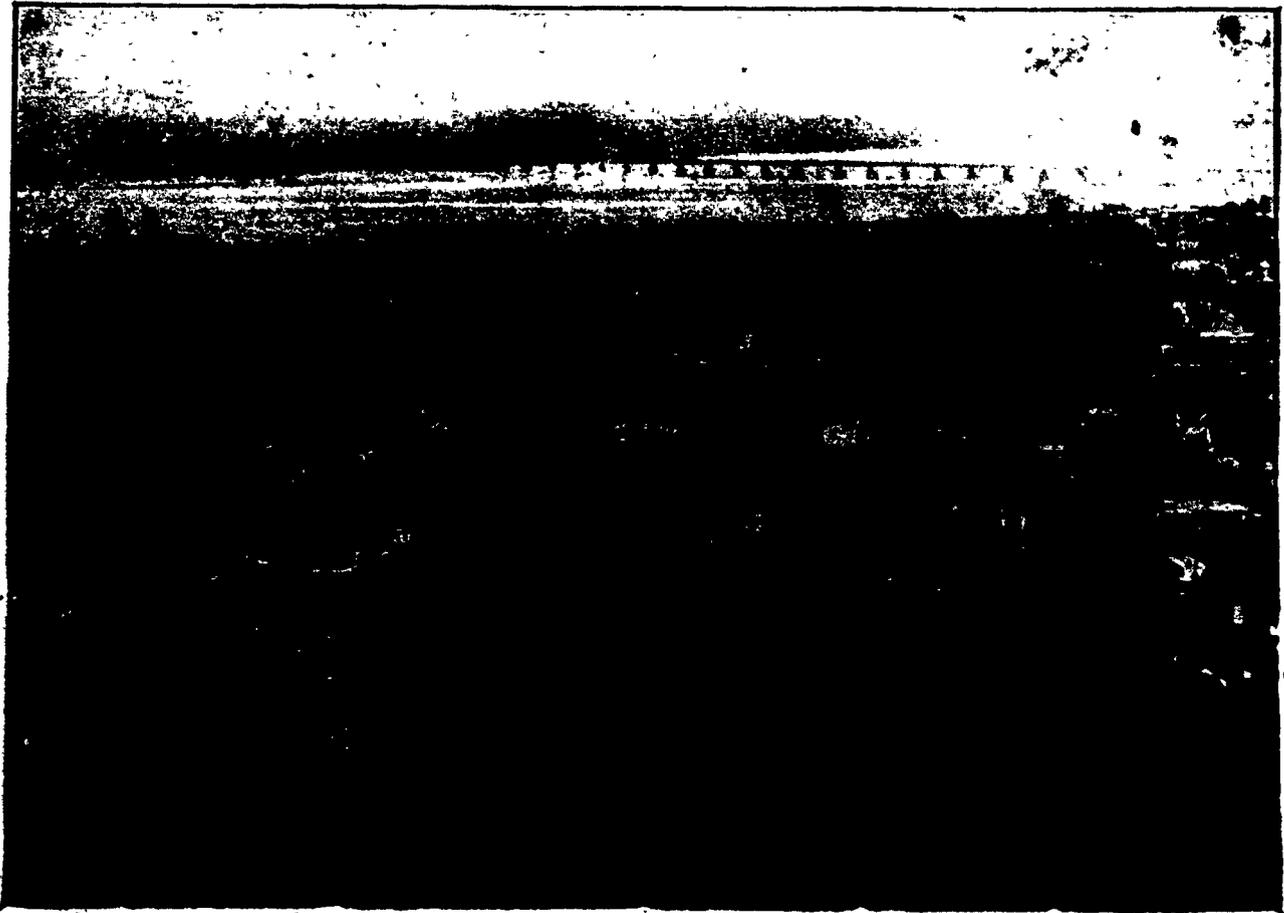
As already intimated in these columns the eighth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association will be held in the city of Montreal, commencing Sept. 19th.

In 1876 an association was formed by

was made a National one, and the title changed to that which it now possesses.

The experience of its members is similar to that of most organizations of the kind, viz. : the establishment of uniform business methods, the formation of a fraternal feeling which should exist between members in the same lines of trade and lasting personal friendships, all of which have proved the great benefits which are

The Committee had previously fixed on an earlier date for the holding of the Convention, but the 19th was finally chosen as the more suitable time, not only that the hotels would at the earlier date be so filled with tourists that some little discomfort might be experienced, but also that the attractions which Montreal and the other various points to be visited presented were greater at the season chosen.



MONTREAL, FROM THE MOUNTAIN.

wholesale druggists of the United States, mainly those in the west, under the name of the Western Wholesale Druggists' Association, with Mr. James Richardson, of Indianapolis, Ind., as the first President, the primary object being "to eliminate unbusinesslike competition, and to strive to remove several evils that had crept into the business customs of many of the wholesale druggists." In 1883, at the session held in Cleveland, this association

received by associations of this nature. For the first time in the history of the association, the meeting will this year be held outside the United States, and in the selection of Montreal for their convention they have not only conferred an honor on our Canadian metropolis, but have wisely chosen a spot admirably adapted to afford the members an opportunity for a pleasant outing and a hearty Canadian welcome.

Montreal, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, and which this year celebrates the 250th year of its existence, presents to the visitor who approaches it by the river, a picture surpassingly beautiful. Its massive warehouses and glistening church spires, its wharves lined with ocean-going steamers, and the noble Mount Royal in the back ground, all combine to arrest the attention of the tourist, and to

elicit from him exclamations of admiration.

The finest view of the city, however, can be obtained from the mountain, the top of which is reached by a winding path, or, if the traveller chooses, by steps suggestive of lungs and nerves, but, the sight-seer is well repaid for his exertions.

The city lies at the base, the majestic St. Lawrence river may be traced for miles, beyond which, is a vast stretch of flat land, bounded by ranges of hills. Just opposite, the river is spanned by the great Victoria Bridge, one mile and three-quarters long, resting upon twenty-four piers of solid masonry, beside the abutments; the centre span is 330 feet wide, and the centre tube is 60 feet above water.

The bridge is the property of the Grand Trunk Railway and is a triumph of engineering skill and a credit to the Company it so grandly serves,

with paintings and statuary, and a visit to the hospitals, universities, and other places of public interest cannot fail to please the visitor. The city, according to the last census, has a population of about 210,000.



WINDSOR HOTEL.

The features of the entertainment will include the President's reception to be followed by a promenade concert, an excursion on the river and through Lachine Rapids, which venture promises to furnish plenty of excitement; a drive about the city and up Mt. Royal; an orchestral and vocal concert, and on Thursday evening the banquet. The River excursion has been kindly tendered by the wholesale trade of Montreal, who are making every exertion to insure the comfort and pleasure of the members of the Association and those who accompany them throughout the meeting.

The Windsor Hotel, a cut of which is here given, has been chosen as the place of meeting has ample accommodation for all of those in attendance at the Convention and is unsurpassed in all its appointments by any hotel on the continent. The management has tendered the full use of one excellent meeting



NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL.

The public buildings of the city, notably its churches, are of more than ordinary interest. Notre Dame Cathedral with its twin towers 220 feet high, one of which contains a chime of bells, the other the monster "Gros Bourdon," will well repay a visit, and the climb to the tower will be rewarded with a grand view. Other churches present rich interiors adorned

The program of the Convention as arranged provides for six business sessions of such length as will afford ample time for the transaction of the business, the opening session being, as we have already stated, fixed for Monday evening, September 19th, at 8 o'clock, and the closing session for the following Thursday afternoon.

room and of such other rooms as may be needed for committees and has, in fact, placed the house to the fullest possible extent at the service of the Association. The rates for delegates to the Convention will range from \$3.50 to \$5 per day, according to the location of the room.

It is earnestly hoped that all the members of the N. W. D. A. will so arrange

Cut the Gordian Knot.

Just now the pharmaceutical profession of this country is agitated over the question as to how best to check the cut-rate evil in the patent medicine line. One meeting after the other is held to devise means for stemming the tide, one plan after the other is formulated, but one plan after the other proves a failure long before it is even half matured. And yet every retail dealer has the remedy in his own hands, if only he will apply the same.

The remedy is heroic and yet not painful. Cut the Gordian Knot. DISPENSE YOUR OWN GOODS, and reap the profit now pocketed by wealthy corporations and inimical newspapers. Thousands are doing it, and have done so for years. Why should not every one of the 33,000 druggists in this country do so? Many, of course, would not care to undertake getting up a line of preparations, for some reason or another.

To this class of traders we can only say that their requirements are already anticipated by the widely known manufacturers of NOX-SECRET REMEDIES, Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit and Windsor. This firm, who, as every one knows, originated this class of remedies, has been wonderfully encouraged by pharmacists from the start, so that from very small beginnings they have risen to first position in the ranks of the manufacturing pharmacists.

The reasons for this are not far to seek. They were the first in the field with a plan based on correct and ethical principles. Their goods are always put up in elegant style, much more handsome than the majority of patent medicines. But principally their various preparations are made after the most approved formulas, in the most perfect and scientific manner, and only from the very best and purest of drugs. Besides, these goods are never put up in imitation of any proprietary article with a view to deceive. This is the explanation of the phenomenal popularity of the NOX-SECRET REMEDIES as sold by Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., and no one intent on pushing his own interests should fail to at least write them for printed matter and catalogues, not forgetting to order a specimen copy of the "New Idea," published by them.

We have in Stock:

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

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

A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.

Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.

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

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

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

PURE

Sulphate of Strychnia

WE GUARANTEE IT

STRICTLY PURE.

OUR PRICE IS RIGHT.

Ask for quotations either in bulk or bottled as required.

MARTIN, ROSSER & CO.,

**Wholesale Druggists,
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,

MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' SOAPS, the best in the world.
DUPONT'S BRUSHES, most popular in use.
BERTRAND FRERES Fine Perfumes.
TRAUB & STRAUSS, Vienna, the largest manufacturers of FANS and SILK NOVELTIES in the world.
HEINRICH & CO., Berlin, Fancy Goods, Mirrors, Albums, Etc.

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

Belladonna Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES AGNEW,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Very kindly permits us to say to Physicians and Druggists that "he is greatly pleased with JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER. That it gives a quicker and better effect than any Belladonna Plaster he has heretofore used."

Full list of JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S preparations on application to

THOS. LEEMING & CO.

MONTREAL.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

Seasonable Goods.

- Allspice,*
- Cassia,*
- Cayenne,*
- Cloves,*
- Ginger—East India,*
- “ —Jamaica,*
- Mace,*
- Nutmegs,*
- Pepper—Black,*
- “ —White,*

Whole and powdered.

Bungs—all sizes.
Sealing Wax in 7 lb. parcels.

- Bertrand's Perfumes.
- Farina Cologne, all sizes.
- Miner's Almond Meal.
- Miner's Dentifoam.
- Talcum Baby Powder.

CHAMOIS, -:-

Very large assortment.

We are Canadian Agents for

Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler.

their engagements as to enable them to be present at the Convention *en masse*, and, from present indications, we are assured that the attendance will be very large. Also the hope is expressed that the ladies will be out in full force, and that their number will far exceed the attendance of the fairer sex at the last Convention.

The Committee has also arranged a number of excursion routes for which it is now endeavoring to obtain rates, and these, as soon as finally settled upon, will add some very attractive features to the meeting. It is proposed to make an excursion to Quebec on the day following the close after the meeting and this can be participated in by delegates who wish to avail themselves of the one-third return fare and go directly home by the line which brought them. Those parties would leave Montreal for home on Saturday. On the same day, however, an excursion is projected to leave Montreal by special train for the White Mountains, Boston, Newport and New York, and the committee is assured of being able to arrange a rate for this excursion which will add but little to the cost of the trip to Montreal and return on the usual convention ticket. The exact routes and rates the committee will announce in a later circular, but meantime it gives this early assurance of what it will do in a general way so that members may see the attractions and advantages in store for them.

The officers of the association for this year are:—President, Wm. A. Robinson, Louisville, Ky.; 1st Vice-President, John McKesson, Jr., New York; 2nd Vice-President, H. T. Clarke, Lincoln, Neb.; 3rd Vice-President, Jas. H. Rhodes, Chicago, Ill.; 4th Vice-President, Chas. Hubbard, Syracuse, N. Y.; 5th Vice-President, Henry B. Gilpin, Baltimore, Md.; Secretary, A. B. Merriam, Minneapolis, Minn.; Treasurer, S. M. Strong, Cleveland, Ohio. The Entertainment Committee consist of Charles Lyman, Montreal (chairman), Thomas P. Cook, Frank S. Hubbard, Albert E. Richardson and James H. Richardson.

The Advertiser's View Of It.

If Mars is really peopled, as astronomers declare,
There ought to be a means devised for reaching people there;
We might build a bridge or railroad—
though it's not an easy grade—
For the holidays are coming and we ought to catch their trade.

JOHN R. BARRETT.

The trader who pays his way must sell at a profit, and cannot afford to cut below others in the same line.

Competition is keen and active and the only way to meet it successfully is to buy from the best houses, and at lowest prices.

TRADE NOTES.

Jos. Parkinson, druggist, of Winnipeg, Man., is dead.

J. Stewart, Alliston, Ont., has sold his drug business to J. R. Hipwell.

W. E. McCartney & Co., Nanaimo, B. C., have opened a branch store at Northfield, B. C.

R. N. Taylor, late of Enderby, B. C., has purchased the drug business of L. Draper, Vernon, B. C.

A new drug store has been opened by Mr. A. Beman on Wilton ave., near the corner of Ontario st., Toronto.

The death is announced of George L. Scott, druggist, of Paris, Ont. The business will be carried on by his son, Paul L. Scott.

Paul L. Scott, druggist, Paris, Ont., has been elected a High School Trustee for that town in the place of his father, deceased.

Mr. John Wood, formerly of Erin, Ont., has bought the business formerly carried on by Mr. J. A. McArthur, Yonge st., Toronto.

Mr. Aubrey E. Smith, of Truro, N. S., will shortly move into new premises on Prince st., which are being handsomely fitted for the purpose.

Mr. John Roberts, druggist, Ottawa, Ont., died in that city on Aug. 5th, aged 65 years. Mr. Roberts has been in business in Ottawa since 1852.

W. A. Karn, Woodstock, has on exhibition in his window the skins of a six and eight pound speckled trout caught by one of his friends in Lake Nepigon.

Ald. N. C. Polson, druggist, of Kingston, Ont., one of the members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, is announced as a candidate for the mayoralty of that city.

Within the last month Messrs. Tarrant & Co., wholesale druggists, of New York city, have suffered from fire three times, the last time necessitating their removal to other premises.

W. Fowles, who represents W. H. Schieffelin & Co., New York, in the Western States, is visiting friends in Woodstock. Mr. Fowles served his apprenticeship with James White, Woodstock.

J. L. Morrison, of Carman, Man., has been prosecuted by the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association for doing business as a druggist and dispensing medicines without a license. He was fined \$10 and costs.

Damage to the amount of \$3000 on stock and \$1000 on building was occasioned by a fire in the warehouse of the London Drug Co., London, Ont., on Aug. 16th. The building was owned by B. A. Mitchell, druggist. The losses were fully covered by insurance.

A very handsome building, consisting of store and dwelling, recently erected on the corner of Gerrard and Sumach sts., Toronto, is being newly fitted up as a drug

store by Messrs. Shaw & Co. The very latest and most convenient fixtures and furnishings are being put in and no doubt will prove a strong attraction to the trade in that part of the city.

The following "ad." is taken from the Brantford *Expositor*. We hope the quinine is better than the poetry.

"DIP YOT"

When deadly fever gripped my shape,
And beastly ague made me shake,
And "Typhoid Fever" made me quake,
I at once myself did take,
And out my pocket book did take,
And bought a package of
How old's genuine English quinine at
The corner drug store

Metcalf & Murray, druggists.

A Gracful Tribute. ✓

On Friday evening, the 2nd inst., the members of Albert Lodge, No. 194, L. O. O. F., Toronto, presented to Mr. Harry Sherris, the well-known druggist, who has been for years their Treasurer, a token of their esteem and appreciation of his services in the form of a Past Grand's Jewel, accompanied with a richly engrossed address.

The presentation having been arranged for in a week's time, the recipient was taken entirely by surprise, and found himself placed abruptly in a position in which words failed to convey his feelings. He in heartfelt terms expressed the pleasure it gave him to receive from them in so cordial a manner such an evidence of their respect and regard, and trusted that his life might continue without reproach to the best principles which govern Odd-fellowship.

Mr. Sherris being well and favorably known throughout the city, and to Odd-fellows in general, the attendance from sister lodges was very large, numerous representatives being present from Canada, Toronto, Queen City, and Covenant lodges, while the attendance of the home lodge was phenomenal, and indicated the marked personal esteem in which the brother is held.

Only upon occasions such as this do members of a fraternity feel free to express their real feelings in respect to a brother member, and on this occasion the spontaneity which marked the kindly references to the honored brother made the meeting an impressive and interesting one, and one well calculated to bring forth the best instincts of man's nature.

As an honored fellow-druggist his many friends throughout the Province will be pleased to note, not merely his popularity, but the genuine esteem in which he is held in other spheres of life.

The identity of jalapin with scammonin, repeatedly asserted before, has been almost certainly established by Theodor Polek, who details his investigations of this question in the *Zeitschrift d. All. Oest. Apotheker Vereins*. This refers to the jalapin of commerce or orizabin, the glycoside of *Iponomea orizabensis*.

A Peculiar Suit.

Miss Lizzie Jackson, a young woman of Toronto, has entered suit against Mr. W. H. Scripture, a well-known west end druggist, claiming that he dispensed a prescription in such a manner as to occasion her physical injury, and demanding as compensation a legal equivalent to the extent of \$200.

From information obtained, it appears that the preparation in question, written by Dr. Winnett, contained 12 grains of extract of cannabis indica, two or three drams of bromide of potash, and water to two ounces.

Mr. Scripture's clerk, a graduate of the college, and a careful and competent dispenser, dissolved the extract in a little alcohol and added it to the other ingredients whilst agitating briskly, thus obtaining the best result possible from the formula as written, and finished by attaching a "shake the bottle" label.

The cannabis indica was, as a natural result of the menstruum ordered, thrown out as a bulky precipitate, and in appearance looked as though an excessive quantity had been used. The doctor, upon seeing the mixture, claimed that two drachms, at least, had been dispensed, and expressed himself so strongly that the young woman took legal proceedings to recover for the supposed injury she suffered from taking the medicine.

It appears that Miss Jackson, who lives with a widowed mother, is not worth anything; and, as the doctor has been careful to avoid legal responsibility, Mr. Scripture has no opportunity to obtain redress for the wanton injury done to his trade by the charge preferred.

The druggists of Toronto are a unit with Mr. Scripture in defending the action should it ever reach judge or jury, and are determined to keep such a suit from ever acting as a precedent for the institution of future proceedings of a similar nature.

The Nature of Cholera and General Precautions to be Observed During its Prevalence.

The principal points, in a decree issued by the Russian Ministry, are:—

1. As the cholera virus is contained in the evacuations of the patient, it must be remembered that with them the pestilence can be conveyed and transferred to other people in the most various ways and by most various vehicles, such as linen, clothes, articles of food, water, milk and other drinks; and that the pestilence can be equally well spread, even if only the slightest traces of the evacuations exist in these vehicles, so as not to be perceptible to the natural senses.

2. As the contagion is frequently carried from place to place either by cholera patients themselves, or by persons who have come into contact with others suffering from or infected with cholera, the public is warned against attempting to escape the dang-

er that threatens them by leaving their places of residence. In the first place they may already be infected before departure, and in the second they are better able to protect themselves from infection at home than whilst travelling if the following precautions are taken.

3. Visitors should not be received from places where cholera exists, but persons coming from those parts should be regarded as the possible bearers of the germ of disease.

4. A well regulated life should be led, as experience has shown that digestive disturbances are especially favorable to the development of cholera. Excess of food or drink, and food difficult of digestion, should therefore be avoided, and especially anything that is liable to cause diarrhoea, a doctor being at once consulted if diarrhoea does occur.

5. No food should be partaken of that comes from an infected house, as this is very likely to transmit the disease, whilst it is advisable to avoid fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, and soft cheese altogether, or at least take them only after being cooked, the consumption of milk especially being dangerous in the unboiled state.

6. The avoidance of water polluted by excrementitious matters, urine, kitchen refuse, and similar materials cannot be too strongly insisted upon, and even water drawn from the ground under inhabited places, or from swamps, ponds, drains and rivers must be regarded with suspicion, because as a rule the source is contaminated. Naturally, water polluted in any way by the evacuations of cholera patients is especially dangerous, and for this reason attention is called to the danger that may arise to a community by allowing water used to wash infected vessels or clothes to flow into any brooks or waters in the neighborhood.

7. The best means of insuring spring water free from contamination is no doubt afforded by sinking Abyssinian wells or iron tubes driven straight and sufficiently deep into the earth. Wherever it is not possible, however, to procure water free from suspicion, it must be boiled, and only boiled water used.

8. With regard to these regulations concerning water, they are intended to apply not only to drinking water, but also to all water employed for household purposes, as the germs of disease in contaminated water may also find admission into the human body by means of the water used in cleansing cooking utensils, in cleaning and preparing food, in washing and in bathing. It is essential to get rid of the belief that drinking water is alone the carrier of virus, and that ample protection is ensured by drinking only boiled water or water beyond suspicion.

9. As every cholera patient may be regarded as a centre from which further spread of the disease may take place, it is advisable, if possible, to send such patients to a hospital and not nurse them at home, or, if this course cannot be pursued, at

least to keep every unnecessary person at a distance.

10. Visits should not be made to an infected house, unless impelled by duty, and for the same reason all places should be avoided where cholera is prevalent, as well as all large gatherings, as fairs, and convivialities.

11. No food or drink should be partaken of in buildings in which are cholera patients, and even for one's own sake, smoking in such places should be avoided.

12. As the evacuations of cholera patients are so dangerous, their dirty linen or clothes should be at once burnt, or disinfected in the manner described in the second part of the decree.

13. Especial care should be taken that the evacuations of cholera patients are not brought into the neighborhood of springs or other running waters used for household purposes.

14. All articles that come into contact with patients that cannot be destroyed or disinfected, must be rendered innocuous by means of hot vapors in special disinfecting establishments, withdrawn from use for at least six days and placed in a dry, airy and sunny spot.

15. All those who come into contact with cholera patients, their beds or clothes, should at once disinfect their hands, especially if they have been polluted with the evacuations of a patient, and neither food should be touched with uncleaned hands, nor articles, such as eating and drinking utensils, cigars, &c., be introduced into the mouth if they have been in an infected room.

16. In the event of a death, the corpse should be removed to the mortuary as soon as possible, not even washing of the body being undertaken unless it can be performed in the mortuary, whilst the funeral should be as simple as possible, and the mourners should not enter the house of death nor take part in any funeral feast.

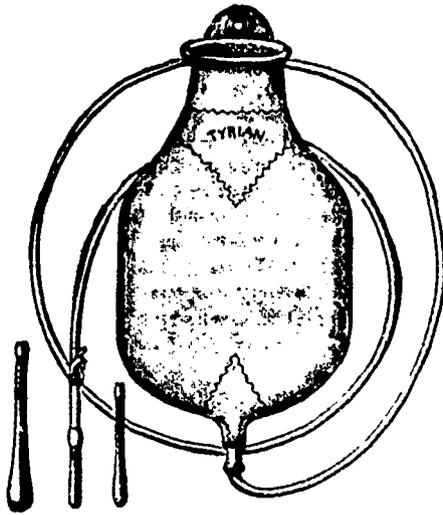
17. The clothes, linen and other articles of apparel of the deceased should not under any circumstances be worn or given away until they have been disinfected, and especially should not be sent to other places unless disinfected. Receivers of articles that have been sent from places in which cholera is prevalent are urgently advised to send the package at once to a disinfecting establishment, if possible, or to execute the necessary precautionary measures themselves. The linen of cholera patients should not be accepted for washing, unless it has been previously disinfected.

18. This last piece of general advice warns the public that no other preservatives are known except those described in this decree, and advises them to abstain from the various medicaments like cholera-brandy that are always recommended during cholera epidemics.

Make it a rule to watch your want book closely and never get out of staple goods.

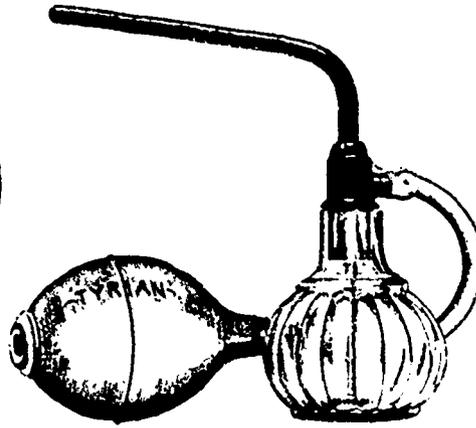
“TYRIAN” IMPERIALS.

Under the name of “Tyrian” Imperials we are Manufacturing a line of Druggists’ Sundries, in which we especially aim to furnish a First-Class Article at a moderate price.



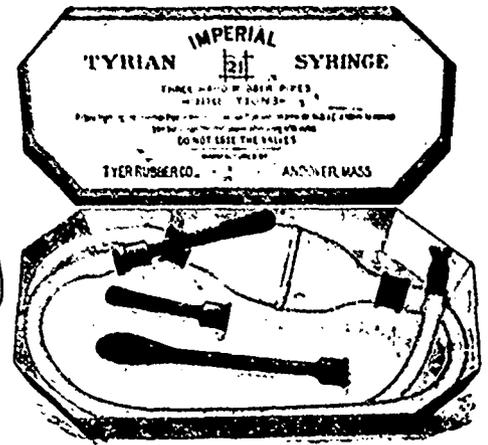
“TYRIAN” IMPERIAL
FOUNTAIN SYRINGE.

Has the same bag and same quality of Tubing and Pipes as our “FAIR-BANKS.” It has, however, only three hard rubber pipes—Vaginal, Rectal and Child’s, and is put up in pasteboard box. For this reason it can be sold at a much lower price.



“TYRIAN” IMPERIAL
NO. 17 ATOMIZER.

Is a continuous spray, hard rubber tube Atomizer. Being simple in construction, does not easily get out of order. Suitable either for the toilet or the sick room. Each packed in a strong pasteboard box so that they can be shipped safely by mail if necessary.



“TYRIAN” IMPERIAL
NO. 21 SYRINGE.

Has three hard rubber screw pipes, hard rubber valve boxes, and good heavy bulb and tubing. It makes an excellent family Syringe.

Syringes,
Nipples,

Atomizers,
Nursing Bottles.

ALL KINDS OF DRUGGISTS’ SUNDRIES.

TYER RUBBER CO., Andover, Mass.

Appeal for Membership.

The following circular has been issued to the retail druggists of Ontario:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Provincial Pharmaceutical Association,
Toronto, September 6th, 1892.

DEAR FELLOW DRUGGIST:

Are you interested in your local District Association? Are you interested in the recently formed Provincial Pharmaceutical Association? Have you the general good of the trade at heart?

Your experience and moral support is valuable. Kindly let us have it.

Believing that to the three foregoing questions you can give an emphatic affirmative answer, and trusting that the support we are desirous of having from you will be as freely given as asked for, we are pleased to address you on behalf of the recently formed Provincial Association.

As you will have noticed by press and journal reports, the proceedings this year have been largely of a formative character, as the time was too limited to do more than commend the many excellent points brought out in the papers read.

The meeting was strongly in favor of securing a united membership of the entire body of Druggists throughout the Province as speedily as possible and, but for the large expense which it would entail, would have engaged an organizer for that purpose. As such a method cannot be adopted, the executive officers who are entrusted with the carrying on of association work, and who realize the futility of attempting much of an aggressive character until thorough organization has taken place, have taken this means of enlisting your services and securing the organized influence and co-operation of the entire trade.

The membership fee has been placed at the small sum of fifty cents, which it is hoped will meet the present year's requirements. Besides the fee, which we will gladly acknowledge the receipt of at as early a date as you will allow, the committee are anxious to hear from you an opinion on any matter of general interest which you have given some thought to. An elaborate letter is not needed, but an earnest expression of your honest convictions as pointedly put as you can write them, will be of valuable service in arranging a sphere of action. The committee is your representative to remedy, if possible, such abuses as you may have to complain of, and as you are individually interested, you are individually urged to give in this way every assistance in your power.

The secretary of each District Association is particularly requested to send us any information which will tend to promote the general good. Every druggist is expected to do his duty. "Resistance to wrongs, insistence of rights, and per-

sistence to accomplish," is our aim. Give us your help.

Address all communications to
G. A. McCANN,
208 Dundas-st., Toronto.
WM. MURCHISON,
President.

Mr. H. Watters, representing district No. 1, in the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, has sent out the following circular to druggists in that district:
To the Druggists of No. 1 (Ontario) District:

GENTLEMEN, I should like to direct your attention to, and solicit your interest in, The Ontario Drug or Pharmaceutical Association, the organization of which was accomplished at Toronto on August 4th. The proceedings of the Convention have been reported in the Toronto papers, and also in the August number of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, a perusal of which will give you an idea of the nature and character of the work performed, and give you an opportunity to judge of the possibilities of the Association to effect the object it has in view. Briefly stated, the aim of the Association is to secure greater uniformity in the methods of conducting our business, and to secure united action in all matters affecting the Retail Drug Trade generally. It is not my purpose in this circular to review in detail all the difficulties which beset the retail druggist at the present time, and which make the outlook so discouraging. We all know that there are disturbing influences in operation, which, if intensified in their action and widened in their direction, will tend to make the pursuit of our calling exceedingly unsatisfactory and unprofitable. We also know that our Pharmacy Act does not afford us the protection required to safeguard our trade interests. This weakness of our Act is not due to neglect or incapacity of those who framed the Act and its successive amendments, but to the opposition directed by interested and unfriendly persons against essential clauses of the various bills presented to the Legislature. Now, if we seriously desire to secure a more advantageous Act of Legislation: if we earnestly desire to see the evils of the drug business eliminated, we must organize and stand united, and urge our rights with unwavering zeal and energy. Individually we can do nothing, united we can accomplish much, and this is the sole object and motive of this appeal, to urge the Druggists of this district to lend their influence and assistance to the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association of Ontario, by becoming active members of that body. The membership fee is only fifty cents per annum. I hope the Druggists of this section will show their interest in the commendable object of the Association, by sending their names to the Secretary, Mr. G. A. McCann, Toronto. In conclusion, permit me to say that the work of the Provincial Association would be greatly

advanced by the establishment of vigorous and active local or district associations. I regret to say we have not had marked success in carrying on the Association of this district. This unsuccess is partly owing to the geographical difficulties, which prevent frequent meeting and interchange of ideas, but is owing, I think, in a great measure to lack of lively interest in matters which concern us as a business class. It is true the conditions which govern in the smaller places are different from those which maintain in cities, still a great deal could be done by union and intercourse, to bring about that uniformity and mutual understanding which we all desire. I should like to see a healthy Association in our district. It would do us all good and would evoke an interest in trade and college affairs that could not but exert a potent influence on the Pharmacy of our Province. I may say it was proposed at the Toronto meeting to employ an organizer to canvass the Province for members of the Provincial Association, but that method was deemed inexpedient on account of the expense, so those present were requested to do all in their power to increase the membership and promote the usefulness of the Association by an appeal to the Druggists in their respective districts. Again urging you to give a hearty response to the invitation extended to become members of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Association,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

HENRY WATTERS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15th, 1892.

Newer Remedies.

THIOLINIC ACID.

This preparation has been recently introduced as a substitute for ichthyol, a remedy which, since its first appearance, has made great headway in the hands of dermatologists and others. Like it, thiolinic acid also contains a large proportion of sulphur, the ingredient to which its therapeutic action is due, and according to the patent announced by the manufacturers, it is prepared in much the same manner. A sulphurated linseed oil is first made by heating one part of sulphur with six parts of linseed oil up to 230° C., at which temperature gas is evolved. This oil is then treated in the warm with twice its weight of sulphuric acid, and by this means a clear solution is obtained, which is then poured into water, and washed free from sulphurous and sulphuric acids.

In appearance, thiolinic acid is a thick, semi-solid, sticky substance, of a dark-green color, and though not soluble in water it can be dissolved in rectified spirit, and so is suitable for external application in this way.

Regarding its chemical composition and constitution, the substance contains 14.2 per cent. of sulphur, none of which, however is present as sulphuric acid, and the

H. B. SLEEMAN

Agent

Druggists' Supplier.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

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84, Leadenhall St.
LONDON, E.C.



The attention of CANADIAN DRUGGISTS is called particularly to the following lines of our goods:—

Vaseline Soap, Unscented,
75c. per dozen, list price.

Vaseline Soap, Perfumed,
\$2.00 per dozen, list price.

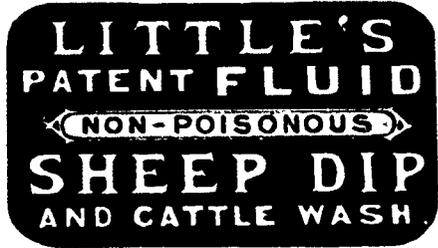
Vaseline "Blue Seal,"
2 oz. bottles \$9.00 per gross, list price.

Vaseline "Blue Seal,"
1 oz. tin boxes \$4.50 per gross, list price.

CHESEBROUGH MANU'FG CO., (CONSOLIDATED.)

CANADIAN BRANCH:

88 St. James Street, MONTREAL.



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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

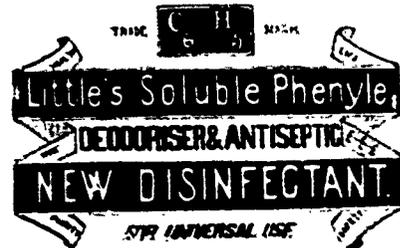
"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal breeders in the Dominion and pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

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

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

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

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



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

therapeutic employment of the remedy is therefore free from any irritant effects. The sulphur seems to be combined to form an organic compound, and is capable of exhibiting its properties in the most beneficial form.

Alkaline salts of thiolinic acid have been prepared, and differ from the mother substance by being soluble in water. The sodium salt is considered to be most suitable for therapeutic use. It occurs in commerce in the form of a powder and also in aqueous solution.

It is, of course, impossible to predict at this early date what kind of stand this new preparation will make against ichthyol, a body which has now been in the field for several years, and has been used with such great success. Up to the present no authoritative results of experiments have been published, and though it is expected that it will display the same therapeutic action as, or at any rate, similar to ichthyol or thiolin, these anticipations will have to be realized by practical trial before it can take a permanent stand in the list of dermatological remedies.

The practical absence of odor of the alkaline salts is in their favor, only a very slight bituminous odor being discernible; thiolinic acid itself has but little smell, and that is rather suggestive of mustard oil.

OXYCHINASEPTOL.

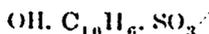
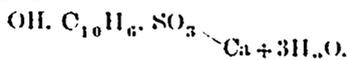
The introduction of "kairin" by O. Fischer as a synthetical substitute for quinine first drew general attention to the importance of the oxy-chinoline series as a source from which many new organic compounds of great pharmacological interest might be prepared and placed at the disposal of the physician. The first offspring of the new alliance proved, however, to have bad habits in spite of its promising appearance, and the arrival of other antipyretics banished chinoline products for a time from the experimental field. The description of a new antiseptic, oxychinaseptol or diaphtherin, by Professor R. Emmerich, serves to recall, however, the theoretical advantages that are combined in the chemical constitution of the oxychinolines, which may be regarded as bases with some of the characteristics of phenol in virtue of the hydroxyl group in their molecule. Though increased complexity of chemical structure renders it more difficult to predict the value of changes brought about by the introduction of fresh groups into the molecule, previous experience has led to the conclusion being drawn with respect to the connection between chemical constitution and antibacterial action, that the introduction of a side group into the benzene nucleus of a phenol generally increases the antiseptic value and diminishes the corrosive action. Carbolic acid has therefore, on account of its corrosive poisonous nature, been replaced as an antiseptic by its milder, and yet more effective methyl derivatives, the cresols; and in the oxychinolines the good effect is further increased by the substitution of a pyridyl

for a methyl group. But the idea admits of further expansion, since theoretically the antiseptic value of the oxychinolines may be further increased by suitable combinations. The phenolsulphonic acid has already earned a reputation as an antiseptic under the name of aseptol, and the corrosive quality of carbolic acid has also been diminished by the introduction of the sulphonyl group, so that it is not strange that a very energetic antiseptic should result from its labile combination with two molecules of B oxychinoline, a condensation to which all phenols are very prone in the presence of certain reagents. Whether the combination actually takes place between the hydroxyl and sulphonic groups of aseptol and the two nitrogen atoms of the chinolines, as represented by Professor Emmerich, is an assumption that can scarcely be accepted without the production of further data.

ASAPROL.

The already extensive array of antiseptic agents has recently received an addition under the name of asaprol, which is chemically B-naphthol-X-monosulphonate of calcium, and which is said to display marked antiseptic and germicidal action.

The compound may be prepared, according to Claus, by heating together one part of X-naphthol, and two parts of sulphuric acid at 100 C. for two hours, and then neutralizing with calcium carbonate. It occurs in small acicular crystals having the formula:—



These are readily soluble in water, but less so in alcohol.

A series of experiments with the body has shown it to be destructive to micro-organic life, a five per cent. solution completely preventing the growth of cultivations of the microbes of Asiatic cholera, typhus, and others; while at the same time doses of 0.1 gram. per day, given to dogs, proved to have no toxic action.

SARSAPARILLA CONSTITUENTS.

Although this note is included under the heading of "Newer Remedies," it is not intimated that sarsaparilla or any of its isolated active principles are making their *debut* in the realm of medicine. It is anticipated, however, that the more general use of the drug will be revived by the researches that have been recently made with it, and for this reason mention is reasonably expected in this column. Though of late years the amount of sarsaparilla consumed has not been relatively as large as formerly, yet the quantity still used in England and Continental countries is very great, it being as popular as a domestic medicine as ever it was, while in the form of the compound decoction and extract it still maintains a position in the *armamentum medicamentorum* of the physician.

Of late years it has been chiefly used as a purifier of blood, it being specially indicated in the treatment of syphilis, but a

few records have been left of its employment also, within the last three hundred years, in fevers and other dangerous maladies, with success. In spite of this, however, very little has been known about its active constituents until quite recently, when Professor Kobert and W. v. Schulz announced the results of some investigations carried out by them upon the subject in the laboratory at Dorpat.

Three active principles were isolated, all of a glucosidal nature and closely allied to one another in as far as they were all homologous. Two of these were identical with bodies that had been isolated previously, viz., the *parillin* of Fluckiger and the *smilacin* of Dragendorff; the present investigators, by the way, propose to change the name of the latter body to *sarsaparillsaponin*, as more indicative of its constitution. The third body, which they have named *sarsasaponin*, appears to be hitherto unknown, but though it is very similar to the others in its physiological action it is not identical. The formulæ of these three homologous bodies helps to show their mutual relationship: *Parillin* C₂₆H₄₄O₁₀, *sarsasaponin* C₂₂H₃₆O₁₀, and *sarsaparillsaponin* C₂₀H₃₂O₁₀. On boiling with dilute acids all of them split up into a non-saccharine body like parigenin, and one or more molecules of ordinary dextrose or galactose sugars.

Physiological experiments with small animals, cats, dogs, &c., proved that all of these three bodies caused only local disturbances, such as increased flow of saliva and diarrhoea, and were not absorbed into the system. From analogy, therefore, it is assumed that in a healthy state of the human system, no absorption would take place, but that the effect would be chiefly dependant upon the action of the drug on the bowels and alimentary canal.

Injected subcutaneously, all three bodies proved fatal to small animals when given in sufficiently large quantity, *sarsasaponin* being most toxic, *parillin* next, and *sarsaparillsaponin* least. The injection was always followed by the formation of a painful swelling, sometimes an abscess. It is interesting to note that the three sarsaparilla glucosides are in many ways similar to mercury, especially in that they both produce motions of the bowels, increase the flow of secretions, and are eliminated by the stomach and intestines.

It is possible that the contradictory results that have been obtained with sarsaparilla may be due to differences in the commercial varieties of the drug, and it would be well, therefore, if a series of experiments were made in the treatment of syphilis and allied disorders with the isolated active principles themselves. By this means the various questions as to the efficacy of sarsaparilla that have been raised of late years might be set at rest, and possibly a more specific remedy be obtained for the troublesome disorders of the blood.—*Brit. and Col. Druggist.*

Jos. Parkinson, druggist, of Winnipeg, Man., is dead.

UNDER PATRONAGE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

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HERMAN BECKER.
(Successors to S. S. Ritter & Co.) Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of

THE CHAMPION TRUSS

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ORLEANS. AWARDED SPECIAL MEDAL AT CENTENNIAL.

—MANUFACTURED FOR—
U. S.
Army, Navy & Pension Departments.
ALSO
U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.



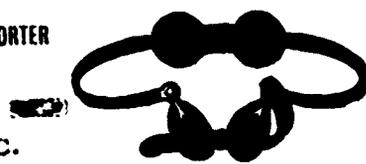
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Firm Name, Dates of Patents,
and also our Trade Mark
"CHAMPION"
On Plate of Each Truss.



ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE
NEW INDESTRUCTIBLE VULCANOID TRUSSES AND ADJUSTABLE ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER

(best in use) and all kinds of Spring and Elastic Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, and Headquarters for Crutches,

Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, &c.



The Philadelphia Truss Co.'s Genuine are made from "Rubber" specially cured for "Trusses," and less liable to crack or peel off than other makes. The Springs are made of a superior quality of "Malleable Steel," and can be bent or shaped to fit any form of body. We make the most complete line of the finest finished goods ever offered to the trade, and at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other house.

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DEPOTS: Montreal, Que.

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AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEED

TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

It is called **NOTOBAC** and positively cures all forms of the tobacco disease, not for the reason that it makes tobacco *taste bad*, but because it acts directly upon the nerve centres and

DESTROYS THE NERVE-CRAVING EFFECTS,

preparing a way for a discontinuance without inconvenience. **NOTOBAC** stimulates, builds up and *improves the entire nervous system*. Many report a gain of ten pounds in as many days.

We have thousands of TESTIMONIAL ENDORSEMENTS like the following:

Gentlemen:

RED OAK, IOWA, 9-31-91.

Commenced using Notobac three months ago. Used nearly two boxes. Have not chewed tobacco since, although I used it for 49 years. It is a sure cure. Mr. Lull, my partner, used Notobac at the same time. It cured him also. Yours,

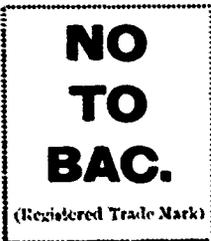
A. McCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer.

Gentlemen:

HENDERSON, N. Y., 10-6-91.

I used tobacco 40 years. One year ago to-day I received three boxes Notobac. Used it as directed. I have not used or craved tobacco since. Notobac's effects is truly wonderful.

E. J. RICHARDS, Notary Public.



Dear Sir

I loved tobacco for 20 years. tried to quit many times, but failed. Used one and one-half boxes Notobac. Have no desire. In fact, cannot bear the smell of the weed. I also gained 17 pounds in six weeks.

Yours truly,

C. J. MANNING.

MIDVALE, N. J., 9-30-91.

MT. CARMEL, ILL., 10-10-91.

Sterling Remedy Co.

I commenced to use tobacco when nine years old. Three years ago I used one box Notobac. It cured me. I tried many times to quit, but failed. Now I never have a y craving for it.

ROLLA G. BLOOD.

We will Advertise for you!

If you will order three dozen **NOTOBAC** at \$8.00 per dozen (\$24.00), we will agree to give exclusive sale and spend one-half the amount advertising for you in the local papers of your town.

We guarantee that three boxes of **NOTOBAC**, used according to directions, will cure any case.

NOTOBAC is elegantly put up in illuminated tin boxes, three in a rack for counter display, always attracts attention. It is a good seller and we urge you to put it in stock. Orders filled through any Jobber in the U. S., or direct from us.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.

OFFICE AND LABORATORY:—Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren County, Ind.

Dispensing Adjuncts.

British and Colonial Druggist.

A great many precepts have been laid down for the guidance of the dispenser since the time when the importance of the art of compounding medicines first began to make itself felt, and probably none of these are more prominent or have had more stress laid upon them than those which enjoin "accuracy" and "rapidity." Of course the possession of these two qualities alone does not constitute a good dispenser, but without them a man cannot hope to become one. True, the other attributes of a good dispenser are very numerous, but though many of these are considered essential, without accuracy they are valueless, and without despatch their worth is very materially lessened.

It is a well-known fact that no amount of theoretical teaching or mere reading from books will imbue a man with that practical acquaintance with the art which is a *sine quo non* of success in it. But at the same time the practical man may pick up a great many additional hints from papers, which when specially applied by himself may prove of great assistance to him in the various details of his work. The simple aids to dispensing mentioned in the following pages will be fresh to the majority of our readers, and to them we point out that the skill of the experienced dispenser is greatly aided by such conveniences, his work being made more rapid, less complicated, and consequently, more likely to be accurate. The precise nature of the dispensing aids that will be found useful in each pharmacy will depend to a certain extent upon the district and upon the nature of the prescriptions that find their way there, but those that are mentioned here will be found suitable to the majority of cases, and by a little adaptation suitable to all.

It need scarcely perhaps be mentioned that the shelves, &c., round the dispensing counter should be fitted with small bottles, containing all the fluids and powders in frequent use, so that the dispenser shall not have to go round to the larger shop bottle, for, say, a few drachms of tincture of rhubarb or ginger. Places should also be found among these for the various dispensing conveniences that are used, and a very simple arrangement of the various official preparations, &c., as long as it is on a definite system, will be found to have a very noticeable effect upon the rapidity and ease with which the dispenser carries out his work.

Reference should first be made to the advantages of keeping

SOLUTIONS

of the various alkaline and other salts that occur so frequently in mixtures. One that has been in the habit of weighing each quantity of sodium or potassium bicarbonate or bromide will, perhaps, not realize the great saving of time experienced by keeping such salts in solution until he has tried it, and he will then never return to his old practice of weighing each

quantity of common salts, but will dispense that ingredient by the more expeditious and probably more accurate method of measuring it in solution.

Again, in the preparation of effervescent mixtures, when a large quantity of either bicarbonate of potassium or of sodium is required in almost saturated solution, a good deal of time is wasted in getting the salt to dissolve, and the solution generally then requires straining to get it bright and clear. It must be very evident to all that the employment of a solution of the salt ready prepared is a great saving of time and labor, and is as accurate as dissolving a weighed quantity of the salt each time it is required.

It has been said that the salts should be weighed for effervescent mixtures in preference to using a solution, on account of the extreme accuracy required, in order that the acid may be exactly neutralized by the alkali when the two portions of the mixture are brought together. This is simply a reflection on the accuracy of the solution, for if the correct proportions be originally used in making it, and the solution itself be perfect, the amount of salt in each measured quantity is as precise as if the amount of salt itself were weighed. Moreover, the operation of measuring is quicker than that of weighing, so that while attaining absolute accuracy time is saved in all directions.

In making these solutions, the point upon which most stress must be laid is that of the great care necessary in weighing the quantity of salt, and in making the solution up to exactly the right bulk. The easiest way to attain this latter object is to put a measured quantity of water into the stoppered bottle employed, and then to make it with a *file* at the exact surface of the liquid, so that it serves as well as a graduated measure. The solution may then be very easily made by putting in the right amount of salt, nearly filling up with water, then shaking frequently until dissolved, and making up to exactly the right volume: the same bottle serves thus for preparation and storage.

Another point, which is of great importance, is that of using distilled water, and not "aqua font." in preparing these solutions: it will be found that they are then much more permanent and much less likely to form any sediment than if ordinary tap water is used. Cold water should be used for all, for though the solution is made more rapidly with hot, it is much more likely to form a sediment, and thus make the solution inaccurate: the only exception that may be made to this rule is *sulphate of magnesia*, which is not at all affected by the hot water treatment, and dissolves much more readily.

The following list of salts, &c., includes those that are most frequently required at the dispensing counter, all of which may be kept in aqueous solution, the figures given at the side representing the strength that has been found most suitable and convenient for each:—

Ammonium bromide.....	1 in 4
" carbonate.....	1 " "

Ammonium chloride.....	1 in 4
Carbolic acid (internal).....	1 " 10
" (external).....	1 " 10
Chloral hydrat.....	1 " 2
Cocaine hydrochlorate.....	1 " 5 or 10
Ferri ammon. citrate.....	1 " 4
Magnesium sulphate.....	1 " 2
Potassium acetate.....	1 " 2
" bicarbonate.....	1 " 8
" bromide.....	1 " 4
" chlorate.....	1 " 24
" citrate.....	1 " 2
" iodide.....	1 " 2
" nitrate.....	1 " 2
Saccharin.....	1 " 10
Sodium bicarbonate.....	1 " 12
" salicylate.....	1 " 4

Of course, the quantities of each that it is expedient to make must be regulated by the experience of the pharmacist as to what is most frequently required in his particular dispensary; it is better to err on the side of making too little rather than too much, when it would be likely to last for some months perhaps. A small quantity of a ten or twenty per cent. solution of cocaine hydrochlorate often proves useful, especially when an odd quantity is needed for such a purpose as "eye-drops"; for instance,

Gutt. cocain. hydrochlor. 1 per cent. .2 drs
may be prescribed—for this quantity 1½ grains of the alkaloid are evidently required, practically an unweighable amount, whereas 12 minims of a 1 in 10 solution gives the right proportion of cocaine, and this is just made up to ʒ ii. with distilled water. The solution of saccharin is often useful for sweetening purposes; the compound is rendered just soluble with a few grains of bicarbonate of sodium.

It might be pointed out that in preparing solutions the quantity of the salt required must be worked out at the rate of 480 grains to the ounce, and not 437.5 (avoirdupois). Thus, for instance, 8 ounces of bicarbonate of potassium solution should contain 1 ounce (480 grains) of the salt, so that if 1 drm. of the salt were ordered that would be contained in 8 × 1 drm = 1 ounce of the solution. It would be evidently incorrect to use the avoirdupois ounce weight as then 1 ounce of the solution would not contain 60 grains but only 5½ grains.

Besides these aqueous solutions, there are a few bodies that are preferably kept in alcoholic solution, either on account of their sparing solubility in water or the increased stability of the solution in spirit. Among these might be mentioned codeine (1 in 10), very useful for extemporizing a syrup of codeine for use in cough tinctures; salicylic acid (1 in 10), used as a remedial application, or as a preservative of other solutions; camphor (1 in 5), for quickly preparing camphor water or for adding to dentifrices, to give them a trace of camphor, when it would often be inconvenient to rub down a small lump of gum.

Olive oil is used as a solvent of carbolic acid, forming a carbolized oil, two strengths, 1 in 5 and 1 in 10 being most convenient; this is in great demand in some neighborhoods as a dressing and as an application. Carbolic acid in glycerine should also be kept, a 1 in 10 solution proving often more useful than the official 1 in 5.

LAWSON & JONES,
LONDON, - CANADA

Have the best and most complete facilities in the Dominion for supplying

CONTAINERS OF EVERY LINE FOR DRUGGISTS' USE.

LABELS,
WRAPPERS,
CARTONS,
BOXES.

Printing, Lithographing, Bookbinding.

Don't waste time continually straightening up your old label drawer; but get one of our *COUNTER LABEL CABINETS*. We will send it you on trial. Write for particulars.

LAWSON & JONES, London.

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE."
PLANTEN'S KNOWN AS RELIABLE OVER HALF A CENTURY.
PREMIUM FOR "GENERAL EXCELLENCE."
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MANUFACTURERS OF THE HIGHEST GRADES OF

Filled Capsules of all Kinds

Soluble Hard and Elastic Soft Capsules.
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SOME SPECIALTIES.
SANDALWOOD, ERIGERON, CREASOTE, TEREBENE, COMPOUND SANDAL,
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PLANTEN'S SANDAL CAPSULES

And COMPOUND COP. and CUB.

Have an ENVIABLE WORLD REPUTATION for UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

IMPROVED EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes. Liquids, 8 Sizes. Rectal, 3 Sizes. Vaginal, 9 Sizes.
Horses and Cattle (Oral) 6 Sizes. Horses and Cattle (Rectal) 3 Sizes.

CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

Capsules to order. New Articles and Private Formulas a Specialty.
Capsuled Horse Balls, Veterinary, Condition Powders and Ointments to order.

Specify **PLANTEN'S CAPSULES** on all orders.

Send for Samples and Formula Lists. Sold by all Druggists.

Beware of Substitution of Inferior Brands.

SOMERVILLE'S
MEXICAN FRUIT -
- **CHEWING GUM.**

The only Pure **MEDICINAL GUM** Manufactured in Canada.

GUARANTEED AN

Aid to Digestion,
Prevents Colds,
Cleanses the Teeth,
Sweetens the Breath.

IT IS THE POPULAR GUM TO-DAY.

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Besides these, a solution of some coloring matter should be always handy for imparting tints to gargles, mouth washes, glycerine applications and the numerous other preparations that so constantly recur at the dispensing counter, requiring some slight color, either for aesthetic reasons or to form a distinction between it and a similar colorless preparation, with which it might otherwise be confused. Of the coloring matters most suitable for the purpose, cochineal and carmine have the merit of having stood the test of time, and formulae for the preparation of suitable solutions can be got from any formula; fuchsine hydrochloride has more recently come into use and has proved very convenient, the salt, being soluble in water, forming a permanent solution, which imparts a very fine tint.

(To be continued.)

The Preparation of Good Eau-de-Cologne.

Apothecary Leop. Tomesanyi states that the chief condition to the achievement of a perfect preparation is prolonged storage. According to him, the production of this world-famous article at its original home in Cologne is carried on in the simplest manner. The ethereal oils are first mixed with the wine spirits, and this mixture, after two months' digestion, is distilled at gentle heat. The preparation is then placed in kegs and removed to the cellar, where it lies five or six years, and only then is placed on the market.

The original recipe of the so-called Springbrunn water, with the peculiar odor recalling that of orange peel, according to the author, is as follows:

℞	Ol. aurant. cort.	} a a	.....	30.0
	Ol. citri cort.			
	Ol. bergamot		.....	12.0
	Ol. neroli bigarad.		.....	1.0
	Ol. neroli petal.		.....	2.0
	Ol. Rosmarini		.....	4.0
	Spir. vin. rectificatiss.			

Another water sold, which has an odor more resembling that of orange blossoms, has the following formula:

℞	Ol. aurant. cort	.....	26.0
	Ol. citri cort	.....	34.0
	Ol. bergamot	} a a	.....
	Ol. aurant. flor.		.....
	Ol. rosmarini		.....
	Spir. vin. rectificatiss.		.....

The apothecary, who usually produces smaller quantities of eau-de-Cologne for his own purposes, is denied the opportunity of storing it for many years. He must, therefore, depend upon the excellent quality of the ethereal oils and the purity of the alcohol. In the preparation of eau-de-Cologne, it is best to employ two kinds of spirit—ordinary wine spirit and corn brandy. Of the ethereal oils, mixed in accordance with the proper formula, one part is dissolved in 1,000 parts of corn brandy, the remainder in 3,000 grains spir. vin. rectificatiss. The mixtures are set aside for several days in separate vessels in a cool place, then poured together and distilled.

Distillation may be avoided in the pro-

duction of small quantities. In lieu thereof, the mixture is kept warm for several minutes in a glass vessel corked with cotton and immersed in water at 60 C. It should, of course, be added that the fine quality of the preparation can only be secured through distillation.

Artificial "ageing" that is, the obtaining of the finest flavoring through long storing, is achieved in a peculiar manner, and, when carefully performed, the resulting eau-de-Cologne is, according to the author, quite equal to the genuine and long-stored article. The process consists in filling a glass bottle, provided with a perforated stopper, with the distilled water. Into the stopper introduce a spiral glass tube with narrow opening, and the bottle, inverted, is then placed in the ring of a retort stand, and underneath it is placed a bottle of a similar size with a funnel to receive the eau-de-Cologne, which trickles down drop by drop. The entire apparatus is exposed to the sun during the forenoon. When the liquid has passed from the upper to the lower bottle, reverse the bottles and repeat the operation four or five times. The forenoon sun exerts the best action, because it does not develop such excessive heat. The spiral form of the glass tube is highly important, because the liquid flows through it much more slowly, and remains longer exposed to the action of the sun.

This method can be advantageously employed in all cases where the "ageing" of a liquid is desired. The addition of spirits of sal ammoniac, recommended in many formulae for eau-de-Cologne, for achieving the characteristic effect of long storing, is not wise, since the spirits of sal ammoniac produce decomposition of many ethereal oils.—*American Soap Journal*.

Analysis of Coal-Tar Preparations.

Messrs. Helbing and Passmore's latest investigation is on the valuation of disinfectants prepared from coal-tar. In their report they state that, since the bactericidal properties of these preparations reside in the phenoloid bodies contained therein, the chemical estimation of such bodies is a measure of their activity, so that a bacteriological examination becomes unnecessary. Tar-oils contain certain acids (so-called), bases, and hydro-carbons which are more or less present in preparations made from them. A method of chemical analysis applicable to the one is, therefore, suited to the other within certain limits, which are laid down in the report. For determining the hydrocarbons (benzene, anthracene, naphthalene, and the like) the acids in 50 grammes or more of the oils are fixed and removed with a 10 per cent. caustic-soda solution, the oils having first been diluted with an equal volume or more of ether. The ether dissolves the hydrocarbons and bases, and the small quantity of the latter, washed out by the soda, is also removed with ether from the alkaline liquors. The combined ethereal liquids are next washed with 1-to-4 sul-

phuric acid to remove bases, after which the ether is treated by washing and evaporation for hydrocarbons. By fractional distillation the character of these may be studied and the bases may be estimated in the acid liquid by neutralizing with soda, evaporating to dryness, and extracting with spirit, whereby only the salts of the organic bases are dissolved out. The acid constituents of tar-oils are phenol and its homologues. Strictly they are not acids, but they associate themselves readily with the soda in the preliminary treatment, and are to be sought for in the alkaline liquors. The process which Helbing and Passmore suggest for this is simple—viz., to acidify with sulphuric acid and extract the "acids" with ether, which on evaporation yields a residue of the phenoloid bodies. It is impossible, the authors say, to separate carbolic acid from its homologues by practical distillation, owing to the close proximity of their boiling points, and the only method which they found practicable was to fractionally precipitate the alkaline solution of tar-acids with small quantities of mineral acid, whereby the carbolic acid is concentrated in the first fraction. So working they were able to satisfy themselves that Jeyes' fluid contains less than 0.25 per cent. of carbolic acid, and 40 per cent. of other phenoloid bodies.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Physicians and Proprietaries.

The advances in both medicine and pharmacy "in this evening of the nineteenth century," have been so great and widely divergent in character of work, that your modern physician has, as a rule, neither the time, inclination or opportunity to learn technical pharmacy. Yet we fear that the trend of medical study at present is too much in the opposite direction, and that little attention is paid by many medical men to general pharmaceutical details; else why this tendency among the medical element to follow the direction of the least resistance in prescribing secret proprietary remedies instead of formulating original prescriptions? But whether this belief be well founded or not, the fact remains that the increasing use of such preparations by physicians is unquestioned and the query naturally comes up: "What is the best course for pharmacists to pursue? There is only one way. Accept the condition which confronts them and prepare a full line of proprietaries for physicians' use, the composition of which shall be absolutely non-secret. This is meeting the issue direct, and in such a contest—a contest with secret medicines made by parties unknown to the local physicians on the one side, and with non-secret medicines made by a pharmacist personally known to the local physician on the other—the pharmacist has every advantage; and every element of business sense urges him to do this. Will he do it?—*Alumni Reporter*."

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The stock of pharmacy with a large variety of preparations of the chemist's own putting-up is an absolute necessity in the present age of rapid progression and keen competition. It is a necessity for several reasons. First, because the proprietor can fix his own price for his own preparations without fear of "cutting" by the neighboring grocer; second, because by the retailing of special articles of good quality a demand for that article is created which he alone can supply; third, because the attraction of customers for one article is likely to lead to increased business in other directions; and fourth, because his name is thus kept before the public, which constitutes a cheap and efficient way of advertising.

Moreover, if a pharmacist has a well assorted selection of preparations put up ready for sale, he has something to produce in event of persons coming in to be prescribed for, thus saving time and offering a ready solution of the disputed question of "counter prescribing." It is, of course, impossible to keep sufficient preparations ready to meet the requirements of all the various cases that are brought before him, but enough can always be on hand to recommend for the commoner classes of ailments, both those requiring external and those needing internal treatment. It is considered, generally, mistaken policy to recommend either of the numerous quack or "patent" medicines as a remedy for the ills of mankind, partly on account of the readiness with which such articles lend themselves to the attention of the grocer, thus taking the trade out of its legitimate course; partly, because of the special adaptability of these goods to that reduction of profits, termed "cutting;" and partly because the pharmacist can have no exact knowledge of the ingredients in the medicine he is recommending.

It is therefore of great importance that the pharmacist shall have a complete and well-assorted stock of preparations of his own compounding ready put up, the quality and purity of which he can vouch for, and the therapeutic action of which he has ascertained from the composition. It is with a view to assisting pharmacists to give more attention to and increase this branch of their business that these lines are being addressed to them.

In the first place, a few words as to the style in which such goods should be got up will be *apropos* of the subject. Bottles for fluids up to 8 ounces should be white, flat, and preferably panelled, this making a very great apparent difference in the size; fluids for external use are, however, better put in actinic green bottles, flat, fluted at the back, thus making a significant distinction. A series of round-shouldered white bottles is perhaps most suitable for cod-liver and castor oils, as well as for washes of the mouth or hair. Great care should be taken in the selec-

tion of a good quality of corks, as nothing is more aggravating for the purchaser than for the cork to break the first time of extracting, and nothing detracts more from the apparent worth of the contents. For preparations that act upon corks, such as ammonia or acids, stoppered bottles should be used, if the price obtainable admits of it, but, if not, only one or two bottles of it should be got ready at a time. For capping purposes, white leather damped and drawn tight certainly looks best, though the pleated bottle caps are a capital substitute; with either, care should be taken to remove all the superfluous material that projects below the string.

For powders, bottles with wide mouths, fitted with box-wood topped corks, are most suitable, the shape of the bottle being regulated by the nature of the contents, flat, however, being most general. Creams and ointments may be put in ordinary covered pots, but look better in a round white glass or opal bottle with a wide neck and metal screw cap or box-wood topped cork; the collapsible metal tubes are becoming very general now, and have certain advantages over bottles, though they are not available unless the preparation is of a firm consistence.

Labels should be neat and plain, giving all necessary directions for use; care must be exercised in the compilation of these, so as to keep them free from any offence against the Stamp act, and for this purpose the advice of some competent judge or the authorities themselves should be asked. Matters of this sort must be left to the individual discretion and taste of the pharmacist, and we must therefore go on to speak in more detail of the preparations themselves and of the mode of making them.

The first class of preparations requiring consideration are those made from

LIQUIDS.

Taking first the tinctures, there are a few that are in such constant demand in all parts of the country that they should be always kept ready in two or three sizes, varying from one ounce upwards. Tincture of quinine and the ammoniated preparations are useful at all times of the year as tonics, and there is a great rush for them in the season of cold winds, neuralgias, &c., the former article is improved by the addition of a small proportion of aromatic sulphuric acid, and the latter by the substitution of tincture of orange peel for proof spirit. The strong tincture of ginger (essence), tincture of myrrh, lavender, rhubarb, and a few others, which the experience of the pharmacist will suggest, are also to be found among the put up stock of all well-regulated pharmacies.

Of the official spirits, the three, sal volatile, nitrous ether and camphor are the most important, though the spirit of chloroform, under the name chloric ether, is inquired for frequently as a pick-me-up, and may advantageously be found with the other three on the shelves.

The liquid extracts of sarsaparilla, tar-

axacum, and cascara sagrada are very convenient for prescribing purposes, as they are comparatively harmless, and yet present their therapeutic properties in a convenient and concentrated form. Of course castor and cod-liver oils are kept ready put up, the former, preferably being the "tasteless" preparation, and the latter as fresh and free from odor and taste as possible. Fluid magnesia, put up in 8-oz. bottles for a shilling, yields a good margin of profit, and may be sold in large numbers if neatly wrapped in blue paper, bearing a white lithographic label.

Turning now to the official

POWDERS,

compound liquorice and compound rhubarb powders specially lend themselves to being put up in bottles, and should bear labels giving doses and directions for administration. The former of these may be prepared with soluble saccharin, instead of sugar, for diabetic patients, and the latter (Gregory's powder) with heavy instead of light magnesia; it is then more readily miscible with water.

Leaving now the Pharmacopœial preparations which are of necessity kept ready put up by nearly all pharmacists, one is confronted with a great mass of formulae for every class of chemists' requisites. The difficulty lies in making a proper selection from all these—in choosing the right and most suitable articles, and picking out the best formulae for them. All this must depend to a great extent upon the neighborhood and locality of the business, the class of customers, the season of the year, and other similar conditions; for instance, in some parts the amount of veterinary medicines sold far exceeds that of any other, while in other parts nothing of that nature is sold from one week to the next. On the other hand, a business in the latter place, especially if a fashionable resort, will probably sell a vast number of toilet preparations, not perhaps even kept in the country or market town where the veterinary medicines are in vogue. Great discretion must therefore be exercised in making a choice of what is most suitable for the class of business done, and then, having selected the formula, every effort must be made to get the best product from it, and to put it up in the most attractive manner.

Commencing with preparations designed as remedies for certain special complaints, those put up in the form of

MIXTURES

form rather a large class, and require careful consideration and selection. In all parts, however, mixtures for neuralgia, cough, diarrhoea, and indigestion are in constant request, and a quinine and iron tonic finds a ready sale in all parts of the year; a preparation of hops is always popular as a tonic. For formulae for these and most of the other preparations mentioned in these pages the reader is referred to the "Manual of Formulæ" shortly to be published, but in the meantime the following will be of use:

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Chloralamid in 25 gm. pkgs., each	1 05	Papain , "	1 95
Diuretin , per oz.	2 50	Papayotin , in 15 gr. vials, each	45
Duboisia Sulph. in 5 gr. vials, each	55	Paraldehyde , per oz.	20
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Eucalyptol , per oz.	35	Phenocoll , in 25 gm. vials, each	1 95
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Exalgine , "	1 20	Pyoktanin , per oz.	1 75
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NEURALGIA MIXTURE.

Take of

Quinine sulphate	12 grs.
Potassium bromide	2 drms.
Dilute sulphuric acid	20 minims.
Tincture of gelsemium	90 minims.
Spirits of chloroform	2 drms.
Distilled water	up to 6 ozs.

Mix. A tablespoonful every four hours as long as the pain continues.

INDIGESTION MIXTURE.

Take of

Ammonium carbonate	40 grs.
Magnesium sulphate	4 drms.
Tincture of belladonna	1 drm.
Tincture of nux vomica	1 drm.
Tincture of ginger	1 drm.
Spirits of chloroform	2 drms.
Peppermint water	up to 6 ozs.

Mix. A tablespoonful every four hours.

The diarrhoea mixture most suitable for general purposes is that known as the Board of Health Mixture, the formula for which is given in "Squire's Companion," and has been printed several times in these pages. There are so many cough mixtures extant that it is unnecessary to insert a formula for one here. A quinine and iron tonic is generally a solution of fer. quin. cit. in water (5 grain doses), flavored with aromatics and with vegetable tonics, spirits of chloroform, comp. tincture of gentian, and tincture of nux vomica, making a palatable and efficient mixture. A good many formulæ for a hop tonic have been published from time to time; the following is said to yield a very satisfactory product:

Take of

Tincture of senega	2 drms.
Tincture of chiretta	2 drms.
Tincture of buchu	4 drms.
Tincture of podophyllin	4 drms.
Tincture of hops	13 ozs.
Solution of cochineal	a sufficiency.
Distilled water	up to 16 ozs.

Place the water in a measure and pour the tinctures previously mixed into it.

A tablespoonful for a dose two or three times a day.

ELIXIRS AND ESSENCES.

Similar preparations to each of these are put up in a more concentrated form, and sold as elixirs—quinine and iron, hop, &c., &c.—the dose of each being a teaspoonful in water, and the prices correspondingly increased. These recommend themselves to a good many people on account of their small bulk and convenience for travelling. An elixir of cascara makes a very suitable preparation for bottling; thus, two-ounce round-shouldered bottles, with a neat label, retailing at 1s.; the liquid itself being made according to the B. P. C. formula. A very nice preparation, containing cascara with other ingredients, may be sold as laxative elixir, the following being the formula:

Take of

Fluid extract of liquorice	1 oz.
Tincture of fresh orange peel	2 ozs.
Simple syrup	2½ ozs.
Glycerine, pure	2½ ozs.
Fluid extract of cascara sagrada	8 ozs.
Fluid extract of senna	4 ozs.

Mix.

One or two teaspoonfuls for a dose at bedtime.

A concentrated mixture "for the blood" is often asked for, and probably nothing more satisfactory can be recommended than elixir of sarsaparilla with iodide of potassium, which is prepared by adding 8 grs. of potass. iodide and 1½ drs. of spirits of chloroform to each ounce of concentrated decoction of sarsaparilla. Dose: One teaspoonful twice a day. A small proportion of tincture of orange or cardamoms can be added to improve the taste, if desired; their stimulant effect helping to counteract the depressing effects of the iodide, while not detracting from its purifying properties.

A useful preparation for removing flatulence and colic, and having soothing, warming and antispasmodic properties, may be put up under the title of carminative elixir, a dose of one teaspoonful twice a day, or when required, being recommended. Many formulæ may be devised for such preparation, but the following has proved useful in many cases:

Take of

Tincture of cardamoms	1 oz.
Spirit of nutmeg	1 drm.
Spirit of chloroform	2 drms.
Syrup of ginger	3 drms.
Infusion of cloves, concentrated	2 drms.

Mix. One teaspoonful for a dose when required.

An addition of bismuth subnitrate and magnesium carbonate is sometimes made to this, but a sediment is thus formed, and a clear mixture is preferred to a thick one.

A digestive tonic elixir may be sold in some neighborhoods, and would be compounded of bismuth, quinine, and pepsine wine, the proportion of ingredients being manipulated so as to obtain a clear liquid; a concentrated buchu mixture is also a useful stock article.

Besides the essence of ginger and sarsaparilla, mentioned under Pharmacopœial Preparations, a sweet essence of senna is also necessary; it is one of the most suitable and palatable articles to recommend as a laxative for children, and always meets with approval.

(To be continued.)

Salophene.

Salophene occurs in small white flakes almost insoluble in water, very soluble in alkaline solutions, in alcohol and ether. Its solution in alcohol is turned violet by perchloride of iron, and gives a bulky white precipitate with bromine water. It is quite tasteless and inodorous, and melts at 187° to 188° C. Alkalies break it up into salicylic acid and acetylparamidophenol. The same change takes place in the body when it comes into contact with the pancreatic and intestinal fluid. It passes unchanged through the stomach. According to the researches of W. Siebel 88 per cent. is decomposed if given in doses of 2 grammes, but only 69 per cent. if given in doses of from 5 to 6 grammes;

thus there is no advantage to be gained by giving more than 5 or 6 grammes during the day. The salophene not decomposed is eliminated by the bowels. The acetylamidoparaphenol is partly excreted by the kidneys, and the salicylic acid can be found in the urine 50 hours after the administration of the drug. Salophene is much less poisonous than salol, the lethal dose for a rabbit being from 7 to 8 grammes, death being caused by the presence of salicylic acid. Siebel comes to the conclusion that salophene is superior to salol, both on account of its want of taste and smell, as well as from its less poisonous properties.—*Lancet*.

Camphoid: A New Substitute For Collodion For Medical Use.

BY WILLIAM MARTINDALE.

It is known that iodoform is soluble (1 in 10) in Rubini's solution of camphor, composed of equal parts by weight of camphor and dilute alcohol. This requires fixing on the part to which it is applied. I therefore added 1 part of pyroxylin to 40 of the solution and found it dissolved readily. Applied to the skin this preparation dries in a few minutes and forms an elastic opaque film, which does not wash off. The excess of camphor seems to volatilize, and as it disguises the odor of the iodoform its solution forms a useful vehicle for applying this drug. Pyroxylin dissolves readily in the simple solution of camphor, and this forms a cleanly basis for the application of many medicaments to the skin, such as carbolic acid, salicylic acid, resorein, iodine, chrysarobin, and ichthyol. I suggest the name "camphoid" for the simple pyroxylin solution.—*Phar. Journal*.

A Harmless Medicine for Plants.

It appears, from a series of experiments undertaken by Mr. J. Morel, that a solution of boric acid retards and even prevents altogether the phenomena of germination in the seeds of plants. Borax has much the same effect. The investigator thinks that boric acid or borax will be found as useful as sulphate of copper as a means of combating mildew on vines, and other maladies to which vegetables are subject. This information is welcome at a time when an outcry is being raised against the employment of dangerous substances for this purpose, sulphate of copper being more or less poisonous, while borax is quite harmless.—*The Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy*.

Vesbium is the name bestowed by Scacchi on what he believes to be a new metal found in the lava from Vesuvius. T. S. Pipeson who has formerly examined volcanic products near Naples, does not believe (Iron) a new element has been discovered, but inclines to think that Scacchi has been dealing with molybdenum and copper.

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Reynold's Razors and Cutlery

CANNOT BE EQUALLED FOR VALUE.

Our line of FANCY BOXES and ALBUMS are the finest we ever produced, and entirely new and different from anything ever shown here before.

A Magnificent Line of BALL and OPERA FANS.

Druggists will have our special attention, and we will call on you in good time. NOTE this to your interests.

Reinhardt Manufacturing Co.,

MONTREAL.

The "OZONATOR"

WITH SANITAS FLUID,
IS THE DISINFECTANT OF THE AGE.

It is Pleasant, Powerful & Continuous.

Note this--It is a Germ Killer.

JOHN F. WEEKS, M. D., Late Instructor in Bacteriology at the New York Post-Graduate School, etc. - See Medical Record, Aug. 3, 1888--has determined with respect to the *Staphylococcus Pyrogenus Aureus* and the Typhoid Bacillus that Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid destroyed their vitality in exposures of 4 minutes, and he classes the "Sanitas" Disinfectants very high among the most effective Germicides.

School Boards should be canvassed by
Druggists.

16th March, 1892.
"We have now for some months had your 'Ozonator' in use in the Water Closets of our various schools. Concerning them I am able to state that they have worked to our satisfaction in counteracting bad odors and sweetening the air."

E. W. ARTHY,
Supt. of Protestant Public Schools, Montreal.

Where they are used they are liked.

"When navigation opens I shall go to Montreal and will try and bargain for FOUR MORE."

M. G. PROULX PTRE.

The "Sanitas" Disinfectants are now in use by upwards of 1,000 Boards of Health, Sanitary Authorities, Hospitals, Asylums, Workhouses, and other Public Buildings, who have adopted it because "Sanitas" is the Best Disinfectant.

See pamphlet containing "Reports on 'Sanitas,' by Medical, Chemical and Sanitary Authorities."

The Ozonator a necessity where Diphtheria and Typhoid exist.

New York, October 10th, 1887.
Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid I have used both internally and externally in twenty-seven cases of typhoid fever and twenty-three of diphtheria, besides numerous cases of dysentery, and consider its action upon micro-organisms far better than carbolic acid or any other disinfectant. Beside, pleasant odor renders it very easy to use or administer.

Send for Testimonials and Prices.

DOMINION DISINFECTANT CO., Montreal.

General Agents, COPLAND & COMPANY, Montreal and Glasgow.

Established 1881.

Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

Argoline ❖ Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

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

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

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

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbolated.

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

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

HOMESTEAD, PA.

Catalogues, Etc.

Messrs. H. A. Nelson & Sons present their customers with an elaborate illustrated catalogue of some of the lines of fancy goods, novelties, drug sundries and toys, which comprises a large portion of the stock carried by this house. If not in receipt of catalogue write for one.

Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co. have issued a special catalogue and price list of Pharmaceutical products, calling more particular attention to many of their leading lines in goods for the dispensing pharmacist. This firm's goods are now known and appreciated in all quarters of the globe.

Patent Medicine Advertising.

In an article written for *Printer's Ink* by Dr. David Kennedy, of Kingston, N. Y., who is himself a large advertiser, he gives some hints of practical value. He says:

"I address myself to advertisers generally, and say, first, what do you know about advertising? You may think you know a great deal—you probably do think so; but if you have had no experience, and especially no experience that has cost you money, it is my impression you know very little about it. If you think you know it all you probably know still less.

"If about to commence advertising a new article and you have had no experience, do not try to deal with the papers direct. Select some advertising agency in which you can rely and trust implicitly to its experience and advice. This is what I did when I commenced. I did it thoroughly. I employed the best agency in America, and I entrusted my advertising exclusively in their hands. In an experience of more than fifteen years I have with rare exceptions and for special purposes employed no other, nor would I again pursue a different course had I to commence my advertising over again. The agency, which is reliable, when it sees that it has secured the confidence of its customer, is bound in honor, as well as in interest, to work for that customer in every possible way, and you should not select other than the honorable agency.

"It is absolutely true that the agency dealing with papers constantly, knowing the characteristics of the publishers, just which papers will take 25 per cent of rates, and which papers will want 50, as well as those that would sometimes take as low as 10 per cent, and that has every facility for watching the work carefully and seeing that it is done as agreed upon, can place the advertising in better shape and for less money than the advertiser himself, who knows nothing whatever about it. So much for the placing of the advertising.

"Now, in regard to the mediums: There is but one true medium for the general advertiser, and that is the newspaper. He must depend upon it. Some outside schemes may possibly be taken advantage-

ously at certain times, but I advise adherence to the rule of using newspapers first and all the time.

"Again, the newspapers should be well selected, so as to cover thoroughly, in the best manner, the territory to be advertised. It does not follow that because one paper in a town will do the advertising for \$25, and another will do it for \$15, that it is economical to accept the \$15 contract. As a rule, the best papers are the cheapest. This is because they give the most for the money; but occasionally the best paper will want more than it is really worth; then it may be well to take the second best paper until such time as the better one will accept at a fair price.

"But before making any contracts, or selecting the papers, the advertisement itself should have proper attention. Great judgment is required in its composition, in the amount of space it is to occupy, and in its general appearance. Here, again, the advertising agency can be of great assistance to you. The one which I have always employed has greatly assisted me, not only in writing my advertisements, but especially in putting them in proper display for the electrotyper.

"Do not be afraid to use electrotypes. The percentage of cost of the electrotyped advertisement is slight, and they secure you a clear impression, while at the same time in many papers electrotyped advertisements are accepted at a less price than would be required if the advertisement was to be placed in type.

"These are the general rules which I have found by experience necessary for the guidance of the successful advertiser; but I wish to reiterate what I have already said concerning the advertiser being too sure that he knows it all to begin with. In any event, he will probably make mistakes—all men do that—but the advertiser should be willing to take advice, and when he has made a mistake be willing to admit it and avoid a similar error in the future.

"Another important rule by which I have always been guided is, never to run in debt. Do not take chances. Let all the advertising for which you contract be within your ability to pay if you do not get a single dollar back. A wrong investment without satisfactory returns gives one the blues and mars his efficiency as a business man. It is bad enough any way; but if he cannot pay his bills it is ten times worse than it would be otherwise.

"Then, too, an advertiser should have a good credit. It helps him in trade, it helps him with the agency, it helps him with the papers. He should pay his bills promptly as agreed upon.

"All these suggestions are based upon the understanding that an advertiser has a good thing, otherwise he had better not start at all. Do not advertise a poor article. It may pay you for a little while and may sell for a time, but it won't last, and in the long run you will be the loser.

"In my own business I adopted these methods, and began in a small way, and

was successful from the outset. My business was never in so prosperous a condition as it is to-day. My medicine is selling more largely than ever before and the sales are extending into new territory. Hence it is fair to infer that my theories in regard to advertising, in my own case at any rate, have been correct and may be worth some consideration by others who propose to advertise more or less generally."

Drugs in Butter.

A nefarious system of butter manufacture is exposed by the Chemist to the American Department of Agriculture. What is known as "gilt-edge butter compound" is advertised in the States, with the tempting assurance that if a small quantity of it be added to a pint of milk and a pound of butter, the whole being churned together, the operator will get two pound of butter, all the milk being incorporated. There is no doubt, the Chemist says, as to the truth of this statement, as it was verified by trial in the laboratory of the Department. The directions of the advertisers were followed, and the milk disappeared, two pounds of butter being produced, which resembled a first-class butter, except that it was softer. It does not keep well, but for immediate consumption passes easily as a genuine article, although analysis shows that it contains 49.55 per cent. of water and only 45.45 per cent. of butter fat, as compared with 15.92 per cent. of water and 80.53 per cent. of butter fat found in a sample of genuine butter. On the compound by means of which the trick is performed being analyzed, it was found to consist of 70.48 per cent. of anhydrous sodium sulphate and 29.52 per cent. of organic matter, afterwards proved to be pepsin. Experiments tried with pepsin showed that it produced an emulsion which enabled butter to incorporate an equal quantity of milk in its substance without materially altering its appearance. The same result was produced with pancreatin, trypsin, or rennet. The sodium sulphate appears to be used simply as a carrying material, and to be of no assistance in the emulsifying process.—Ex.

EMULSIO OLEI MORRHUÆ.—The following formula is suggested by Oliver Stout for preparing an emulsion containing 50 vol. per cent. of cod-liver oil: Triturate 1 oz. of glyconin with 2 ozs. of cod-liver oil, gradually added, until emulsified; dissolve 60 grains of ammoniated glycyrrhizin in water, and add this solution gradually, followed by water, to the emulsion until four fluid ounces are obtained. The glycyrrhizin masks the taste of the oil without any further addition. Hypophosphites may be added with the water.—*American Journal Pharmacy.*

A FRENCH court has decided that the person who calls a physician to see a sick person is responsible for the fees.

To Retail Druggists and Chemists

Yearly contracts for advertising **ST. JACOBS OIL** have been made with all the leading newspapers of the Dominion, and other means have been adopted to extend the sale of this Great Remedy. Novel advertising matter, bearing dealers' card, furnished FREE upon application to **EDWIN A. WILSON, Canadian Depot, TORONTO, ONT**



CURES
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, SCIATICA,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache,
Toothache, Sore Throat,
Frost Bites, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Etc.

F. F. Dalley & Co.

123-125-127 James-St. North,
HAMILTON, - CANADA.

Specialties :

- Hirst's Pain Exterminator.
- May Apple Blood Syrup.
- May Apple Liver Pills.
- Dr. Cazeaux's Female Life Pills.
- Dalley's Family Salve.
- Dalley's Family Pills.
- Dalley's Pain Extracting Fluid.
- Dalley's Cholera Mixture.
- Dalley's Horehound Elecampane.
- Dalley's Eye Salve.
- Dalley's Black Oil.
- Dalley's Gargling Oil.
- Dalley's Condition Powders.
- Dr. Russel's Tooth Drops.
- Dr. Lambeth's Lumbago Drops.
- Spanish Blackings.
- Ladies' Shoe Dressings.
- Waterproof Blackings.
- Silver Cream Baking Powder.
- Dalley's Baking Powder.
- Dalley's Pure Mustards.
- School Ink (Bulk or Bottles.)
- Mucilage (Bulk or Bottles.)
- Silver Star Stove Polish.

IMPORTERS AND MILLERS OF

- Spices, Oils and Dry Salter's Goods.
 - Lamp Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, &c.
- Send for Prices—which are Low.

A New and First-Class Book on Perfumery.

JUST READY.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE

ON THE

Manufacture of Perfumery

Comprising Directions for Making all kinds of Perfumes, Sachet Powders, Fumigating Materials, Dentifrices, Cosmetics, etc., etc., with a full account of the Volatile Oils, Balsams, Resins, and other Natural and Artificial Perfume Substances, including the manufacture of Fruit Ethers, and Tests of their Purity. By DR. C. A. DEITE, assisted by L. BORCHERT, F. EICHENMANN, F. KUGLER, H. TOEPFNER, and other Experts. From the German by WILLIAM T. BAIRD, editor of "The Techno-Chemical Receipt Book." Illustrated by 28 engravings. In one volume, 12mo, 350 pages.

PRICE, \$3.00.
 £2 Free of Postage to any Address in the World.
ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Chapter I. Historical Notice of Perfumery. II. The Perfume Materials for the Manufacture of Perfumery. III. Testing Volatile Oils. IV. The Volatile Oils in Perfumery. V. Resins and Balsams. VI. Perfume Substances from the Animal Kingdom. VII. Artificial Perfume Materials. VIII. Alcoholic Perfumes. IX. Dry Perfumes. X. Fumigating Essences, Pastilles, Powders, etc. XI. Dentifrices, Mouth Waters, etc. XII. Hair Pomades, Hair Oils and Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes and Depilatories. XIII. Cosmetics. Index.
 £2 The above or any of our Books sent by mail, free of postage, at the publication price, to any address in the world.
 £2 A circular of 2 pages quarto, giving the full table of contents of this important book, with specimens of the illustrations, will be sent free of postage to any one in any part of the world who will furnish his address.
 £2 Our New and Enlarged Catalogue of Practical and Scientific Books, 88 pages, 8vo, and our other catalogues, the whole covering every branch of Science applied to the Arts, sent free and free of postage to any one in any part of the world who will furnish us with his address.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO.,
 INDUSTRIAL PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS,
 210 Walnut-St., Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

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

"We call your attention to the popularity and sale of Dent's Toothache Gum. It is no longer an experiment. We have bought and sold since Oct. 1890 an aggregate of one hundred and fifty gross without a single complaint being lodged against its efficiency as a perfect toothache cure. Push it with confidence."

Yours truly,

Strong Cobb & Co.

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

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1892.

Advice to Druggists.

Be master of and understand your business. Keep your store well stocked with the best quality of goods procurable.

Make your prices as reasonable as your expenses and quality of material will permit.

Pay as close personal attention to your business as possible.

Always strive to secure first class assistants.

Keep your store neat and clean, and change your window display and the position of your drug-sundry stock, as often as possible.

Promptly discourage any tendency to loafing in your store.

Never laugh nor permit laughing behind your dispensing counter while customers are waiting in front, as what is fun to you may be chagrin to them.

Be kind and courteous to every one, young or old, rich or poor, black or white.

In winter-time see all lady customers to your door.

Never disappoint a customer if you can help it.

Be prompt in the execution of every order you receive.

If you haven't in stock what your customer asks for always express a willingness to procure it as speedily as possible.

When you refuse a preferred request do it with as good grace as possible.

Do as little credit business as possible.

Keep your messenger well supplied with change so that he can collect without trouble for all deliveries.

Make out to every credit customer a monthly statement of account, even when not for immediate collection, as it is a satisfactory showing of recent purchases.

Personally, keep your credit good by meeting your liabilities as promptly as they come due.

Never endorse for another for an amount you cannot afford to lose.

Do not for the sake of gain engage in any undertaking that would bring you discredit.

Follow this advice, maintain your self-respect, and you will undoubtedly be an honored and successful druggist.

Correction.

THE article entitled "Pharmacy, Past, Present and Future," which appeared in our August issue, was through an error credited to J. S. Roberts, of Seaforth, instead of Jas. F. Roberts, of Parkhill.



Wm. Murchison,

PRESIDENT PROVINCIAL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

William Murchison, who has been chosen as the first president of the Provincial Retail Druggists' Association of Ontario, was born in 1862 in the County of Bruce in this Province. He was educated in the public schools and afterwards in the Kincardine High School. In 1880 he entered the drug store of Dr. Tennant, of Lucknow, as an apprentice, remaining there two years, and afterwards acting as clerk for Mr. John Farrell, of Lucan, and subsequently with Dr. C. Lutz, of Exeter. In the fall of 1884, he went to Toronto to fill the position of head clerk with Mr. H. Sherris, with whom he remained until the opening of the first session of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in the new building, where he graduated in 1886. He then entered into partnership with his former employer, Mr. Sherris, with whom he remained until May of the present year, when he purchased the drug business of G. W. Mingay, 1402 Queen street west, Toronto. It is quite fitting that the Provincial Retail Association should have for its first president, one who is a graduate of its College and is thoroughly in keeping with its progressive character. Mr. Murchison has been for some time and still holds the position of one of the examining board of the College. He is one of the most active members of the Toronto Retail Drug Association and held in high esteem amongst the trade of the city. We believe the choice of the Association in their selection of President was a wise one, and we congratulate them on their selection, as also the President as the head of so important an organization.

Tourists and the general travelling public when visiting Montreal will find in the Richelieu Hotel every comfort and convenience. It is the only first-class hotel in the city conducted on both the American and European plans, and is centrally located.

Grand Trunk Railway—the Great International Route.

This great highway of travel, with its through lines under one management from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard, may justly be termed THE GREAT TOURIST ROUTE OF AMERICA. Its wonderful St. Clair Tunnel, its Victoria Bridge, that triumph of engineering skill spanning the river St. Lawrence, its Suspension Bridge, from which may be seen that great natural wonder of the world, the Niagara Falls, and the magnificent scenery through which its line passes, combine in making this one of the most desirable lines to travel by on this continent.

India Rubber Substitutes.

The growing scarcity of India rubber and gutta-percha, with its attendant rise in prices, has caused considerable anxiety in the electrical industries that are dependent upon the supply of these commodities. Various substitutes have been suggested. A new preparation has been brought out which is said to give great promise of meeting all the requirements of an efficient insulator. It consists of Manila gum tempered with benzine, to which an addition of two per cent. of auvergne bitumen, also mixed with benzine, is added. These are thoroughly blended, and after five per cent. of rosin oil has been added, a product is obtained having all the suppleness, elasticity, solidity, and durability of the best rubber. If the product be too fluid, a further addition of 4 per cent. of sulphur, dissolved by means of sulphide of carbon, is made. The vulcanization of the material can be carried out in the usual way.

Another preparation which is the product of Cotton Seed Oil has been patented by Mr. J. G. Carter of Savannah, Georgia, who claims to have produced a preparation which answers all the purposes of India rubber—in fact is a substitute for it. As the pure rubber costs 67 cents a pound by the ton and the substitute can be manufactured for less than 20 cents a pound it would seem that there is room for considerable profit. The character of the process, Mr. Carter says is a secret known to him only, and which he will continue to keep. He arrived at it after twenty years of experiment with various oils for the purpose of reducing them to solids and to ascertain their value for varnish and other products. He first discovered a process after beginning his experiments by which cotton seed oil could be made available for a high class of varnish, a use to which manufacturers have as yet been unable to put it to any extent.

GLUE WITHOUT HEAT.—Put into a solution of 50 parts of barium chloride in 750 parts of cold water, 13 parts of gelatine or glue, and set aside for 12 hours. At the end of this time a syrupy liquid is obtained, for which the baryta may be precipitated by the addition of a solution of sodium sulphate.

Armour's Pepsin-Phosphate

For the Soda Fountain or Dinner Table. Combines the most effective digestive agent known, with the best medium for its operation. Used with any syrup. New style package, 1-2 pint, \$4.00 per dozen, less 5 per cent. Fountain hangers supplied.

**Armour & Company
Chicago.**

All Persons

Attending the **MONTREAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONVENTION**, which will be held in Montreal in September, 1892, will do well to make themselves acquainted with the **GREAT ADVANTAGES** offered by the

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

This great Corporation, by its own rails and Connecting Lines, reaches all parts of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and all principal points in United States, Chicago, Buffalo and East.

Pullman and Wagner Palace Cars on Express Trains.

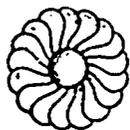
Liberal Train Service from all parts of the Line.

Apply to nearest Agent for fares and all other particulars.

N. J. POWER, General Passenger Agent.

L. J. SEARGEANT, General Manager.

The Richelieu Hotel



Will be the headquarters of the DRUGGISTS at MONTREAL, September 19th.

ISIDORE B. DUROCHER & CO., Proprietors.

N. B.—The 'Busses of the Hotel will be found waiting the arrival of all Trains and Steamers.

THE DRUG TRADE.

Its General Condition, Past and Present.

*R. S. MUIR, PORT ELGIN.

The limits to the time at the disposal of this Convention, and the necessity for thorough discussion necessitates only a brief statement of the past and present general condition of the Drug Trade.

It is somewhat difficult to define the limits of the past and present, so far as the drug trade is concerned. The only distinct mark of separation is the Act of 1871, incorporating the Ontario Council of Pharmacy. The changes which have occurred since are merely developments in a natural progress common to all institutions, and relate more to the professional and educational career of the druggists than to the drug trade. But so intimately are the professional and commercial aspects related, that a reference to one would be incomplete without some notice of the other.

Naturally a proper treatment of the condition of the drug trade requires notice, first, of the persons directly affected by changes of more or less importance, constantly occurring, and secondly, of the trade in its financial outlook to those persons directly affected, viz.: apprentices and those qualified to conduct business. The parties indirectly interested in the success of the trade are the physicians and the general public. Druggists occupy a peculiar relation to those classes. Professionally druggists act as one link of a chain of necessary safe-guards for the protection of the public. A second duty is the procuring and disposition of medicines to that portion of the public, who refuse or neglect to employ physicians. It is the performance of this duty that causes much of the friction between physicians and druggists, some localities suffering more than others, with no more apparent cause. In addition to the trade in drugs and chemicals, druggists have for many years been accustomed to regard as their special province the trade in toilet articles, perfumery, trusses, etc. No definite reason can be assigned for such being assumed to be strictly the druggists' rights, beyond the fact that the chemical and professional knowledge required to conduct such a trade or manufacture, favored the assumption of the right to monopolize these branches. The ever varying conditions of trade in general, combined with excessive competition, have made many inroads into this formerly profitable branch of the drug trade.

Commencing with the first step in the profession and trade, the apprentices demand some notice. Prior to 1871, and for some years after, or until 1884, apprentices were held in very loose bonds. So far as the College was concerned, individual employers observing whatever forms were agreeable to the parties. The theoretical education imparted being in

most cases as meagre as the wages, mere rule of thumb being the maxim in the instruction given. Since 1884 the conditions have been much more severe, with very slight, if any, increased material remuneration. The present conditions are not more stringent than the complex responsibilities of modern trade demand. But in the face of less ultimate remuneration when the period of apprenticeship is over, the desire to engage in the drug trade will be less manifested as soon as the new conditions become generally known. To obviate such, a most urgent duty which druggists owe to themselves and the public, is to secure and maintain for the trade the privilege which a professional standing entitles it to have. Apprentices who count the cost before being enabled to engage in business will naturally hesitate as to the choice of a profession which seems to be gradually losing much of its substantial value. The necessary expense before being in a position to receive a return cannot be much less than \$2,500, a much larger sum than is required to complete a curriculum in any other profession.

The next persons most directly interested in the success of the drug trade are the qualified persons or druggists. Prior to 1871 free license was the rule, and many are still in the trade who previous to that time had a very limited knowledge of either the theory or practice of pharmacy. But the times were favorable, the trade was a lucrative one, and the golden opportunity was seized. To the credit of these persons and the trade, they speedily obtained the requisite knowledge and have occupied, or still occupy, honored positions in the trade and other spheres of life. Gradually a new class arose, possessing a thorough knowledge of all the branches of the trade and capable of maintaining a much needed protection to the public, and in many cases becoming a valuable assistant to the medical profession. The great advance in the sciences, their application to relieve "the thousand ills that flesh is heir to" demanded a great advance in the education and training of the druggist. The various steps taken by the Ontario College of Pharmacy fully justified the confidence of the public and the medical profession, and is an assurance that purely financial considerations are not the sole motive of the druggist, but that there is a desire to give the best possible services as a result of the highest training for the important sphere he occupies in the varied relations of life.

Having glanced at the persons directly interested, it may be advisable to scan the past of the trade and observe the varied steps marking the progress of trade events. Prior to 1871, except in common parlance, the drug trade may be said not to have existed. The early settlement of the country did not permit of persons engaging exclusively, unless in isolated cases, in the drug trade. The country doctor usually supplied the medicines, or one or more of the persons doing business in the

settlement had a scanty supply of the drugs then used. Gradually such a primitive method made way for a better. One or more persons, having won the confidence of the physician, commenced with a small supply of drugs and also dispensed prescriptions. At this time "patents" were very limited in number, and the modern excessive competition was unheard of. By the Act of 1871, the trade assumed a definite form as a special branch that required for the public safety that certain privileges be granted, and secured to itself the exclusive right to engage in the compounding of medicines, and, as it was also supposed, the sale of poisons in all forms. Late events have proved this not to be the case. Public opinion was not sufficiently strong to justify the exclusive control of drugs by the new organization. As a result the ordinary household drugs are yet in the hands of grocers. During the early days of the trade a very profitable part was the sale of essences and spices, but that enemy of good prices—competition—had not yet supplied a finely powdered article,—rather the old drug mill added its quota towards having the apprentice eke out the dull time by weary hours of grinding. A perceptible change has manifested itself, both as to methods and financial success. Those who have been so fortunate as to retain a dispensing business are not so well impressed with the latter aspect of the change. One has but to give a hasty glance over the past to see how science has revolutionized all trades during the last two decades, especially in chemistry and the allied sciences. Our common wants are enveloped in scientific mystery. Instead of a few well-known drugs and chemicals we have today an endless variety. Every druggist has his shelves laden with the latest product of synthetic or analytic reaction, only to become in a short time a poor competitor with a successor. The old pill, nauseous in taste, gives way to his sleek-coated brother. Many heroic treatments have been relegated to the limbo of the past.

Not the least important change, in view of the immense interests and capital involved, is the enormous increase of "patents" which gain special notice at present as a consequence of the threatening attitude assumed by certain parties, who, in an age demanding cheapness, an age in which the consumer in all lines believes the retailer to reap unheard of profits, have attempted to absorb a trade which is the direct outcome of a knowledge of drugs applied to the satisfying of a demand by portions of the public who either unjustly despise the physician's ability or wish to obtain cheap doctors by resorting to the patent. So great is the change in this department that the unenviable fact is forced upon us that in only rare cases are the makers moved by humane motives as well as hope of gain. In short, the trade is very near, if not at, the crossroads in regard to patents. Every care ought to be exercised to devise a plan by which the interests of all might be

* Read before the Provincial Retail Druggists' Association.



**THE CROWN
PERFUMERY COMPANY'S**
DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME,
CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS

It is the daintiest and most delicious of perfumes, and in a few months has superseded all others in the boudoirs of the grandes dames of London, Paris and New York. — ARMOUANT.



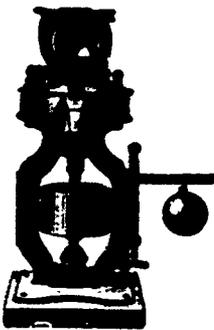
**THE CROWN
INVIGORATING
LAVENDER SALTS.**

The delightful New SHEDDING SALTS and agreeable deodoriser—appreciated everywhere as a most refreshing luxury. By leaving the stopper out for a few moments a delightful perfume escapes which freshens and purifies the air most enjoyably. — LA FOLLIER.

Genuine only in Crown Stopped Bottles. Reject spurious imitations which cause disappointment to the purchaser. 500,000 bottles sold during the past year.

177, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

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



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

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

Has a world-wide reputation of being the

BEST MILL IN THE WORLD.

Catalogues sent on application.

Address the manufacturers,

**J. S. & C. F. SIMPSON,
26-36 Rodney Street,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

Used by all large drug houses.

CHIVERS' CARPET SOAP

Thoroughly Cleanses and Restores Carpets.

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CURES—Dyspepsia,
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BOXES
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50,000 IN USE.

No Typewriter will equal the work of our Double Case for clean impression, perfect alignment and number of copies of manifold at one impression.

Our new machine has 28 characters, and is the only Typewriter in the world where a capital or a small letter can be obtained without changing the position of the fingers, and having check perforator attachment. Send for catalogue.

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"COTTAM'S
Bird Seed and Cattle-
fish Bone keeps our
Birds in health and
song. It is so very
choice and clean we
use no other."
— Bird Doctor.

ONLY 10c. PER LB.

ASK YOUR GROCER AND
THE GOST FURIT.

If you want the Trade of your vicinity, sell only

COTTAM'S BIRD SEED.

You will give satisfaction and treble you sales.

COTTAM'S BIRD BREAD (Patented)

Sold at 5c. per Cake, is wanted in every house where a bird is kept.

Send for Price List, etc.

BART. COTTAM,

400 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

Every Man Grows a Mustache



Not every Mustache is a thing of beauty, because it hangs down and hair is rough. The MUSTACHE TRAIN is a change physiology and imparts appearance of any man, who desires a favorable change. Sent on receipt of 40c. in Total Note or Stamp, 3 for \$1.00. Orders to enclose them.

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preserved, and proper safeguards for the public secured.

Still another matter affecting the trade at present which was not so much felt in the past, viz., the sale of insecticides. By a strained reading of the law many are shielding themselves in the sale of poisons. The public have little more protection than in earlier times. Grocers, fruit dealers and general merchants are selling large quantities of deadly poisons in utter disregard of public safety.

One marked contrast in the trade of late years with former is the adaptation of the aesthetic principle of life to the every day wants of the public. If a druggist is successful to-day in securing a very profitable class of customers—the wealthy—he must keep in a rich profusion the choicest articles of the toilet. The universe is searched for the most delicate odors; the most fanciful forms and designs are employed to add to the pleasure of living. A large expense is caused to make the store attractive; window displays are resorted to, especially where the transient trade is considerable. No dusty cases, cobweb corners, musty smells, and general unsightliness is permitted. In this branch, properly conducted, the druggists have a hope of reviving a part of lost revenues. Thorough knowledge of the various toilet articles is required, and a knowledge of human nature is a valuable possession of the retailer.

The trade has no reason to be greatly discouraged under present circumstances which are but the natural outcome of those trade revolutions marking epochs in the world's progress. New avenues of trade are being constantly opened up, and with the wondrous and constant changes occurring in the social, political, economic and commercial worlds, the drug trade must accommodate itself to new conditions, due regard being had to special privileges, the result of special training.

Existing Evils of the Drug Trade.

(From a paper read before the Provincial Retail Druggists' Association, by J. C. Johnston, Toronto.)

The first evil he dwelt upon was lack of organization. The local associations had done good and this was an indication of what could be done by a better system of organization. These associations were the one thing that had saved the profession from utter rout. The one difficulty in the way of organization was the jealous feeling among members of the profession. He advised them to get together and have a social time, and read papers on trade or scientific questions. In Boston the druggists had a dinner every month and the results were reported to be exceedingly good. In Toronto the local association had been a great benefit. The lack of organization was the great evil, all others were subsidiary. Of these, one of the greatest was the cutting in patents. The Toronto druggists had found that legislative processes were slow, that manufacturers' promises were not a protection, so they

undertook to protect themselves by uniting to prepare a line of standard preparations. They were well made of first-class materials, and the druggists could recommend them with confidence. A dozen standards of all kinds averaged 108 per cent. profits, as against 61.7 per cent. on a dozen patents at full prices, or 27 per cent. at the cut prices. He noted that the Infringement Committee was acting upon the statement of the law which had been given in the Journal. By this means it was said the cutter could be wiped out. It seemed strange to him that this weapon had not been used before. He preferred, however, the system outlined above, under which the druggists would control the trade. These standards should be very carefully prepared and should be supplied to the druggists at a small advance on the cost of production. He advocated meeting the cutting of the Big Department Houses. They should first send a deputation to expostulate with the head of the house, to point out to him that he would injure a great branch of trade, and that he could not make enough with the competition he would have to face to make the venture a success. If they were firm as well as courteous, that man would decide not to deal in patents. But there were some towns where cutting prevailed without the excuse of the competition of a great bazaar. Organization would tend to remove the evil. Another question was the protection of the graduates of the college. The college turned out about 150 graduates and true druggists every year, men who had given time and money to gain their professional standing. These men must be protected. Section 31 of the Act was too liberal. If the druggists had had a more practical commercial spirit the politicians among them would have seen to the remedy of this evil before now. Another point was the running of branch stores by men who had not met the requirements of the law. The safety of the public required a remedy for this. The remedy was vigorous action on the part of the Infringement Committee. Another evil was the lack of a commercial spirit among druggists. The smallness of the rates was against the development of a broad spirit. He advocated the cultivation of salesmanship among druggists and their clerks. Another evil was the specifying by physicians of the preparations of certain manufacturing chemists. This involved the keeping in stock of duplicate stocks of the same medicines. The druggist should be responsible for the quality of the drugs, and this was all the more necessary because the preparations of even reputable houses were not always to be relied upon. A physician had recently told how half a dozen pills of a certain manufacture had remained undissolved in his sink for several days under a stream of warm water. It was this evil which had given rise to the National Formula. They should send a formula to the physician and ask him in prescribing to use it. He would do it. Another evil was the sale of liq-

uor in drug stores. It was degrading to the profession to have a list of convictions of members for violation of the Act recorded, yet as matters were it was almost impossible for one to act in strict accordance with the law. The money made in selling liquor for medicinal purposes was very little and the opinion of the best men was against the druggist continuing the sale. It was a sad temptation to clerks—proprietors of course were above such temptations. (Laughter). It was undoubtedly sometimes an advantage to the public to be able to get a small quantity of liquor for medicinal purposes, but he thought they could reduce the volume of this business with advantage. He would refer also to percentages on prescriptions, and the payment of physicians for their patronage was wrong. For the physician to be induced to choose a druggist further away instead of allowing the purchaser to go to the nearest was to convey to the public mind the belief that the one not chosen did not keep good drugs, or that he could not be trusted to put up the prescription. At the same time it was natural for a man in business to desire to acknowledge a benefit conferred upon him and even to make that acknowledgement a substantial one. He admitted that he could not suggest a safe cure for the evil, but would leave it in the hands of the association. The last evil to which he would refer was the smallness to which the profession led. In his apprenticeship the druggist became acquainted with business methods; in his college course he studied several branches of science, including some that had shown wonderful development of late. He was capable of almost anything. Yet in middle age he was seen as the keeper of a drug store with sales of \$12 or \$15 a day and with one apprentice for his assistant. His education should not stop with his college course. He should continue his researches to some higher end.

PREPARATION OF CANTHARIDIN.—M. Debuchy speaks highly of the advantages of methylformic ether for the separation of cantharidin (*Jour. Phar.-Chem.*, xxvi, 13). It is superior to chloroform, ether, acetic ether, and other solvents generally used. It is customary to use carbon bisulphide for the removal of the fat of cantharides, but this has the disadvantage of being a cantharidin solvent. This petroleum ether is not, and is to be preferred. It would have been an advantage if M. Debuchy had stated the specific gravity and boiling-point of the most suitable petroleum ether for the purpose.

THE world's population is stated to be increasing 6,000,000 a year.

THE Woman's Pharmaceutical Association of Illinois is planning to conduct a model pharmacy in the Illinois building at the World's Fair.

REMOVING SHINE FROM CLOTH.—It is said that strong coffee strained and used while warm will remove shine, and restore color to black diagonal cloths.

Seasonable Goods

Paris Green.

Insect Powder.

Hellebore.

Sticky Fly Paper.

DISINFECTANTS :

Chloride Lime. Carbolic Acid.
Copperas. Carbolic Powder.
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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NOTICE As we close Saturday afternoon for the Summer season, all Express Orders should be sent in Friday night to insure prompt delivery.

- GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID** for the hair.
- GRAY'S SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE**, an excellent antiseptic dentifrice.
- GRAY'S DENTAL PEARLINE**, an excellent antiseptic tooth wash.
- GRAY'S SULPHUR PASTILLES**, for burning in diphtheritic cases.

THESE SPECIALTIES,

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

HENRY R. GRAY,

ESTABLISHED 1869.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(Corner of LaGauchetiere)

MONTREAL.

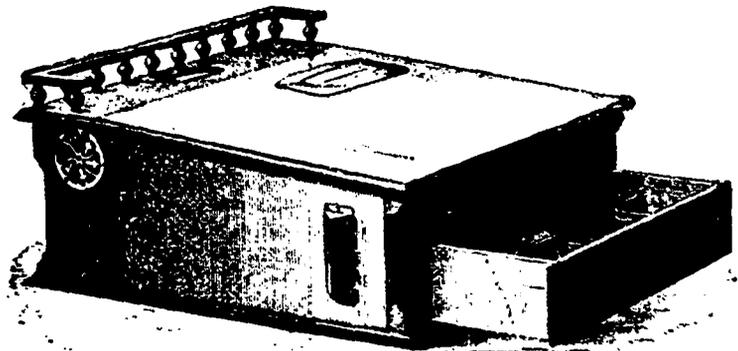
ANTI-DANDRUFF.

The object in view when Anti-Dandruff was first produced, was to offer the public a preparation for the hair that would in the first place remove Dandruff effectually, and also act as a perfect Hair Dressing, without containing any ingredient injurious to hair, head or scalp. Anti-Dandruff has in a short time proven itself a perfect specific for the above, and now stands in the estimation of its patrons as being head and shoulders above any similar preparation.

- Why ?** It removes Dandruff with 3 applications.
- Why ?** It makes the Hair soft and pliable.
- Why ?** It is not of a greasy or oily nature.
- Why ?** It stops falling of the hair.
- Why ?** It is of a nature peculiar to itself.
- Why ?** It is pleasant to use and clear as crystal.
- Why ?** It possesses a most agreeable and delicate odor.
- Why ?** Men, Women and Children endorse it for its absolute worth.

DR. L. A. SMITH & CO.

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Druggists, don't be misled

WITH CHEAP NICKLE PLATE.

WE have the only perfect system of CASH REGISTER. Send to us for Circular of the Standard Cash Register, it is just what you want.

~PRICE \$30 EACH~

TAYLOR, SCOTT & CO.,

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Sole Agents for Canada.



NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT

In compounding a solution a part was accidentally spilled on the hand and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We at once put this wonderful preparation on the market and so great has been the demand that we are now introducing it throughout the world under the name of Queen's Anti-Hairine. **IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND SO SIMPLE ANY CHILD CAN USE IT.**

Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for a like purpose. Thousands of LADIES who have been annoyed with hair on their FACE, NECK and ARMS attest its merits. GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate beard or hair on their neck, find a priceless boon in Queen's Anti-Hairine which does away with shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility (as from observation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and send to-day. Address **QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O.** You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$5.00 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

Price of Queen's Anti-Hairine \$1. per bottle, sent in safety mailing boxes, postage paid by us (securely sealed from observation). Send money or stamps by letter with full address written plainly. Correspondence strictly confidential. This advertisement is honest and straight forward in every word it contains. We invite you to deal with us and you will find everything as represented. Cut this out and send to-day. Address **QUEEN CHEMICAL CO., 174 Race Street, CINCINNATI, O.** You can register your letter at any Post Office to insure its safe delivery. We will pay \$5.00 for any case of failure or slightest injury to any purchaser. Every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL—To ladies who introduce and sell among their friends 25 Bottles of Queen's Anti-Hairine, we will present with a SILK DRESS, 15 yards best silk. Extra Large Bottle and sample of silk to select from sent with order. Good Salary or Commission to Agents.

REFERENCES: The Lyth Safe and Lock Co., 146 to 150 Water-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; Edwin Alden & Co., 248 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Microscope For Pharmacists.

There is no doubt that up to the present the value of the microscope in the pharmacy has been immensely underrated, and though probably with the arrangements under the new examination schedule the rising generation of qualified pharmacists will take their places with a fair knowledge of the instrument and its practical advantages, it will probably be some time before it will be universally acknowledged as the chemists' and druggists' *culm mecum*. The value of the microscope as an agent for research is, of course, recognized by every one, but it is the practical application of the instrument to every-day pharmacy that is not at first sight so evident.

The microscope, by those who are unfamiliar with it, is often regarded as an expensive, highly-finished, elaborate and complicated piece of machinery, suitable for exhibition under a glass case, and perhaps to form one of a number of curios displayed on a cabinet. How far this is from the truth. By all means take every care of your instrument; keep it polished, protected from the action of the air, acids and alkalies, and treat it with as much respect as a good workman would a valuable tool, but on no account, put it on one side for fear of spoiling it, or even as some do, only to bring it out on special occasions, when the box full of mounted slides is carefully gone through, and then replaced. The student who took a fancy to the subject when at college, and went through his course of histology with great assiduity and pleasure; a few years afterwards, however, his microscopy was a thing of the past, and his only remaining interest was a sort of pride in the slides which he had mounted and labelled with such great care, which remained as stationary monuments of work he had done.

Happily this is not often the case, for when a student of microscopy, especially as applied to materia medica and botany, is once attracted by the subject, his interest seldom wanes, and if he has the least grain of perseverance in him he works on and on until he has made himself master of his subject. The greatest wonders of Nature are open to the microscopist, and as an indoor recreation and pastime there is nothing to equal to it, while as an aid to study its value is inestimable.

Yes, this is true, but where does its special value to the pharmacist come in? Is there any £ s. d. connected with its employment? Undoubtedly, yes; if not directly, at least indirectly. Directly, because by its aid, adulterations in drugs can be detected and complained of, and money paid for an inferior article saved; because it comes in frequently in making simple analyses, such as urine, examination of fabrics for admixture of inferior material, &c., &c., such as may be asked of any pharmacist, and is thus a source of direct gain. Indirectly because by its aid the quality of drugs in his establish-

ment will be maintained at the very highest standard, as inferior or adulterated specimens would not pass its scrutiny. Thus, and in many other ways, is the microscope a source of pecuniary advantage to the pharmacist.

Of course, the value of the microscope does not depend solely upon the quality of the instrument as an instrument, but also to a great extent, perhaps the greatest, upon the eye of the observer fixed at the other end. For a pharmacist to be able to make practical use of the microscope, he must, of course, be a fairly good pharmacognost and botanist. Without a fairly detailed knowledge of materia medica and botany he would not be able to understand what he saw under the object glass, and therefore the mere fact of looking would be useless. He might be a good section cutter, stainer, and mounter, but unless he understood the theoretical part of his work it would be of little use to him. All chemists, who have qualified within recent years will have a sufficient knowledge of those two sciences to enable them to make use of the microscope in the examination of drugs, and they therefore are able to understand most of what they see, and a reference to text-books will explain the remainder. Older men, who have had no definite training in botany or materia medica, will probably, unless they have made those subjects a hobby, find them a stiff barrier to the attainment of the pleasures and uses of the microscope as applied to drugs; nevertheless, the goal sufficiently repays any time and labor that may have been expended to reach it, and the advice to strive to become competent microscopists is deserving of careful consideration.

Turning now to the more practical part of the subject, the microscope itself, the drugs to be examined, and the best ways to do so, a very few words on the first point will suffice, as so much has already been written on it. It is, of course, understood that the microscope spoken of throughout is the "compound" one, composed of a number of lenses, fitted on a stand, and not the form known as the "simple" microscope or lens, which is a familiar occupant of the counter and desk. That is, of course, most useful in all cases for preliminary examination, when it would be impossible to use the larger instrument, and for the identification of hairs on leaves, the shape of tiny crystals, &c., is generally sufficient alone. But for the examination of drugs themselves, both in the natural and powdered forms, the compound microscope is essential.

Speaking first of the examination of drugs in a powdered condition, the operator must, of course, be familiar with the exact appearance under the microscope of the various kinds of starches, wheat, rice, maize, &c., as they are often used as adulterants of powders, and can be picked out by its means; it is sometimes very difficult, if not impossible, to detect starch in the presence of vegetable matter by the iodine test, as the blue color is a good deal obliterated. Moreover, with the micro-

scope, some idea may be got of the proportion of starch in the powder, a very important point, as most drugs contain a small quantity, and there must be a proportion manifestly greater than the normal for the sample to be condemned. Experience and practical knowledge of the drug must be the two great factors in helping to form a decision.

It is advisable also to be familiar with the exact appearance of the spores of the conifers, lyce, odium, arrowroot, &c.; very little of the powder must be put on the slide at a time, and just a little glycerine solution used for mounting for the purposes of examination. When examining a powdered sample of a drug, another slide must be prepared for the purpose of comparison by powdering a little of the original drug for oneself; it can easily be seen how much these differ, and if the powdered sample is probably adulterated. A few mounted slides of different sorts of sand should be kept ready, as it not infrequently occurs among light powders for the purpose of increasing the weight rather than the bulk. The pharmacist must be reminded here, that when examining a powder it is not correct to take a sample from any one part of the packet, but the whole lot must be "bulked," that is, thoroughly mixed, so that any sample is characteristic of the whole; it is evident otherwise that an adulteration with sand will be more evident in a bottom sample than in a top one.

Another class of powders, chemical, not vegetable, also lends itself to microscopical examination, and as a typical example of the chemical powder, may be mentioned that about which such great discussion has prevailed during the past few years—sulphur precipitatum. The crystals of the calcium sulphide are so plainly visible among the opaque grains of the finely divided sulphur, that the microscope furnishes the most practical and reliable means of distinguishing between the calcareous milk of sulphur and the official sulph. precip.

The examination of the material of fabrics should also constitute a part of the practical work of the pharmacist, as he may have to decide for a silk merchant or draper the approximate quality of a piece of material, cloth, linen, silk, &c., with the probable proportion of cotton admixture. This, by the microscope and a few simple reagents for use on the slide, can be ascertained without great difficulty.

Drugs in the whole state should also form a part of his studies, as although, perhaps, for his own purposes he may be able to distinguish well enough between one sample and another by external appearances alone, yet the characteristic cells, found in sections of the drug, are frequently invaluable in assisting in discriminating between a sample of the drug in powder, and one probably adulterated.

For the analysis of urine, which should be undertaken by every pharmacist, the microscope is a necessity; by its means he can discern between deposits of uric acid, phosphates of different bases, oxalate,

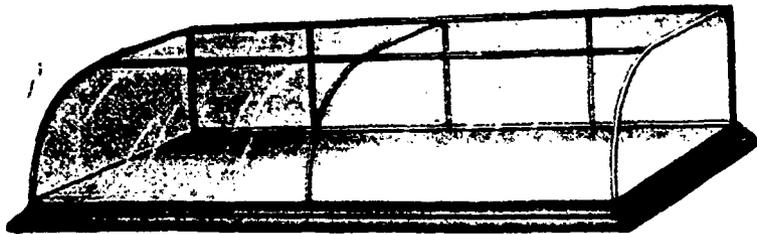
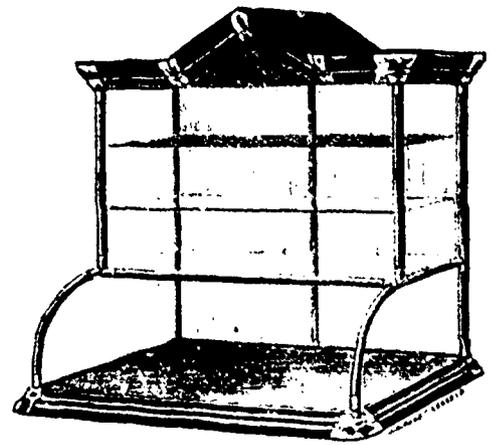
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Interior Hardwood Finishing of all Descriptions.

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Metal, Walnut, Oak, Cherry and Mahogany.

You will save money by sending for our prices before buying.



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Show Cases of every description in Nickel, Silver, Walnut, Ebonized, etc.

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THE ROUGH
 CARBON & PISTON CO.
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 132 NASSAU STREET,
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THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



Trade Supplied by all Wholesale Druggists.

BARKWELL'S CORN CURE.

The Best Selling, Best Advertised,
 And Most Reliable in the Market.

ORDER A SAMPLE DOZEN FROM YOUR JOBBER.

W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.

hippuric acid, blood corpuscles, fat globules, &c., &c. it supplements the chemical analysis, and is of use both for preliminary examination of the sediment as well as for final decision.

In these ways, and in many others, is the microscope of practical use as well as pecuniary advantage to the pharmacist, in addition to which it is an endless source of pleasure and means of recreation as well as an involuntary system of education in some of the most wonderful and most beautiful works of nature otherwise invisible.

The Manufacture of Bougies on a Small Scale.

BY GEO. LUDEWIG.

Not long ago a travelling man entered my store and asked for something for gonorrhoea. On inquiry I found that he had been under treatment by a physician who had given him a prescription which the gentleman "could not get filled outside of San Francisco," as he stated. This riddle of a prescription called for 12 bougies of aristol and oxide of zinc. When I told him that it was a very simple thing to fill it, he gave me a look that was almost questioning my sound reason. Well, to make a long story short, I made the bougies, charged a fair price, and my new friend left the store happy and contented.

For the benefit of those brethren who, like myself, are unfortunately not able to furnish their laboratory with all the machinery that is almost inevitable nowadays, to turn out elegant preparations, I submit the following simple processes, which are not entirely new, but have the prerogative of having been well-tried.

Bougies, as a rule, are not needed on short notice—it is of no consequence if the patient gets them an hour sooner or later, and there is therefore ample time given for the following process:

Cut a piece of wood of exactly the size and shape the bougies shall have, leaving enough wood on the upper side for a handle. With the aid of this form roll moulds of paper, which is not too stiff. After having marked to the required length, take the form out of the mould, cut off at the mark, push the form in again and stick the mould perpendicular into a box filled with sand. The moulds should be rolled very tight in order to get them all of uniform shape. Now, with the aid of heat, incorporate the ingredients with cacao butter, and when the mass has cooled off a little, pour it into the moulds, stirring well when doing so. Let stand until hard, remove the moulds, taking care that no sand sticks to the bougies, and dispense in wax-paper.

When substances are prescribed that do not allow the application of heat, I use a rubber syringe (male). Of this I have cut off the cone, enlarging the orifice to the required width of the bougies. The volatile substances are triturated with a little sweet almond oil or mucilage of tragacanth, then cold cacao butter q. s. is added

and thoroughly triturated until a uniform mass is obtained. This is filled into the syringe (from the top after removing the screwed cover), care being taken that no air gets between the different layers; the top is now screwed down tightly and the mass slowly pushed out. Cut off at required length, expose to cold air and dispense.

When properly done, these processes furnish as elegant bougies as most of the machines produce.

Bleaching Sponges.

The method of bleaching sponges, given in the National Formulary under No. 318 (*Spongia Decolorata*), is probably all-sufficient for every purpose. Yet it will be useful to have at one's disposal other methods, which may be used when the ingredients for the other are not all available.

Roeser has recently published a method (in *Bulletin Commercial*, No. 9, September), which is as follows:

Wash the sponges first with warm distilled water, containing in each liter 20 drops of a 10 per-cent. solution of caustic soda; then rinse them in pure distilled water (warm), so as to deprive them of everything soluble in this liquid. The temperature of the water here and subsequently should be about 101° to 110° F. (Ordinary water, if practically pure, may be used.)

Press the excess of water from the sponges, then immerse them, without squeezing, into a glass jar containing dilute bromine water. The latter is prepared by adding to each liter of warm distilled water 30 grammes (1 ounce) of a saturated solution of bromine in water. Leave the sponges in the liquid until they are decolorized; then remove them, press them, and repeat the treatment once or twice with fresh bromine water until they are as white as is desired or possible. Next immerse them in warm water rendered slightly alkaline (with 20 drops of a 10 per-cent. soda solution to each quart of water), and, lastly, wash them with pure, warm water until they are odorless.

Phenol-cocaine.

Carbolate of cocaine, which was originally introduced as a local anæsthetic in dentistry, appears to be gaining favour as a remedy for internal administration. A summary of the results of a therapeutic study of the substance was published by Dr. von Oefele (*Merk's Bulletin*, June, 1891), and it has since been introduced into current continental pharmacy. According to the *Formulaire des Medicaments Nouveaux*, the salt is formed by adding an alcoholic solution of phenol to a similar solution of pure cocaine until saturated. On evaporation, a mass of the consistence of honey is left. A commercial specimen of the substance had a semi-crystalline appearance, and had probably been prepared by rubbing together the

requisite proportions of phenol and cocaine without the aid of any medium. It is freely soluble in alcohol, which is indicated as the most suitable medium to employ in preparing hypodermic injections. Wool fat is recommended as the best ointment basis when the phenate is to be applied to the skin. Internally it may be given in pills or capsules, and is sometimes used in combination with antifebrin. It may be dispensed with the latter in the form of snuff for nasal catarrh. The dose of phenol-cocaine is from one-fourth of a grain to two grains.—*Pharm. Journal*.

Fehling's Copper Solution Permanent.

BY VAL. SCHMIDT.

It is well understood that Fehling's Test Sol. as ordinarily prepared is very unstable and soon becomes unreliable which necessitates the making of a fresh solution every time it is required.

The following formula when carefully prepared with pure chemicals will not only keep for months but will answer for qualitative and quantitative analysis.

One-half grain of sugar will decolorize 100 minims of the solution, and to determine the amount of sugar is a very easy matter of calculation.

Cupi sulph C. P.	80 grs.
Pot Tartrate (neutral) C. P.	150 grs.
Pot. caustic C. P.	320 grs.
Aqua distill. ad.	5 drs.
M.	

Dissolve the copper in half of the water and the tartrate and caustic potass in the remainder of the water. Mix the two solutions in a mortar until a perfect solution is obtained, then transfer into a porcelain capsule and heat to the boiling point; allow it to cool and add q. s. distilled water (previously boiled) to make the solution measure exactly (5) five fluid ounces.—*Pacific Druggist*.

How to Preserve Mucilage of Tragacanth Indefinitely.

As a result of the high price of gum arabic, and its rarity, physicians have acquired the habit of prescribing the mucilage of gum tragacanth indefinitely. It may be prepared in advance, as follows, on the basis, we will say, of a litre: Take 30 grammes of concentrated alcohol and 12 grammes of gum tragacanth. Into a litre-bottle with a wide mouth put three-quarters of a litre of water, then pour in rapidly the 30 grammes of alcohol to which you will have previously added the powdered gum tragacanth. Then shake vigorously, and add the remainder of the water. This process yields a mucilage very homogeneous and permanent in character.—*Bull. Soc. Brux.*

"Against all kinds of witchcraft—a large beetle; cut off his head and wings, boil him, put him in oil, and apply it to the part. Then cook his head and wings, put him in serpent's fat, warm it, let the patient drink it."—*Ancient Egyptian prescription*.



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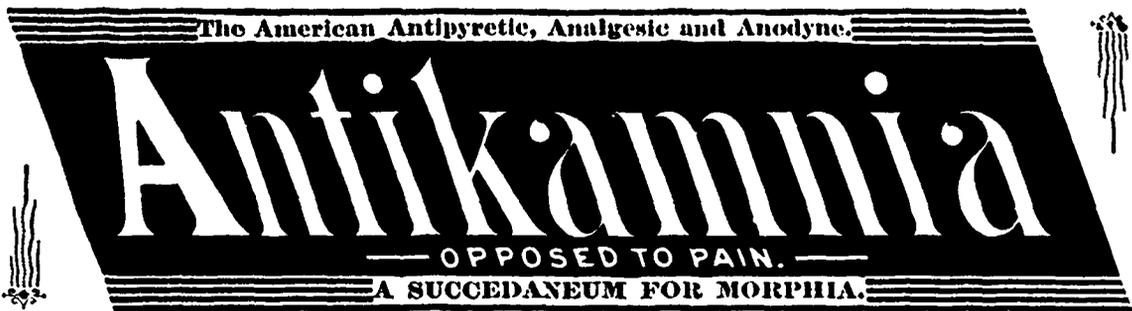
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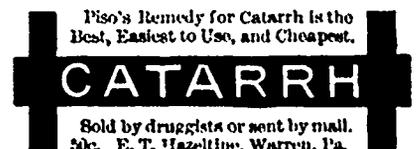
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- { in 5 lb. Glass Bottles.
- { in Bbls., Bulk.
- CATALUNA LICORICE, 100 Sticks in a Box.
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"Wrinkles in Dispensing."

BY J. PIKE.

There are wrinkles *and* wrinkles, and after putting into a book certain hints on the art of dispensing, the practiced dispenser will probably have up his sleeve more than one wrinkle which is only to be mentioned *ex cathedra*; in other words there are wrinkles in the "Art of Dispensing" and Proctor's "Pharmacy," but all these might not avail before the Board of Examiners if the candidate is unacquainted with others, only to be picked up by working side by side with one of the knowing birds of pharmacy. Experience under an old hand is as necessary as ever. Alertness, coolness, the capability of quickly forming a conclusion must be cultivated, and a good memory is essential; the dispenser must never be flurried, and he must never, well, hardly ever, show his ignorance, even if non-plussed. A fair supply of books of reference should be available; every assistant will find them a good investment. I have mentioned certain little points to be cultivated; there is something else not to be forgotten, viz., not to be too bashful, modest, or self-depreciative. It is well to remember as a general foundation, "That it is not so much what you know yourself, as what other people do *not* know." When on top of this we put a superstructure of honest reading and study, we may reckon ourselves pretty safe, for it is certain that the amount of ignorance prevailing is simply appalling.

Books do not contain the wrinkles likely to be useful before an unsympathetic examiner; the candidate requires to be now and then as wise as the serpent, harmless as the dove; and this kind of wrinkle (verging on trickery) should not be necessary at any dispensing counter, examination or business, but the candidate is often too nervous to think and discriminate properly. I am reminded here of the experience of a friend of mine at the examination at London; my friend had plenty of practice but was very nervous; he was being "put through his paces" by Mr. Cracknell. On glancing through his prescription for the last time previous to wrapping up the mixture, he found that he had left out a small quantity of tinct. hyosey.; he felt it to be a dreadful predicament, the eye of Mr. C. was intently fixed upon him. Just at the moment the examiner's attention was engaged by a fellow-inquisitor; it was the work of a moment to put two or three drops of tr. hyos. into the measure, there was time to do nothing else; the bottle was wrapped up and left on the counter in the usual way. From the "funking form" my friend watched anxiously the next proceeding; the bottle was unwrapped by Mr. C., the cork removed, and the contents "nosed," something seemed doubtful and my friend quaked; another examiner's nose was applied; finally they looked at the measure, and smelt that; this apparently settled matters, for here was

evidently the odor they had failed to detect. My friend passed.

What is a man to do who, after making up a mixture, possibly under the eye of the patient, finds he has left out an ounce or two of aq. menth. pip.? The learned authorities would say, perhaps, empty the bottle and make a fresh supply; the old bird, on the other hand, would say: "That looks badly; on no account must there be any suspicion aroused. Quietly, and as a matter of course, drop in a few drops of ess. menth., or what will do as well, place on the end of a cork a drop of ol. menth. pip. The smell of the cork is presumptive evidence of peppermint having been used, but be more careful next time."

There are wrinkles to be met with behind high class dispensing counters, many of which are quite permissible; the partial substitution on occasions of powdered roots for extracts— the pulv. pro pil. rh. co. for the mass, after due allowance for excipient; the evaporation of soft pill masses on a broad spatula; the addition of cera flava to a mass with excess of oil; the use on occasions of soap, liq. potasse, and simple liquorice powder; a mass not workable by fair means, has invariably conformed to requirements on the addition of a drop or two of good paper varnish; and it should not be forgotten that a warm mortar facilitates matters very often, holding the pestle in the flame of a spirit lamp being sufficient; and, with regard to ordinary pill excipients, a general rough and ready guide, easily remembered, is that the excipient is indicated by the name of the drug to be massed; roughly:

Rhei. pulv.	Tr. rhei.
Jalap.	Tr. jalap.
Aloes.	Tr. aloes.

Of course if the excipients usually kept ready, such as proof spirit, tragacanth mass, &c., are at hand, they may be used. Pills will not take a good silver coating unless quite round and fairly hard, and if any essential oil is contained in them, a better result is obtained by first varnishing them and while still "tacky" rolling in silver leaf. Silvered pills also take a high polish when burnished, by rolling under a warm and dry steel spatula.

Mixtures are often badly made, simply from the want of proper dilution of the ingredients before mixing. A paucity of measures and funnels is to be condemned. It is a good plan to mix in a large measure, say a ten-ounce; for instance, we put in the salts and add a portion of solvent, aq. dist. or whatever it may be, stir, till dissolved. The tinctures may be mixed, poured in, and more water added; the concentrated infusion also diluted may go in next, and the whole made up to the proper quantity. A clean funnel is then taken and the mixture strained into a clean bottle. It is all done quickly, and there need be no hurry nor mess; concentrated infusions should always be diluted, and not mixed directly with tinctures or other ingredients. Gummy or resinous tinctures are often readily dispensed by slight dilution with spirits of wine (or other simple tinctures), then pouring, through a

long-necked funnel into the aqueous fluid, which may contain also a small quantity of glycerine or mucilage. Personally, I never hesitate to add whatever simple diluent or accessory I consider necessary in order to turn out a workable mixture. Some employers have strange fancies. One dear old governor of mine strongly objected to my using simple liquorice powder to give a backbone to a pill mass, but he always used sawdust or blotting-paper. Others, again, are uncommonly glad to have a dispenser full of resource (and wrinkles), for I have pleasant recollections of another old employer who always made a point of getting out of the way if a prescription likely to prove troublesome came in. At first we used to hunt him up and ask what was to be done, but it was painful to see how nervous he would get. We quickly found it was best to get over the difficulty the best way we could, and by ourselves. In dispensing poisonous or inert drugs, expensive or cheap, accuracy is the first consideration. Chemicals, such as mercury bichloride, dispensed with tinctures claim careful consideration; it is difficult to weigh fractions of grains; hence, it is a very usual thing to make three or four pills, perhaps, where only one is wanted, it being easier to weigh correctly one grain than a quarter or a sixth; and with the mercury salt, rather than attempt to weigh half a grain of salt to dissolve in four drachms or whatever it may be of tinct. cinchona, it is much preferable to keep a solution ready made, on grain to the fluid drachm of S.V. rect., or to dissolve *one* grain or more in S.V.R. and measure out the fractions required.

Plasters are often a stumbling-block to young hands; the desideratum is an evenly spread plaster, clean, sharp and uniform edges. Some old pharmacists are very proud of their ability to spread a plaster (and what a plaster it is) without a paper shape. This is mere conceit, and not worth considering. Always use a shape, which should be nicely cut; stretch the leather over a level board, a few pieces of paper being interposed between the leather and board, the latter sufficiently thick to raise the plaster an inch or so above the counter; this leaves plenty of room for the manipulation. Stretch the leather and tack down. Let the shape be of fairly tough paper, and properly but not too wet; it should adhere to the leather and lie quite flat. This is often facilitated by tearing the shape at one or more places, and laying the pieces flat and in position. The iron must be hot, but only moderately so, and the plaster must run freely without being really hot; and especially with belladonna is heat to be avoided. The dispenser should practice first with empl. plumbi on brown paper, or he may make empl. roborans for sale in the shop.

Suppositories and pessaries call for a little notice; if of simple kind, such as morphia or zinc oxide, the medicament is rubbed down with a little lard. The cocoa butter should be just melted and no more. In the absence of a little copper pan with spout and handle a small porce-

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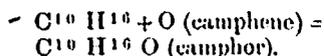
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lain evaporating dish is most useful. We want something that will quickly heat and rapidly (if necessary) cool. Lubricate the mould with a mixture of lin. saponis and glycerine, and run the greasy mixture in when nearly at the setting point. Ext. belladonna, and such like extracts, rub down with a drop or two of water, then add a little lard, finally the melted butter, the latter just at melting point. On no account here must there be heat, or an unsightly compound is produced. Most failures occur, with young hands, by using the water-bath sold for suppository making. I am convinced of this from long experience. The best thing to use is a thin copper pan, the shape of a half cocoa-nut, with a long handle and fine spout. With this I have seen a young assistant turn out suppositories and pessaries by the gross as easily as some men would make pills. One seems able to regulate the heat better with one of these pans than anything else I have used. Do not hesitate in hot weather to use a little cera. alb. to stiffen the mass, and cool if necessary in a simple freezing mixture. Much time is wasted and many bad lots are sent out simply by using more heat than requisite for the purpose of melting and mixing the mass.

It requires plenty of practice to make a good dispenser. Study is essential; the drug journals must be read and digested, and notes made. There is no occasion for dishonorable practices; the dispenser must think, talk, and feel like a gentleman; he must be conscientious, and he must have a sufficient reason for everything he does. Given these qualifications, I hold that he is to have a free hand in dispensing. If a man is thoroughly qualified to dispense, he knows exactly how far and how little he may construe a prescription.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Artificial Camphor.

Mr. L. Nordheim, of Hamburg, presents the following method of preparing camphor through the action of ozone or of ozonized air upon camphene: Turpentine obtained through the distillation of the crude oil is treated with dry hydrochloric acid gas. The solid hydrochlorate is separated from its liquid isomers by pressure, and is purified and then treated with crystallized carbonate of soda in a distillatory apparatus. The temperature is raised to about 120°. The camphene obtained is so pure as to need no rectification. Ozonized air is made to act upon its vapor, and this converts it into camphor:



The product obtained is purified by sublimation, like natural camphor.—*Moniteur Scientifique.*

Formic Aldehyde precipitates the natural coloring matter and extractive wine, and hence Trillat recommends (Compt. Rend.) to utilize this fact for detecting coal tar dyes fraudulently added.

FORMULARY.

ELIXIR DENTIFRICE.

Miller, in the *Pharmaceutische Zeit schrift für Russland*, gives the following excellent formula for a dentifrice elixir and powder. The elixir is made as follows:

Thymol	25 cg.
Benzoic acid	3 gm.
Tincture of eucalyptus	15 gm.
Oil of wintergreen	2 gm.
Absolute alcohol	100 gm.

Mix and dissolve. Teaspoonful in a half glass of water as a dentifrice and mouth wash.

TOOTH POWDER TO GO WITH ABOVE.

Precipitated chalk	120 gm.
Red cinchona bark	60 gm.
Cartfish	60 gm.
Myrrh	35 gm.
Essence of peppermint	1 cc.

Reduce all the solid ingredients to an impalpable powder and mix with care.

CLEANSING CREAM.

Oleic acid	1 part.
Borax	2 parts.
Oxgall, fresh	5 parts.
Tallow soap	20 parts.

DR. RAINISH'S HAIR WATER FOR FORCING THE GROWTH OF HAIR.

The *Druggisten Zeitung* gives the following formula for this preparation:

Tincture of capsicum	15 parts.
Tincture of cantharides	31 parts.
Oil of bergamot	7 parts.
Rose-water	100 parts.
Cologne spirit, q. s., ad	350 parts.

Mix. The parts here are parts by volume.

FRECKLE BANISHER.

Chloride of ammonium	1 ounce.
Hydrochloric acid, c. p.	2 drams.
Glycerin	4 ounces.
Elderflower water, q. s. to make	1/2 gallon.

Mix and filter.

It can be applied with a sponge or a soft linen rag with pleasure.

JELLY OF WHITE VIOLETS.

Glycerin	16 ounces.
Powdered tragacanth (or q. s. to thicken)	1/2 ounce.
Extract of cassia	1/2 ounce.
Powdered borax	1/2 ounce.
Pow'd'l Florentine orris root	1 ounce.
Extract of jasmine	2 drams.

Mix the extracts with the powdered orris root; dissolve the borax in the glycerin and mix with the tragacanth, adding the extracts and orris root with thorough trituration. Put in collapsible tubes or wide mouth vials.

TIN PASTE.

An excellent mucilage for labels on tin is made of

Good glue (powdered)	2 ozs. av.
Acetic acid (10 per cent.)	
Water each sufficient.	

Moisten the glue with water and dissolve it in the acetic acid, using only sufficient to effect the solution. The aid of a little heat would hasten the result. Place in bottles and keep well corked.

HORRHOUND BEER.

Water	30 gals.
Sugar	4 pl.
Horhound	8 ozs.
Chamomile	2 ozs.
Jamaica ginger, bruised	4 ozs.
Me yeast, fresh	1/2 pt.
Liquorice (for coloring)	1 oz.

Put the horhound, chamomile and ginger in an open gauze or coarse flannel bag, and let them boil together gently for two hours or longer, then remove all the liquor into a tub or large pan, and at about 80° F., add the yeast. Stir the mixture, and let it stand with a cover over it for ten or twelve hours, after which put it into a cask to ferment, taking off the yeast as it arises at the bung-hole. When done working, add a little isinglass finings. It will be ready to bottle in twenty-four hours.—*American Carbonator.*

WALNUT STAIN FOR WOOD.

Take of

Washing soda	1 1/2 ozs.
Vandyke brown	2 1/2 ozs.
Bichromate of potash	1/4 oz.
Water	1 quart.

Boil together and apply while hot with a brush.

RODINAL.

Rodinal, according to the *Chemische Zeitung*, is prepared as follows:

Potassium metabisulphite	30 parts.
Para-aminophenol hydrochlor	10 parts.
Boiling water	100 parts.
Soda hydrate	q. s.

Dissolve the first two as far as possible in water and then add slowly a concentrated solution of caustic soda, until the precipitate at first formed is again dissolved, and the solution clear.

Lactic Acid Bougies.

Heat together 50 parts of lactic acid, gelatin, and water, using a very gentle heat. When the gelatin and acid have dissolved, add 30 parts of menthol, stir in well, remove from the fire, pour on a slab and divide into cylinders. Put into the refrigerator and leave them there for twenty-four hours, and then dry in a box containing a perforated shelf, beneath which is calcium chloride. Such a box is easily made, and is an excellent desiccator. The bougies will be ready for use in from six to eight days, and when dry will contain about 40 per cent. of lactic acid. They should now be given a coat of collodion, which not only preserves them, but facilitates their insertion.

They are used by Schedo in the treatment of tuberculous fistulas and other tubercloses. Starch may be used in preparing the bougies, but the latter are hard and friable.—*National Druggist.*

The dose of castor oil, as commonly administered, according to Dr. Stockman (*Phar. Jour.*) is absurdly large, one or one and a half drams generally proving amply sufficient in his hands. This dose produces a perfectly natural motion of the bowels, whereas a larger amount causes diarrhoea.



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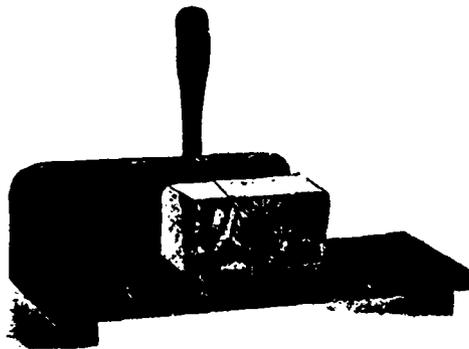
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Wax in Pills.

The question whether the use of wax is admissible in the preparation of certain pills—creosote and essential oils, for instance—or not, has been thoroughly agitated, but with poor results, there being as many in favor of its use as for its rejection. It is gratifying, therefore, to hear from such an authority as Hager on the matter, whose decision, says the *Rundschau*, ought to be final. The practice of using wax in pills of any kind was condemned some time ago by Carles, who stated, that pills prepared in this way passed through the alimentary canal in an unchanged condition. Hager, on the contrary, declares that this theory must be abandoned, and has made experiments to determine positively whether or not the presence of wax in pills prevented their digestion in the stomach. He found that creosote pills made nearly 15 years ago with wax retained all their original properties and were apparently unchanged. The stomach temperature is 40 C. (104 F.), that of the body 37.5 C., and the melting point of a mixture of two parts wax and one part of volatile oil about 35 C., which demonstrates clearly that pills made with wax are miscible with the stomach contents when heated to the stomach temperature. If the pills are massed with an absorbent powder, such as althea, separation of the oil readily ensues in the stomach, and the wax passes on into the intestines, where it becomes digested with other fatty bodies.

Electricity in the Household.

Complete sets of apparatus for utilizing electricity for domestic purposes are now being manufactured in England, by the use of which an immense reduction in the labor of household duties can be enjoyed. The sets include an electric kettle, which boils water a very few minutes after the switch is turned, and by which an invalid or business man in a hurry can make his own breakfast without trouble. There is also an electric toaster, and in the electric saucepan an egg can be boiled or stew prepared with the greatest ease, while on the electric grill chops, steaks and pancakes are turned out with dispatch. In the complement are electric-ironing appliances, and the electric heaters and bath-warmers are much admired for efficiency and cleanliness. On the other hand a series of fans can be so arranged that any room can be kept cool in the hottest day in summer.

Diaphtherin.

Diaphtherin, the trivial name of the new antiseptic, was derived from diaphtheiro, to destroy, with reference to its bacteriocidal properties.

The synonym, ohychinseptol, is also a more practical, than strictly systematic one.

The body is derived from oxychinolin, phenol and sulphuric acid. But phenol-

sulphonic acid, a combination of the latter two substances, is already known as aseptol, thus readily suggesting the contraction of the term into one name.

Phenosalyl: A New Antiseptic Fluid.

Phenosalyl is the name given to a mixture composed as follows:

Carbolic acid	9 parts.
Salicylic acid	1 part.
Lactic acid	2 parts.
Menthol	$\frac{1}{10}$ part.

Solution is effected by melting the ingredients together. Phenosalyl is very soluble in glycerin, soluble in 25 parts of water. The comparative tests made with this product according to the methods of Von Yersin have shown it to be specially antagonistic to the bacillus of anthrax—*staphylococcus aureus* (*Phar. Zeit.*). The antiseptic properties of the mixture are more than double that of any of its constituents, but are considered inferior to those of corrosive sublimate.

Note on Turpentine Emulsion.

S. KAHN.

It is to be regretted that a work which has the force of authority should contain a formula which, as admitted, will give an inferior preparation, this is so with the general formula for Volatile Oil Emulsions as contained in the *National Formulary*. This formula directs that 120 grains of Accacia be used for each half fluid ounce of Volatile Oil. This quantity of Accacia is entirely insufficient. The mixture separates after standing a very short time. A good emulsion of turpentine, or of any other Volatile Oil, may be made by the following formula:

Oil	$\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.
Tragacanth	30 grains.
Syrup	1 fluid ounce.
Water enough to make..	4 fluid ounces.

To the oil of turpentine contained in a dry bottle add the Tragacanth and shake; add 1 fluid ounce of water, agitate vigorously. Then add the Syrup in portions, shaking after each addition and finally enough water, in portions, shaking after each addition, to make 4 fluid ounces.—*The Apothecary*.

Sweating Feet.

One of the best applications for sweating feet is chromic acid. The feet must be thoroughly washed and dried; then paint them with a camel's hair brush, with a 4 per cent. solution of the acid in water. This must be done at bed time. In many cases one application is sufficient; in most cases, however, two or three applications will be necessary to attain a cure or improvement, allowing an interval of eight to fourteen days to elapse between each application.

Do not buy any article because it is cheap.

Labeling Chemical Glassware.

H. C. Bolton, in *Journ. Anal. and App. Chem.*, recommends the use of colored pencils, especially made and prepared by A. W. Faber, for writing on glass, metal and porcelain. The small amount of grease in the crayon causes the marks to adhere to the smooth surface of the glass, and grinding is therefore unnecessary.

Asparagus and Sugar Tests.

Experiments have led Dr. Lisle (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*) to the conclusion that while the ingestion of asparagus does not cause saccharinity of the urine, it does cause the formation and secretion of something which responds to the usual glucose tests. Fermentation, however, settles the question.

SAPROL is the name of still another new antiseptic. It is a mixture of crude cresols with a large proportion of pyridine bases and hydrocarbons, apparently produced in petroleum refining. Through the addition of the latter the mixture floats on water, forming a thin layer on the surface. From this layer the soluble portions are gradually dissolved out, sinking to the bottom and exercising their disinfectant power upon the substance contained in the water. It is intended for use in closets, etc.—*Phar. Central*.

FUMARINE having been found in *Glau-cium corniculatum*, var. *pheniceum*, Bataudier (*Compt. Rend.*) takes occasion to advocate the consolidation of the *Papaveraceae* with the *Fumariaceae*, the more so since the recent discovery of lactiferous vessels in the latter.

ALKALOID IN THE NETTLE.—A crystalline alkaloid has been isolated from the nettle by Oddi and Lomonaco (*Phar. Jour.*), which is fatal to frogs, although the plant infusion produced no appreciable symptoms in man.

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LEECHES contain in their anterior portion an albumose capable of preventing the clotting of blood.



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LONDON, CANADA.

Literary Notes.

The most forcible appeal that has yet been made in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick appears in *The North American Review* for September under the title "An Open Letter to Her Majesty, the Queen." It is written by Gail Hamilton, and makes public for the first time other previous petitions of great weight. Among the shorter articles in the *Review* are some practical suggestions as to cholera, by Dr. Cyrus Edson; a Southerner's view of lynch law in the South, by W. Cabell Bruce; and some account of women in the field of art work, by Mrs. Susan N. Carter. In this number Amelie Rives discusses the degree of frankness that should be exercised in the moral training of children, the title of the article being "Innocence versus Ignorance." Justin McCarthy is one of the writers in the *Review* for September. In his article, "A Forecast of Mr. Gladstone's New Administration," he gives an outline of Mr. Gladstone's probable procedure in pressing the Home Rule Bill and other reforms. Charles McLaren, the nephew of John Bright, contributes in "Reminiscences of John Bright" many new anecdotes of the great Reformer and glimpses into his private life.

**

"Facts, Not Opinions," is the motto adopted by *Current History*, and well describes the character of this unique review, which during the last year and a half has deservedly attracted universal attention. It is a book to be looked at now, read at leisure, and kept always within reach. In it the reader will find what he can obtain nowhere else, a clear, intelligent, interesting, and all-comprehensive record of every event and every development, political and otherwise, which is stirring the world at home or abroad. The present number, covering the second quarter of 1892, is an admirable example of literary condensation, and gives evidence of increasing adaptation to the needs of busy men who cannot spend the time required to carefully wade through vast files of newspapers and other periodicals in order to get even a fair outline of the causes, proceedings, and results of historical movements in various parts of the globe. It can be appreciated only by being seen, as the field it covers is world-wide. The commercial, diplomatic, and political relations of the various nations are nowhere else so clearly presented. The political movements in England and other European countries, the present electoral campaign in the U. S., the proceedings of the various National Conventions, the movement for an International Conference to fix the ratio of gold and silver, the conflict between Anarchy and Order in the Old World and in the New, the cholera epidemic, the Russian Hebrew question, affairs in Asia and Africa, the work of the U. S. Congress, the Faribault School question, labor movements, Canadian affairs, including the Canal Toll ques-

tion, the revolution in Venezuela, the progress of Science, Art, Music, the Drama, a review of the leading books of the quarter, biographical sketches of the great men who have died, etc., all are impartially and fully outlined. The number is embellished with an excellent full-page portrait of President Harrison, accompanied with a valuable review of his career and Administration, besides excellent portraits of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Hon. A. E. Stevenson, Senator Carlisle, Hon. A. G. Porter, Prof. J. A. Froude, Sir Chas. Tupper, Sir O. Mowat, Hon. A. Mackenzie, Director-General Davis, of the World's Fair, and many others. (Published at Detroit, Mich., \$1.00 a year; or after November 15th, \$1.50 a year).

**

The September *Century* is particularly interesting for its fiction. A new writer (from the South) comes upon the scene, John Fox, Jr., who publishes the first instalment of a two-part story entitled "A Mountain Europa," with illustrations by Kemble. Mr. Fox evidently understands well the mountain people of whom he writes, and the girl who is the heroine of the story is one of the most striking characters in recent fiction. Another new writer of fiction, Grace Wilbur Conant, appears in this number of the *Century* with a humorous story, "Phyllida's Mourning." That delightful humorist, Richard Malcolm Johnston, author of "Dukesborough Tales," has a short story in this number entitled "A Bachelor's Counsellings," with pictures by Kemble. Still another short story is by George Wharton Edwards, the artist, entitled "Strange to Say," in his quaint, illustrated series of "Thumb-Nail Sketches." H. B. Fuller's "Chatelaine of La Trinite" are continued. The *Century's* musical papers are supplemented in this number by an article by the well-known critic, Henry E. Krehbiel, on the Bohemian composer, Antonin Dvorak, accompanied by a frontispiece portrait. The article is particularly timely, as Dvorak is about to settle in New York, he being, probably, the most distinguished European musician who has set out to make a permanent home in America.

**

The September number of *Arcadia* furnishes the literary epicure with a delightful menu of music, art and literature. There are bright readable articles on the musician, ballad concerts, woman as a leader of orchestra, musical reminiscences; the Walter Crane exhibition, the hours of Raphael, letters from Paris and Boston; a night fantasy (sonnet), literature in Dublin. Causerie, a clever and interesting story, entitled "Between the Covers, or what we are coming to," in which the writer imagines he sees the result and outcome of the recent social and political changes in the Mother Country, correspondence and general literary notes. All in all the number is a highly creditable one, and up to the standard of the publication.

Azolitmin Paper.

Azolitmin paper, which is a specially sensitive indicator, both for acids and for bases, is prepared as follows: -50 grams of litmus are digested with 1 liter of water for 12 hours, and the operation repeated with a second liter of water. The united filtrates are mixed with 100 grams of sand and hydrochloric acid added, till the carbon dioxide is completely expelled and the solution turned red. The whole is then evaporated to dryness and heated until the hydrochloric acid is expelled. The residue is ground to a fine powder which is well washed, first with hot and then with cold water until the filtrate is no longer colored. The washed product is kept in stoppered bottles protected from the light, after gentle drying between filter paper. To prepare the paper 10 grams of the azolitmin sand are treated with 100 grams of hot water, 15 grams of ammonium chloride added, and the solution filtered after allowing to stand for a short time. The blue solution turns red-violet on being allowed to evaporate spontaneously, owing to the loss of ammonia, in which state it can be employed as a test for bases.—*Jour. Soc. Chem. Ind. after Phar. Ztg.*

A Wart Story.

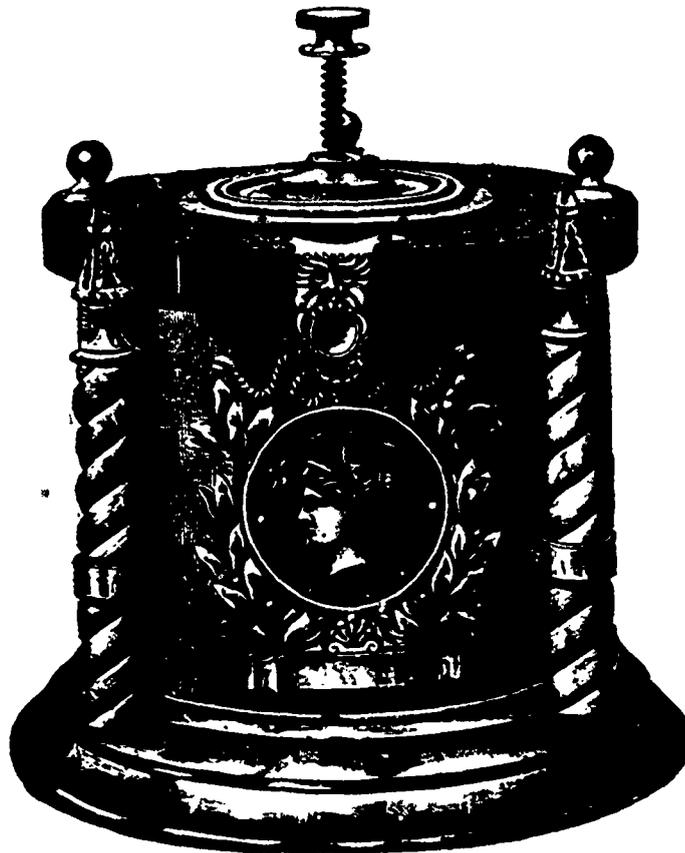
Last month a gentleman called on me to be examined for life insurance. I noticed that the backs of his hands and fingers presented a large array of unsightly warts (*verrucae vulgaris*), which he said had hitherto resisted all treatment, either returning or refusing to go. He went to the West Indies, and, during the voyage, shot a porpoise, which was hauled on deck, and, in cutting up the carcass, his hands were freely besmeared with blood. To his surprise, every wart vanished in short order, and none have come back. Returning to Philadelphia to-day, he presented himself to me with a perfectly clean pair of hands. I have often heard that pig's blood will remove warts, and have received the news with a large grain of salt; but here is a singular coincidence, to say the least of it, if only in the resemblance between a porpoise and a pig. I should like to give this "remedy" a trial; but few druggists keep porpoises in stock, and I do not think I could shoot one.—Louis Lewis, M. D., in the *Times and Register*.

Light as Anæsthetic.

A Russian physician says that electric light relieves pain in many cases almost instantaneously. For the cure of neuralgia he throws a beam from a bright arc light on to the painful area by means of a powerful reflector, or uses direct illumination by means of a condenser. In this way, it is claimed, the most intense pain, provided it be superficially located, may often be relieved at once without the use of anodynes.—*Med. Record*,

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Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO SEPTEMBER 10th, 1892.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 05	\$4 25	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	9 00	9 50	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb..	4	5	Sorts, lb.....	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Thus, lb.....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50	CLOVE, lb.....	25	30	HEB, Althea, lb.....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Butterwort, lb.....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Copaiba, lb.....	70	1 00	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	Boneset, oz, lb.....	15	17
Peru, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, oz, lb.....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	Creosote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	DEXTRENE, lb.....	10	12	Guindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Caecilia, lb.....	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Hoarhound, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	ERIGOT, Spanish, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Cascarella, select, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	1 15	1 30	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	ERIGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	FLOWERS, Annica, lb.....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	25
Ground, lb.....	17	20	German, lb.....	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Sage, Ozs, lb.....	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.....	35	40	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	French, white, lb.....	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb.....	25	30
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.....	16	18	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Tonka, lb.....	1 00	2 75	GUARANA, lb.....	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	25	28
Vanilla, lb.....	5 50	7 50	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	1 25	1 50	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Juniper, lb.....	10	12	Scotrine, lb.....	65	70	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	12	14	Assafetida, lb.....	25	28	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	90	1 00	Buchu, long, lb.....	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Powdered, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Short, lb.....	15	18
Cassaia, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	50	55	Coca, lb.....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	90	Sorts, lb.....	40	45	Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.....	65	70	Benzoic, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 60	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Hycoscyantus, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb.....	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Guaiac, lb.....	75	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	95	1 20	Timnevelly, lb.....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18	Kino, true, lb.....	45	48	Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Myrrh, lb.....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	3 50	3 60	LIQUORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	4 60	4 75	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00	Grasso.....	30	35
			Shellac, lb.....	35	40	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Y & S - Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3	00		
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1	50	1	50	Valerian, English, lb true	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2	00
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.	9	10		
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1	50	1	75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	10	11		
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	Rum, Bay, gal.	2	25	BROMINE, oz.	8	13		
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3	00	3	25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25		
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1	25	1	50	Iodide, oz.	45	50		
MACE, lb.	1	20	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	Calcium, Hypophosphite, lb.	1	50	1	50	1	00
MASSA, lb.	1	60	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1	00			
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38				
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	5	4	Sulphide, oz.	5	6				
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46	50	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12				
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1	25	1	50	CHINIDINE, oz.	15	18		
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	30	35	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	75	85				
NUTMEGS, lb.	1	00	1	10	Colchicum	75	80	Croton, oz.	75	80		
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROPYRUM, lb.	50	1	75			
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30				
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20				
ointment, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	9	00	9	50	0	50
Citric, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3	4	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8				
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.	65	70				
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	6	6	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3				
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80				
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.	40	50				
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin, lb.	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1	00	1	10		
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash	2	25	Quince, lb.	65	70	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30				
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	IODINE, lb.	5	00	5	00	5	50
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, c.	50	55	IODOFORM, lb.	6	00	7	00		
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOL, oz.	1	30	1	40		
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IRON, by Hydrogen	1	00	1	10		
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1	00	1	10	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16		
ROBIN, Common, lb.	2	3	White, Cont's, lb.	15	16	Sacch., lb.	35	40				
White, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.	45	55				
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sol., lb.	13	16				
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	26	28	SPERMACETI, lb.	55	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1	00			
ROOF, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.	75	80				
Althca, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1	50	3	00		
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Quin. and Stry., oz.	18	30				
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15				
Bitter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55				
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60				
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25				
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45				
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35				Syrup, lb.	40	45				
Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20				Lactate, oz.	5	6				
Colchicum, lb.	40	45				Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16				
Columbo, lb.	20	22				Phosphate scales, lb.	1	25	1	30		
Powdered, lb.	25	30				Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9				
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40				Exsiccated, lb.	8	10				
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25				And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85				
Cureuma, powdered, lb.	13	14				And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90				
Dandelion, lb.	15	18				LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15				
Elecampane, lb.	15	10				Carbonate, lb.	7	8				
Galangal, lb.	15	18				Iodide, oz.	35	40				
Geleceum, lb.	22	25				Red, lb.	7	9				
Gentian, lb.	9	10				LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3	4				
Ground, lb.	10	12				In packages, lb.	6	7				
Powdered, lb.	13	15				LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45				
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12				Carbonate, oz.	30	35				
Po., lb.	13	15				Citrate, oz.	25	30				
Jamaica, blechd., lb.	25	28				Iodide, oz.	50	55				
Po., lb.	28	30				Salicylate, oz.	35	40				
Ginseng, lb.	2	60	3	00		MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60				
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80				Carbonate, lb.	18	20				
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95				Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45				
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15				Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1	3				
Indian Hemp.	18	30				MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7				
Ipecac, lb.	2	90	3	00		MENTHOL, oz.	30	35				
Powdered, lb.	3	10	3	20		MERCURY, lb.	90	95				
Jalap, lb.	55	60				Ammon (White Precip.),	1	25	1	30		
Powdered, lb.	60	65				Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1	00	1	10		
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90				Calomel, lb.	1	15	1	20		
Licorice, lb.	12	15				With Chalk, lb.	60	65				
Powdered, lb.	13	15				Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40				
Mandrake, lb.	13	18				Bin., oz.	25	30				
Masterwort, lb.	16	40				Oxide, Red, lb.	1	30	1	35		
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28				Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75				
Powdered, lb.	28	30				MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55				
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45				MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1	40	1	50		
Pink, lb.	75	80				Muriate, oz.	1	40	1	50		
Parsley, lb.	30	35				Sulphate, oz.	1	50	1	60		
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25				PERLIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40				
Poke, lb.	15	18				PHENACETINE, oz.	50	55				
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20				PHILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	5	6				
Rhatany, lb.	20	30				PIPERIN, oz.	1	00	1	10		
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2	50			PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1	10			
Sarsaparilla, Hondl, lb.	40	45				POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60				
Cut, lb.	50	55				POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40				
Senega, lb.	55	65				Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17				
Squill, lb.	13	15				Bichromate, lb.	14	15				
Stillingia, lb.	22	25				Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	25	30				
Powdered, lb.	25	27				Bromide, lb.	37	40				
						Carbonate, lb.	14	16				

CHEMICALS.

Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	20	22	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.....	25	27	Zinc, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
Cyanide, fused, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Orange, lb.....	3 75	5 00
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Sweet, lb.....	3 25	3 50
Iodide, lb.....	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Patchouli, oz.....	1 75	1 80
Permanganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.....	3 00	3 25
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Peppermint, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Pimento, lb.....	2 00	2 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Rose, oz.....	6 00	7 00
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rec't, lb.....	65	70	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	25	28	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Ozs., oz.....	32	38	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Bergamot, lb.....	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.....	65	70
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1 80	1 90	Sparmint, lb.....	6 00	6 25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	90	1 00	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.....	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cassia, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.....	3 00	3 50
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Citronelle, lb.....	70	75	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.....	6 50	6 75
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1 60	1 75	FIXED OILS.		
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	CASTOR, lb.....	9	11
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	11 00	12 00	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.....	1 00	1 25
Saliolate, lb.....	1 80	2 00	Cammin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.....	1 25	1 50
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
Sulphite, lb.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	55	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	61	65
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Geranium, oz.....	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.....	58	60
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50	NEEPSFOOT, gal.....	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz.....	28	30	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 35	1 40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Wood, lb.....	70	75	Salad, gal.....	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.....	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.....	12	13
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 60	1 75
THYMOI., (Thymic acid), oz.....	60	65	Lemon, lb.....	2 75	3 00	TURPENTINE, gal.....	55	60

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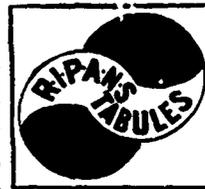
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