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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 4

JUNE, 1892.

No. 6.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. BYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

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Should Physicians Dispense ?

The article entitled "The Critics and Their Criticism of Pharmacy," which appears elsewhere in this issue, is one which must commend itself to the pharmacist as a clear and honest statement of the case as between the physician and pharmacist in their relations to each other. The charges which are from time to time brought forward by the medical press as voicing the feeling of physicians in these matters only show the woeful ignorance of facts as well as the narrow views entertained by many of them. The old charges of "Counter Prescribing" and "Repeating Prescriptions," which seem to be the great bug-bears which haunt the minds of many physicians, have been shown many a time to exist only to a very limited extent. Few pharmacists care to run the risk of prescribing, even in minor ailments, and as to the charge of "repeating," the writer in the article mentioned clearly shows that it is principally on the account of want of "back-bone" on the part of the physicians that patients so frequently ask to have a prescription refilled. As he argues, they have only to say to the patient, "Under no circumstance is this prescription to be repeated," but the fear of losing the custom, or in reality, the suspiciousness with which he watches his fellow-practitioner, prevents his taking any such heroic action. The practice which, unfortunately, is becoming very prevalent of putting in a stock of pills, triturates, a few fluid extracts and some quasi-proprietary preparations, and to which the physician confines himself almost exclusively, is one which cannot under any circumstances be justified except in the case of the country practition-

er who has no reasonable access to a drug store. Too frequently does he find in this the worst acts of substitution, where, although knowing that a certain remedy is the one indicated in the ailment under treatment, that remedy, not being "in stock," another is substituted, with the inward explanation to his conscience of "this will do nearly as well," thus perpetrating an act of great injustice to the patient, or perhaps, in some cases, jeopardizing life.

The true reasons we believe for the adoption of this system by most of the physicians who dispense their own prescriptions are: in the first place, the persistent canvas of the profession which is made by manufacturers, the sampling of them with their products and soliciting their orders, which, although sold through the druggist, are placed in their hands too frequently through the very pressing solicitation of the salesman, and although it is sometimes pleaded that the neglect of the druggist to stock with these goods, necessitates the physicians ordering, yet how often do we find that of the goods ordered at the request of the latter, the druggist fills his shelves with preparations which may be used once or perhaps twice, until the representative of a rival manufacturer, by his persuasive powers, convinces the physicians that his are the "only reliable." Again, the uncongenial, and in some cases, antagonistic feeling which unfortunately sometimes exists between doctor and druggist, is generally owing to lack of forbearance on both sides. There is too little of the "give and take" feeling and too much of the "I'll do as I please." We are all human, all liable to err in judgment as well as in other characteristics, and we would say to the druggist, sacrifice a little of "self," and show yourself above any thing petty and mean for the sake of harmony and good feeling, and you will have every thing to gain and but little to lose. However, what appears to us to be the principal reason for the physician's readiness, or, we might say anxiety, to dispense his own prescriptions, is the great competition which exists amongst the ranks of his own profession. The rapidly increasing number of Graduates in Medicine, entirely out of proportion to the growth of population, renders the problem of how to make money a serious one to many of them, and the adoption by many of the system of giving medicine without any charge to the patient has led to the "cutting" which, formerly a thing

of the trades only, has found its way into the physician's "sanctum." Thus we find that the absorbing idea of money making and the jealousy aroused by competition, is one of the main causes for this innovation on the real domains of the pharmacist. There is no denying the fact that many druggists are more competent to prescribe than the majority of doctors are to dispense. Yet the fact remains that for either to go out of his proper sphere, is not only an act of folly, but quite unjustifiable in the face of the many serious consequences that have resulted from such acts. Nothing can justify the slightest act which would in any way endanger human life or even lead to a doubt as to the means to be used in alleviating suffering or prolonging life, and a strict adherence, both by the physician and pharmacist to their real vocations, are the only safeguards to the general public.

A Chapter on Camphor.

The date at which the Chinese discovered the production of camphor from the *Laurus camphora* is unknown. This is called laurel camphor, or "common" camphor. It was brought into Europe by the Arabians about the twelfth century, which is proved by the mention made of it by the Abbess Hildegard ("St. Hildegardis Opera Omnia," 1145, published in Paris, 1855), who called it *ganphora*. Garcia de Orta, writing in 1563, states that the Chinese is the only camphor imported into Europe, that of Borneo and Sumatra, being a hundred times more valuable, is retained by the Orientals for their own use. Kampher (strange coincidence of names), who visited Japan 1690-'92 and made a drawing of the Japanese camphor tree under the name of *Laurus camphorifera*, expressly declares that the tree differs entirely from the camphor yielding tree of the Malay Archipelago. He further states that the Borneo camphor is one of the most precious articles of merchandise imported into Holland from Japan. This camphor was refined in Japan by a process long kept secret.

The common camphor tree, *Laurus camphora*, is distributed throughout the eastern provinces of Central China, on the island of Hainan, and very extensively in Formosa. It also occurs as a forest tree on the islands Kiushiu and Shikoku of South Japan, its growth being much more vigorous there than in the more northern districts. The camphor of European commerce is produced almost ex-

clusively from the camphor laurels of Formosa and Japan.

The large and increasing quantities of this drug consumed in all civilized countries make the question of its continued production and regular supply a matter of considerable importance. It is a well-known fact that the distillation of the crude camphor from the wood is conducted in a primitive, careless way, which causes great waste. The camphor laurels of Formosa are gradually being destroyed under the careless systems employed by the Chinese gatherers; in fact, they have been entirely exterminated along the seaboard, and the wood is now obtained in the forests along the frontier, between the settlements of the Chinese and the inland mountainous regions still occupied by the aboriginal population. The camphor gatherers are hence continually exposed to the assaults of the natives, which interrupt the profitable prosecution of this industry. No attempts are made to cultivate laurels to take the place of those destroyed, and a sufficient quantity of the drug is only obtained by constant encroachments upon the territory of the Formosans, destroying the trees still further into the interior at every new move.

The method of extracting the camphor is as follows: The trees are felled and the small branches chopped up. These, with the chips and twigs, are alone used, the heavy wood being abandoned. A long trough, made of a hollow tree, and coated with clay, is placed over eight or ten hearth fires, and is half filled with water. Boards, perforated with holes, are put across the trough, and above each hole is a jar filled with chips of the wood, with earthenware pots inverted above them, the joints being made tight by hemp and clay. The water in the trough is heated to boiling, and the steam passing through the holes saturates the chips, causing the camphor to sublime and condense in crystals in the inverted pots above. The camphor thus obtained is sent from the interior of the island to Tasmu, the principal port, packed in baskets covered with cloths and large leaves. On arrival it is repacked in tubs or lead-lined cases for export by Chinese vessels to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Canton, the loss by evaporation while in transit from the place of its production being very large. A yellow oil exudes from the packages of this crude camphor, locally known as "oil of camphor," and is used medicinally. The Formosa camphor, which sometimes goes by the name of "Chinese camphor," occasionally arrives in India in a semi fluid state, owing to the addition of water before shipment.

The Japan camphor used to be extracted, according to Kampher (the authority above referred to), by boiling the wood with water in an iron kettle, and condensing the vapor in an earthenware dome, closed at the top with rice-straw. The modern practice is to distill the wood with water in an iron retort fitted with a wooden dome, from which the vapors are led through a bamboo tube to the cooling

apparatus. This consists of a wooden box, containing seven transverse compartments, and is enclosed in a second box; the vapors are conducted through all the compartments in succession by means of poles placed alternately at either end of the dividing walls. The Japan camphor arrives dry; it is lighter in color and somewhat pinkish. It arrives in double tubs (one within the other) without metal lining; hence it is sometimes called "tub camphor."

The European process of refining camphor was long kept a secret, and toward the end of the seventeenth century the entire camphor of Europe had to be sent to Holland to be sublimed. A monopoly was also held for some time in Venice, but at the present day camphor refining is largely accomplished in England, Holland, Hamburg, Paris, New York and Philadelphia. Before describing the correct European method, it may be well to describe the fraudulent method adopted in India, the artful peculiarity of which is to get as much interstitial water into the camphor cake. The vessel used is a tinued cylindrical copper drum, one end of which is removable; into this is put 14 parts of crude camphor and $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts of water; the cover is then luted with clay, and the drum, being placed upon a small furnace made of clay, is also luted to the top of the furnace.

In Bombay, four of such furnaces are built together, so that the top forms a square platform. The sublimation is completed in about three hours; during the process the drums are constantly irrigated with cold water. Camphor sublimed in this way is not stored, but distributed at once to the storekeepers before it has time to lose weight by drying. It is sold at the same price as the crude article, the refiner's profit being derived from the introduction of water. The same practice seems to be followed at Delhi, and at a few other cities in India.

In Europe, it is usually refined by mixing it with lime, charcoal, or iron filings, and subliming the mixture in large glass vessels; cakes weighing eight to twelve pounds being thus obtained.

The process adopted in Philadelphia is devised in such a way as to obtain the sublimate in a form of a finely powdered snowy mass, to accomplish which about one-tenth per cent. of water is added to the crude material. The apparatus consists of a flat, iron chamber capable of holding 200 lbs., connected by means of an iron tube with a condensing chamber eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet high. This chamber is constructed of enameled bricks set in Portland cement, forming an arched roof and floor of the same material. After an operation the apparatus is allowed to remain undisturbed over night, to become sufficiently cool. On removal of the sublimate, it is compressed into moulds by hydraulic pressure of 2,500 lbs. to the square inch, and the finished product obtained in small cakes,

highly compressed, and weighing one ounce.

Camphor forms a tough, crystalline mass of characteristic taste and odor, and can only be powdered when it is moistened with alcohol or some other solvent. It dissolves in 1,300 parts of water at 20° C., and at 12° C. in 0.8 part of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.806. It is readily soluble in ether, acetone, chloroform, benzene, and other hydrocarbons; also in glacial acetic acid and in carbon disulphide. It melts at 175° C., and boils at 204° C., but volatilizes very rapidly at the ordinary temperatures and sublimes, when kept in close vessels, in lustrous hexagonal crystals, which frequently form splendid stars.

Camphor oil is used for mixing with fine lac varnishes, rendering them less liable to crack. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, and covers the smell of mineral oils. — *Knowledge.*

Flexible Glass.

Eckstein, an Austrian engineer, claims to have discovered a strong and flexible substance, as transparent as the ordinary brittle glass. His process is as follows: From four to eight parts collodion wool are dissolved in sufficient ether or alcohol; this solution is intimately mixed with from two per cent. to four per cent. of castor oil or other non-resinous oil, and from four per cent. to ten per cent. of resin or Canada balsam. This mixture is spread on a glass plate and dried under the influence of a current of hot air by which it is transformed in a comparatively short space of time into a transparent, hard, vitreous plate, the thickness of which can be regulated as desired. The material thus obtained, is said to resist the action of salts, alkalies and acids, and besides being transparent is odourless. It is flexible and almost unbreakable. Its inflammability is much inferior to that of other collodion combinations, and it can be further reduced by the addition of magnesium chloride, while an admixture of zinc white produces an ivory appearance. Any colour or shade may be imparted to the new glass. — *Storekeeper.*

PRODUCTION OF MERCURY IN 1891. — A circular of M. M. Sargent & Son gives the following information regarding the world's production of mercury in 1891; Austria produced nearly 150,000 flasks, against 14,090 in 1890. Italy, 10,440 flasks, against 12,470 in 1890, and 10,498 in 1889; Spain, 47,993 flasks, against 50,202 in 1890, and 49,778 in 1889. The figures given for the Austrian mines are from January 1st to December 31st, but those for Italy and Spain from November to November. Russia in 1889 produced 4,822 flasks, in 1890, 8,000 flasks. The figures for 1891 are not yet obtainable. Our Statistical Number gave the production of the United States as 21,022 flasks in 1891, against 22,926 flasks in 1890. Mexico, Borneo and Chili also produced a little mercury.

Sugar and Gelatine Coated Pills.

Our Pills are made entirely by hand, from the purest materials, by the most improved processes and coated with pure sugar or gelatine only with the aid of little or no heat. No resinous gums or varnishes are used in the process of coating, therefore they present very ready solubility, in which respect they are unsurpassed by any pills made. In the careful manipulation of the mass and the absolutely perfect division of the same, as well as uniformity of shape and superiority of finish, we know our pills to be unexcelled.

Friability is no fair criterion to judge solubility by, as our pills are coated while mass is reasonably soft and will flatten under pressure of the fingers rather than disintegrate, and are always readily soluble in the digestive juices of the stomach.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Our pills are made by improved processes at a great saving of labor and expense, and we are consequently able to offer them at very reasonable prices, much more so than formerly. We have entirely discarded the old and conventional manner of pricing pills in lots of 500 at a saving to the buyer of from only 10 cents to 15 cents for the lot less than the straight hundred price would be, which amounted generally to only 2 cents a hundred, or from 3 to 10 per cent. less than the single hundred price, according to the expensiveness of the pill. We offer all our pills, in bottles of 500, at a discount of 20 per cent. off the 100 price, or in 1,000 lots at 20 and 10 per cent. off the 100 price. This is a saving to buyers of from 15 to 30 per cent., according to quantity, over our old prices and the present prices of other manufacturers, which fact should be considered and taken advantage of by careful buyers. Please note the reduced prices of Gelatine Coated Pills, which are now listed the same as those Sugar Coated.

MAIL.—Pills can be sent by mail.

FORM.—As a rule Sugar Coated Pills are made round in shape, the Gelatine Coated ones oval.

We particularly desire that customers specify STEARNS on all their orders for pills.

The following list is only an abridged one from our regular list, which numbers over four hundred formulas, and is offered for the purpose of enabling customers to note prices on a few large sellers:

	Sugar or Gelatine Coated.			Sugar or Gelatine Coated.	
	100	500		100	500
Aloin Comp	\$.20	\$.80	Iron Carbonated (Blaud's) 1 or 2 gr	\$.15	\$.50
Aloin, Belladonna and Strychnia [A]	.25	1.00	5 gr	.20	.60
Aloin, Belladonna, Strychnia and Cascara	.30	1.20	Iron Iodide (Blancard's), Tolu coated (French method)	.30	1.20
Anti-Bilious [A] (Barclay's)	.30	1.20	Lapaticum	.25	1.00
Anti-Catarrhal (Andrew's)	.40	1.60	Little Liver Pellets	.15	.50
Anti-Constitution (Brundage)[C]	.30	1.20	Mercurial (Blue Pill) -- 1/3 to 5 gr	.15	.60
Cascara Sagrada Comp	.35	1.40	Mercury Iodide (Red) -- 1/40 to 1/2 gr	.15	.60
Cathartic Comp., U. S., '70	.15	.60	Mercury Iodide (Green) -- 1/4 to 1/2 gr	.15	.60
Cathartic Comp. Improved (no Calomel)	.15	.60	Morphia Sulphate -- 1/4 gr	.25	1.00
Colo-synth Comp	.30	1.20	1/2 gr	.30	1.20
Colo-cynth Comp., Henbane and Blue Pill	.35	1.40	Neuralgia [A] (Brown Sequard's formula)	.75	3.00
Copaiba Comp. [A] (Aiken's)	.40	1.60	Opium 1/4 gr	.15	.60
Damiana Comp. (Aphrodisiac)	.60	2.40	1/2 gr	.25	1.00
Emmenagogue (Bonjean's)	.50	2.00	1 gr	.30	1.20
Emmenagogue (Hooper's)	.18	.72	Phosphorus, Damiana and Cantharides (A and B)	.50	2.00
Gonorrhoea [A]	.20	.80	Quinine, Iron and Strychnine Phosphates	.60	2.40
Headache [A] (Cephalic)	.15	.60	Quinine, Iron and Zinc Valerianate (triple Valet)	1.00	4.00
Hooper's (see Emmenagogue)					

Send for Our Pharmaceutical Price List "B" which contains Full Lists of Pills, Granules, Fluid Extracts, Etc.

PILLS FROM PRIVATE FORMULA.—We solicit contracts from all using Pills of private formula. We can furnish material, mass, pill and catches of pills at prices much cheaper than the same can be done in a smaller way. Coated pills of private formula cannot, however, be furnished in lots of less than 3,500, as a smaller quantity than this would cost just as much to make. Estimates will be given on application without charge, such communications being strictly confidential.

TERMS:

THREE MONTHS' CREDIT, or 3 per cent. discount if paid in 10 days. Funds in settlement must be paid at par in Detroit, New York or Chicago. Containers, boxing and cartage free. We allow no cartage at destination.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

ESTABLISHED 1855.

WINDSOR, ONT.

DETROIT, MICH.

NEW YORK CITY.



Established at DETROIT, MICH., in 1862.

Branch Laboratory: WINDSOR, ONT.

For SEELY'S TRIPLE EXTRACT we claim Superiority in Delicacy, Permanency and Flowery Fragrance, and challenge comparison with the finest French, English or American odors.

Special Odors.

Easter Lily.	Rococo (new).
Purple Lilac.	Cleopatra (new).
Victoria Regia.	Daphne (new).
White Hyacinth.	White Rose.
Marie Stuart.	Frangipanni.
Jockey Club.	Mary Anderson.
Knights Templar.	Minne-ha-ha.
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PRICE LIST:

Half Pounds (glass stopper)	-	\$2.00 each.
" " (engraved)	-	2.25 "
Dime Size (3 doz on card)	-	.81 per doz.
½ Ounce (cork stopper) boxed	-	1.75 "
½ " (glass stopper)	"	2.00 "
1 " " "	"	4.00 "
1½ " " "	"	6.00 "
2 " " "	"	8.00 "
4 " " "	"	13.50 "
4 " (engraved)	"	15.00 "

Mail orders receive careful and prompt attention.

We solicit correspondence.

Yours respectfully,

Seely Manufacturing Co.,
WINDSOR, ONT.

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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.
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Beetham's Glycerine & Cucumber.
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" Eff. Cit. Lithia, ¼ btl.
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Coutts' Acetic Acid.
Edwards' Harlene.
Elliman's Embrocation.
Parr's Pills.
Ramornie Beef.
Ribbon de Bruges.
Sloans' Indian Tonic.
Steedman's Powders.
Williams' Sarsaparilla.

Baldwin's Sachets:

Dew Drop, new.
English Violet, new.
Lalla Rookh.
Peach Blow, new.
Queen Bess.
Stephanotis.
Wild Flowers.
Wild Plum.

These are one of the best values in the market. Put up in 5 oz. Stopped Bottles.

Baldwin's Perfumes:

Dew Drop.
Lalla Rookh.
Peach Blow.
Queen Bess.
Wild Plum.

Put up in 9 oz. Stopped Bottles. Good values.

WE HAVE

Tanglefoot Fly Paper.

Correct Canadian price is 60 Cents per Box; \$5.50 per Case.

We are Canadian Agents for

Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler.

TRADE NOTES.

W. J. Gunne, druggs, Glenboro, Man., has assigned.

G. W. Mingay, druggist, Toronto, Ont., has assigned.

R. J. Steele, druggist, Regina, N. W. T., has made an assignment.

J. M. R. Neely, druggs, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan Territory, has assigned.

T. H. Wilson and S. Watters, druggists, of Fairville, N. B., have been burned out.

A. E. Munson, of Carberry, Man., has opened a branch drug store at Alexander, Man.

Chas. Sweet, druggist, of Whitewood, Assa., suffered a loss of about \$1500 on stock by the recent fire on his premises.

The proprietorship of Pears' Soap has been vested in a Joint Stock Company, among the directors being Messrs. Barrett, Gordon & Bass.

At the last meeting of the Toronto Retail Druggists' Association, Prof. Chas. F. Heebner, Ph. G., Phm. B., was elected an honorary member.

Fire in Duncombe's drug store, St. Thomas, recently, did \$1,000 damage. An explosion of a keg of alcohol is supposed to have been the cause. Insured.

The American Druggist, formerly published by Wm. Wood & Co., New York City, has been sold to Thurber, Whyland & Co., wholesale druggists, of the same city.

We are pleased to note that at the recent convocation of the University of Toronto the degree of Phm. B. (*ad eundam*) was conferred upon Prof. C. F. Heebner, Ph. G.

The Dr. Joseph D. Davis Remedies Company (Limited), has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, headquarters at the town of Yarmouth, N. S.; to manufacture and deal in drugs, medicines, chemicals, perfumery, toilet articles and surgical and hygienic appliances.

The incorporation is announced of the Johnson & Johnson Company, (Limited), with a total capital stock of \$20,000, headquarters at Toronto; to manufacture and sell by wholesale drugs, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fruit juices and surgical appliances for the use of physicians and druggists.

Mr. Frederick Stearns, of Detroit, who has been sojourning for the past four months at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, leaves there this month for Japan, where he intends to remain until the Fall. Thence he proposes to visit India and Egypt, coming home via England, expecting to be here about May, 1893.

We regret exceedingly to have to report an accident to Mr. George S. Hughes, of the Apothecaries' Hall, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, but are very glad that what might have been a fatal affair has ended, as far as is yet known, in a few days' suffering. While Mr. Hughes was attending one of his horses he received a

kick in the groin which confined him to the house for several days. Mr. Hughes is up and about again looking but little the worse for his narrow escape.

The serious illness is announced of Mr. Henry Bishoprick, at Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Bishoprick was born in Richmond, Yorkshire, England, in 1812, and came to Canada in 1831. He was in the retail drug business in Montreal and Ottawa successively until 1849 when he moved to Buffalo, N. Y. He is said to have been the inventor of "Baking Powder."

A prominent dry goods house and a department store in Hamilton, Ont., have both put in stocks of patent medicines and are cutting prices all round. In London, Ont., Wood's Fair has gone into the same line, and a lively war in "cutting" is going on between this establishment and the druggists of that city who have formed an organization, offensive and defensive.

Letters patent have been granted to the Rackarock Company (Limited), with a total capital stock of \$35,000, headquarters at Sherbrooke; to manufacture explosives and the component parts thereof, chemicals, acids, fertilizers, and materials for initial explosions, including fulminate caps, detonating caps, electric exploders, railway fog signals, safety fuse and electric blasting machines.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association will hold its annual convention in Montreal on Sept. 6th next. The sessions will be held in the Windsor Hotel and are expected to be of unusual interest. The committee on entertainment and arrangement is composed of the following: Messrs. Thos. P. Cook, New York; F. S. Hubbard, Buffalo; A. E. Richardson, Burlington, and Chas. Lyman, Montreal.

Application has been made for the incorporation of "The Ontario Chemists' Manufacturing Company," with headquarters at Hamilton, Ont., to manufacture and deal in pharmaceutical preparations and toilet articles, and to do a general trade in all of the goods bought or sold in the business of chemists and druggists. The capital stock of the Company is to be \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 each. The proposition is to put up a line of proprietary remedies, etc., to be *sold only to and distributed by druggists*. The promoters of the scheme are all leading druggists, and men of experience and business tact, and well calculated to make a success of the undertaking.

Mr. H. O. Fleming, of the firm of Laing and Fleming, chemists, Windsor, Ont., has recently returned, accompanied by his mother and sister, from a two months' trip to Bermuda and the West India Islands. Their sojourn among the spice groves and fields of tropical flowers was one of continuous interest and pleasure. During their absence, on Easter Sunday, the members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Windsor, were pleasantly surprised by receiving a magnificent bouquet of Southern lillies. These flowers, which

Mr. Fleming had gathered in Bermuda, are thick-leaved and deliciously fragrant and reached their destination perfectly preserved. While in the vicinity of Hamilton, Bermuda, Mr. F. called upon Mr. Tucker, the large exporter of the celebrated Bermuda Arrowroot, and learned much regarding the spice products of these islands.

Dr. Charles E. Saunders, the third son of Professor Wm. Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and a former resident of London, Ont., has received the appointment of Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the Central University of Richmond, Ky. This is a very good position and it redounds to the credit of Canada that a young man recently trained in the Toronto University, who was a medallist there, and who later on received a Fellowship in his post-graduate course at John Hopkins University has continued to win laurels. He graduated at Baltimore a year ago, and since then has been carrying on original chemical work under Prof. Hill, the well-known chemist at Harvard, Cambridge. He has already published several important papers on original chemical researches.

Manitoba Notes.

The first annual meeting of the North-West Pharmaceutical Association will be held the third Wednesday in June, when by-laws to regulate the Association will be framed and all matters pertaining to the well being of the Association will be discussed.

Mr. Thos. C. Gurd, druggist, Whitewood, N. W. T., had his stock damaged by fire on the night of the 19th May.

Mr. A. Hughes' drug store, Medicine Hat, was entered recently by an Indian who secured quite a sum of money. He was detected several days after passing a coin that was recognized as one belonging to Mr. Hughes and was arrested, but the state of his finances would indicate that in the meantime he had been having a good time.

Mr. W. W. Bole, Moose Jaw, has commenced the erection of his new drug store.

Mr. John Field, of Calgary, has determined to retire from the drug business, in fact, from business entirely. He came to Calgary from Brighton, England, about 5 years ago and at once opened a drug store which he occupied for about two years when his increased trade demanded larger premises. He then removed to the commodious and handsome store he now occupies, where, for three years, he has enjoyed a large trade, and unlike most druggists, although a comparatively young man, he has accumulated enough of the world's goods to permit him to rid himself of the cares that a large business entails, and devote the remainder of his life to duties of a less irksome nature. We hope when he has disposed of his business that he and Mrs. Field will enjoy the merited freedom that by years of close attention to business he has so well earned.

Montreal Notes.

Mr. Alex. Manson, Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Association, and also of the College of Pharmacy, has been appointed one of the Commissioners for the expropriation of Sherbrooke-st., through Cote Saint Antoine, one of the rising suburbs of Montreal.

The Montreal pharmacists who will likely be present at the Annual Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, are Messrs. Lachance and Lyons; while Three Rivers will be represented by Mr. Williams, and Quebec by Mr. Morrison. It is possible that the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec will be officially represented by its able secretary, Mr. Muir.

It is probable that Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, President of the Provincial Board of Health, and Mr. H. R. Gray, a member of the same, will represent the Province of Quebec at the forthcoming Convention of the American Public Health Association, which has been formally invited to hold its next meeting in the City of Mexico, on Nov. 30th, and following days.

There is a growing feeling amongst the Druggists against the tyranny of *all day Sunday work*. It is all very well for a doctor, who can be out when a patient calls at an inconvenient hour on Sunday or any other day, to advocate the opening of drug stores on the Lord's Day, but let these gentlemen do as they would be done by. As a matter of fact I am in a position to state that several of the leading Medicos of this City are of opinion that there is no necessity for any druggist to open for more than an hour in the morning and the same in the afternoon. When druggists are open on week days from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., as unfortunately many of them are in Montreal, it is a little too much to expect them to open all day on Sunday likewise. It looks very much like desiring to do a good deal of business which other storekeepers are debarred from doing by law. The Law and Order League would do well to send a few detectives round to see whether other things besides drugs are not sold in these stores.

Mr. J. H. F. Charron has opened a new pharmacy at 1978 Notre Dame st.; Mr. Laurence has opened at the corner of Ontario and St. Denis-sts.; and Mr. Defoy has removed from Notre Dame-st. east, to St. Catherine-st., near St. Denis.

The question is being asked, in view of the enormous number of Druggists and Doctors both in the east and west ends of this much doctored City, which end is the healthiest? Certainly the Doctors are thriving in the West End, and after a few years' practice they put on grand airs and move into palatial residences. The thriving of the Druggists is not so well marked. A modern Moliere might find fit subjects for his pen among the followers of Esculapius who cater to the wants of the citizens' wives of that classic, but sadly over physicked neighborhood. In connection with women and drugs I could

tell a good anecdote or two which I will reserve for another occasion.

The Montreal Druggists' Association appears to be succeeding admirably. A meeting was held last Tuesday to revise a few prices owing to change of cost. The members reported the movement for uniformity of retail prices of patent medicines and French specialties, as having been very successful. It was agreed that unless pharmacies had larger profits than ordinary stores, so as to cover the high wages paid for professional labor employed by them in the interest of public safety, they could not be made to pay. It appeared there were only four parties who declined to join the Association, but they were not men doing very large businesses. The disastrous state of affairs in Toronto, with reference to cutting prices, was referred to with much regret.

The disappearance of price cards from the windows of Toronto pharmacists would almost indicate that the cutters are beginning to regret their action. In Montreal there was a Druggist who was in the habit of cutting his goods to any price the customer offered, so long as it was over cost. As a corollary to this he was very slow in his payments. So a certain wholesale house who had been supplying him gave him a hint that if he did not conduct his business on common sense principles they would have to decline supplying him. He took the hint and is now doing a nice little business.

The Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association will be held this year in the University of Laval, City of Quebec, on Tuesday, the 14th June, at 10 a. m. A large attendance is anticipated.

Druggists' Association, Div. No. 6

The annual meeting of No. 6 Division was held in the City Hall, Guelph, on Monday, 16th inst.

Vice President Mr. Turner, of Orangeville, in the chair, and Mr. R. Phillips, of Fergus, as Secretary.

Members present — Messrs. A. B. Petrie, W. G. Smith, Dr. Herod, Alex. Stewart, Guelph; R. H. Perry, and R. Phillips, Fergus; J. Dodds, J. Stevenson, A. Turner, Orangeville; J. P. Smith, Elora; J. H. McCallum, Milton; J. V. Kannawrin, Acton; D. F. Kilgour, Arthur; J. K. Woods, Erin.

The Secretary made a few remarks respecting the membership and Auditors' Report, showing that the Association was in a flourishing condition. Two new members were added to the roll.

After routine business, a number of important and interesting questions were discussed, among which was the desirability of selling a reliable line of medicines prepared by an experienced chemist, and of holding a convention next August in Toronto. The Association approved of both measures, and the following were appointed a committee to officially represent No. 6 Division at the Toronto convention:—Messrs. McCallum, Stevenson,

R. H. Perry, W. G. Smith, Turner, J. P. Smith, A. B. Petrie and D. F. Kilgour.

The following officers were elected for next year:—President, J. H. McCallum; Vice-President, J. Turner; 2nd Vice-President, R. H. Perry; 3rd Vice-President and Treasurer, J. P. Smith; Secretary, R. Phillips.

After the usual thanks were tendered and suitable replies made, the members of the Guelph Association invited the visitors to a drive to the Model Farm, where they were courteously received, and spent a very pleasant afternoon.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The regular meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the committee room, 595 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal, on Tuesday, May 3rd, 1892, at 3 p. m.

Present: H. R. Gray, John T. Lyons, A. E. DuBurger, R. W. Williams, A. LaRue.

H. R. Gray, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last regular meeting of the Council, also the reports of the Preliminary and General Boards of Examiners, which were duly confirmed and signed by the chairman. The Registrar reported that all the actions taken against Physicians, keeping drug stores, for non-registration had been settled, the defendants in each case paying all costs.

The case of Dr. L. O. Thayer, against whom judgment has been obtained, it's still unsettled, it having been adjourned from last Court of Queen's Bench term, to the June term of said Court, when it is confidently believed the Association will be successful in having the judgment of the Police Magistrate sustained.

The Registrar reported that legal proceedings had been taken against N. Archambault, of Montreal, for illegally keeping a drug store, dispensing a prescription, selling a scheduled poison and using the title of Pharmacie Chemiste, he not being a duly qualified Licentiate of Pharmacy. The case had occupied considerable time in court, and after being several times adjourned was finally finished on Monday, the 25th ult., the judge requiring the attorneys to make their argument on the case by factum, and the case is now on delibere.

An application was presented from a young gentleman, recently from England, requesting registration as a "certified clerk" upon presentation of certificates of educational examination, having been passed before the Glasgow Medical University. This application was for the present not granted, and the Registrar instructed to correspond with the University regarding these certificates.

The Secretary was authorized to issue the necessary credentials as delegates to any of the members who desired to go to the meeting of the American Pharmaceu-

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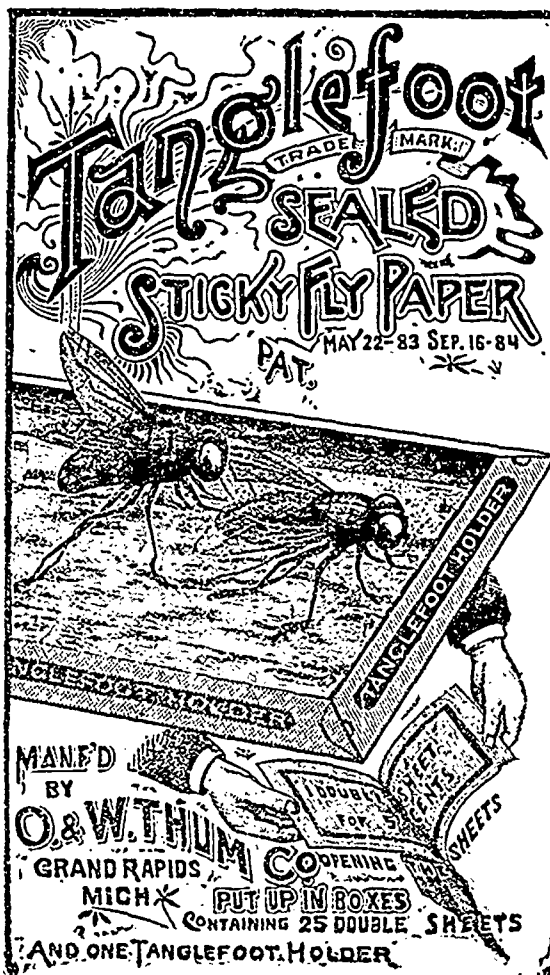
Many Druggists have built up a profitable box trade among Storekeepers, Bakers, Confectioners, Hotels, Restaurants, and Meat Markets; also many private families will purchase by the box when their attention is called to the economy and convenience.

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lical Association to be held at the Fabian House, White Mountains, in July next.

The Registrar presented his regular financial statement duly verified, and which was considered very satisfactory by the Council.

E. Munn, Registrar.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The semi-annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was held in the College building; Toronto, on May 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th.

The number of candidates was unusually large, no less than 114 presenting themselves. An examination in Analytical Chemistry was held for the first time, a special diploma being granted to those passing in this branch. For this examination there were 79 candidates, the examiner being Dr. W. H. Ellis. Examiners in other subjects were: Chemistry, B. Jackes; Prescriptions, W. Murchison; Dispensing, O. Botsford; Botany, C. R. Sneath; Pharmacy, F. T. Harrison; Materia Medica, J. T. Pepper. The following is the list of successful candidates:

The dispensing medal (D'Avignon) to J. R. Hipwell, Toronto.

The chemistry medal to V. Barber, Toronto.

The pharmacy medal (Hubner) to E. H. Sheldrick, Hagersville.

The materia medica medal (Fotheringham) to C. D. Williams, Goderich.

The Botany medal to G. N. Petrie, Toronto.

The candidates from Ontario passing the examination by taking all the subjects are:—*a*V. Barber, Toronto; *a*W. Borley, Mitchell; *a*W. H. Barlow, Binbrook; J. E. Bright, Toronto; H. Brown, Bright; A. T. Budd, Arnprior; *a*J. H. Burchill, Owen Sound; F. A. Clark, Lindsay; S. B. Clark Hanover; *a*J. E. Cogan, St. Catharines; J. E. Crane, Aylmer; *a*G. A. Crowe, Peterboro; H. M. Dutcher, Hamilton; W. T. Esdale, Ottawa; W. Gray, London; *a*J. J. Gilfillan, Bowmanville; *a*T. S. Grimshaw, Stayner; *a*A. Higginbotham, Bowmanville; *a*C. Hill, Tilsonburg; *a*J. R. Hipwell, Toronto; A. B. Hoolihan, Peterboro; *a*J. G. Huffman, Napanee; *a*J. F. Johnson, Owen Sound; C. Law, Tilsonburg; F. W. Merritt, Brantford; R. F. Maddock, Guelph; *a*E. D. Munro, St. Thomas; *a*J. A. Musgrove, Ottawa; R. J. McAlpine, Gore Bay; W. J. McGuire, Elmvale; J. L. McKenzie, Durham; *a*J. S. McKeown, Belleville; J. A. McLarty, Strathroy; *a*J. W. McMcRae, Glencoe; J. McKohie, Petrolia; *a*S. Oldham, Chatsworth; *a*C. E. Parker, Sterling; T. Pement, Ottawa; *a*G. M. Petrie, Toronto; *a*R. P. Reekie, St. Thomas; *a*E. H. Sheldrick, Hagersville; *a*W. A. Smallwood, Ottawa; *a*S. S. Smith, Portage la Prairie; H. G. Stuart, London; *a*T. B. Wallace, Napanee; *a*I. B. Warren, Pembroke; G. A. Webster, Toronto; *a*J. Werner, London; J. F. Whillhan, St. Mary's; *a*C. D. Williams, Goderich; W. Williamson, Toronto; *a*J. E. Wood, Erie;

M. A. Young, Alliston, and *a*S. Zeller, Berlin.

Candidates from outside the Province passed in all subjects are:—*a*A. V. Rand, Wolfville, N. S., and A. W. Redden, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The candidates who passed by taking part subjects, having passed the remaining subjects at a previous examination, are:—*a*A. H. Allen, Whitby; J. C. Beeman, Toronto; G. E. Clarke, Pickering; C. A. Cook, Brantford; J. H. Dennis, Toronto; W. J. Fraser, Toronto; W. D. Jackson, Guelph; G. E. Kennedy, London; R. N. Miller, Ottawa; W. C. Riddell, St. Catharines; S. A. Seeds, Picton; J. K. Sutherland, Belleville; J. C. Switzer, Carleton Place; T. S. Wilson, Lifford; and W. R. Sharp, Stratford.

Candidates who succeeded in passing in four subjects and can register on them are:—*a*L. F. Boyd, Meaford; W. G. Campbell, Mayfair; R. Kernohan, London; *a*J. R. Phin, Guelph; *a*B. M. Sargent, Toronto; H. C. Shepherd, Stayner; R. Shillington, Ottawa; H. W. Skinner, Ottawa; W. H. Smith, St. Catharines; *a*A. H. Trotter, Galt, and W. J. Atkins, Madoc.

Candidates who passed on individual subjects and can register on such are:—*a*J. A. Mitchell, Toronto, botany, and F. G. Worts, Toronto, pharmacy.

*a*Passed in analytical chemistry.

The following candidates passed the University examination and are entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy (Phm. B.):—

Materia Medica—Class I.—V. Barber, J. J. Gilfillan, P. F. Maddock, G. M. Petrie, C. S. Smith, C. D. Williams, S. Zeller. Class II.—G. A. Crowe, J. W. McRae, A. V. Rand, E. H. Sheldrick. Class III.—A. T. Budd, J. H. Burchill, J. E. F. Cogan, H. M. Dutcher, F. G. Huffman, C. Law, E. D. Munro, *T. L. R. D. Pement, A. W. Reddin, T. B. Wallace, J. F. Whelihan, M. A. Young.

Pharmacy—Class I.—Barber, Cogan, Gilfillan, Huffman, McRae, Maddock, Rand, Sheldrick, Williams, Zeller. Class II.—Budd, Burchill, Dutcher, Law, Petrie, Reddin, Smith, Wallace, Whelihan. Class III.—Crowe, Munro, Pement, Young.

Chemistry—Class I.—Barber, Huffman, Munro, Williams. Class II.—Gilfillan, Maddock, Zeller. Class III.—Budd, Burchill, Crowe, Cogan, Dutcher, Law, McRae, Petrie, Rand, Reddin, Sheldrick, Smith, Wallace, Whelihan, Young.

Dispensing—Class I.—Barber, Burchill, Crowe, Dutcher, Huffman, Law, McRae, Petrie, Rand, Sheldrick, Smith, Wallace, Whelihan, Williams, Young, Zeller. Class II.—Cogan, Gilfillan, Maddock, Munro, Reddin. Class III.—Budd, Pement.

Prescription—Class I.—Barber, Dutcher, Huffman, McRae, Maddock, Petrie, Sheldrick, Williams, Zeller. Class II.—Cogan, Munro, Rand, Reddin. Class III.—Budd, Burchill, Crowe, Gilfillan, Law, Pement, Smith, Wallace, Whelihan, Young.

Botany—Class I.—Barber, Gilfillan.

Huffman, Petrie, Sheldrick, Williams, Zeller. Class II.—Law, Munro, Rand, Reddin, Whelihan. Class III.—Budd, Burchill, Cogan, Crowe, Dutcher, McRae, Maddock, Pement, Smith, Wallace, Young.

*Pement, T. L. R. D., to take a supplemental examination in chemistry before being admitted to the degree.

NOTE. Candidates in honors are arranged alphabetically in two classes: those who failed to obtain honors are placed in Class III in alphabetical order, together with pass candidates.

The graduating class of the Ontario College of Pharmacy presented the faculty of that institution on May 13th with an engrossed copy of the following resolution:

Faculty of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.—

GENTLEMEN.—The wheel of Old Father Time has revolved until it has brought the season when you, our professional instructors, and we, the recipients of your many favors, must part.

To us on glancing backward we can only see acts of kindness, painstaking instruction, and everything that combined to make a successful completion of your work to us as students, and we cheerfully testify that no pains or trouble has been considered by you separately or collectively too great to honestly perform your duty to us all.

True, slight differences may have risen among us, but we are pleased to say they were only as the morning dew that passes away beneath the rays of the rising sun, and the only sorrow that now hovers over us is that we must soon leave this time honored college and the faculty of 1892.

Our paths in life must in the course of events become diversified, but we feel confident that in the years to come, let our future be bright or dark, we can always feel that in you, our instructors, we have true friends, who will continue to take an interest in our welfare, and you may rest assured that in our hearts there is a warm bright spot for you, only grown therein by our high appreciation of your earnest efforts for our welfare and progress since we had the honor of becoming your pupils.

We sincerely hope that the Ontario College of Pharmacy may ever prosper, and that you may all be long spared to do as well and as much for others as you have for us, and when the eve of life is closing around you and you are about to lay down the spatula and pestle forever, may you hear the World's Great Dispenser say "Well done."

Signed on behalf of the class 1891-92.

V. BARBER, Secretary-Treasurer.
T. A. CLARKE, President.

Toronto, May 13, 1892.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

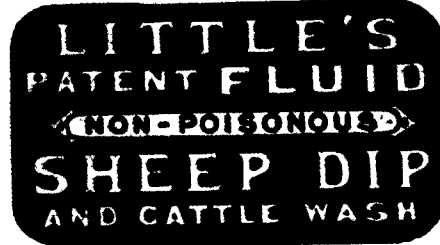
The annual dinner of the Pharmaceutical Society has just taken place with the usual *éclat*. Some 299 members were present but the distinguished guests were more limited than usual. Last year the celebration of the Jubilee of the Society was then at its height, and although the Pharmaceutical, unlike the Chemical Society, did not attract the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, we had the presence of Sir Lyon Playfair, M. P. This year's proceedings, therefore, could not fail to suffer from comparison. Sir Geo. Buchanan, F. R. S., was the most distinguished guest, while nearly all the rest were, like

H. B. SLEEMAN

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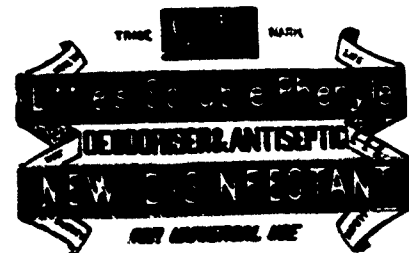
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himself, members of the medical profession. Prof. Michael Foster, F. R. S., the physiologist, made the happiest speech, while all were briefer than usual. Dr. Farquharson, M. P., in responding for the House of Commons, tried hard to be witty, but his remarks fell somewhat flat. For over two years this gentleman, together with Sir Henry Roscoe, M. P., (the chemist), had charge of a Bill to amend the Pharmacy Acts. In spite of its having successfully passed the House of Lords, these gentlemen failed altogether to do anything in the House of Commons. While they were lamenting their inability, the Irish Pharmaceutical Society, backed by a few Irish members, but strongly opposed by the Irish druggists, carried their measure triumphantly through. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that English pharmacists were a trifle irritated by the *dolce far niente* of the medical M. P., and listened impatiently to his excuses and lamentations.

After dinner, during the principal feature of these affairs when cigars are lighted and conversation is general, a rumor was industriously circulated that Mr. Carteighe, who for ten years has been President, would resign. It was accepted more or less incredulously, as the "boss," as he is familiarly known at Bloomsbury Square headquarters, seems inseparable from the Society. The principal reason in my opinion for doubting the rumor was that it was stated that his action was due to the express determination of his colleagues on the Council not to re-elect him. This appears so absurd to any one who is at all intimate with the President and the personnel of the Council, as to be quite incredible. Mr. Carteighe might claim with very good reason the right to retire after his years of office, but it is impossible to believe that he would remain on the Council and serve under another. Moreover, it has long been recognized that the only possible successor to Mr. Carteighe from the present Council is Mr. Martindale, F. C. S. The latter, although one of our finest all round pharmacists, is absolutely no speaker, and would suffer every time by comparison with Mr. Carteighe, if the latter remained.

A new anesthetic has recently been favorably introduced to medical men under the name of pental. It is an isomer of trimethylamine-ethylene and exceedingly volatile and inflammable. Prepared by the action of acids upon amylene, which was used for some time as an anesthetic but abandoned owing to its irritating tendencies, pental is ethereal in odor, and has a specific gravity of about .698 and boils at about 38° C. It has been strongly recommended by Prof. Von Mering and Prof. Hoellander for minor surgical operations where deep narcosis is not required. Thus it has been found very suitable in many dental operations. It has three distinct advantages over chloroform, ether, ethyl bromide, etc. 1st. It has no deleterious after-effects and never produces headache and nausea. 2nd. It has

no irritating action upon the mucous membrane of the mouth or the respiratory passages. 3rd. Unlike ethyl bromide, etc., if a repetition of the inhalation is required a smaller quantity only is required to produce the same narcosis. It has been employed by Von Mering with Funker's special chloroform inhaler, but any ordinary one will do if a little extra precaution be taken against volatilisation. The usual quantity required for a moderate anæsthetic state is from 2 to 3 drs., which operates in 2 to 4 minutes. The price in England is 5s. 6d. a tin, containing 10 tubes. Each tube contains about three drachms.

Messrs. Armour, of Chicago, are making a bold bid for the entire pepsin trade of this country. Besides advertising very largely and effectively, making the most of the fact that hogs go in on oneside of their factory and come out bacon on the other -- presumably leaving the peptic glands on the way. They are sending admirable samples round to the trade. The special feature of their products is their strength and freedom from any putrefactive odour. Moreover they are offering the different grades at extraordinary low rates. Their ordinary pepsin powder is four times the strength of the British Pharmacopœia -- by no means a poor standard itself. On the authority of Prof. Atfield, F. R. S., they state that if 1 part of their pepsin is mixed with 3 parts of sugar of milk it will stand the tests of the B. P. This can hardly be strictly correct, as the B. P. certainly does not allow sugar of milk in its pepsin. But the meaning is plain that even thus diluted, 2 grains will dissolve 100 grains of coagulated white of egg at 130° F. in half an hour. It is interesting to note that Messrs. Armour claim that if the pepsin, undiluted, be allowed to act for 4 or 5 hours it will dissolve 2500 times its weight of albumen instead of 50. It is certainly an open question whether the B. P. test of half an hour at 140° F. is altogether the best one. My own impression is that it is decidedly not. Unless very great care is taken to have the albumen, water and acid at the required temperature before the addition of the pepsin, and also carefully maintained throughout very discordant results are obtained. Besides this Martindale has shown that repeated stirring of the mixture distinctly affects the result. It would be an interesting comparison to examine, *under precisely the same conditions*, the majority of the best known pepsins in commerce. This was done some years ago, before America came much to the front with pepsin, and Bullock's pepsin was accorded the palm. It is more than probable that an examination as suggested would reveal some startling differences, similar to those which have been published here concerning the various brands of extract of malt. One thing is certain, it would effectually stop the sale of brands, which in spite of much profession, are notoriously below even the B. P. standard, which Messrs. Armour have proved to be easily surpassed.

A BIG DEAL.

\$250,000 paid for a Half Interest in the Trade Mark of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the United States.

The brilliant reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Canada has not only extended to the United States, but has led to an important business transaction. One of the best known American proprietary medicine houses, the head of which is the president of a leading National Bank in New York state, has recently purchased a half interest in the trade mark of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. for the United States only, for which, we understand, the consideration was \$250,000. This sale is probably the first instance in which an American institution has purchased an interest in a Canadian remedy, and offers the very best proof of the sterling merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as we may be sure that the American capitalists, before venturing so large a sum in the half interest of the trade mark, fully investigated and verified the claims made for the remedy. It is a tribute, too, to Canadian medical science, which has brought to perfection this remarkable medicine.

United States Circuit Court.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

BATTLE & Co., Chemists, }
CORPORATION, } No. 11,995, In Equity.
vs. }
FINLAY & BRUNSWIG, }

This cause came on to be heard at this term, and was argued by counsel; and thereupon, up on consideration thereof, it was ordered, adjudged and decreed as follows, viz.:

"That complainant has an established property right in the word 'BROMIDIA,' as a trade-mark applied to a certain liquid medical preparation mentioned in the bill of complaint herein, and that defendants have infringed the rights of complainant in the said trade-mark."

That the injunction issued pendente lite be maintained, and the defendants, George R. Finlay and Lucien N. Brunswick, copartners, doing business under the firm name of Finlay & Brunswick, and each of them, their clerks, servants and employes, be restrained and prohibited from printing, affixing or using the word, "BROMIDIA," or any imitation thereof on the label of any medicinal or chemical preparation, or applying the name or title "BROMIDIA" to any medicinal or chemical preparation, and from offering for sale or giving away any bottle or packages marked with the said word "BROMIDIA," or any imitation thereof, other than the preparation manufactured and labeled by the complainant; and it is ordered that the parties be referred to J. W. Gurley, Master, to take an account of the profits made by the defendants in manufacturing and selling, and in selling any medicinal or chemical preparation under the name, mark or title of "BROMIDIA," or upon which the name, mark or title of "BROMIDIA" was printed or written, or to which it was applied by them, since the first day of January, 1886; and for the better taking of the same discovery of the matters aforesaid, the said George R. Finlay and Lucien N. Brunswick are ordered to render an account of the number of packages aforesaid sold by them, and of the prices at which sold and prime cost thereof; and to produce before and leave with said master, all deeds, books, papers and writings in their custody or power relating thereto, and are to be examined as said master shall direct; and that they be ordered and decreed to pay to complainant the profits of all such sale made by them, and all costs of this suit.

(Signed) EDWARD C. BILLINGS,
April 23, '92. Judge.

Clerk's Office—A true copy.

(Seal.) E. R. HUNT, Clerk.
{ Apr' 23, '92. } By J. CARTER, Dep. Clk.

22 If you have ever been disappointed in the results obtained when Bromidia has been prescribed, or if you have doubts concerning the genuineness of the article furnished on your prescriptions, then be kind enough to call the attention of your druggist to the above decree.

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

The Philadelphia Truss Company!

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.



GENUINE BEAR OUR

Firm Name, Dates of Patents,
and also our Trade Mark

"CHAMPION"

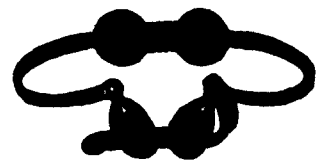
On Plate of Each Truss.

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.

PHILADELPHIA TRUSS COMPANY,

610 Locust Street, (P. O. Box 1207) PHILADELPHIA.

DEPOTS: Montreal, Que.

Toronto, Ont.

London, Eng.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

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, 3-31 '91.

Commenced using Notozac three months ago. Used nearly two boxes. Have not chewed tobacco since, although I used it for 40 years. It is a sure cure. Mr. Lull, my partner, used Notozac at the same time. It cured him also. Yours,

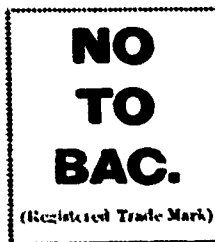
A. McCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer.

Gentlemen:

HEXTERSON, N. Y., 10-6 '91

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

E. J. RICHARDS, Notary Public



Dear Sir:

I loved tobacco for 25 years, tried to quit many times, but failed. Used one and one-half boxes Notozac. Have no desire - in fact, cannot bear the smell of the weed. I also gained 15 pounds in six weeks.

Yours truly,
C. J. MANNING.

MIDVALE, N. J., 2-20-91.

Sterling Remedy Co.:

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

ROLLA G. BLOOD.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., 10-10-91.

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.

The Critics and Their Criticisms of Pharmacy.

BY PROF. D. M. R. CULBERT.

Much has been said and written concerning the relationship of pharmacy and medicine. This, among the intelligent, has always been to the effect that the two pursuits are closely allied—sufficiently so, at least, for us to recognize a constant and fixed interdependence from which neither can ever expect to be wholly emancipated. While this remains as a fact, so far as the two arts *per se* are concerned, nevertheless, in these days of complete unrest—when private personal preferment seem in the ascendancy at the expense of neighborly considerations—the individuals practicing these professions are said to have, one for the other, a questionable feeling of friendship; so that the followers of the healing arts in its two avenues—the one to the prescriber, the other the compounder, may be considered as inviting an estrangement, which in turn might possibly suggest little affinity or as even them, being “strangers yet.”

Whence emanates this growing self dissatisfaction? So far as I have been able to take in the situation, that portion of the organic whole characterized as the *prescribers of medicine*, or more elegantly, the physicians, seem to think themselves to be the aggrieved parties, in consequence of which they have taken the initiative, and thus have entered upon a crusade against the already over-oppressed *compounder of medicine*, or more restrictively, the pharmacist, and indeed would apparently enjoy seeing him, “Othello like, his occupation gone.”

All this is surely to be regretted and deplored, inasmuch as I am convinced that there exists little ground for the accusations claimed in even those cases where suspicion is apprehended. Equally am I confident that the entire trouble is a pure and simple result of a misapprehension or misunderstanding somewhere.

An examination of a few working forces contributing to this turbulent and unsettled condition may not here be out of place. The physicians mainly claim that there are two tangible questions of infringement involved—that the pharmacist abrogates the doctor's usefulness often by these absorbing methods, and that he is presumptive in assuming for himself a sufficient knowledge to exercise other than his strictly legitimate compounding. “Vengeance is mine,” they say, and some retaliative measure must be inaugurated to offset these spurious innovations.

First. As to complaints.—These chiefly seem to be two: 1. That the druggists do a great deal of unwarranted counter prescribing; this they do not sanction. 2. That again the druggists put up too many renewals, which is decidedly contrary to the physicians' interest.

Second. As to retaliation.—They have so far but one gigantic scheme, and that

has been to a certain extent already inaugurated, viz.: That every physician's office is to contain or to be converted into a small-sized drug store, having all essential remedies and compound formulae in tablet-triturate or pill form. From these supplies all office demands will be drawn, and enough material for visiting practice will be carried in well-appointed chests, so constructed as to nicely fit in the foot of the carriage. It is a well-known fact that “history repeats itself,” and how noticeable is that truism portrayed here! Why, this is but a return of the custom of former times, when quackery was so prevalent, knowledge little disseminated, and medical science semi-understood. It is now again taken up, from the necessities which the stringent times suggest, inclining to make persons, as well as professions more selfish, with a craving desire to *combine and to do for one's self every thing*.

This custom of acting in the dual capacity of prescriber and compounder has long since been condemned by all ranks and classes, and is now-a-days only sanctioned (by the most intelligent physicians) in places where convenience is an essential element. Thus in rural districts it is an effort to send to a distant town for medical aid, and then, after the doctor's visit, should the farmer have to retrace his course to the nearest drug store to have the prescription compounded, great indeed would be the task and inconvenience. Under such conditions and these alone—does humanity seem to indicate the combination.

This is the method pursued in homeopathy, and we all know, from Hahnemann down, there never was created a system, in anything, so fraught with false conceptions and so inviting to wholesale deception. They dispense their own medicines, and thus can administer strong or mild, deadly or harmless, with no tell-tale prescription on the druggist's file to give mute but dangerous evidence against their honesty.

Our school of medicine needs no such shielding. It is public with its investigations—always searching for the “truth and the whole truth.” And why at this progressive age, with a footing far out-reaching all others, should any digression be made? No! the doctor cannot afford to do without the druggist as a guard to his errors. We are inestimable, consequently our position is impregnable; all mankind make mistakes, both druggists and doctors, for *errare humanum est*. Thus it is the province of the pharmacist to catch those of the physician, and the compounder is overlooked by his assistants, thereby reducing risk to a minimum. What druggist is there who has not detected some inaccuracies in written prescriptions which might have sent the patient to an untimely grave? And had the physician dispensed their own prescriptions, the same serious result would have, in all probability, followed.

I have within the past few months visited a number of physicians in our city

who had been induced to adopt this plan of resurrected departure. They have bought thousands of pills, and with them have treated their patients, but they tell me they are getting tired of it. They do much more work, have greater bother, receive no more compensation, and are out the cost of the medicine used. It is, therefore, evident that things will aright themselves if we will only allow a little time. Already some physicians have returned their limited supply, while others are not replenishing their decreasing stock.

Let us briefly consider the two complaints as offered against us by the physicians, and see if they are not less formidable than imagined and totally unworthy the stand the medical fraternity is now trying to assume.

First. As to counter prescribing.—From personal interviews with many pharmacists of our own and other cities I have but the one universal experience, which is in testimony, *that counter prescribing is the exception and not the rule*. And there are many common-sense reasons why such is the case. Thus to enumerate a few:

1. Druggists, like other sensible persons, shrink from giving medicines at haphazard for complaints the rationale of which they are entirely ignorant. Our watchword for every act is to be “careful and cautious,” and why should we incline to vary from this to such a serious extent as to treat ailments of which we know nothing?

2. Most pharmacists have plenty to do in their own legitimate line—they need no borrowing from outside avenues to keep themselves employed.

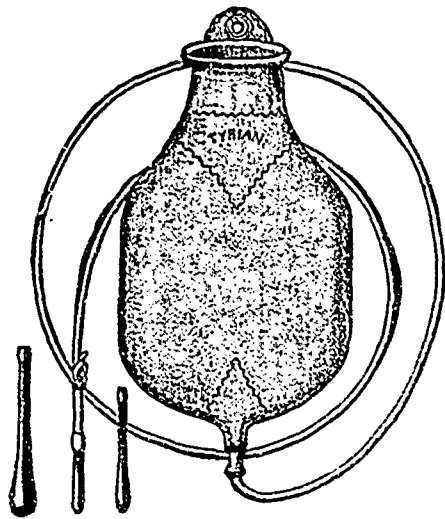
3. Whenever consulted concerning this or that complaint, we invariably say, *You had better see your physician*, but the rejoinder frequently follows: *Well, give me a porous plaster, some quinine, antibilious, blue or compound cathartic pills. I will try this first*. Evidently the druggist is not to be censured here; he has given his advice, but the party prefers to take chances, and that ends it. We are in business to furnish harmless medicines to the public indiscriminately, and we even do this with remarkable care. A doctor once fell foul of me for giving a man one dozen $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. calomel powders—told the party I knew nothing about my business, and that the powders would kill him. I thought I was doing humanity a service, as the person wanted a large dose of calomel and in the best form, and see what thanks I got for using precaution and judgment. The trouble was in the man not telling the doctor the *whole truth*, and herein lies the origin of nine-tenths of all such complaints. Every person wants to shift responsibility to other shoulders and thus allow criticism to be placed where it does not belong.

4. The druggists get the credit of treating many cases of venereal diseases, but such are always assumed under protest, and the majority of medicines is put up from prescriptions borrowed from some kind friend who has been there before.

“TYRIAN”

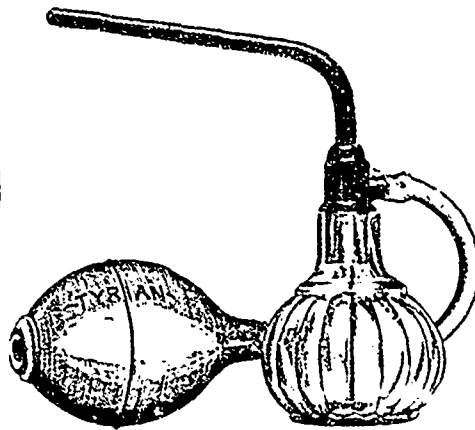
◇ IMPERIALS. ◇

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.



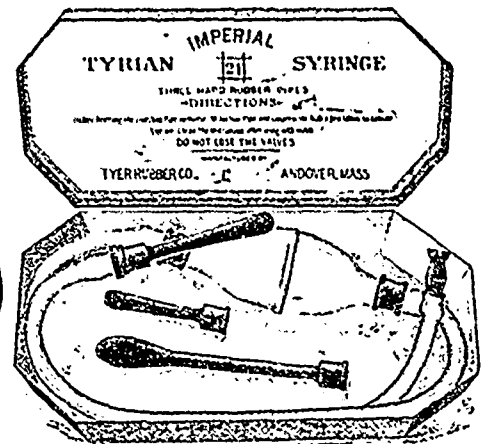
“TYRIAN” IMPERIAL
FOUNTAIN SYRINGE

Has the same bag and same quality of Tubing and Pipes as our “FAIRBANKS.” 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.

We accept no responsibility; they take the chances, which frequently end in a subsequent consultation of a regular physician.

5. Were we to prescribe and fail to cure, which would most likely be the case, what a name we would soon have! and what is more serious, our medicines and wares would partake of the same reputation—no account all round.

No! dicker with outside things the pharmacist has learned does not pay. Consequently, we say of all such, *hands off*. To summarize, I am confident that whatever is prescribed over the counter would be of little value to the physician—not more than \$10 annually from each store. Those who seek drug store advice, as a rule, have no money to pay a physician, and often the medicine is furnished gratuitously, mainly to save bothering the doctor, hence as an economy of forces all round. If it be true, as often said, that physicians, with all their knowledge and skill, are found frequently groping in the dark, how preposterous then is it to bring such an accusation against the druggist, who is so little acquainted with the physiological action and therapeutics of medicinal agents! On this score it is impossible for the pharmacist to antagonize, to any extent, the physician's work and usefulness.

Second. As to Repeating Prescriptions.—There is no doubt but that the regulation of this is solely under the physicians' control, and the pharmacists will only too gladly co-operate with them at any time, provided it be so desired, in crushing out the supposed evil. We frequently hear persons say when handing us a box or bottle: "*The doctor told me to get this medicine renewed.*" We can do nothing but obey, for we invariably take it for granted that the physician's wish is only being complied with. Would it not be considered, under such circumstances, the height of presumption—nay, arrogance, to do other than as requested?

Whenever the medical profession is ready to stop all prescriptions from being repeated, let it be so expressed by word or writing, and the pharmacists, in a body, will gladly see to its enforcement. While most of us are in the business for a living, we are not regardless of the interests of others, and will at all times go to the extreme to serve the sick or to please the physician, even though the pay involved be minimum.

No! the trouble is with the doctors, but they wish to charge it to the druggists. They have only to say to Mr. A. or Mr. B., under no circumstance is this prescription to be repeated, and also write same on the blank, and that will end the matter. The secret, however, of not enforcing such an heroic remedy lies in the censure that the physicians would incur. They have little unanimity among themselves, and, as all possibly would not come into such an agreement, those observing it would suffer a loss of custom, because such a digression would be bound to offend some, inasmuch as the laity has so long

been accustomed to no restrictions. Such then would employ; when needed, other medical advisers who did not observe the new regulation, and this would be to the disadvantage of those advocating its adoption. For this reason the onus of results is assigned to the druggists.

As an outgrowth from these two complaints, where will matters end? It is to note the tendencies more than anything else that this article is written.

Several months ago the writer was sent by the publishers a complimentary copy of a popular text-book on materia medica. This now, at the present time, is the latest work on the subject, and is supposed for the next few years to control the destinies of the medical students in our various schools, and what the impression upon the younger physicians is likely to be, as gleaned from some of the pages of this book, regarding pharmacy and pharmacists, it will not be difficult to predict. Let us read for a few moments some of its advice:

"It is doubtless a fact familiar to every observer that the old-time confidential relations between the professions of physician and pharmacist have almost passed into oblivion. In fact, the tendency of pharmacy nowadays is towards the position of a mere money-making trade instead of in the exalted direction of a profession. The indiscriminate renewing of prescriptions, the open sale of quack nostrums and homeopathic pellets, the readiness with which counter prescribing is indulged in, the insinuations too frequently made over the drug counter in reflection on physicians, and many other similar practices have caused the non-combatant profession to regard the average druggist with suspicion. If physicians boldly took the dispensing of medicines more into their own hands many of these evils would soon eliminate themselves from the drug stores."

It further advises physicians putting up their own prescriptions, citing England as a country where it is still in vogue, except in large cities, and also reminds us that as *Homoeopathy* does this, so should *Allopathy*. Thus continues:

"With a small stock of reliable fluid extracts, and an equally moderate supply of gelatin-coated pills and compressed tablets from the best houses, physicians could checkmate the unscrupulous practice of many druggists to a great extent, save their patients many dollars, and retain many a dollar for their own pockets which under the present system goes to their ENEMIES, etc."

Now, is not this nice language to be in a text-book by an eminent physician, supposed to know whereof he writes? How much more generous it would have been of him to have ameliorated our shortcomings and to have given us clever advice, thus trying to bring the two professions nearer rather than farther apart! Such writings in some cases reflect upon themselves, but often, as probably in this instance, they do damage—incalculable injury, and what is worse, the druggists

are powerless to answer such an untruthful tirade or satire so as to have effect with the medical students. The latter see but their own books and writings, consequently ours seldom ever reach their close inspection, and they will only learn faulty assertions by sheer experience, and that extended over a long time.

Again, some few weeks ago, came under my notice an article in *The Medical Progress*, entitled "Shall Physicians Dispense Their Own Drugs?" in which we are in many instances wrongfully accused, thus:

"The druggists substitute, treat minor ailments, cut off physicians' income. Formerly a physician could not dispense his own drugs if he did a large practice, but modern pharmacy has come to his assistance, and this is possible, independent of the druggists. If necessary, the physician can employ a drug clerk. The hope of reforming druggists who prescribe is vain. The physician must look in another direction for relief from this infringement. Unless druggists are content to live by their business and quit usurping the place of the physician, they may soon expect to see a certain place in every physician's office occupied by a line of drugs, etc."

This is a little milder and teemed with better discretion all around.

Again, we noticed in a recent editorial from *The Medical News*, entitled "Physicians Should Dispense Their Own Medicines," quite a number of their characteristic reasons, thus:

"1. Chemical and pharmaceutical science and art have reached such perfection that it is now possible to do so.

"2. It saves the patient money and trouble.

"3. The ordinary character finds it hard to pay for simple advice.

"4. In emergency cases and in severe forms of acute diseases, time is saved and the disease more effectually withstood by the immediate administration of the needed remedy.

"5. The accidents of prescription writing and of prescription filling are lessened while at the same time (with proper care and watchfulness over laboratory preparations) the efficacy and physiological effects of drugs are assured.

"6. It will lessen the evils of hospital abuse, drug-store doctoring, the system of druggists' commissions to physicians, and of counter prescribing."

We have enumerated sufficient sources of authority to show that the subject is, just now, receiving by the medical profession more than a passing notice. Now, there is not truly an argument in any of these citations which cannot be masterly and successfully confuted, but time nor the space in this article will admit of the undertaking. Enough, in comment, is said when pharmacists are reminded of the purpose and intent of the medical fraternity, so that "by being forewarned we are forearmed."

There is however, nothing for the pharmaceutical profession to do but to await developments. Let us, therefore, go along in the even tenor of our way, being

Patent Medicine Proprietors
SHOULD INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF
IRON SHOW CARDS

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

They are durable and attract attention directly to your goods, not to a picture.

They are now manufactured in Canada by

LAWSON & JONES,
London, Ont.

Printers, Lithographers, Engravers, Bookbinders
and Manufacturers of Advertising Novelties. 

Every Druggist should have a Counter Label Cabinet
manufactured by Lawson & Jones, London, Ont.

"Perfection at Last."

—THE—

MONARCH & FILE.

(Patented March 29th, 1892)

Each
File Holds
1,000
Prescriptions
of
Any Size.



QUICKEST
REFERENCE.

ABSOLUTE
SECURITY.

Prescriptions
kept clean
and instantly
accessible.

Duplicating
made
impossible.

No more pasting
to be done.

No more stringing
or wiring.

No heavy books
to handle.

This shows manner of referring to Prescriptions on the Monarch File.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR SHOWING "CUTS" OF FILE.

Address **THE MONARCH FILE CO.,**
174 & 176 Pearl St., NEW YORK.

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

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

GUARANTEED AN

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

IT IS THE POPULAR GUM TO-DAY.

Nicely put up. 5 cent Bars. 36 Bars in a Box.

Good Advertising Matter.

Everything connected with it is *THE BEST.*

FOR SALE BY THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

R. SOMERVILLE'S } **LONDON,**
Laboratory. } Canada

A VALUABLE ADDITION

To the present list of modern remedies.

PYROLIGNINE.

(Trade Mark)

A Liqueous Product obtained from Pine Tar, by an original process. A definite chemical substance. A decided Antipyretic and Analgesic. A powerful Anodyne. A Soothing Nervine.

Reduces Temperature and subdues Pain, with remarkable promptness and certainty, involving no unfavorable secondary results. Is gaining rapid favor with the Medical Profession everywhere.

Supplied through usual channels of commerce at \$1.20 per ounce.

Correspondence from the Wholesale and Retail Drug Trade solicited.

Jobbers should promptly make applications for terms, &c.

Originator and Exclusive Manufacturer,

JOHN ALEXANDER BORST, M. D.,

MONTREAL, Can.
LONDON, Eng.

NEW YORK.
U. S. A.

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attentive to business, our every duty, and trying to be honest in not encroaching upon the physicians' domain, and all things will be well "to him that waits." I have great faith in abuses correcting themselves, and this will certainly be the result as soon as the novelty, with the physicians, of self-compounding has worn off and the additional work becomes not only non-appreciative, but also a non-re-munerative trouble and bother. Doctors, no more than druggists, like to "work for glory only," and such they will find their new undertaking to be before they have advanced far on their course.—*Pharmaceutical Review.*

University Examinations.

The following are the papers submitted in the Department of Pharmacy, at the examinations recently held at the University of Toronto:—

Practical Pharmacy.

Examiner—CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH. G.

1. Prepare 56.7 c. m.³ of Syrup of Iodide of Iron by the following formula, submitting a report in accordance with the subjoined synopsis.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

Iron wire	90.72 Grams.
Iodine	173.225 Grams.
Sugar	2480.625 Grams.
Distilled water	1163.25 c. m. ³

Product	2835.0 c. m. ³
---------	---------------------------

Sugar and distilled water 708.75 c. m.³ to make a syrup. Make a solution of ferrous iodide using distilled water 266 c. m.³; add syrup 177.25 c. m.³, heat to 100° C. and boil gently for ten minutes. Filter the solution into the remainder of the hot syrup; wash residue and filter with 177.25 c. m.³ distilled water, and resort to the proper expedient to make the resulting syrup permanent.

REPORT 1.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

Amount of each ingredient used:

Iron wire.....	Grams.
Iodine.....	do
Sugar.....	do
Product.....	c. m. ³

Solution of ferrous iodide, how made?...
Added to render syrup permanent.....

Illustrate action of the preservative agent used by means of a chemical equation.

2. Determine the specific gravity of the liquid submitted.

REPORT 2.

Specific Gravity.

Liquid marked.....	
Weight of an equal volume of water...	
Specific gravity.....	

Materia Medica, Posology and Pharmacognosy

Examiner—J. T. FOTHERINGHAM, B.A., M.B., M.D., C.M.

1. Write full notes on the drug *Senna*, giving Definition, Nat. Ord., Source,

Habitat, a short description with varieties and common impurities, chief constituents, medical properties, preparations and their doses.

2. Write a similar series of notes on *Cantharides*.

3. Give Nat. Ord., Botanical (or other) Source, part used, and active principle if any, of: Aconitum, Ac. Salicylicum, Gossypium, Myrrha, Caryophyllum, Hamamelis, Assafoetida, Hirudo, Ol. Cadinum, and Scilla.

4. Give preparations and their doses of: Zingiber, Galla and Creasotum.

5. Write a detailed account of the cultivation of *Papaver Somniferum*, the production of Opium, and its commercial relations.

6. *Cinchona*. How many varieties? Name three important ones. Give Habitat, and special climatic conditions determining value of bark. Name chief alkaloids and state percentage of the whole in average bark.

7. Give gross appearance of *Cinchona* distinguishing red from yellow and young from old barks. Describe fully the microscopic appearance of a transverse section of either red or yellow bark, distinguishing old from young bark, and giving drawings where possible.

Botany.

Examiner—J. J. MacKENZIE, B.A.

1. Give a short description of the structure and functions of stomata.

2. Describe fully the fibro-vascular bundles in a typical monocotyledon.

3. Distinguish between an albuminous and an exalbuminous seed, and outline briefly the process of germination in both cases.

4. What are the essential and what the non-essential parts of the flower? Give fully the functions of the latter.

5. Give an account of the development of *Claviceps purpurea* (ergot).

6. Describe the specimen submitted.

Chemistry.

Examiner—GRAHAM CHAMBERS, B.A., M.B.

1. State "Boyle's law," and describe an experiment in support of it.

2. The elements Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine are said to belong to the same natural family. Explain fully the meaning of this statement.

3. Write an equation illustrating the preparation of Nitrous Oxide from Ammonium Nitrate.

What volume of Nitrous Oxide measured at 17°C and 740^{mm}. Bar. can be prepared from 25 grammes of Ammonium Nitrate?

4. Give an account of the Chemistry of Mercury.

5. Write equations illustrating the action of:

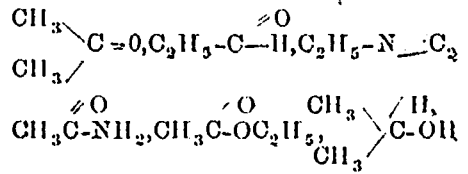
(a) Hydrogen Sulphide on a solution of Ammonia:

(b) Hydrogen Sulphide on a solution of Ferric Chloride.

(c) Potassium Hydrate on a solution of Iodine.

(d) Potassium Hydrate on a solution of Aluminium Sulphate.

6. Name the substances represented by the following formulæ: C₄ H₈,



(b) State the group of organic substances to which each of the above compounds belong.

7. Explain what is meant by the term Alcohol.

(b) Write equations illustrating the action of oxidizing agents upon primary Alcohols.

8. The analysis of an organic compound gave the following result:

Carbon	55.5%
Hydrogen.....	9.1
Oxygen.....	36.36
	100.

Calculate its empirical formula: If the specific gravity of its vapor = 4.4 (Hydrogen = 1), what is its molecular formula.

Practical Dispensing.

Examiner—CHAS. F. HEEBNER, PH. G.

NOTE.—Candidates will dispense the following five prescriptions with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch, labelling and finishing the medicines, as if designed for patients. The order in which each dispensing desk is left, and the cleanliness of utensils will be rated.

Mr. BARTLETT, Hillside Villa.

R Plumbi acetatis, gr. xx.
Zinci sulphatis, gr. xxvii,

Misce. In pulveres octo haec quantitas dividenda est. Partitio fiat exactissima. Sig. More dictu utend.

MISS WILLIAMS.

R Emp. cantharides, qs.

Ft. empl. epispastica pro post aurem sinistrem, super emplast. adhesiv. extend, Sig. Usque ad vesicat. applicand.

MR. JACKSON.

R Ext. belladonnae, gr. j.
Plumbi acetatis, gr. iss.

M. Ft. suppos. Mitte tales tres. Sig. Statim utend. et repet. p. r. n.

Mrs. BLATCHFORD'S CHILD.

R Olei ricini f ʒij.
Pulv. acaciae, q. s.
Aquam ad f ʒiv.
Mise. ft. mist.

Sig:—Capiat, cochl. parv. ij. omn. quartus hor. donec alvus responderit.

MAST. MELVIN GREEN.

R Pulv. rhei.....0.650
Sodii bicarb.....1.300
Olei menthae ppt.....0.325

DROP IN A CENT AND GET A SCENT !

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"BELLS PERFUMER"

SPRAYS PERFUME on the HANDKERCHIEF.

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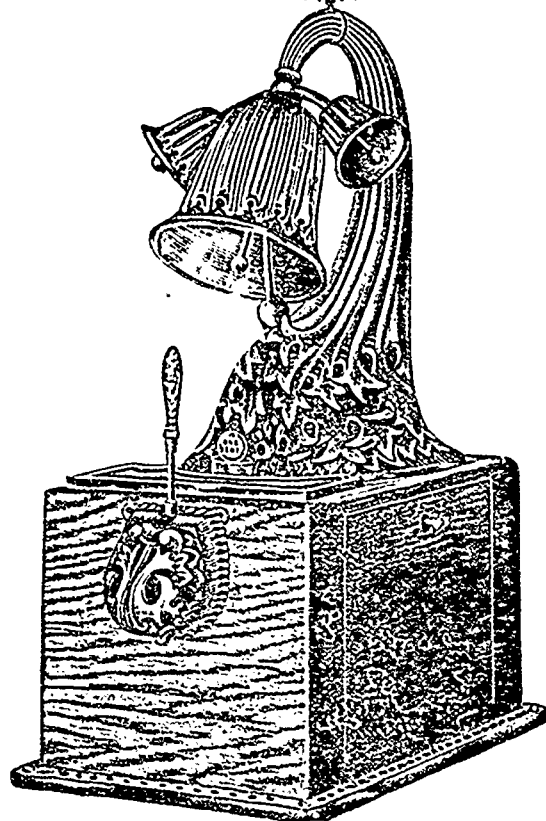
WILL PAY FOR ITSELF IN A FEW DAYS !



Has lock and key, which opens into the mechanism and money apartment.

Special 4 oz. bottle furnished to hold Perfumery.

Full Instructions with every Machine.



Any child can understand and operate it.

Every Machine tested and guaranteed.

It is Fitted for the Canadian Cent.



12 inches long by 7 1/2 inches wide by 18 inches high.

PRICE,

\$16.00 NETT.

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ontario,

SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA.

Misce ft. mass. et in pilula decem dividend.

Sig.—Sumat æger pilulam ant. cib. ter in die, si op. sit.

Pharmacy.

Examiner—CHAS. F. HEBNER, PH. G.

1. *Alkaloids*: (a) Define. (b) How do they differ from glucosides. (c) Mention the liquid alkaloids, stating difference, chemically and physically, from the solid. (d) Name three important general alkaloid precipitants. (e) By what tests would you differentiate quinine from morphine.

2. *Percolation*: (a) Define. (b) Mention the essential features to be carefully followed out with a view to the exhaustion of the drug, and to demonstration of the process scientifically, as exhibited in the preparation of a fluid extract. (c) State the strength of fluid extracts. (d) Describe pressure percolation, and mention the objectionable features of the process. (e) Give method for determining amount of spirit and of extractive matter in a percolate. (f) Detail a general process for standardizing fluid extracts prepared from drugs containing alkaloidal principles.

3. Give the official names of the following:—(a) Donovan's Solution. (b) Labarraque's Solution. (c) Bland Pill. (d) Plummer's Pill. (e) Spirit Mindererus. (f) Pulvis Jacobi. (g) Blue Pill. (h) Gregory's Powder. (i) Sal Polychrestum. (j) Salt of tartar. (k) Hoffman's Anodyne. (l) Chloric Ether. (m) Turner's Cerate. (n) Huxham's Tincture.

4. Mention the important ingredients in each of the following preparations: (a) Clemen's Solution. (b) Pearson's Solution. (c) Monsel's Solution. (d) Monsel's Solution. (e) Goulard's Extract. (f) Lugol's Solution. (g) Javelle Water. (h) Solution Glonoin. (i) Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid.

5. (a) Define Gum Resins. (b) Give three examples. (c) State in full how to prepare a perfect emulsion of a gum resin from both medicinal and pharmaceutical standpoints.

6. (a) Why is ether used in the preparation of Tincture Strophanthus. (b) Carbonate of Lead in Liq. Gutta Percha. (c) Copper in Spts. Ætheris Nitrosi. (d) Water in Eup. Plumbi. (e) Strong solution of Ammonia in Spt. Ammon. Arom. (f) Carbonate of Potassium in Ung. Potassi Iodidi.

7. What is "soluble saccharin," and how may it be prepared?

8. (a) Define Fixed Oils. (b) Why are some fats and others adulterated. (c) Mention the impurities and adulterations of volatile oils, and give tests for their detection. (d) State method for making a "precipitated oleate" of your own selection. (e) Mention the official products resulting from saponification.

9. Detail method for preparing permanent colorless Syrup of Hydriodic Acid.

10. State solubility in distilled water at 15°C. of:—(a) Potass. Iodide. (b) Potass. Bromide. (c) Potass. Chlorate. (d) Mercuric Chloride. (e) Acid Tartrate of Potassium. (f) Sodium Bicarbonate.

Prescriptions.

Examiner—CHAS. F. HEBNER, PH. G.

1. Translate into English:

Recipe—Olei ricini, fluidunciam et semissen, Tincturae opii, fluidrachmandimidiam, Pulveris acaciae et Pulveris sacchari albi ana drachmas tres, Aquae menthae viridis, fluiduncias quatuor. Acaciae et saccharum cum paululo aquae menthae tere; dein oleum adijce et iterum tere; et omnia misce.

Signum: Capiat æger cochlearia duo magna bis terve in die, donec adsit catharsis.

2. Write the following directions without abbreviations, and translate: (a) Ft. mas. et. div. in pil. xij. (b) Ft. S. A. R. (c) Detur cochl. dimid. pro dos. tempore matut. (d) Applic. paululum auri affecta omni nocte cum gossipio. (e) Ft. pil. binæ, nocte sum. ad vicem secund. (f) Cap. cochl. ij. magn statim; iterentur. post. horam si tussis acerev. (g) Cap. cochl. ij. vel iij. quart. horis ubi dolor urget.

3. Translate into English:

Recipe—Antimonii tartarati, grana quatuor, Pulveris foliorum digitalis, grana decem, Confectionis rosarum, quantum sufficit ut fiat massa, in pilulas viginti dividenda.

Signum: Initio sumat æger pilulam unam, pro dosi, mane ac nocte, postea bines, dein tres, et denique augetur dosis, quantum fieri potest.

Translate the following prescriptions, and if necessary criticise in full:

4. R Quinina sulphur. $\bar{3}$ j.
Acidini sulphuric dil. q. s.
Syrupi pruni virg. f $\bar{3}$ ss.
Ext. glycyrrhizæ fld f $\bar{3}$ j.
Syrupi simplicis ad f $\bar{3}$ iv.

M. Sig. Exhibe cochl. parv. ter. quaterve de die.

5. R Ext. sarsæ comp. fld. f $\bar{3}$ ij.
Spts. ætheris nitrosi f $\bar{3}$ j.
Syr. ferri iodidi f $\bar{3}$ ij.
Liq. potass. arsen. m xx.
Syr. rhei aromat. f $\bar{3}$ ij.
Glycerini f $\bar{3}$ ijss.
Syr. simpl. ad f $\bar{3}$ ij.

Misce. Sig $\bar{3}$ j. q. q. h. sum.

6. R Ammon. carb. $\bar{3}$ j.
Syr. toltan. f $\bar{3}$ ij.
Syr. scilla f $\bar{3}$ iv.
Aq. menth. pip. ad f $\bar{3}$ iv.

M. horæ quadranta calefactæ sumendæ, durante frigore.

7. R Hydrarg. chloridi corros. gr. iv.
Potassii iodidi $\bar{3}$ j.
Tinct. cinchonæ comp. f $\bar{3}$ ij.
Tinct. nucis vomice f $\bar{3}$ ss.
Syr. Aurantii f $\bar{3}$ ijss.

M. f. $\bar{3}$ j. t. i. d. sum.

6. R Sodii bicarb. gr. xxx.
Spts. ammon. aromat. f $\bar{3}$ j.
Liq. bismuthi f $\bar{3}$ ij.
Tinct. cinchonæ comp. f $\bar{3}$ j.
Aq. menthae pip. ad. f $\bar{3}$ ij

M. ft. mist. Sig. More dictu.

9. R Liq. strychnine. $\bar{3}$ jss.
Liq. arsenicalis aa. f $\bar{3}$ jss.
Aq. distillate, ad f $\bar{3}$ iv

M. ft. mist.

10. Mention at least one incompatible of each of the following preparations:—

(a) Liquor Cocaine. (b) Hydragryri subchloridum, (c) Phenazonium, (d) Liq. Plumbi subacet, (e) Chloral hydras, (f) Mucilago acaciae, (g) Ferrum redactum, (h) Liq. ammonii acetatis.

(Balance of papers not received at time of going to press.)

Iodide of Carvacrol.

Iodide of carvacrol is mentioned in the *Pharmaceutische Post* of Vienna as a new product of some interest. Carvacrol is an isomer of thymol, which is produced when camphor is heated with iodine. Now when carvacrol is submitted to the treatment which, with thymol, produced *aristol*, a substance similar to the latter is obtained, and is called iodide of carvacrol. The preparation is as follows: A solution of iodine in iodide of potassium (iodine 10.16, KIO 10.16—that is equal parts) is mixed with a solution of 1.5 parts carvacrol in 1.6 parts hydrate of soda. A yellow precipitate is formed, which is washed with water. Iodide of carvacrol is a yellow powder insoluble in water, soluble with difficulty in alcohol, but readily dissolved by ligroine, chloroform, and olive oil. It softens at 50°, melts at 96°, and resists the decomposing action of light.—*The Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy.*

The Japanese use paper at every instant. The string with which the articles you buy are fastened is made of paper. Do you want a piece of string? Tear a sheet of paper, roll it between the fingers; it requires a strong wrist to break it. The handkerchief thrown away after use is paper! The partitions dividing the houses are paper! The pane through which an indiscreet eye looks at you is paper! This pane is truly wanting in transparency, or not at all transparent, and the Japanese, especially the ladies, who are just as curious as they are in other countries, are none the less embarrassed to see, without troubling themselves, what is taking place outside. The method is very simple—one finger is passed through the paper, that is all! When one has had a good look, a small piece is stuck on this opening with a grain of rice. The yakounine hat passing is paper; the porter's cloak, who carries his burden, singing in cadence, through the rain, the garment of the boatmen who reconducts you on board, the tobacco-pouch, cigar-case—all are paper. These elegant flowers ornamenting the beautiful hair of the Japanese ladies, and those robo collars which are taken for crape—paper.—*Ex.*

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36 5c. bars in Box, \$1.20

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Customers who get these brands from you always come back again, as the quality is high-class and they give entire satisfaction. These brands are highly recommended by the most distinguished men of the Medical Profession, and handled by every first class Druggist

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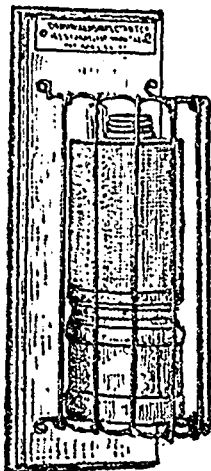
Our line of FANCY BOXES and ALBUMS are the finest we ever produced, and entirely new and different from anything ever shown here before.

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.

Patented U. S., Sept. 2, '00.
Canada, April 28, '01.



Patent applied for Great Britain.

The "OZONATOR"

WITH SANITAS FLUID,
IS THE DISINFECTANT OF THE AGE.

It is Pleasant, Powerful & Continuous.

Note this—It is a Germ Killer.

JOHN E. WEEKS, M.D., Late Instructor in Bacteriology at the New York Post-graduate School, etc. See Medical Record, Aug. 3, 1889—has determined with respect to the Staphylococcus Pyrogenes, Arcus and the Typhoid Bacillus that Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid destroyed their vitality in exposures of 1 minute, and he classed 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.

Nicolet College, 3rd April, 1892.

"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 Dyptheria 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 for readers it very easy to use or administer

J. W. SMALL, M.D.

Send for Testimonials and Prices.

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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.

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Argoline Pomade.

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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.

The Solubility of Various Substances in Purified Paraffin Oil, or Mineral Glycerin.

BY JOHN KOCHAN.

The extensive use of this substance in various affections of throat and nose, and the inconsistent manner in which medical practitioners attempt to combine medicaments with the same, have often proven a source of annoyance to the dispenser; and it is the aim of this paper to offer some suggestions as to what remedies do and do not dissolve in it.

In the treatment of affections of the nasal passages, as well as the throat, it was found necessary to devise some means by which the healing substances might be brought into intimate contact with the diseased surfaces. This could best be accomplished by dividing the medicaments into very fine particles, so that they might be drawn or blown into the passages while suspended, and appliances known as atomizers were devised for this purpose. If the medicaments were soluble in water, their application became an easy matter. Physicians, however, sought to increase the efficacy of their treatment by using as a vehicle a substance which itself would exert some soothing and healing influence. We accordingly find that atomizers were constructed several years ago in which the various petroleum products, such as cosmoline, vaseline, etc., properly medicated, might be atomized by first liquifying them by the application of gentle heat.

This, however, was found to be a troublesome procedure, and better methods were looked for. The manufacturers of these substances sought to remedy the matter by removing from their preparations a portion of the solid paraffin, and fluid cosmoline, oil vaseline, etc., were the result. These substances, however, were still decidedly vicious, had the color of the semi-solid products, and often were possessed of a decided odor. To remedy these defects was the next desideratum, and, as the result of continued efforts at improvement, we have before us the purified paraffin oil or mineral glycerin which is sold in the market either in its natural condition or slightly modified, as glycoline, fluid glymol, fluid alboline, fluid benzoin, etc. The Bosshardt & Wilson Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of glycoline, kindly furnish the following regarding its manufacture: It is obtained from Pennsylvania petroleum by fractional distillation, deodorized by means of superheated steam, and deprived of color by being repeatedly percolated through ground animal charcoal or boneblack.

As we find this substance in the market, it is a colorless, odorless liquid (unless some odorous substance is purposely added to it, as is the case with benzoin), having a specific gravity varying from .8364 to .8671 (glycoline, .8662; glymol, .8606; alboline, .8671; benzoin, 8364). They are devoid of taste, are non oxydizable, have very high boiling points, and may be reduced to very low degrees of temperature without congealing.

For a long time the medical profession was contented with using but few medicaments in combination with these petroleum products. Recently, however, physicians have shown a desire to use a greater number of substances, and it is not an unfrequent occurrence to find the pharmacist worrying how to dispense the various combinations prescribed, in a form suitable for an atomizer.

The name of "mineral glycerin," as well as the assertion that this substance has great solvent powers, are no doubt to blame for some of the attempted combinations. Prescribers as well as compounders should bear in mind that this substance is composed principally of the fluid paraffins, which have scarcely any affinity for other substances, and exert but little solvent action.

To determine to a limited extent its solvent powers over such substances as might be used as medicaments in combination, a few experiments were made. One grain each of the following substances, in a finely divided condition, was added to one hundred grains of the paraffin oil and repeatedly shaken during twenty-four hours, and, where allowable, the application of heat, with the results given below:

1. Iodine—Soluble.
2. Iodol—Almost insoluble.
3. Iodoform—Slightly soluble.
4. Aristol—Slightly soluble.
5. Eucrophen—Soluble.
6. Menthol—Soluble.
7. Thymol—Soluble.
8. Camphor—Soluble.
9. Salol—Soluble.
10. Phenol (crystallized carbolic acid)—Soluble.
11. Salicylic acid—Insoluble.
12. Boric acid—Insoluble.
13. Benzoic acid—Soluble.
14. Resorcin—Insoluble.
15. Betanaphthol—Insoluble.
16. Chloral hydrate—Insoluble.
17. Acetanilid—Insoluble.
18. Cocaine (alkaloid)—Soluble.
19. Hydrastine (white alkaloid)—Sparingly soluble.
20. Guaiacol—Soluble.
21. Eucalyptol—Soluble.
22. Terebene—Soluble.

The above requires some explanation in order that erroneous conclusions may not be drawn. Only one per cent. strength was tried, and the table therefore affords no indication of how much of any particular substance might be dissolved. Aristol and eucrophen, for instance, are said to be quite insoluble in fixed oils—and they are; but bear in mind that paraffin oil does not compare in solvent action with fixed oils.

It is, however, possible to dissolve these substances in some bland oil to five or more per cent., and then mixing these solutions with paraffin oil, without fear of precipitation, thus producing stronger solutions than paraffin oil alone is capable of.

The steroptens, menthol, thymol and camphor, seem quite soluble in paraffin oil. Phenol we might also expect to dissolve to some extent; such, however, is not the case. While one or two per cent. may be dissolved without trouble, if we attempt to dissolve a greater quantity by the application of heat, we will find that it again separates out on cooling, giving the mixture a milky appearance, and if it is kept

sufficiently warm to liquify the acid, the latter will eventually collect at the bottom of the vessel.

Cocaine alkaloid dissolves quite readily on the application of heat, and a permanent solution of as much as 5 per cent. may be made.

The only other alkaloid tried was hydrastine. This alkaloid, above all others, was deemed a desirable addition in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes, and it is exceedingly unfortunate that it is almost insoluble in paraffin oil. By the application of heat two or three per cent. solutions could readily be prepared; nearly the entire quantity, however, was again thrown out on cooling.

There are, no doubt, a number of other substances that do dissolve in paraffin oil, but our experiments were confined to such as might be useful in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the throat and nose. Other substances that might be useful in such ailments, being of inorganic nature, such as potassium chlorate, bichlorate, bicarbonate, silver nitrate, etc., were not tried, as their insolubility was a foregone conclusion. In fact, it has been given out as a rule that substances that are insoluble in chloroform, ether and fixed oils are equally insoluble in paraffin oil.

As cocaine is often prescribed in combination with paraffin oil, and as the alkaloid is not always on hand, it may not come amiss to mention, in connection with this article, a simple method of obtaining it in a reasonably short time: Dissolve any quantity of the hydrochloride of cocaine in a small quantity of water—say one dram in half an ounce of water—in a test-tube of one and one-half or two ounce capacity; add to the solution sufficient water of ammonia to entirely precipitate the alkaloid, or until the odor of ammonia is noticeable in the mixture, then add to it half a fluid ounce of chloroform, cork securely and shake until the liberated alkaloid has entirely dissolved in the chloroform. Set aside for short time to separate, pour off the aqueous layer, wash once or twice with distilled water, pouring off as much of the water as possible, and finally removing the remainder of the water by means of blotting paper. After the chloroformic solution has been entirely freed from water it may be transferred to a watch glass, and, by a means of gentle heat, evaporated. The alkaloid will be obtained in a semi-crystalline condition, without loss, at very little expense, and in a reasonably short time.

Regretting very much that a lack of time has prevented me from going deeper into the subject of solubilities, I hope that the little accomplished may act as an incentive to those having more time, to carry it to completion.—*Rocky Mountain Druggist.*

CAMPHOPYRAZOLON, derived from camphocarbonic acid, is an active body (Pharm. Zeit.) which may find therapeutic employment.

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**

ST. JACOBS OIL
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THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

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

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HAMILTON, - CANADA.

Specialties :

- Hirst's Pam Exterminator.
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 - Dalley's Family Salve.
 - Dalley's Family Pills.
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 - Dalley's Eye Salve.
 - Dalley's Black Oil.
 - Dalley's Gargling Oil
 - Dalley's Condition Powders
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 - Dr. Lambeth's Lambago Drops.
 - Spanish Blackings.
 - Ladies' Shoe Dressings.
 - Waterproof Blackings
 - Silver Cream Baking Powder.
 - Dalley's Baking Powder.
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- 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, Beautifiers, 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. DOLLE, assisted by L. Borchert, F. Eichmann, F. Kugler, H. Toepfler, and other Experts. From the German by WILLIAM F. BRAYNE, editor of "The Technico-Chemical Receipt Book." Illustrated by 25 engravings. In one volume, 12mo, 350 pages.

PRICE, \$3.00.

25¢ 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.

25¢ The above or any of our Books sent by mail, free of postage, at the publication price, to any address in the world.

25¢ 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.

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HENRY CAREY BAIRD & CO.,

INDUSTRIAL PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS
810 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.

JUNE 15TH, 1892.

The Labelling of Proprietary Medicines Containing Poisons.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy a motion was submitted to the effect that all proprietary medicines which contained any of the poisons embraced in schedule A of the Pharmacy Act must be registered in the manner set forth in Sec. 25 of that Act. The matter was thoroughly discussed and the conclusion arrived at seemed to be that by enforcing such a provision the sale of patent and proprietary medicines would be confined to the legitimate drug trade. It must not be forgotten, however, that to the retail druggists this might prove a matter of a good deal of concern. In the numerous army of "patents" with which the country is flooded, there are many, and, in fact, the larger proportion of them, of which the component parts are merely a matter of conjecture. These articles are sold to them as "Smith's Soothing Syrup," "Brown's Pain Killer," "Black's Regulator," "White's Panacea," etc., etc., and the question arises, who is to decide whether they contain any of the poisons enumerated in the schedule named? If the responsibility is to rest on the retailer, would he be justified in registering a sale of any of these articles as a "poison"? thereby not only leaving himself open to an action-at-law from the manufacturer, but also giving effect to a statement that he cannot verify. Certainly; it is not to be presumed that every druggist should be called upon to make an analysis of such proprietary remedies as he has in stock, nor can it be expected that the manufacturers will take the initiative by declaring upon his labels that the article he prepares for the use of the general public is a poison, under the interpretation of the Act. Clearly if any action is taken in this matter it must be done by the Government, who shall insist upon the registration of the formulas of all patent and proprietary medicines, and they shall declare which preparations must be registered and also be labelled in conformity with the Act.

An interesting case has recently been tried in England in which J. T. Davenport, manufacturer of "Chlorodyne," was fined by the Court for not labelling his preparation "poison." Counsel for the defense took the ground that although the medicine contained poisons, they, being part of a proprietary medicine, did not render it subject to the provisions of the Act relating to the labelling of them as "poisons." The defendant gave notice of appeal, but it was afterwards withdrawn, and we observe by an article which appears in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, that a number of leading proprietary

medicine makers in England have come to the conclusion that the Pharmacy Act of that country renders them liable to a similar penalty and have taken steps to comply with its provisions. We quote from that journal:—"We are glad, therefore, to notice the fact that some of the large firms engaged in the sale of these articles are wisely recognizing the necessity of conforming to the law as it has been construed by Mr. Lushington in the prosecution recently instituted by the Treasury. Not only are circulars being issued announcing the fact that certain preparations contain a scheduled poison, and stating that they will consequently in future be labelled "poison" in accordance with the requirements of the Pharmacy Act; but the retail dealers in these articles are informed that a label containing the name and address of the seller must be attached in every instance of the sale of these articles, and further that the preparations now referred to can only be sold retail by legally qualified chemists. The evidence thus furnished presents a marked contrast to the bombastic declamation lately put forward ostensibly in the name of the proprietors of such articles, and it may be inferred that proper steps will be taken to secure such an observance of the provisions of the Pharmacy Act as will be consistent with its paramount object of affording protection to the public in the sale of poisons."

Protecting the Druggist.

Now that the cutting of prices of patent medicines by dealers outside the drug business has assumed such proportions that during the past month alone, it has led to department stores in Hamilton, London, and elsewhere branching out in this line and advertising largely to the general public, it seems to us that it is high time the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy should take the matter in hand and deal with these offenders under the Pharmacy Act. Section 24 of this Act says, "No person shall sell or open shop for retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons, or sell or attempt to sell any of the articles mentioned in Schedule A of this Act . . . unless such person is registered under this Act." and again Section 26 reads "No person shall sell any poison named in the first part of Schedule A, either by wholesale or retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which the poison is contained is distinctly labelled "poison," and, if sold by retail, then also with the name and address of the proprietor of the establishment in which such poison is sold," etc., etc. Now, this Act has been framed for the protection of the druggist as well as the general public and we do not see why the Council should not take it upon themselves to make a test case by summoning one of the offenders to see whether the Pharmacy Act does not apply in the matter of proprietary medicines. Let them select a preparation, known to contain one or more of the articles named

in Schedule A, and we predict that the result will be similar to that of the case mentioned elsewhere which was tried under the Pharmacy Act of Great Britain.

The conviction of one offender and with it the legal interpretation of the Act as relating to proprietary remedies, would be the greatest victory which could be achieved and would be the securing of the trade in these lines to the druggists, to whom it rightly belongs. Should the Council not take the matter up either through doubts as to its powers or otherwise we would then urge the formation of a "Druggists' Defense Association," to which Druggists in general through the Province, we have no doubt would willingly subscribe the funds necessary to test the matter in the courts.

Such an association would be found to be very beneficial, not only in the matter named, but also in the numerous infractions of the law which apparently escape the knowledge of our worthy Council. We should be pleased to hear the opinions of some of our readers on this subject.

Graduates in Pharmacy.

The following is the curriculum established for graduates in pharmacy at Toronto University:—

Degree—PHM. B.—The degree for graduation shall be Bachelor in Pharmacy, contracted to *Phm. B.*, and shall be granted to all who have conformed to the regulations hereinafter given.

Matriculation Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy must either—

(1) Possess a degree in Arts (not an Honorary Degree) from some recognized University; or

(2) Have already matriculated in the Faculty of Arts, or the Faculty of Law, or the Faculty of Medicine, in this or some other University in Canada; or

(3) Be matriculants in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; or

(4) Have passed the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class departmental non-professional examination in which the Latin option has been taken.

Provided always that all candidates registered as apprentices of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, or who have received the diploma of the College of Pharmacy up to the first day of June, A. D., 1893, shall be admitted as matriculants in the Department of Pharmacy on payment of the registration fee of \$5.

Requirements for the Degree of Phm. B.

—Undergraduates (candidates for the degree) resident of the Province of Ontario must have complied with all the requirements prescribed from time to time by the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy for admission to examination for a diploma licensing to practice pharmacy in Ontario, and must have received from the Registrar of the Ontario College of Pharmacy a certificate of having passed the final examination of that College.

Candidates for a degree not resident in Ontario must have devoted at least four

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.

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Chicago.



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,"
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Advertising Novelties,
Druggists' Containers,
Boxes, Envelopes,
&c., &c., &c.



LONDON, CANADA.

years (not being engaged in any other business) to the study of Pharmacy, being apprenticed during that time to a regularly qualified pharmaceutical chemist.

A New Automatic Numbering Machine.

With the increasing practice amongst pharmacists of employing automatic numbering machines, inventors have been busy improving upon existing types, and readers of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST will be



pleased to be made acquainted with the newer devices as they appear upon the market. The accompanying cut illustrates one of these.

This numbering machine, manufactured by the Bates Manufacturing Co., of New York, seems especially adapted to the numbering of prescriptions, owing

to its comparatively small size and light weight, scarcely 16 ounces. Every figure disc changes automatically in its consecutive order, from 1 to the full numerical capacity of the machine, herein differing from other machines which are self-changing to 999 only, beyond which the operator must move the numbering discs around by hand, as it becomes necessary for them to change in the course of the advancement of the number. The changing from consecutive numbering to duplicate and continuous numbering is effected by the mere moving of the pointer in front of the dial. The ratchets are not attached to the figure discs, but are solid in each disc, being milled upon the inner edges, thus presenting a wearing surface equal to the width of the wheel. This permits the retaining and the changing, or operating pawls to be made a similar width, a feature increasing wearing qualities.

The figures, which are compactly set, receive ink automatically from a thick, practically indestructible felt pad which is held against them by spring pressure when at rest. To re-ink the pad it is not necessary to remove it from the ink carriage, but it is exposed by pressing on the finger-piece in the upper part of the ink attachment. Every machine is fully guaranteed and the prices range from \$14 to \$20, according to the numbering capacity, 10,000 to 10,000,000. Another feature is worthy of notice, viz., it will number consecutively 1415, 1416, 1417, etc., or it will duplicate numbers, 1420, 1420, 1421, 1421, or again it will print the same number indefinitely. We would suggest that every druggist write the Bates Mfg. Co.,

Edison building, Broad street, New York, at once for their full descriptive circular, mentioning the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Proverbs for Advertisers.

Spare the advertisements and spoil the business.

He is a wise man who takes a large space and puts little matter in it.

Whoso loveth a good business loveth advertising; but he that despiseth fame is an ass.

A good advertisement is like the merchant's ships; it bringeth abundance from afar.

He that payeth for advertisements with goods is a fool, for he raiseth up competition in his own market.

Every wise man advertiseth, but a fool speculateth on the Stock Exchange.

He that trusteth in a large circulation shall be wealthy, but he that believeth in cheap rates shall be busted.

A big advertiser leaveth an inheritance to his children's children's children.

The smallest circulation hath oft the loudest tongue.

A small advertisement is better than a bad traveller.

There is no worse robber than a journal that does not circulate.

It is hard to get a forty-page catalogue into an inch in a column.

An advertisement is not a luxury, but a necessity. —"Wal," in London Fame.

A Chinese Patent Medicine.

A magazine writer gives the following translated extract from an advertisement in the *Shen Pao* of a "Fairy Receipt for Lengthening Life":

This receipt has come down to us from a physician of the Ming Dynasty. A certain official was journeying in the hill country where he saw a woman passing southwards over the mountains as if flying. In her hand she held a stick, and she was pursuing an old fellow of a hundred years. The mandarin asked the woman, saying, "Why do you beat that old man?" "He is my grandson," she answered; "for I am 500 years old and he 111; he will not purify himself or take his medicine, and so I am beating him." The mandarin alighted from his horse, and knelt down and did obeisance to her, saying, "Give me I pray you this drug, that I may hand it down to posterity for the salvation of mankind." Hence it got its name.

It will cure all affections of the five intestines and derangement of the seven emotions, constitutional debility, feebleness of limb, dimness of vision, rheumatic pains in the loins and knees, and cramp in the feet. A dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Take it 5 days and the body feels light; 10 days and your spirits become brisk; 20 days and the voice will be strong and clear, the hands and feet supple; 1 year and white hair becomes black again, and you move as though flying; constantly, and all troubles vanish and you pass a long life without growing old. Price per bottle, 3s. 3d.—*Br. and Col. Druggist.*

Drug Store Fittings

A SPECIALTY.

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

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

PRESTON, - ONTARIO.

PILEKONE

A Positive Cure for PILES.

A Remedy of the Highest Merit, Effective and Reliable.

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

London, Ont., April 18, 1892.

I have found the suppository prepared by Mr. W. T. Strong of great assistance in hemorrhoids. It is the best local application I have used.

Ch. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.

London, Ont., May 14th, 1892.

I have used W. T. Strong's Pilekone for external as well as internal piles, and get better results than from any other remedy I have used.

A. GRAHAM, M. D., Dorchester.

London, Ont., May 11th, 1892.

W. T. STRONG, Druggist, London, Ont.

Sir,—I have used your "Pilekone" in my practice as well as in my own case, and can justly certify that it is an excellent remedy for the purpose for which it is intended.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M. D.

London, Ont., April 19th, 1892.

I have been prescribing Strong's Pilekone for the last eight years, and have had better success with them than with all other means.

WM. WOODRUFF, M. D.

London, Ont., April 25th 1892.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the very successful results I have obtained in the treatment of hemorrhoids by the use of Strong's Pilekone. The relief comes early and is, I believe, lasting.

W. J. LOOK, M. D.

Candlemas, May 14th, 1892.

I have used W. T. Strong's Pile remedy in my practice with most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES SUTTON, M. D.

London, Ont., May 8th, 1892.

I have examined the composition of Strong's Pilekone and used it for external and internal piles with the best results.

J. D. WILSON, M. D.

W. T. STRONG, Esq. London, Ont., May 11th, 1892.

Dear Sir,—I have used your Pile remedy in my practice and would cheerfully recommend it to the general public as one of the best remedies for piles on the market; knowing its composition makes me more inclined to recommend it as a first-class remedy for piles.

JOHN R. FLOCK, M. D.

London, Ont., May, 1892.

I have used Strong's Pilekone in internal and external piles, and find them more satisfactory than any other suppository on the market.

G. H. WILSON, M. D.



**THE CROWN
PERFUMERY COMPANY'S**
DELICIOUS NEW FRAGRANCE,
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 grandest dames of London, Paris and New York. —
ARONAUT.



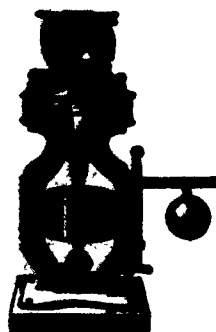
**THE CROWN
INVOKING
LAVENDER SALTS.**

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 Follie.*

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
DODGINS 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 26 Rodney Street,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

Used by all large drug houses.

**CHIVERS'
CARPET SOAP**

Thoroughly Cleanses and Restores Carpets.

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

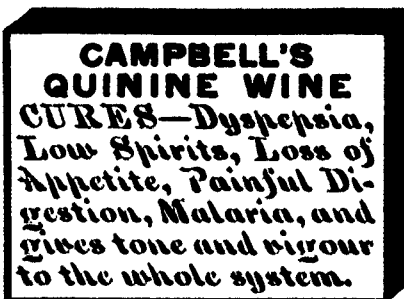
Likewise in all Woolen Fabrics.

Sold in Balls at 25c. Each.

Ask for Trade Prices and Testimonials.

J. H. WALKER,

9 Gerard St., East, TORONTO.



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

Homeopathic Vials.

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RED STAR LABEL

MANUFACTURED BY

T. C. WHEATON & CO., Millville, N. J.

HAVE NO SUPERIOR.

When ordering of your wholesale dealer ask for the Red Star Brand and you will get the best at a moderate price.



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

THE ODELL DOUBLE CASE TYPEWRITER

ONLY \$20.00.



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 75 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.

**ODELL TYPEWRITER CO.,
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DISTILLER

Pure Spirits

Rye and Malt Whiskies.

Sole manufacturer of the celebrated brands:—"OLD TIMES" and "WHITE WHEAT."

DIRECT IMPORTER OF WINES AND LIQUORS.
WATERLOO, ONT.

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

LANGLEY & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Wholesale Druggists

21 and 23 Yates Street,

VICTORIA, - B. C.



"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 Drug Store for It.

If you want the Trade of your vicinity, sell only

COTTAM'S BIRD SEED.

You will give satisfaction and triple your 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, E.C.4.

Every Man Grows a Mustache



Not every Mustache is a thing of beauty, because it hangs down and hair is rough. This MUSTACHE TRAINER will change physiology and improve appearance of every man, who desires a favorable change. Send us receipt of 50 cts. in Postal Note or Stamp, & for \$1.00. Returns recommended.

G. D. RUSSELL & CO., 5 Dey St., N. Y.

The Obligations of Medical Practitioners and Chemists to each Other and to the Public.

FROM A PAPER BY R. R. BENTON, M. D.

For some time I have inquired into the different laws and customs relating to prescriptions, the duties of practitioners and chemists to the public, and to that of patent medicines. At the last meeting of the British Medical Association I gave notice of motions relating to the two latter subjects. Since then I have moved no further, because the question has been put to me, Is there any use in trying to stop the supply of poisonous patent medicines when at the same time equally dangerous medicines can be supplied by chemists, either by their repeating a practitioner's prescription or by prescribing and supplying proprietary or other dangerous medicines? Therefore, my point is that until practitioners and chemists decide as to the necessity of retaining the prescription and refusing to compound it upon a second occasion, unless instructed to do so by the practitioner, and until we come to some practical finding as to dispensing practitioners and prescribing chemists, we had better not make any attempt for a repeal of the Medicine Stamp Act. We know that large quantities of chloral, chloroform, laudanum, and chlorodyne, and such like dangerous drugs, are consumed through the repeating, *ad infinitum*, of a prescription, or through the consumption of proprietary medicines. This supplies a form of trading which is as much to be condemned as the action of the publican who supplies alcohol to the inebriated. To whom then does a prescription belong? The practitioner, chemist, and patient, I am told, each lay claim to it. I hold that it is the property of the practitioner, and that it is simply a written instruction to the chemist from the practitioner; it is as much so as is a note from a practitioner to an instrument maker, in which directions are given as to the making of a splint. The fact that the directions are in Latin shows that it is not for the patient. We know that the superscription, subscription, and inscription read thus:—"Let the compounder take" so and so; "let him make" so and so; let the patient take." All these directions, be it observed, are to the chemist, and not to the patient. It has been suggested that a prescription be written in English. I hope the Latin style will be retained. If practitioners be permitted to pass the examining bodies unable to write a prescription accurately in Latin, this is to the discredit of these bodies. It is further important that we retain the Latin, as we may wish to conceal the names of ingredients; also because a prescription written in Latin can be understood throughout the civilized world. I have elsewhere pointed out that if a prescription is not the property of the practitioner he has no right to deface it. He would, for instance, not possess the power to write across it the words, "not to be repeated," a very necessary in-

junction when prescribing morphia, chloral and other dangerous remedies. Now it is well known that a practitioner possesses this right, thus showing that it does not give away his future control of the prescription. Last January this point was settled in Germany, by it being enacted by law that a prescription containing certain remedies must not be dispensed on a second occasion without the express consent of the practitioner. In this country there is no law upon the subject, and therefore we fall back upon custom; the custom varies, in one case medicine itself is supplied by the practitioner, yet here no prescription or copy of it is given to patients, and remembering that about three and a half million of persons belonging to friendly societies and sick clubs are supplied in this way it is a strong argument. (Here, I would say, it would be much better if the medical officers to sick clubs contracted to supply medical treatment only, leaving the clubs to contract with chemists for the supply of medicines.) Again, when a practitioner arranges with a chemist to dispense medicines for his patients, the chemist does not give the prescription to the patient. Also the medical staff of charities do not supply them. It would be of little use, as frequently stock mixtures and certain formulae are used.

If no agreement can be made between practitioners and chemists, then the practitioner will be acting within his rights if he has printed on the prescription paper the words "to be retained by the chemist." In times gone by, when the chemist hardly existed, and when the apothecary made up prescriptions, we make take it they did give them to the patients.

I have heard it stated that the patient pays the practitioner for the prescription. In the first place the patient seldom pays for either the prescription or treatment! In all cases, however, the patient pays for the advice given. If he paid for the prescription, then when no prescription, but only advice is given, the patient might refuse to pay. I may say I have been refused payment of a fee because I did not write a prescription. There was a time when the practitioner could charge only for drugs, and not for treatment, and when oceans of physic were poured into the unfortunate patient, because this was the only way of securing payment.

There are other reasons for retaining a prescription besides that it contains dangerous and poisonous drugs, one is, that when a patient finds that he derives benefit he lends the prescription to his friends. "This is unjust to the practitioner. Another is that in this age of running after cheap articles the patient goes to some drug store and obtains medicine which will do him no good, while the doctor's reputation suffers. Again, the practitioner complains that he receives, or is promised a fee of 2s. 6d., and never again sees the patient, while the chemist may repeat the mixture on several occasions; this again is unfair. It is all very well for

the doctor who is paid a two guinea fee "cash down."

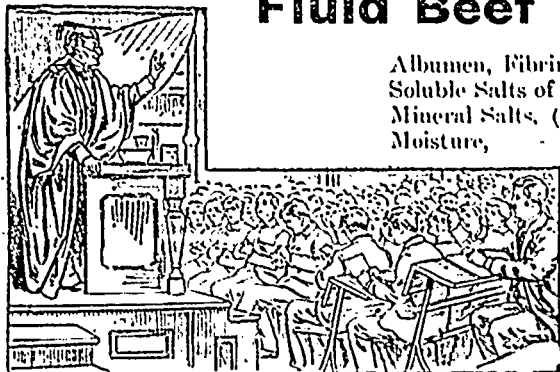
By all means let the financially superior practitioner adopt any plan he chooses, only it must not be forced upon us all. It may be asked, supposing the patient leave a locality and wish to continue taking the medicine, here the chemist should refer the patient to the practitioner. As to the "repeating of prescriptions" this can readily be settled by writing such words as "not to be repeated three times." This is all I shall say regarding the ownership of prescriptions, and the duty of the chemist in not repeating the medicine until directed. It is a point which must be settled sooner or later—if so, then the sooner the better.

Next as regards dispensing practitioners and prescribing chemists in Germany, France and Italy the laws enact that unless in exceptional cases the practitioner shall not dispense, nor the chemists prescribe. In this country the apothecaries at first only dispensed, but afterwards began to treat sickness. The Pharmacy Act of 1868 enacts that the chemist "is to keep open shop for the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners," while Section 16 states that registration under this Act "shall not entitle any person so registered to practice medicine or surgery." Unfortunately some do prescribe for sick persons. Formerly, no doubt, the old apothecary treated the sick poor; but now the sick poor are so thoroughly provided for by medical charities that this excuse is of no value. It has been suggested that practitioners should combine to establish depots in every town from which medicines would be supplied without the aid of the chemist. This would only be repeating what the College of Physicians did in the eighteenth century, when, being dissatisfied with the apothecaries for their prescribing, they opened a dispensary in Warwick Lane for the sale of medicines to the poor at cost price. To do so now would be a retrograde movement. If we acted in this way I hope chemists would retaliate.—*Dr. and Col. Druggist.*

BENZOIC ACID FROM GALLIC AND TANNIC ACIDS.—On adding a warm solution of gallic acid to a warm mixture of zinc powder and water of ammonia, and keeping for several hours at a temperature of 60° C., the gallic acid will be entirely converted into benzoic acid. Tannin under similar conditions is first changed to gallic acid and further into benzoic acid.

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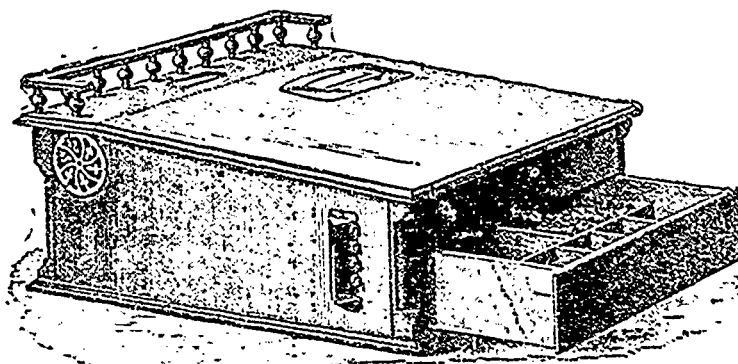
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- Why ?** It possesses a most agreeable and delicate odor.
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Gums, Resins, and Balsams.

In the following few notes on several of the better known gums and resins, I have adopted no systematic arrangement. Neither have I said all I should have liked to say concerning them. But as it was not consistent with the room at my disposal to mention all their various uses, I have suppressed the minor properties and given in as few words as possible the more interesting features.

I have endeavored to give the name of the plant producing each variety, together with its uses, native country and other interesting items.

The distinction between gums, resins, and balsams may be briefly tabulated as follows :

Resins are the inspissated or thickened juices of plants. They are generally mixed with an essential oil, are insoluble in water, but are soluble enough in either alcohol or the essential oils. Their general characters are inflammability and fusibility. Their ultimate components are carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen.

Gums are soluble in water, but are insoluble in alcohol.

Balsams or *gum resins* contain a quantity of gum, are partly soluble in water, partly so in alcohol, or in other words, they take both alcohol and water to perfectly dissolve them.

Gum arabic is produced by several species of acacia. It is quite soluble in water, but in alcohol, ether, and oils it is insoluble. It forms an acid solution, as permalate of lime is present. Several of the metallic oxides combine with it. It is very nutritious, so much so that the Arabs who gather it nearly live upon it during harvest time. We import it from the Levant, Barbary, Senegal, Cape of Good Hope, India, Cairo, etc.

Gum senegal, the product of *Acacia senegal*. This is the best kind of Arabian gum. It is much more clear than gum arabic, sometimes entirely white, in drops as large as a pigeon's egg. Its principal use is in the manufacture of silks, muslins, crapes, etc., to give them the requisite amount of stiffness and glaze. It is also mixed with the colors in calico printing to give them solidity.

Gum tragacanth or *gum dragon*. This is obtained from *Astragalus tragacantha*. In appearance it resembles twisted ribbons, of a brownish white color, opaque and rather ductile. When pulverized in a mortar it is of a white color. The operation of pulverizing is a difficult one, and should be performed in a hot mortar, the gum having been previously heated to 212° Fahr. This gum has a remarkable power of consistence, a small piece swelling up to many times its own size. It has not, however, such a strong power of adhesiveness as gum arabic, but if equal parts of the two be mixed together it forms a nice white gum, very suitable for fastening plants to paper, and other natural history work. The tree is itself a native of Crete,

Gum sandarach. The product of *Calitris quadrivalvis* is a native of Barbary. This gum is chiefly used in the manufacture of varnishes, for which it is peculiarly adapted. The Turks employ the wood in the construction of their mosques, it being very tough and possessing great lasting qualities. Importation, about fifteen tons per annum.

Barbary gum, a very dark looking kind produced by the *Acacia cummyra*. In the manufacture of lozenges and confectionery it has valuable qualities. It calls for no special comment. We import it from the Morocco coast.

Gum gadda, an inferior quality of the foregoing. Reddish color.

Canada balsam. This is supplied by the *Abies balsamifera*. It is contained in blisters in the bark. The blisters are punctured, and the balsam is collected as it exudes. This is a most useful substance, being in great demand in a number of manufactures, etc. It is used in cementing lenses together. In microscopy comment is needless, but besides being an excellent preservative, it gives great transparency to the object. We import nearly all of it from America.

Guaiacum. This resin exudes from the *Guaiacum officinale*, a native of Jamaica and the surrounding islands. A piece of paper treated with tincture of guaiacum takes on a green tint under the violet rays, when exposed to the prismatic spectrum, through oxidation. Red rays destroy the color. Solubility, 90 per cent in absolute alcohol. Lignum vitæ, the hardest and heaviest wood known, and which sinks on being placed in water, is the timber of this tree.

Copal. This is the product of several leguminous plants in Africa, East Indies, South America, and Australia. It is generally seen in large angular lumps, often as large as a hen's egg, of a bright yellow color, and very transparent. The African variety is of a darker color, and not so transparent, its surface appears dusty. The Australian is the largest. That from the East Indies is the product of *Hymenocoubaril*. In lumps sometimes nearly square and generally covered all over with slight indentations. It is known as gum anime. Chiefly used for fine varnishes.

Gum mastic, the product of *Pistacia lentiscus*. In small ovoid and round tears about the size of a pea and rather flattened. The tree is a native of Chio and Northern Africa. To obtain the resin the bark is cut transversely, after which the mastic exudes in small drops and either hardens on the bark or falls to the ground; that which falls to the ground is the inferior quality. It has a fragrant smell, and is much used by the Turkish ladies in their toilet. A fine varnish is made from it. Dentists also use it for stopping hollow teeth. About ten or twelve tons are imported annually, mostly from the Levant.

Gum dammar; this is a light colored substance which is obtained from the *Pinus dammara*, native in India, from

whence it is exported. It is very useful in making varnishes, especially photographic. It is soluble in benzole, only partly so in alcohol, and is used sometimes as a substitute for Canada balsam.

Gum gamboge, a product of *Medraoulron gambogioides*, native on the Malabar coast and in Ceylon. It is a gum resin, and is obtained by puncturing the bark of the tree when the flowers begin to appear. We know it best by its appearance in amorphous masses, but it also takes the form of hollow rolls and solid cylinders. The best hollow rolls come from Siam. From this gum the beautiful yellow color of gamboge is manufactured.

Gutta percha, the inspissated juice of *Isonandra gutta*. When freshly gathered it is rough, dry, slightly soluble and very inflammable. To render it fit for use it is immersed in boiling water; this softens it and makes it capable of being moulded into any shape, which it retains when cold.

The juice is found between the bark and the wood. Its uses are too numerous to specify, many being too well known.

Caoutchouc, India rubber, is the product of many euphorbiaceous plants. We get most of it from the Brazils and Central America. In Brazil it is obtained from the *Siphonia Elastica*, which grows to a height of between fifty to sixty feet, and in Central America it is obtained from *Castilloa elastica*. Most of that we now use comes from Central America, where the juice is simply collected into cups, from incisions made in the bark. To coagulate the milky juice and convert it into rubber fit for exportation, the juice of a vine called "achuca" is mixed with it, and so powerful is its action that five or six minutes is sufficient to produce coagulation. The Brazilian method slightly differs. The juice is first collected in clay bowls, it is then smeared over various shaped moulds, made also in clay and taking the form of bottles, balls, spindles, etc. Successive coats are laid on, each one having previously been allowed to thoroughly dry, either in the sun or in the smoke of a fire, which blackens it. When a sufficient thickness is obtained, the clay is washed out, leaving the india rubber ready for exportation. The trees yield twenty or thirty gallons of juice, and when we consider that each gallon will produce two pounds of market india rubber, the harvest is not so bad. Other trees producing caoutchouc are *Siphonia brasiliensis*, *S. lutea*, and *S. brevifolia*.

Dextrine, British gum, torrefied starch. To produce this gum, starch is heated until vapor rises; by this procedure the starch becomes soluble both in cold and hot water, and all its gelatinous character disappears. It can also be made by moistening 1,000 parts of dry starch with very dilute nitric acid. It is formed in small blocks and dried in the open air, afterwards being placed in an oven heated to 152°. After this they are pulverized and again dried by heat. In color dextrine is pale yellow, insoluble in alcohol,

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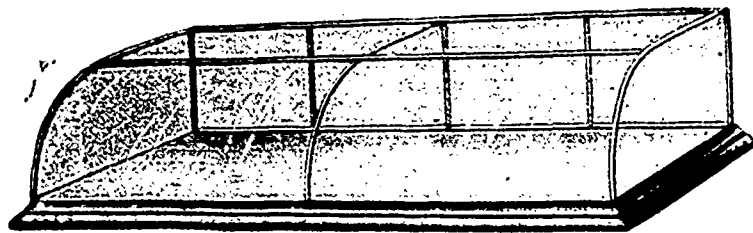
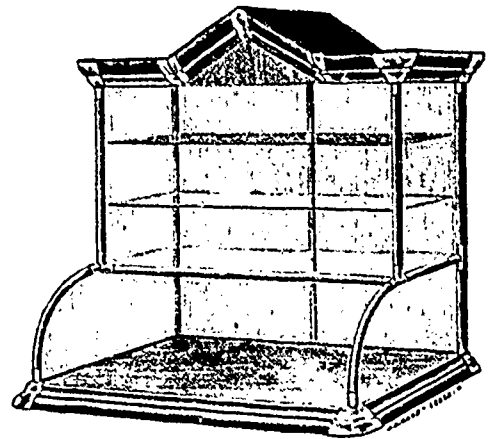
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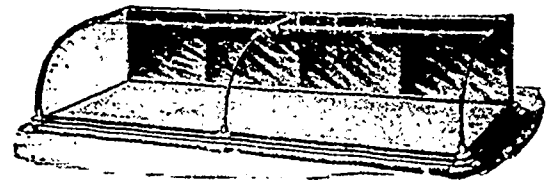
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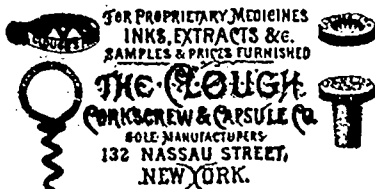
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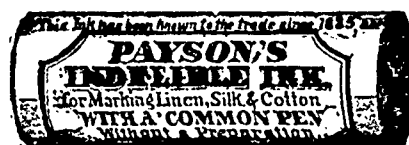
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W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.

more flexible and not so brittle when dry as gum. Dextrine and starch have the same chemical composition, $C_6H_{10}O_5$. The gum on the back of postage stamps is dextrine.

Turpentine. This valuable fluid is the product of several trees, principally *Pinus palustris* and *P. taeda*. Most of it comes from the United States, generally in large barrels, of the consistence of treacle or honey. The oil is obtained by distillation and the remainder is the common resin, sometimes called rosin, which is applied to a variety of uses. There are several kinds of turpentine, viz., Venice turpentine, procured from the *Abies larix*, Strasburg, from *Abies pectinata*, Bordeaux turpentine, from the *Pinus pinaster*, and Chio turps, from the *Pistacia terabintus*.

Gum thus or frankincense, an odoriferous product of the *Boswellia serrata*. It is of slight use except for its odor, which the Roman Catholics turn to account in their churches. Employed also by the ancient priests of Egypt, its odor destroying the foul emanations from the sacrifices. It is imported from India and sometimes the Levant.

Assafetida (*Narthex assafetida*). This flows from incisions made in the root of the tree. In color it is milky white, but after it has been dried it takes on a pinkish tint and is curiously mottled. It has a most unpleasant odor. Afghanistan and Persia is the home of the tree. It is used medicinally as an anti-spasmodic in cases of asthma.—*H. Durrant, in Hardwicke's Science-Gossip.*

Pills.

BY PROF. L. E. SAYRE.

(Concluded from last month.)

There are a number of dry powders especially well adapted to pill-making. It may be said in a general way, that powders, not deliquescent, such as are administered in small doses and such as would be unpalatable or nauseous, are especially well suited to pill form.

A list of such powders, pulverulent and other substances is given in Parrish's Pharmacy. Substances suited to pill form, given in less than fifteen grain doses, are in this book arranged as follows:

UNADHESIVE MATERIALS.

Calomel.	Plumbi acetat.
Hydrarg. iodid. rub.	Antimon. et pot. tart.
Hydrarg. iodid. vir.	Antimon. sulphuret.
Pulv. ipecae et opii.	Argenti nitrat.
Bismuth. subnit.	Argenti oxidum.
Morphine acetat, etc.	Ferri pulvis.
Strychnie, and salts.	Ferri subcarb.
Pulv. digitalis.	(Other iron salts.)
Pulv. ipecae.	Potass. iodid.

CAMPHOR AND OTHERS, DIFFICULT TO COMBINE EXCEPT BY PECULIAR TREATMENT:

Ol. tigllii.	Ferri iodidum.
Ol. terebinthine.	Copaiba and others.
Ol. sabine.	

GOOD MEDICINAL EXCIPIENT. (Generally adhesive):—

Extracts	Pill ferri carb.
----------	------------------

Pil. hydrarg.	Terebinthina.
Pil. copaiba.	

With Moisture:—

Pulv. aloes.	Pulv. opii.
Pulv. rhei.	Pulv. scilla.
Pulv. kino.	Ferri citrat.
Pulv. acid tannici	Linnaefetida and others.

With alcohol and tinctures:

Guaiaecum.	Resinous extracts, and others.
------------	--------------------------------

WITH DILUTE SULPHURIC ACID.

Quinine sulphat.	Cinchonidina sulphat.
Cinchonine sulphat.	Quinidine sulphat.

To this list I will add certain new remedies which have come into use within the past few years and tabulate such as are used in pill form.

The new remedies sometimes prescribed in pill form are as follows:

Antifebrin (Acetanidid).	Hydrataphthol.
Antipyrin.	Iodol.
Antifebrin.	Pharmacetin (Paracetamol).
Hydrarg. carbolat.	Salol.
Hydrarg. salicylat.	Terpine hydrate.
	Terpinol, and others.

There are many substances unsuited to the pilular form such as deliquescent salts, viscid substances, requiring undue amount of dry powder to make a mass, volatile oils exceeding half a drop to each pill, very volatile solids, such as carbonate of ammonia, etc., etc. Yet these unsuitable substances are occasionally prescribed. The prescriber in such cases seldom thinks of the trouble he may bring to the druggist, or the tax he may lay upon his skill.

Here is a department of pill compounding in which a good deal can be said, but, if the student will read carefully the textbooks and journals and practice on some of the pill formulae from this source or upon some supposable cases of difficult pill massing of his own devising, he will do more to inform himself than I can teach him with my pen.

In such practice, or in any practice, for that matter, avoid the use of any excipient or process which will damage in the least the therapeutical action of the medicinal ingredients. These should be, above all things, kept intact. For example, confection of rose should not be used with iron compounds, because of the reaction which might take place between the tannin contained in the confection, and the iron. Magnesia or lime which may be used for giving firmness to copaiba mass if used with acetic extract of colchicum would form an incompatible mixture—incompatible from a physical as well as therapeutical stand-point. A good and safe rule is, adopt the most inert excipient, one that will be the least likely to interfere with medicinal action and select the one which least increases the bulk of the pill.

Camphor is a difficult substance to manage in pill-massing. For this purpose it is best to pulverize this substance by the use of a few drops of alcohol. Sometimes, however, it is best not to do this. Since the introduction of compressed pill machines such powders can be readily compressed into pill-tablets in which form they are best dispensed. Mr. Joseph Ince,

lecturer on pharmacy to the Pharmaceutical Society, London, says: "Powdered tragacanth, in sparing quantities, and employed with discretion, can be used in certain camphor combinations." The chief caution is to allow time; for it is surprising how small quantities will prove effective.

The following formula illustrates camphor manipulation:—

Camphore.....gr. vi.
Pil. Galbani Co.....gr. xviii.
Ext. Camabisi id.....gr. iij.
Pulv. Tragacanth.....gr. iij. (only)
M. ft. pil.....vi.

Let the camphor and Indian hemp deliquesce; add the galbanum, previously warmed gently; when the inevitable action has taken place, add three grains of powdered tragacanth."

There are a number of substances like camphor requiring special manipulation, prominent among these is phosphorus. The study of the United States Pharmacopoeia formula for Pil. Phosphori will give some acquaintance with phosphorus manipulation. A reference to "phosphoretted resin" as found in the *National Dispensary* (fourth edition) page 1172, will give some suggestions as to method of handling this powerful and dangerous drug under the pill mortar and pestle.

Before closing I should call attention to a fruitful source of information in pill formulae. Outside of the United States Pharmacopoeia I know of no better collection of pill formulae to operate upon for practice than that given in the *National Formulary*, a work, by the way, too much neglected by both physician and pharmacist. I should like every young pharmacist and physician, particularly, to seek out the hidden treasures of this little volume. Here is the list of its pill formulae:

Pilule Ad Prandium.	Pilule Colocynthis et Podophylli.
Pilule Aloes et Podophylli Composite.	Pilule Glynni.
Pilule Aloini Composite.	Pilule Lavative Post Partem.
Pilule Aloini, Strychnine et Belladonnæ Composite.	Pilule Stetallorum.
Pilule Antidyspeptice.	Pilule Opii et Camphoræ.
Pilule Antineuralgicæ.	Pilule Opii et Plumbi.
Pilule Antiperiodicæ.	Pilule Podophylli, Belladonnæ et Capsici.
Pilule Cathartice Vegetabiles.	Pilule Quadruplices.
Pilule Colocynthis et Hyoseyani.	Pilule Triplices.

THYMOL is the much more rational name by which some writers designate aristol, or dithymol-diiodide.

IODEOSIN AS INDICATOR. This substance is dissolved by aqueous alkalies with a yellowish-red color which changes to orange in the presence of acids. It is nearly insoluble in absolute ether, somewhat more so in hydrated ether. To use as an indicator in alkalimetry, Mylius and Foerster (Chem. News) state that the slightest excess of acid will cause the iodeosin to pass into solution in ether if the liquid be shaken together with that solvent. This method is exceedingly sensitive.



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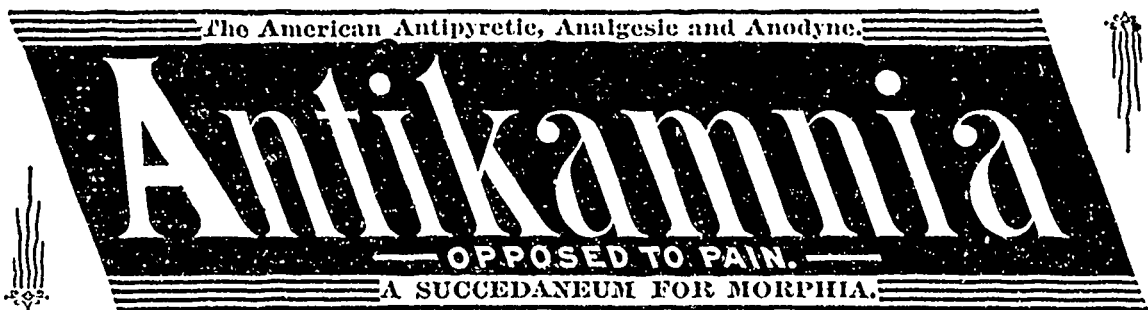
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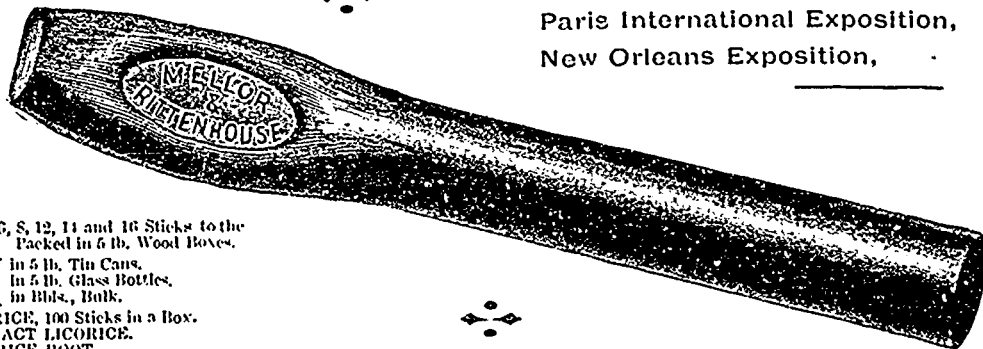
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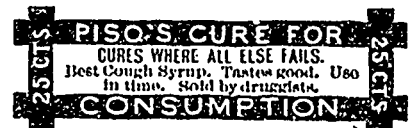
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FORMULARY.

FRECKLE CREAM.

Quince seed ½ ounce, av.
Chloride of ammonium ½ ounce, av.
Cologne or bulk perfume 1 fl. ounce.
Hot water sufficient to make 1 pint.

Crush the quince seed and macerate with the hot water for one hour stirring frequently, then strain through muslin, without pressure, and add the chloride of ammonium in fine powder. When dissolved add the solution to the cologne or bulk perfume slowly, shaking them well together.

This is an excellent application for the skin, and will remove freckles if applied regularly for a few days. It is also a good application for sunburn, tan, etc.—*Femur*.

FRECKLE MILK.

Camphor, (Spirit of ?) 1 ½ ounces.
Ammonium chloride ½ ounce.
Corrosive sublimate 150 grains.
Alumen 3 ½ ounces.
Rose water 2 pounds.

Use with care.—*Askinson*.

FRECKLE OINTMENT.

Oleate of copper 1 ounce.
Petrolatum 16 ounces.

Mix them, and apply twice a day.

MOUSFACHE FIXING VARNISH.

Mastic 2 parts.
Sandarac 4 parts.
Colophony 12 parts.
Spirit of wine 16 parts.
Ether 2 parts.

All by weight. Dissolve and strain.

Phar. Zeit.

RED LIP SALVE.

The *Zeits. d. Allg. Oestr. Apot. Ver.* gives the following :

Paraffin 20 gm.
Cocoa butter 20 gm.
White vaselin 25 gm.

Melt together in the water bath and add 5 cgm. cosin rubbed up and dissolved in alcohol. Perfume with 5 drops of oil roses. Stir until the mass is homogeneous, and then pour into forms. Rods are best.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE (NELSON).

Take of

Powdered rhubarb 2 dr.
Fluid ext. of gentian 3 dr.
Peppermint water 7 ½ oz.
Bicarbonate of sodium 6 dr.

Mix. Dose.—A teaspoonful half an hour before meals.—*The Drug Mill*.

COMEDONE LOTION.

Take of

Sulphuric ether 1 oz.
Carbonate ammonium 1 dr.
Boric acid 20 gr.
Water to make 16 dr.

Mix, and apply twice a day.

The ammonia carbonate forms a soap with the grease. The boric acid acts as an antiseptic and the ether as a solvent.—*Analectics*.

A NEW LABEL PASTE.

The *Moniteur Industriel* gives the following : Macerate in a small quantity of water 120 grams of gum arabic, and in another vessel with a similar quantity of

water 30 grams of tragacanth. When the latter is thoroughly swollen, rub it up until it makes a homogeneous magma, and to this add the gum arabic. Force the mass through a linen strainer, and to the mixture add 120 ccm. glycerine and 2.5 ccm. oil of thyme, and bring the volume up to 1 liter by adding distilled water and thoroughly incorporating the whole. This preparation should be preserved in well stoppered bottles.

INDIAN INK.

B. Pillard, in the *Scientific American*, gives the following process for making Indian or India Ink :

"I find that a color apparently identical to Indian Ink can be produced by the action of sulphuric acid on camphor. An excess of camphor should remain some twenty-four hours in strong sulphuric acid ; it then results in a gelatinous mass of a slightly reddish color. This, when heated, effervesces, gives off fumes of sulphuric acid, and turns intensely black. By evaporation the superfluous sulphuric acid and camphor (for there remains an excess of both, the weakened acid not acting on the camphor) can be driven off. The remainder, when applied to paper as a paint, appears, to my unartistic eye, to be Indian ink. When dissolved in water, it remains an indefinite time without precipitating.

Saccharin in Preparation for the Teeth.

Pasehki, in the *Vierteljahresschrift für Zahnheilkunde*, has collated the following formulæ for preparations for the teeth into which saccharin enters as an ingredient :

COLLUTORIES.

1. Saccharin 2 gm.
Dilute alcohol 200 gm.
Essence of peppermint 10 drops.

Mix. For a mouth wash. Half of a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful, *pure*, thrice daily.

2. Saccharin 1 gm.
Tincture of myrrh 5 gm.
Lavender water 95 gm.

Mix. Half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful as a gargle and mouth-wash after meals. Use undiluted.

3. Saccharin 1 gm.
Cologne water 50 gm.
Rose water 50 gm.

Mix. Use as above. The spirit of coehlearia may be used in place of cologne, and distilled water in place of rose water.

4. Saccharin 30 cgm.
Borax 10 gm.
Peppermint water 50 gm.
Distilled water 450 gm.

Mix. Use as a gargle.

5. Saccharin 2 cgm.
Essence of clove 20 cgm.
Tincture of calamus 5 gm.
Tincture of musk 5 gm.
Alcohol, 60° 50 gm.

Mix. Twenty drops in a glass of water, to be used as a gargle and mouth-wash.

TOOTH POWDERS.

1. Saccharin 3 gm.
Pulverized calamus root 4 gm.
Precipitated chalk 53 gm.
Essence of peppermint 20 drops.

Mix. Make an impalpable powder.

2. Carmine 20 cgm.
Saccharin 2 cgm.
Magnesium carbonate 10 gm.
Cuttle-fish bone 20 gm.

Reduce to fine powder and mix thoroughly.

LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

Saccharin 1 gm.
Essence of clove 2 gm.
Tincture of myrrh 30 gm.
Tincture of benzoin 30 gm.
Tincture of quinine 30 gm.

Mix.

A Few Dental Formulæ.

BY D. D. IN BRIT. AND COL. DRUGGIST.

As an obtundent for applying to cavities previous to filling,

Cocaine hydrochlor 8 grs.
Acid salicylic 80 grs.
Aq. camphor ½ oz.

Mix.

For a similar purpose, also for hypodermic injections previous to extraction,

Cocaine 10 grs.
Oil of cloves 3 drops.
Chloroform 6 drops.
Ether 6 drops.
Extract Indian hemp 6 grs.
Camphor water 3 drms.

Another highly recommended is,

Cocaine 1 drm.
Chloral 10 grs.
Carbolic acid 5 grs.
Oil peppermint 5 drops.
Soda bicarbonate 10 grs.
Tinct. Indian hemp 30 drops.
Camphor water to ½ oz.

To be mixed thoroughly. To use, place a few drops on a piece of cotton wool, and hold it by finger and thumb to the gum surrounding tooth to be extracted, for one minute ; then remove the tooth without loss of time. It answers capitally for upper and lower incisors, canines, and bicuspids.

A simple and effective solution for painless extractions is—

Cocaine 20 grs.
Tinct. cannabis ind. 30 drops.
Ether 10 drops.
Chloroform 10 drops.
Camphor water to ½ oz.

A simple solution of cocaine is not recommended, though for front teeth it is all right.

For children a little S. V. R. on wool is about the best thing, and avoid delay as much as possible.

The late celebrated Dr. Budd, of Plymouth, used to say that sulphur was the best medicine in the pharmacopœia of his day, and that if it were a guinea an ounce more would be used.

ETHER is not an exclusively Irish tipple. It is stated that it is largely used in Michigan, in the form of Hoffmann's anodyne, by Finns, Swedes, and Poles. They mix it with whiskey.

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- French Magnetic Oil.
- Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.
- Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.
- Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Reliever.
- Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.
- Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
- Clark's Derby Condition Powders.
- Wright's Vermifuge.
- Robert's Eye Water.
- Hurd's Hair Vitaliser.
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- Strong's Scurvy Cure.
- Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.



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Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable. Ladies using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remedy in every house. For sale by all Chemists.

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NAUSEA
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Impure Breath**

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- Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges,
- National Pills,
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- Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy,
- Freeman's Soothing Syrup,
- Freeman's Worm Powders,
- Freeman's New Domestic Dyes,
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- Roscoe's Hair Reviver.



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Syrups, Etc., for the Soda Water Fountain.

SIMPLE SYRUP.—Sugar, 40 pounds; water, 4 gallons; Cooper's isinglass, 1 ounce.

Heat the water and sugar sufficiently to dissolve the sugar. Dissolve the isinglass separately in hot water and add to the syrup. Strain through flannel cloth. The syrup may be made with cold water by repeated stirring, or may be made by percolating the water through sugar placed in a vessel with a perforated bottom. The whites of two eggs may be substituted for the isinglass. They should be beaten with a little water, and added to the syrup when nearly cold. The use of isinglass, egg, gum arabic, Irish moss, soap bark, or something of like nature, is essential to retain the froth on soda when drawn. Soap bark boiled in water is very effective. A little alcohol added will preserve the decoction.

FRUIT ACID.—Citric acid, 4 ounces; hot water, 8 ounces.

ESSENCE SASSAPARILLA.—Essence checkerberry (wintergreen), essence sassafras, equal parts.

GINGER SYRUP.—Extract Jamaica ginger, 2 ounces; simple syrup, 3 quarts.

ORANGE SYRUP.—Same as lemon, substituting orange for lemon.

LEMON SYRUP.—Take juice of four lemons, rub peel, after outside has been grated off, with twelve ounces granulated sugar; add one pint of water; strain, and add the solution together with juice, to one gallon simple syrup.

Or—Simple syrup, 3 quarts; fruit acid, $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce; essence lemon, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, or two tablespoonfuls.

SASSAPARILLA SYRUP.—Simple syrup, 2 quarts; essence sassafras, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce; sassafras color, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Sassafras color may be made by dissolving one part extract licorice in four parts water, and adding a little whiskey to prevent fermentation.

PINEAPPLE SYRUP.—Pineapple juice, 1 pint; simple syrup, 2 quarts.

RASPBERRY SYRUP.—Raspberry juice, 1 pint; simple syrup, 2 quarts.

STRAWBERRY SYRUP.—Raspberry syrup, pineapple syrup, equal parts.

COFFEE SYRUP.—Sugar, 10 pounds; Mocha and Java coffee in equal parts.

Boil together, or pass through a suitable filter coffee-pot, until one gallon of infusion is obtained, then settle, and add the sugar.

VANILLA SYRUPS.—Extract vanilla, 1 ounce; simple syrup, 3 quarts. Or, simple syrup, 1 gallon; extract vanilla, 1 ounce; citric acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Stir the acid with a portion of the syrup; add the extract of vanilla; mix.

CHOCOLATE SYRUP.—Take of best quality of Baker's or Millard's vanilla-chocolate, 1 pound; water, 1 gallon; corn starch, 3 ounces; sugar, 7 pounds.

Dissolve the chocolate in hot water,

using great care not to scorch it. Mix the corn starch with cold water; add one to the other and boil over a slow fire, stirring constantly; strain through a sieve to remove coarser articles. Dissolve the sugar while hot.

FOAM FOR SODA WATER SYRUPS.—Quil-laya bark, 4 ounces; percolate with a mixture of alcohol, 4 ounces; alcohol, 4 ounces; glycerine, 4 ounces; hot water, 8 ounces.

Macerate in hot water for twenty four hours, and make 1 pint of tincture. From two to five drachms of this tincture to every gallon of syrup will be found sufficient to give every glass of soda water drawn that creamy appearance so universally liked.

CREAM.—When genuine cream cannot be obtained, the following is an excellent substitute:

Pure milk, 2 quarts; corn starch, 6 teaspoonfuls; egg, 1.

Mix the corn starch with a little milk, and beat up the egg thoroughly.

GINGER ALE.—Ginger ale extract, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; granulated sugar, 8 pounds; cold water, 10 gallons.

Place the whole in a suitable fountain and charge with gas to a pressure of a hundred pounds. To be drawn from the apparatus in the manner of soda water, but without syrup. A substitute method for dispensing beer or ginger ale is to add two ounces of Peruvian beer extract to one gallon simple syrup. Mix the syrup with equal parts of water, and place in syrup can. Draw tumbler half full of this and the balance of soda water from soda draught-tube.

ARCTIC MEAD EXTRACT.—Mead extract, 1 gallon; cold water, 11 gallons.

Place the whole in a suitable fountain and charge to 175 pounds. Before re-filling the fountain, see that it is thoroughly washed out.

NEW ORLEANS MEAD.

Tonka Beans	2 ounces.
Cloves	7 ounces.
Cinnamon	7 ounces.
Ginger	7 ounces.
Nutmeg	7 ounces.
Mace	2 ounces.
Simple Syrup	20 gallons.

DIRECTIONS.—Spices to be bruised in a mortar, those containing the most oil should be placed in a bag by themselves, and the others in another bag. Immerse all in the syrup, and boil from twelve to twenty-four hours—the longer the better. Take two pounds of sassafras bark, add three gallons of water, and boil slow until reduced to two gallons. Eight ounces all-spice may be added to advantage. After spices are sufficiently boiled, add the sassafras liquor and two gallons of honey. Put five quarts to ten-gallon fountain.

SARATOGA WATER.

Common Salt	8 ounces.
Hydrate Soda	23 grains.
Bicarbonate Soda	21 grains.
Calcined Magnesia	13 ounces.
Roshelle Salts	2 ounces.

Water to make 10 gallons.—Charge same as soda water, but not so high a pressure.

SPLITZER WATER.

Solution for 10 gallons.

Chloride Calcium	1 1/5 ounces.
Carbonate Soda	1 1/5 ounces.
Common Salt	1 1/5 ounces.
Water	2 1/2 pints.

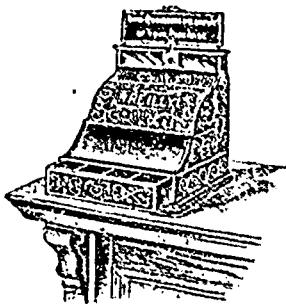
Charge as above.—*Druggists' Exchange.*

Shukai.

Shukai is a Persian drug which is sold in all Indian bazars. Haji Zein el attar, the author of the *Ikhthiarat*, states that it is useful in palsy and other diseases caused by cold humors. He quotes Galen as recommending its use in melancholia, and Paulus as saying that it is useful in leprosy. In Persia it is said to have a reputation as a remedy for ague. In Shiraz it is known as Khar-i-mehak. Ibn Sina (Avicenna) notices it, and says it is the same as Bazaward (Badayard, *Pers.*). Mir Muhammad Husain, the author of the *Makhzan ul adwiyah*, very truly denies this, and says that it is the Akraniki or Afsharniki of the Greeks, and that the Arabs call it Shaukat-el-baida, Shaukat-el-Arabiya, and Kathir-el-rakab, and the Persians charchah and kangarkhar. He describes two varieties, one with a white flower and more slender stems than the other, which has purple flowers, and is the kind generally used. The latter, he remarks, has angular stems the size of a man's finger, or less, and thick, small, triangular downy leaves, terminating in thorns; the seeds are small, triangular, and of a greyish color; the drug has a sweetish taste; it is attenuant and deobstruent. As met with in India, the drug consists of all parts of the plant broken up. The portions of the stem are of a greenish-yellow color, crooked, channelled, with numerous branches springing from the axils of the leaves. Externally they are siliceous, hard and pubescent, internally full of soft pith. The petioles of the leaves are stem-clasping, the lower ones completely so. The lower leaves are of considerable size, with a triangular midrib, channelled on the upper surface, and short, thick, spinous lobes, which vary much in shape. The fruit is occasionally found mixed with the drug in considerable quantity, it is a woody nut one-fourth inch long, formed by the fusing together of the different parts of the perianth and ovary, somewhat triangular in form: at the base are spines formed by the calycine segments, at the apex the perianth forms a number of tooth-like processes. The seed is ovoid, horny, and has a terebinthinate odor.—[W. Dimock and C. J. H. Warden, in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

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Cincinnati College of Pharmacy.

The 21st session of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy concluded in the 20th commencement exercises held on the evening of April 21st, 1892, at Sinton Hall, Y. M. C. A. building, which was filled to its utmost capacity by the friends of the College and of the graduates.

The exercises opened with an address on behalf of the Board of Trustees by Dr. Louis Schwab, one of the earliest students and graduates of the school. Among many good points contained therein, the speaker outlined the position of the pharmacist in his various business and social relations, and directed attention particularly to the necessity of his selecting carefully all articles of the materia medica as purchased and of preparing them skillfully for use. In his view, as a medical man, these were the duties of the pharmacist in his relations to physicians and the public, and their careful performance alone would ensure his support and standing.

On behalf of the faculty, Prof. Fennel addressed the graduates and audience, handling, among other things, pharmacy laws and examining boards of pharmacy.

The address of President Klayer concluded with the presentation of diplomas to 29 graduates.

The prizes (medals, except the last one) were awarded to Juniors, Henry Sudhoff, best general examination; John V. LaGrange and Miss M. Knoll, botany; Frank H. Morgan, chemistry; and to graduates, Benj. H. Ewing, best general examination; Chas. C. White, theoretical chemistry; Miss A. L. Bramworth, microscopy; Benj. H. Ewing, theoretical pharmacy, practical pharmacy, practical chemistry, and best investigative work. The prize for the latter subject being a complete set of Roscoe & Schodminer's Treatise on Chemistry.

After the close of the exercises the class was entertained with a supper, participated in by members of the College and of the alumni, the faculty, and many invited guests.

The following theses, among those presented by applicants for graduation, will be sent to the next meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at White Mountains, N. H.:—Antiseptic Dressings, Miss H. Lucas, Calcium Lactophosphate and Syrup of Calcium Lactophosphate, H. Aufmevasser. On Commercial Solution of Bimeconate of Morphine with Proposed Formula for Solution, Miss A. L. Bramworth. Quantitative estimation of Methyl Salicylate in Oil of Wintergreen and in Oil of Sweet Birch, with a Test for These Two Oils, an Assay for Methyl Salicylate, Benj. H. Ewing.

W. SIMONSON, Corres. Sec'y.

BURE BONON has been obtained by Moissan (Compt. Rend.) by the use of crucibles lined with titanite acid. Hitherto, Moissan claims, the pure element has not been obtainable by chemists.

English Market Report.

London, May 27th, 1892.

A dull and quiet market has prevailed during the month and very few alterations have to be recorded. The Chloroform makers have united and unanimously raised their rates all round, 6 cents per lb. Phosphorus has also risen in value and some fluctuations have taken place with mercury. The rumour has been circulating "on 'Change" that the Rothschilds are endeavoring to depress quicksilver as their contract with the Spanish Government expires shortly, and more favorable terms are expected. Quinine is stagnant. Amongst drugs, the gum resins, such as Guaiacum, Gamboge and Myrrh are higher.

Most kinds of roots and barks are used as medicines now, except the cube and square root, and the bark of a dog.

The World's Columbian Exposition.

An elegant Bird's-eye view of the Exposition Grounds and Buildings, in eight colors, size 35 x 45 inches, price, \$1.00. The same Engraving, size 26 x 36 inches, price, 75 cents. The same Engraving, size 20 x 23 inches, price, 50 cents. A Photo-Gravure, Bird's-eye view, 12 x 18 inches, price, 25 cents. A map of Chicago, price, 25 cents. A pocket map of the U. S., or of any State or any Canadian Province, price, 25 cents. Any of the above mailed to any address, postage prepaid on receipt of the price named. Any other World's Fair publication mailed on receipt of the advertised price.

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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.

Take 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 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 a 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.

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 \$100 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 samples 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.

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and all other eruptions on the SKIN.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price: 50 cts.

Beware of Imitations.

PROPRIETOR,

S. LACHANCE, Montreal.

FOR THE BEST AND NEATEST
PLAIN AND LACQUERED
SERVING
BOXES

MADE BY
Burton, Tullis & Son,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

For Sale by Wholesale Druggists
and Druggist Stationers.

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 burn-
ing in diphtheritic cases.

THESE SPECIALTIES,

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

HENRY R. GRAY,

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Pharmaceutical Chemist

22 St. Lawrence Main Street,

(Corner of LaGauchetiere)

MONTREAL.

Major's - Cement.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



ESTABLISHED 1876.

MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China,
Glassware, Furniture, Meerschamm, Vas-
es, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc.
15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for re-
pairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for re-
pairing all kinds of soft rubber goods.
15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for
repairing wood, etc., always ready for
use. 10 cents.

Large and small Lithograph Cards in five colors, sent
on application to all dealers who handle my goods.
Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also
write a hand-painted sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in.,
for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer
4 1/2 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait
Sign for Show Cases, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong
cord. Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 221 William Street, New York City.
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

BUY ONLY
THE BEST



THE GAIL BORDEN
Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

Has maintained its high reputation for **ABSOLUTE**
PURITY for over a **QUARTER OF A CENTURY.**

AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL.
FOR SALE BY
Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

DR. HAIR'S
Asthma - Cure

Has become a Staple and Invaluable
Remedy for the Cure of Spasmodic
Asthma, Bronchitis and
Nasal Catarrh.

All Retail Drug Stores throughout the Do-
minion of Canada can obtain **DR. HAIR'S**
REMEDIES from Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co.
and Messrs. Evans & Sons, Toronto, Ont.;
Messrs. Lyman & Sons and Messrs. Evans &
Sons, Montreal, Quebec; Messrs. T. B. Barker
& Sons, St. John, N. B.; Messrs. Forsyth,
Sutcliff & Co., Halifax, N. S.; Messrs. J. Winer
& Co., Hamilton, Ont.

DR. B. W. HAIR.

LUBY'S
FOR THE HAIR

Restores the color, strength,
beauty and softness to Gray
Hair and is not a dye.

At all Chemists 50 cts. a Bot.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAUL"
LINIMENT

SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

TORONTO { Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
Northrop & Lyman
Elliot & Co. T. Millburn & Co.

MONTREAL { Kerry, Watson & Co.
Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
Lyman, Knox & Co.

HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.

LONDON—London Drug Co. C. McCallum & Co.
Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

Change of Advt. Every Month.

Lyman Bros. & Co. offer some new special lines to the trade this month. Read their advt. not only this month, but each succeeding month, as it is always new and has something to interest you.

Filing Prescriptions.

The Monarch File Co. present to the notice of the trade in this issue a prescription file which must commend itself to every dispensing pharmacist. It is simple in construction and in all respects a model file. Write for descriptive circular, etc., mentioning this paper.

Fly Paper.

As summer advances the demand for fly paper is on the increase, and the druggist who finds himself without a good stock of *Wilson's Fly Pads*, should order at once, as the public will have them. The largely increased advance sales made this year speak volumes for their acknowledged excellence.

Fancy Goods.

The Hemming Bros. Co., of Toronto, have issued an illustrated circular in pamphlet form, calling the attention of the drug trade to some special novelties as well as the staple lines carried by this firm. Travellers are now on the road with a very full assortment of samples, and for style and quality of goods as well as cheapness, their display is hard to equal.

"Tanglefoot."

Don't overlook the fact that the Tanglefoot Holder is one of the greatest conveniences ever brought out in connection with sticky fly paper. It removes all objections to its use, prevents all unwelcome contact with the paper, and adds much to its convenience as well as appearance. Packed 10 in a box, five boxes in a case; price, 60 cents per box or \$5.50 per case. Order of jobbers.

Drug Mixer and Sifter.

A new size of the Jones' Drug Mixer and Sifter has now been placed on the market which is admirably adapted for Tooth Powders, and similar preparations which are put up by the retail druggist. It holds five pounds of powder and is fitted with sieves, etc., as in the 10 lbs. and 25 lb. sizes. These goods can be supplied now by the Canadian agent, in all sizes. See advt. on page 38.

Rubber Goods.

The acknowledged excellence of "Tyrian" rubber goods has made this brand a most familiar one with the drug trade who desire only first class goods in these lines. Nothing is more unprofitable to handle than the inferior manufacture of rubber, and on the other hand nothing gives more satisfaction to the buyer as well as the seller than thoroughly reliable makes. The goods made by the Tyer Rubber Co. can always be depended upon and in making up your order for your

jobber, do not fail to specify "Tyrian." See advt. of new lines in this issue.

Soap Cutter.

We would direct the attention of the trade to the advt. of the **EXCELSIOR SOAP CUTTER**, in this issue. It is an article almost indispensable in every drug store and meets the demand for a perfect cutter doing its work without waste. The attached trimmer enables the edges of the soap to be neatly finished and gives it a better appearance. The price of one dollar is very moderate, and we predict a very extensive demand for this article.

Sugar and Gelatine Coated Pills.

Purity in materials, reliability in manufacture, superiority in coating and general excellence, together with the lowest prices consistent with "the best" are the qualities claimed for the sugar and gelatine coated pills made by Fredk. Stearns & Co. The products of their laboratory are so well and favorably known, that it is but necessary to remind the progressive pharmacist that full lines of Pharmaceutical products are supplied and at prices which will not suffer by comparison. Read their advt. in this number of the **CANADIAN DRUGGIST** and send for catalogue if not already received, or better still, send in an order and you may depend on its being filled to your perfect satisfaction.

Kodak Souvenirs.

Whether you are off to Europe, the lake, the seashore or the woods this summer, it will add immensely to the pleasure of your trip to take along a Kodak. When Jack Frost has taken command of affairs next winter, it will be pleasant to live over again your summer vacation.

There will be a hundred things that you will want souvenirs of—picturesque scenery, jolly yachting parties, your camp in the woods or your cottage by the sea. Possibly you will catch such a big mess of trout that nobody will believe your "fish story" If you do, just "press the button" and your story will be corroborated by an indisputable witness. You can have as many pictures as you please without fussing with chemicals and a dark room, by simply sending your roll of film to The Eastman Kodak Company at Rochester, N. Y. Or if you choose you can do this yourself.

Send to them for "Through Europe with a Kodak" free by mail. It is a delightful little book, fully illustrated, and will give you an idea of how much fun there is done up in one little Kodak.

The World's Columbian Exposition.

Send 50 cents to Bond & Co., 576 Bookery, Chicago, and you will receive, post paid, a four hundred page advance Guide to the Exposition, with elegant Engravings of the Grounds and Buildings, Portraits of its leading spirits, and a Map of the City of Chicago; all of the Rules governing the Exposition and Exhibitors, and all information which can be given out in advance of its opening. Also, other Engravings and printed information will be sent you as published. It will be a very valuable book and every person should secure a copy.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

THAT EXCELLENT DRUG BUSINESS of John Field, of Calgary, who wishes to retire from business. This is a good opening for one or two men. Apply in person or by letter to

JOHN FIELD, Calgary.

WITHOUT DOUBT TEXAS BALSAM

—IS THE—

BEST HEALER

For Corks, Galls, Scratches, Sore Shoulders and

All WOUNDS
on **HORSES**
and **CATTLE.**

Sample by mail 25 cents.
Per Doz. \$1.50, express prepaid.

EVERY DRUGGIST
Should have it in stock.

STICKFAST CEMENT!

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND INVISIBLE.

THE ONLY PERFECT CEMENT
ON THE MARKET.

Sample by mail 25 cents.
Per Dozen on NICE CARD, \$1.50.
Express prepaid.

Address—

C. F. SEGSWORTH,

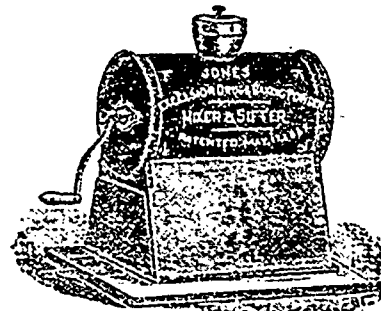
6 Wellington-St. East,

TERMS: -Cash with order. TORONTO.

The Best in the World.

IN THREE SIZES:

Suitable to mix—5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 25 lbs.
Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Scant.
Dust Proof and Changeable Sieves.



Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

50 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 100 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 75c. each

Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyeing Powder, &c. Send for circular.

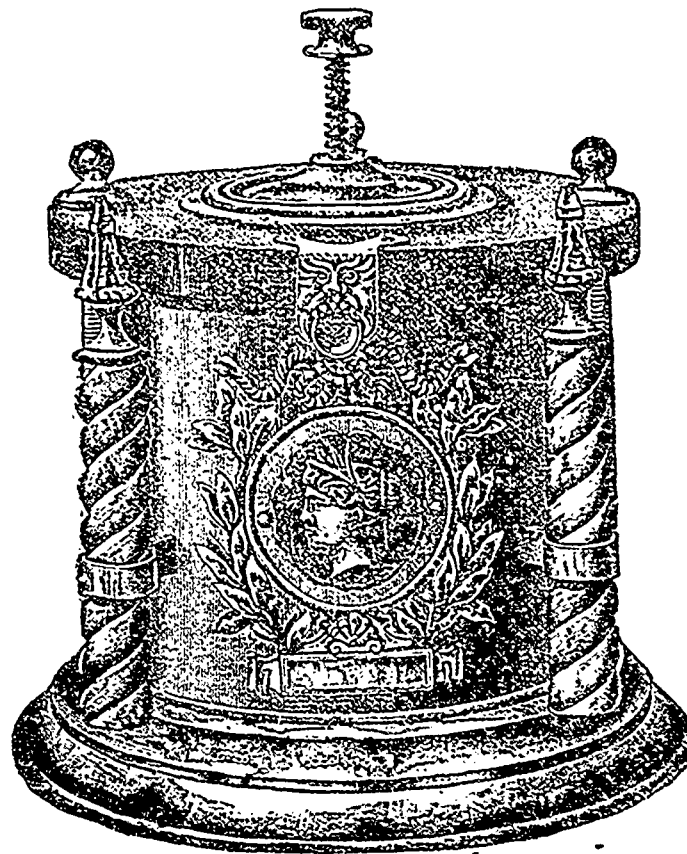
WILLIAM J. DYAS,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO,

Agent for Canada.

INSTANTANEOUS ELECTRIC LIGHTER.

For Parlor,
Dining Room,
or Chamber.



Office, Store,
Cigar Shop,
or Saloon.

Electricity Generated by Chemical Action.

A Handsome Ornament for Table, Mantel or Counter.

NICKEL PLATED. OCCUPIES SIX SQUARE INCHES.

A CHILD CAN OPERATE IT.

Aside from lighting, this battery apparatus can be used for Medical Battery, Motor or Fan, Burglar Alarm and Call Bell purposes, all of which attachments we supply.

PRICE, \$5.00.

- Liberal Discounts to the Trade and Agents.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

BARR ELECTRIC M'FG. CO.,

17 and 19 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Drug Review.

Business has kept up very well during the past month.

Quinine has been depressed in price both at home and abroad. American speculators seem to have stopped buying at present, but having bought previously in such large quantities it is hardly likely that it will drop much in price. At present low prices it seems a favorable time to buy.

Glycerine is marked up a little. Lower prices are not looked for in the near future.

Pilocarpine will likely be higher owing to a scarcity of Jaborandi leaves.

Opium. The price of this article for some time has been very unsatisfactory to both producer and dealer, as it has been continually downward. The prospect for the next crop continues very favorable as the weather has been unusually propitious for the Poppy plant. If it turns out a large crop prices will not likely be higher.

Pot Bichromate has taken a sharp advance owing to a combination among manufacturers.

Menthol Crystals are higher.

Naphthaline, balls or cakes, are quoted a little lower than last season.

Paris Green and Hellebore are about same price.

Tanglefoot Fly Paper was quoted in er-

ror in our advertising columns. Correct price is 60c. a box, \$5.50 a case.

Tonquin Beans, Augustura, will likely be higher owing to a large stock being burned in a New York warehouse. This with a short yield is the cause.

Arnica Flowers, German, are higher. Italian are cheaper but inferior.

Chamomiles, first class, are scarce and high in price.

Chlorate of Potash is higher.

GENE & Co., in a recent circular, speak of the low price of Hydrate of Chloral as follows: "Since we last reported about Chloral Hydrate, the struggle between the various manufacturers has continued unabated and the prices have experienced further declines. From the fact that the lead in the manufacture has been transferred to new German factories, who, together with the French manufacturer, have established prices never considered possible before, we may conclude that the factories are still making some money at the present prices and that therefore a renewal of the understanding formerly existing between the manufacturers together with the then ruling prices can hardly be expected to come into force again."

The color of Fluorine, Moissan reports (Ann. Chem. et Phys.), is greenish, but paler and more yellow than chlorine. The density of the gas is 1.26 compared with air.

We have in Stock:

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

*Chocolate Creams in boxes, speci-
ally suited to THE DRUG TRADE.*

*A full line of Gibson's Candies in
stock.*

*Seely's Perfumes, a large assort-
ment.*

*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.

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTS

For Summer and Winter Use. Cold or Hot Drinks.

NO CYLINDERS OR GENERATORS.

No danger of Poison or Sickness.

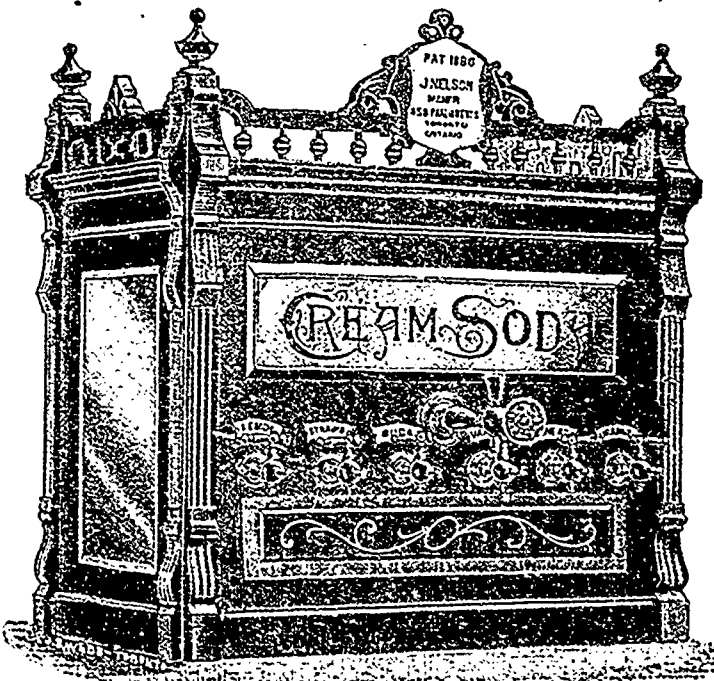
A Delightful, Refreshing and
Healthful Drink.

These Founts are Easy to Manage
and can be Moved at pleasure,
Without Expense.

There is not Half the Labor.

The Drink is More Profitable.

You can buy one for about Half
the Money that others Cost.



CAUTION.

Having purchased and had assigned to me all the right and title of Black's *PATENT ICE CREAM SODA*, the public are warned to beware of infringements. Why take a risk when you can purchase of me at the lowest prices.

We contemplate buying another Fount for our second store. We were more than satisfied with Fount last season.

J. H. WILLIAMS
REGINA, March 20, 1890.

We have got your Fount running. It is just grand.

F. DOWELL.
PARRY SOUND, May 16, 1889.

"THE MIRROR."

J. NELSON, 458 Parliament Street, Toronto.

WHITTAKER & GROSSMITH'S TOILET SOAPS.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Sole Agents for Canada.

W. & G.'s Transparent Soaps are undoubtedly superior to Pears. They are sold to the Drug Trade only and offer a profit even at the cut prices of Pears. The demand has increased steadily and is now very large.

Unscented, \$14 per gross.

30 Scented, \$18 per gross.

Shaving Sticks, \$18 per gross.

THE FOLLOWING, WITH ABOVE, COMPRISE THE FULL LINE OF W. & G.'S SOAPS, ALL OF WHICH ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED:

Transparent Wash Balls, No. 1.
" " " No. 2.
" Shaving Sticks, No. 2.
" " " No. 4.
White Clover Toilet Soap.
Cent Fleur Soap.

White Glycerine.
Musk Brown Windsor.
Sandringham.
Eucalyptus.
White Carbolic.
Pink Carbolic.

Cucumber and Glycerine.
Baby Soap.
Thymol Tooth Soap.
White Rose Tooth Soap
Superfatted Floral, in single fancy boxes.

For orders of \$25 worth and over we allow a trade discount of 5.

These goods will satisfy the best class of trade and cannot be procured by cutters.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Hamilton.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO JUNE 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 03	\$4 20
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15
Powdered, lb.....	15	17
ALOIS, oz.....	40	45
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.....	50	55
ARROWROOT, Beemuda, lb.....	45	50
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50
Copaiba, lb.....	75	1 00
Peru, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80
BAK, Barberry, lb.....	22	25
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17
Canela, lb.....	15	17
Cascara Sagrada.....	30	35
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65
Powdered, lb.....	65	70
Yellow, lb.....	35	40
Pale, lb.....	40	45
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18
Ground, lb.....	17	20
Powdered, lb.....	20	28
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16
Soup (quillaya), lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50
Tonka, lb.....	1 00	2 75
Vanilla, lb.....	6 00	9 00
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	1 25	1 50
powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Juniper, lb.....	10	12
Ground, lb.....	12	14
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60
Cassia, lb.....	25	30
BUTTER, Cacac, lb.....	75	80
CAMPION, lb.....	65	70
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 60	2 10
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20
CARSEUM, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50

CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	9 00	9 50
CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....	10	12
Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12
Prepared, lb.....	5	6
CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.....	4	5
Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25
CLOVE, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35
COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45
COLLOIDION, lb.....	75	80
Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
CONFECION, Senna, lb.....	25	30
Cycosote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50
CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40
DEXTRINE, lb.....	10	12
DOVE'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60
ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	1 15	1 30
ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10
EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.....	13	14
Pounds, lb.....	14	17
FLOWERS, Amica, lb.....	15	20
Calendula, lb.....	55	60
Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35
German, lb.....	30	35
Elder, lb.....	23	22
Lavender, lb.....	12	15
Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00
Rosemary, lb.....	25	30
Saffron, American, lb.....	35	40
Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25
GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 20	1 25
French, white, lb.....	40	50
GLYCERINE, lb.....	17	20
GUARANA.....	3 00	3 25
Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50
GUM ALOIS, Cape, lb.....	18	20
Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50
Socotrine, lb.....	65	70
Assafetida, lb.....	23	25
Arabic, 1st, lb.....	90	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Sifted sorts, lb.....	50	55
Sorts, lb.....	40	45
Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00
Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20
Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35
Guaia, lb.....	80	1 00
Powdered, lb.....	90	1 20
Kino, true, lb.....	45	45
Myrrh, lb.....	45	48
Powdered, lb.....	55	60
Opium, lb.....	3 50	3 60
Powdered, lb.....	4 60	4 75
Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00
Shellac, lb.....	35	40

Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
Sorts, lb.....	25	75
Thus, lb.....	8	10
HEAT, Althea, lb.....	27	30
Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Harrowand, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Liberwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	25
Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Sage, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Spatmint, lb.....	21	25
Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Tansy, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Hops, fresh, lb.....	25	30
INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
ISSIC POWDER, lb.....	25	28
ISUGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
RUSSIAN, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Bay, lb.....	18	20
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Buchu, long, lb.....	40	45
Short, lb.....	15	18
Coca, lb.....	55	60
Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
Hyoscyamus.....	25	30
Matico, lb.....	70	75
Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Tinnevelly, lb.....	15	25
Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
LICHENS, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
LICORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50
Pignatelli.....	35	40
Grasso.....	30	35
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.....	27	30

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	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.....	2	00	2	10	
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.						Peppermint, lb.....	4	25	4	50
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80			Pimento, lb.....	2	60	2	75	
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60			Rhodium, oz.....	80	85			
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45			Rose, oz.....	6	00	7	00	
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rec't, lb.....	65	70			Rosemary, lb.....	70	75			
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	27	29	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	Cade, lb.....	90	1	00		Savin, lb.....	1	60	1	75	
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1	80	1	90	Spearmint, lb.....	6	00	6	25	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	95	1	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65			Spruce, lb.....	65	70			
Fused, oz.....	1	00	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	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1	50	1	60	Wintergreen, lb.....	3	00	3	50	
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Citronelle, lb.....	70	75			Wormseed, lb.....	3	50	3	75	
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1	60	1	65	Wormwood, lb.....	6	50	6	75	
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1	60	1	75	FIXED OILS.					
Hypo-sulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1	50	1	75	Castor, lb.....	9	12			
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	18	00	20	00	Cod Liver, N. F., gal.....	1	00	1	25	
Salicylate, lb.....	1	80	Cumin, 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	10	Rose, lb.....	3	20	3	50	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1	00	1	10	
SULFONAL, oz.....	40	45	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4	50	5	00	OLIVE, gal.....	1	35	1	40	
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2	4	Wood, lb.....	70	75			Salad, gal.....	2	25	2	40	
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.....	3	00	3	50	PALM, lb.....	12	13			
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Garden, lb.....	1	50	1	75	SPERM, gal.....	1	60	1	75	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....	60	65	Lemon, lb.....	2	75	3	00	TURPENTINE, gal.....	55	58	60		

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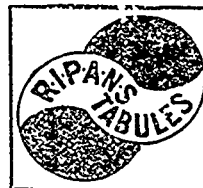
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