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Canadian Druggist

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

VOL. VII.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1895.

No. 4

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER.

Subscription, \$1 per year in advance.

Advertising rates on application

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,

20 Bay St. TORONTO, ONT.

EUROPEAN AGENCY :

BROCK & HALIFAX, Aldermany House, Watling St.,
LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.

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Amendment of the Pharmacy Act.

The council of the college, headed by Mr. Mackenzie, acting president in the absence of Mr. Petrie, has achieved a signal victory in regard to the bill introduced by the Hon. G. W. Ross at the present session of the Local Legislature to make permanent the clause exempting the manufacturers and dealers in patent or proprietary medicines from the restrictions of the Pharmacy Act.

This clause, as proposed to be made permanent, and which has been in force as a renewal and experimental legislative clause during the past two years, reads as follows. "Nothing in this Act contained shall extend to, interfere with, or affect the making, vending, or dealing in any patent or proprietary medicine, and the said Act shall be read as if this section had always formed part of the said Act."

To the portion of the clause exempting the vendor from the restrictions of the Act the council offered no opposition, as general dealers have always been exempt in so far as the sale of non-poisonous proprietary compounds is concerned, but to the part freeing the manufacturer of any patent or proprietary compound, whether it contained any scheduled poison or not, from the restrictions of the Act, they most strenuously objected, as they argued, and rightly so, we believe, that such an exemption would wipe out in actual practice the schedule to the Act, as it would permit the sale of every article there mentioned, provided it was put up under the guise of a proprietary medicine. They claimed that if it was improper for a qualified druggist to sell these things, which they were competent to handle, it was assuredly improper that incompetent persons should be specially privileged by legislative enactment to do so, that if the welfare of the community was sought, the consumer should be safeguarded somewhat, as otherwise he would be entirely at the mercy of every designing quack-medicine vendor, that under such

legislation the class of remedies designed for the treatment of private diseases and those which were suggestively advertised for immoral and criminal purposes would be sure to increase, that other countries, instead of granting untrammelled license, as this bill proposed to do, passed restrictive or prohibitive legislation regarding them, and that, while our Pharmacy Act had always left the question an open one, it had never been designed by its framers that any one other than wholesale druggists, doctors, and veterinary surgeons should be specially exempt from the provisions of the Act. These and many other reasons were urged upon Sir Oliver and the members of his cabinet by Messrs. Mackenzie and Clark, who, with Messrs. Karn and Hargreaves, waited upon the government by special appointment to consider the proposed bill and give their views upon it. As indicating what the council would be willing to have passed as an amendment to the Act, the committee presented a typewritten copy of the following to Sir Oliver :

"The Pharmacy Act is amended by adding thereto the following sections.

"The Pharmacy Act is amended by adding thereto the following section.

"Nothing in this Act contained shall extend to, interfere with, or affect the making or dealing in any patent or proprietary medicines. Provided always that on the petition of three licensed medical practitioners (or the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy) the Provincial Board of Health shall cause to be made a full and sufficient analysis of such patent or proprietary medicine by an analyst or other competent person appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and if on such analysis it appears that such patent or proprietary medicine contains any of the poisons mentioned in any of the schedules to this Act to an extent that renders their use in the doses prescribed dangerous to health or life the said Board of Health shall give notice to the manufacturer or proprietor of such

patent or proprietary medicine, or to his agent or representative in the Province of Ontario, of the result of such analysis, and of a time and place at which such manufacturer or proprietor may be heard before said board in opposition thereto.

"The Board of Health shall forthwith, after the date so appointed for such hearing of said manufacturer or proprietor, submit the report of said analyst, the objections (if any) made to same by said manufacturer or proprietor, together with their report thereon, to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and on the receipt of such report, if same approves of the report of said analyst, notice thereof shall be given in the Ontario *Gazette*, and thereafter the provisions of this Act with regard to poisons shall apply to such patent or proprietary medicine."

The bill had received its second reading before the conference was held with the Ministers, yet to show the confidence which the government had in the wisdom of the limitations proposed by the druggists, they introduced the measure for its third reading, word for word, as proposed to be amended.

We most heartily congratulate the council upon this result, as the position now secured definitely gives power to interfere with any improper proprietary remedy, and at the same time precludes any unfairness to the maker. The strict intention of our Act, the protection of the consumer of medicine, is the essence of it, and we are much mistaken if the protective tenor of it will not strengthen our Act with the public, and enable us in future to secure desired amendments without having to contest organized opposition.

Acknowledgments.

Our thanks are due to Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., for a neat and substantial blotter pad for desk use, a very necessary addition to our editor's sanctum.

We are in receipt of a very useful and handsome leather-bound memorandum and price book from Messrs. Wm. A. Gill & Co., Columbus, Ohio, manufacturers of seamless tin boxes, specially adapted for druggists' use.

A prospectus of "Monograph of Fluid Extracts, Solid Extracts, and Oleoresins," by Joseph Harrop, Ph.G., has been received from the publishers. The work will contain 200 pages, bound in cloth, interleaved, and sold at \$2.00. The author will be remembered by our readers as having written a "Monograph on Flavoring Extracts," which has been very favorably received, and highly commended by pharmacists and the trade press.

Some people are busy only when they are busy talking.

When Push and Caution go into partnership Success is finally going to get into that firm.

Drug Clerks' Column.

Do the One Thing Well.

Digression is just as dangerous as stagnation in the career of a young man in business. There is absolutely no position worth the having in business life to-day to which a care of other interests can be added. Let a man attempt to serve the interests of one master, and if he serves him well he has his hands and his head full. There is a class of ambitious young men who have what they choose to call "an anchor to the windward" in their business. That is, they maintain something outside of their regular position. They do this from necessity, they claim. One position does not offer sufficient scope for their powers or talents; does not bring them sufficient income, and they are "forced," they explain, to take on something in addition. I have known such young men. But so far as I have been able to discern, the trouble does not lie so much with the position they occupy as with themselves. When a man turns away from the position he holds to outside affairs, he turns just so far away from the sure path of success. To do one thing perfectly is better than to do two things only fairly well. It was told me once, of one of our best known actors, that outside of his stage knowledge he knew absolutely nothing. But he acted well—so well that he stands to-day at the head of his profession, and has an income of five figures several times over. All-around geniuses are rare—so rare that we can hardly find them. It is a pleasant thing to be able to talk well on many topics; but, after all, that is but a social accomplishment. To know one thing absolutely means material success and commercial and mental superiority. I dare say that if some of our young men understood the needs of the positions they occupy more fully than they do, the necessity for outside work would not exist.—*Edward W. Bok, in the Cosmopolitan.*

The Valued Apprentice.

The apprentice whose value is truly esteemed is he who realizes that he is a factor in the business in which he is engaged, and who strives to become important in his minor sphere. His aim is to perform the duties assigned him as well as his abilities will allow. He slights nothing, does nothing as a matter of form, or as something which he must get through with. His honesty is unimpeachable, his willingness to work commendable, and his zeal in the service of his employer noticeable. He may only be getting two dollars a week, but never shows that he is merely giving value for the pay he gets. He is strictly methodical, obedient, and receptive of the instruction imparted. His carefulness is a prominent feature in the performance of his duties, and he inspires confidence by exhibiting it only

when he is certain of his ground. He takes no risks or assuming what he is not sure of, preferring rather to be honest than to be considered smart. His business conduct is above reproach, and his habits such as bring credit to the institution with which he is connected. In short, he thoroughly earns the recommendation he receives.

Patent Medicines in Japan.

Japan, which has so adapted itself to European manners, and with so much advantage, as may readily be noted in the successes in its struggle with the Chinese, has a very prominent patent medicine, out of which, we learn, the proprietor has made the usual fortune which seems to be the reward of any one who can get a patent medicine to go. The medicine is called "The Thousand Gold Medicine," at least that is the English translation of the Japanese title. The method of advertising it is unique. He employs hundreds of young men, whom he dresses in a uniform consisting of a handsome coat, an oiled paper cloak, leggings, high clogs, and an umbrella bearing the trade mark of the manufacturer, two circles interlaced. These pedlars carry the medicine in portmanteaus especially decorated. The composition of the medicine is stated to be starch, catechu, thuja, liquorice, elecampene, camphor, peppermint, and cloves. It is made in little cakes, covered with tinfoil, each cake being divided into twenty portions. The pedlars travel on foot throughout Japan, and chant, as they go along, the following agreeable little testimony to the virtues of the medicine they have to sell: "Ah, Patent Thousand Gold Medicine, the secret of which Nobuyama ok Adzuchi St. Osaka has inherited. Ah! these are the properties of this medicine: Ah! it makes the stomach and spleen strong; Ah! it is excellent for hoarseness and colds, pyrosis, and the result of eating decayed food; Ah! it cures headache, giddiness, and dizziness on awakening, and is valuable for children's diseases." There is a familiar ring about this advertisement which shows that Nobuyama has had his eye on our methods.—*Missouri Magazine of Pharmacy.*

Boric Acid in the Solubility of Certain Phenols.

M. Bernia (*Bul. de Pharm. de Lyon*) has found that boric acid increases the solubility of thymol, phenol, and salicylic acid to a considerable extent. The solubility of thymol in distilled water, which is about 1 in 800, is more than doubled in the presence of boric acid, 3 grammes dissolving easily in a litre of boric solution. For phenol its solubility is doubled; but it is particularly on salicylic acid that the solvent power is most marked. While distilled water does not entirely dissolve 1 gramme per litre, with boric solution 875 grammes can be dissolved.



ELMENDORF'S

TAR GUM,

A Sure Cure for La Grippe.

A Healthful Chewing Gum,

Curing Coughs, Colds and Sore Throat, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Catarrh, Hoarse Cold or Hay Fever, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affection and all Germ Diseases, Cankered Mouth and Cleansing to the Blood.

PRICE 5 CENTS

Sample by Mail Two 3c. Stamps.

For Sale by Druggists.

THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.,

38 Front St., East, TORONTO, Ont.
Dominion Agents.

THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO.

Also in Stock . .

THE ROYAL REMEDY & EXTRACT CO.'S

- Celery and Pepsin Chewing Gums
- Sweet Wheat After Dinner Banana
- Mountain Teab'y Tolu
- Pine-apple
- Blood Orange
- Merry Bells
- Royal Tablet Tolu
- Royal Pencil Tolu
- Kissimee
- Tolu Sugar Plums

6 Plums in sliding Box, retailing at 5 cents.

Japanese Handkerchief Boxes
Japanese Glove Boxes

Containing each,
100 SWEET WHEAT
and
100 AFTER DINNER

HANDSOME, finely polished Oak Frame Show Cases.

3 sides glass, 3 glass shelves, 24 in. high, 8 in. wide, 7 in. deep.

LEE'S Poison Bottles
CHAPIREAU'S Cachettes and Cachets

Send for Price List.

38 Front Street East,
TORONTO.

Seasonable and Interesting

Cod Liver Oil

Insect Powder

Paris Green

Moth Camphor

Gum Camphor

Quinine

Phenacetine

Sulphonol

Spirits Turpentine

Linseed Oil

Look at your list and
enquire of

ELLIOT & CO.

TORONTO.

Shuttleworth's . .

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

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

Apply for Price List and Special Discounts to

T. MILBURN & CO.

Toronto, - - - - - Ontario



J. STEVENS & SON,
78 LONG LANE, - LONDON, E.C.,
ENGLAND

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

1805 List and Discounts now ready.

CANADIAN AGENCY:
145 Wellington Street West,
TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Our stocks of Seeds are now complete for the Spring Trade, and we shall be pleased to quote prices to dealers, and furnish samples when required.

CLOVER SEEDS.
Medium Red, Mammoth Red, Alsike, Lucerne, White, Scarlet, and Yellow.

GRASS SEEDS.
Timothy, Orchard, Blue, Red Top, Lawn, Hungarian, and Millet.

SEED CORN.
Red and White Cob, Compton's and Long-fellow, and all the leading varieties for fodder and ensilage.

ONION SETTS.
Dutch, Potato, and Shallots.
Full assortments of agricultural and garden seeds for the trade. Write for catalogue.

John A. Bruce & Co.
Wholesale Seed Merchants,
HAMILTON, ONT.

The Best Brushes

Hair, Tooth, Nail,
Shaving, Bath,
Cloth, Infants'

MANUFACTURED BY

A. Dupont & Co.

PARIS

Agents for Canada—

J. PALMER & SON,

1747 Notre-Dame Street, MONTREAL

SEEDS.

Full Stocks of New Crop

Field and Garden Seeds.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

**Red and Alsike Clovers,
Timothy Seed, Etc.**

ENSILAGE CORN IN CAR LOTS.

Catalogues on Application.
Correspondence Invited.

All enquiries by wire or mail will receive prompt attention.

The Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co.
(LIMITED.)

TORONTO, ONT.

Articles having any of the above Seeds, or Choice Seed Grains to offer, please send samples.

The . .
Lyman Bros. & Co.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

GREASE PAINTS

We are Canadian Agents for the celebrated Grease Paints manufactured by Chas. Meyer, New York, and have in stock the following, which we shall be glad to quote:

- No. 1—Very Pale Flesh Color.
2—Light Flesh, Deeper Tint.
3—Natural Flesh Color, for Juvenile Heroes.
4—Rose Tint " " "
5—Deeper Shade " " "
6—Healthy Sunburn " " "
7— " Deeper Shade.
8—Sallow, for Young Men.
9—Healthy Color, for Middle Ages.
10—Sallow, for Old Age.
11—Ruddy " "
12—Olive, Healthy.
13— " Lighter Shade.
14—Gipsy, Flesh Color.
15—Othello.
16—Chinese.
17—Indian.
18—East Indian.

Japanese and all other colors made to order Done up in sticks of eight inches in length, and two sticks in a box, per doz. boxes

Lining Colors

Black, Brown, Lake, Crimson, White, and a color for shading wrinkles. Done up in six sticks in a box, per doz. boxes.

Carmine Grease Paints

Small sticks, per doz. boxes.

Assorted Grease Paints

Box containing two shades of Flesh, one Black, one Brown, one Lake, one Crimson, one White, one Carmine, and a color for shading wrinkles; per doz. boxes.

Powder Exora

The finest powder in use, Meyer's. Guaranteed perfectly harmless. In all colors; per doz. boxes.

Cream Exora

In china pots. A very fine preparation for beautifying the complexion. In different shades, as follows: White, Pink, and Brunette; also Creole, Gipsy, Indian, and all other colors made to order; per doz.

Rouge Exora

In china pots, extra fine quality; per doz.
For the lips; per doz.

Spirit Gum

For pasting on Beards, Moustaches, Whiskers, etc. No. 1, very strong; No. 2, medium; No. 3, mild. Small bottles, per doz. Large bottles, per doz.

Eyebrow Paint

Meyer's. Black, Brown, or Blue; per doz. sticks.

Nose Putty

Per doz.

Trade Notes.

H. Carter, Sundridge, Ont., has made an assignment.

The drug stock of the late Dr. Cameron, Lanark, Ont., is offered for sale.

W. F. Teetzal, of Nelson, is opening a branch drug store at Rossland, B.C.

E. S. Kinsman, Digby, N.S., has sold his drug business to L. R. McLaren.

F. A. Clarke & Co., druggists, Meaford, Ont., have made an assignment.

C. K. McGregor is opening a new drug store on Dalhousie street, Brantford, Ont.

B. M. Canniff, Portage la Prairie, Man., has sold his east-end drug store to J. K. Hill.

The drug stock of J. W. McLaren, Chatham, Ont., was destroyed by fire, March 31st.

The drug store of J. A. Gourlie, Summerside, P.E.I., was destroyed by fire, March 30th.

C. A. Dilworth, druggist, King street east, Toronto, has sold his business to W. J. Nicoll.

J. McIntyre has purchased the branch drug business of C. D. Daniel on Carlton street, Toronto, Ont.

We regret to learn of the very serious illness of Mr. Charles Thompson, druggist, of Tilsonburg, Ont.

The Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co. has filed letters of incorporation in the Tutelle Office, Montreal.

Cochrane & Munn, druggists, Victoria, B.C., have dissolved partnership. Mr. J. Cochrane continues the business.

Young has purchased the drug business known as the Gladstone Pharmacy, Queen street west, Toronto, Ont.

The Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que., have no legal right to manufacture and sell Perry Davis' Pain Killer in the United States.

A number of carload shipments of acids manufactured by the Victoria Chemical Company, of Victoria, B.C., have been made to various points in the United States.

Dr. Higinbotham, Brantford, Ont., has moved his drug business from the old stand, corner of King and Colborne streets, to a store on the east side of the Market square.

The many friends of Mr. George Birks, druggist, of Prescott, Ont., will regret to hear of the death of his son William, who was a first-year student of the Toronto Medical School.

"By Appointment, Chemist to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada," such is the designation which has been conferred upon Mr. J. A. Harte, druggist, corner of Metcalfe and St. Catherine streets, Montreal.

Amongst those who are placing new soda water fountains in their drug stores this season are Henry Wade, Kingston, Ont.; D. C. Alguire, Cornwall, Ont.; and A. E. Brethour, Ottawa, Ont. These

fountains have all been purchased from James W. Tuft, Boston, Mass.

Arthur J. Sequin, the popular traveller lately with John Taylor & Co., perfumers, Toronto, has been appointed agent for Canada for Messrs. Gelle Frères, of Paris, France, with headquarters at Montreal. Mr. Sequin was presented by his fellow employees with a gold-headed cane on the occasion of his leaving.

At the recent wedding of Mr. James A. Kennedy, wholesale druggist of London, Ont., he was made the recipient of a handsome secretaire-bookcase, presented by his employees, who also extended their congratulations, and expressed their appreciation of the mutually pleasant relationship which existed between them as employer and employees.

Montreal Notes.

Mr. Brault, who was lately in the employment of Messrs. Lavolette & Nelson, has opened the long-closed store at the corner of St. Denis and Dorchester streets as a retail drug store. The supply is getting greater than the demand, and the idea that the public can support as many drug stores as groceries will receive a sudden shock one of these days. Even now it is doubtful whether any of them are making more than a very meagre living.

A neat box containing a glass tube and swab has been sent by the Provincial Board of Health to about a dozen pharmacies in different parts of the city; so that physicians can obtain one readily on application when they desire to have a bacteriological examination made of throat exudation to establish diagnosis in suspected cases of diphtheria. This will be done without charge by Dr. Wyatt Johnson, bacteriologist to the department, and the result sent to the physician, all free of charge.

It is reported that two or three more drug stores are to be opened in the extreme east end this spring. There appears to be some subtle spirit in a pharmaceutical license which forces the holder thereof to forthwith begin business on his own account. It is not every man that can run a drug store successfully, and colleges, as a rule, do not turn out men of business. Experience in other cities than the one a man has served his apprenticeship in tends to enlarge the views, and is a powerful factor in success in life.

Mr. B. E. McGale, of Notre Dame street, has moved into his elegant new premises after the turmoil and annoyance of street widening. Mr. McGale is one of the most successful pharmacists in Montreal, and evidently knows how to run a drug store in the right way.

Mr. John Nault, who was also expropriated in the widening of Notre Dame street, will shortly move into his new quarters. It is to be hoped that the street widening craze has about spent itself in Montreal.

Mr. Wallace Dawson, of St. Lawrence Main street, recently opened a branch in the east end of St. Catherine street for the convenience of his many customers in that locality.

A singular action has been taken in the Superior Court by two students against the College of Pharmacy arising out of the troubles in the Botany class during the session just closed. The authorities properly refused to permit certain students to continue their attendance at the lectures unless they sent in a suitable apology for their conduct. This they did not do. *Hinc ille lacrima.*

Mr. Albert Nelson, chemist, Notre Dame street, recently met with a severe loss by the death of his respected father, Mr. John Nelson, late of H.M. Customs. He was for a number of years collector at St. Hyacinthe, and was from there transferred to a more important post in the Montreal Custom House. He died full of years, beloved by all who knew him. His funeral service was held in the Church of the Gesù on the 25th ultimo.

Business looks very much like improving this spring. Already the streets are crowded with people, and the average daily sales in the retail stores are increasing. The cleaning of the streets of snow through which the electric cars run interferes a little with country trade, as the farmers can come in their sleighs over the snow roads to the entrance of the city, and then have some difficulty in getting further.

Dr. Langelier, a member of the firm of the "Pharmacie Nationale," has purchased a magnificent soda fountain in the States which is said to eclipse anything ever brought to Canada. It is to be hoped he will have a good hot, dry summer to repay, to some extent, his enterprise.

A workman in a factory in Montreal on the 17th ult. drank some methylated spirits which had been given him to use in the course of his business. The well-known and delightful odor of the spirits tempted him and he drank it. Needless to say he died, and a "crown's quest" sat on him.

An overdose of morphine and chloral was the cause of another death. The verdict rendered stated that "the deceased came to his death through an overdose accidentally taken by himself," and with the usual rider attached that no such poison should be sold, etc., etc.

Manitoba Notes.

The regular spring examinations for the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba began on the morning of the 3rd of April in the Manitoba Medical College, Winnipeg. Messrs. John F. Howard, C. Flexor, and Dr. W. A. B. Hutton were the examiners.

This is an anxious time for pharmacy students. Thirteen appear before the examiners at this sitting, three for the major and ten for the minor examination.

The annual general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba will convene on Friday, the 5th of April, to receive the report of examiners and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting. A large attendance of members is anticipated, and, as there are matters of paramount importance to the association to be considered, an interesting and successful meeting is also anticipated. An account of the proceedings will appear in the next issue of this journal.

Mr. George Graham, formerly with Mr. G. W. McLaren, Morden, has lately purchased the business of Mr. S. L. Taylor at Treherne, and will continue the business at the same place. Mr. Taylor has removed to Minnedosa to take charge of his business at that place.

Mr. J. K. Hill, for some time with the late firm of E. D. Martin & Co., has purchased the branch store of Mr. B. M. Canniff, Portage la Prairie, and will continue the business in the same premises. Portage la Prairie is Mr. Hill's native town, and his many friends will look forward with interest for his success in the present venture.

Mr. George McLaren, Morden, whose entire store was consumed by fire recently, has again opened out with a fresh and complete stock of drugs and druggist sundries.

Mr. Watson, who has for some time been in charge of Messrs. Morrison & Jordans' store at Carman, has removed to Portage la Prairie to take a lucrative position with Mr. Joseph Taylor.

Messrs. A. Young & Co., formerly of Miami, has recently purchased the business of Messrs. Harrison & Co., Neepawa, and also their branch at Arden. Both will be carried on as before by Messrs. Young & Co.

Mr. J. K. Patton, of Minnedosa, paid a flying visit to Winnipeg last week.

Prince Edward Island.

The druggists of Charlottetown have every reason to be very grateful to Mr. Carmichael, traveller for Messrs. Lyman Sons & Co.

They had begun gradually to drift into cut prices and a certain degree of mutual mistrust had begun to exist, which prevented any one of them from initiating a remedial agreement. Recognizing this, Mr. Carmichael came to the rescue, and found no difficulty in securing the signatures of all the druggists in Charlottetown to the following agreement:

AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned pharmacists of the city of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, recognizing the present unbusiness-like position into which the patent medicine trade has fallen and drifted, and for the remedying of this and other grievances,

We, the undersigned subscribers, on our honor as gentlemen and pharmacists, hereby agree, each with the other, to the following:

On and after Monday, March 18th, 1895, all patent medicines and other goods usually kept in a drug store shall be sold singly at the marked retail price on the package or advertised by the manufacturer.

When sold in half-dozen quantities, the price shall be the single price of five.

When sold in quarter-dozen quantities, the price shall be one-half the price of the half-dozen quantity.

All articles sold in quantities for cash may or may not be delivered at the time of sale, but the total amount of sales must be deposited.

All articles sold in quantities, on credit, must be delivered at time of sale.

The following list of articles is exclusive of the foregoing. To the selling price of these we further agree, viz.:

Allen's Hair Restorer.....	\$1 25
Ayer's Hair Vigor.....	1 00
Beecham's Pills (English)	35
Butler Leeming's Essence.....	75
Burnett's Cocaine, small	60
Cullen Brown's Chlorozone, small...	40
" " " large.....	1 00
Cuticura Resolvent.....	1 50
" Ointment	65
" Plaster	30
" Soap	25
Cockle's Pills.....	35
Condy's Fluid.....	35
Dunn's Fruit Saline.....	75
Eno's Fruit Salt.....	90
Elleman's Embrocation, small....	50
" " large.....	1 00
Florida Water, M. & L.....	60
Fellows' Syrup.....	1 25
Holloway's Pills, small.....	35
" " large	90
" Ointment, small	35
" " large.....	90
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.....	75
Hall's Hair Renewer.....	75
Kennedy's Medical Discovery.....	1 75
Lamplough's Saline.....	90
Murray's Fluid Magnesia.....	35
Mellin's Food, small.....	50
" " large	1 00
Medicamentum.....	10
McKenzie's Dead Shot.....	10
Parker's Tar Soap.....	25
Mexican Mustang Liniment.....	35
Sozodant	75
Steedman's Soothing Powders....	35
Stedman's Teething	35
Tinctures Iodine or Opium, 1 oz. .	10
" " " 4 oz.	08
lots and over.....	08
Tinctures, ordinary.....	08
" " 4 oz. lots and	
over, per lb.....	1 00
All articles costing from \$7.50 to	
\$8.50, no price marked thereon,	
sell for	1 00
Dated the 16th day of March, 1895.	

The druggists sent a joint letter of thanks to Mr. Carmichael for his interest and kindness.

So far the system is working satisfactorily, and the agreement has restored the proper mutual feeling of confidence among the druggists.

College of Pharmacy Examinations.

The Montreal College of Pharmacy closed a very successful lecture session on Friday, March 29th, 1895, the usual sessional examinations having taken place during the week. The students were examined in chemistry, materia medica, and botany, and the results given below are those of the combined sessional examinations of December and March, the names of the successful students being given in order of merit. The student obtaining the highest points in each subject gains the prize given by the college for these subjects.

The names of the successful candidates are as follows: Botany.—Osborne T. Pinck, W. F. Horner; Chemistry—1st year—Louis Rogalsky, W. Frothingham Roach, Oscar Turgeon, O. Mowatt, James Franckum, W. F. Horner; 2nd year—James A. Gillespie, F. L. Woolley, O. T. Pinck, James H. Goulden. Materia medica—1st year—R. J. Lunny, Louis Rogalsky, Norman Holden, D. R. O'Neill, D. S. Baxter; 2nd year—James A. Gillespie, Osborne T. Pinck, and Oscar Turgeon.

In addition to the above, the following students passed in materia medica at the closing sessional examination, namely: A. Germain, E. Thiverge, J. A. Goyer, M. Langlois.

The major and minor examinations of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association will be held April 16th and following days.

Should Doctors Dispense?

A correspondent of *Tit-Bits* remarks that pharmacy is a trade or profession which is really little understood by outsiders. A chemist's real business is dispensing the prescriptions of medical men, and a doctor's real business is attending and prescribing for the sick. A patient is really better off to pay his doctor for his advice and prescription and take it to a reliable chemist, who, the chances are 1000 to 1, will charge according to the quality of the drug supplied. There is absolutely nothing that varies so much in price as drugs. Glycerin, citrate of magnesia, salicylates, essential oils, the majority of drugs can be bought at any price, and it stands to reason that a chemist supplying a good, sterling quality cannot charge the same as, say, the stores, where the proprietor is not a chemist at all, and really does not, in many cases, understand the true manipulation of the drugs any more than his errand boy or porter, and often has no scruples as to quality. — *Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions.*

BENZACETIN, or acetamido-methyl-salicylic acid, is a white, crystalline body, melting at 205°C. It is soluble in alcohol, slightly so in water. It forms very active salts with bases. It is said to be an excellent remedy for neuralgia, and to give great relief in half an hour.



READ THIS

Dear Sir,
The following may be of use to you: "A customer of mine, who keeps a butcher shop in this town, bought a 10 cent package of your Fly Pads from me and in ten days killed over A BUSHEL MEASURE OF FLIES." Yours truly,
F. G. SANDERSON.

IT WOULD TAKE OVER
300 SHEETS OF STICKY PAPER
TO HOLD THIS BUSHEL OF FLIES

WILSON'S
FLY PADS
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

There is an
- INCREASED DEMAND -
for
WILSON'S FLY PADS
- Annually. -

Wilson's Fly Pads kill 150 times as many Flies for the money as Sticky Fly Paper, and the public recognizes the tremendous difference in value. Sticky Paper kills a comparative few; Fly Pads kill them all.

Have you ordered Fly Pads for the season?

All Wholesale Druggists keep them.

Archdale Wilson & Co.,

Hamilton, Ont.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.'S

PREPARATIONS OF KOLA

Preparations of the Fresh (Undried) Nut.

Kolavin A delicious wine, each tablespoonful representing 30 grains of the fresh (undried) Kola nuts. In full pints, \$8.00 per dozen.

Kolabon Elegant confections or bonbons, each representing 10 grains of fresh (undried) Kola. \$4.00 per dozen boxes.

Fluid Kola A concentrated liquid extract, each minim representing one grain of fresh (undried) Kola. Per pint, \$3.50.

Preparations of the Dried Nut.

Stearns' Kola Cordial (The Original.)

A delicious cordial, each teaspoonful representing 15 grains of dried Kola. In 12 oz. bottles at \$8.00 per dozen.

Compressed Tablets of Kola

Compressed Tablets of dried Kola, 10 grains each. Per 100, 25 cents.

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Each minim representing one gram of dried Kola. Per pint, \$3.50.



Our Claims on Kola.

1. We introduced Kola commercially in America in 1881 (see New Idea, April, 1881).
2. We introduced the first palatable preparation of Kola in the form of Stearns' Kola Cordial in 1893.
3. We originated the first and only preparation of fresh (undried) Kola in 1894, when Kolavin was introduced.
4. We to day are the only importers of fresh (undried) Kola from Africa.
5. We have done more scientific work on Kola than any other American house. (See our 20 page monograph issued last year, 1894.)
6. We have done more by liberal advertising in the pharmaceutical and medical press to call Kola to the attention of these professions than all other houses combined.

THEREFORE we consider ourselves headquarters for Kola and its preparations, and believe the professions will endorse our position.

Frederick Stearns & Co., Manufacturing Pharmacists,

(The introducers of Kola in America)

Windsor, Ont.

London, Eng.

New York.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Buttermilk - Toilet Soap.



Over 2,000,000
Cakes Sold in 1892

The Best Selling
Toilet Soap in
the World.

Excels any 25-
cent Soap on the
Market. Nets the
Retailer a good
profit.

When sold at a very popular price it will
not remain on your counters. Try a sample
lot.

The quality of this soap is GUARANTEED. See that
the name "BUTTERMILK" is printed as above "in
green bronze," and the name "Cosmo Buttermilk Soap
Company, Chicago," in diamond on end of package. Be-
ware of imitations.

COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP CO.,
165 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

F.W. HUDSON & CO., TORONTO
Sole Agents for Canada.

KENNEDY'S MAGIC CATARRH SNUFF (REGISTERED)

A POSITIVE CURE FOR
CATARRH
COLD IN THE HEAD
CATARRHAL DEAFNESS
HEADACHE, Etc.

It is reliable, safe, and sure, giving instant relief in the
most distressing cases.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Wholesale of **Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal,**
Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal and
Toronto.
And all leading Druggists.

BURLAND'S OLD DOMINION CRESCENT BRAND CINNAMON PILLS

THE ONLY GENUINE
RELIEF FOR LADIES.

ASK your Druggist for "Burland's Old Dominion Cres-
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metallic boxes, sealed with crescent. Absolutely safe
and reliable. Refuse all spurious and harmful imitations.
Upon receipt of six cents in stamps we will reply by return
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Please mention this paper.

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We have just been appointed
Wholesale Agents for the Do-
minion of Canada for the sale of

Payson's Indelible Ink.

All Orders will have our prompt
attention.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.

KERRY, WATSON & CO., - MONTREAL.



No. 1. Nozzle and Shield, with Outlet Tubing . . . \$30
No. 2. " " Complete 2-qt. Fountain, 48
DISCOUNT TO TRADE ON APPLICATION.
BEST SYRINGE ON THE MARKET. SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS.
LYMAN, KNOX & CO.
Montreal and Toronto
Agents for Canada

DICK'S UNIVERSAL FOR HORSES MEDICINES AND CATTLE

They always give entire satisfaction, and there are no
medicines in the market that can compare with them.
Thrifty farmers, stockowners and carters all over the
country are, by actual results, realizing that they cannot
afford to be without a supply of
Dick's Blood Purifier. Price 50c.
Dick's Blisters, for Curbs, Spavins, Swellings,
etc. Price 50c.
Dick's Liniment for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, etc.
Price 25c.
Dick's Ointment. Price 25c.
Circulars and advertising cards furnished.

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

A PERFECT TOILET GEM.

ARECA NUT TOOTH SOAP...

The drug trade of Canada will
find this one of the most satisfac-
tory articles on the market. The
package is convenient and attrac-
tive.

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

Lyman Bros. Co., Toronto,
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Something unique even in these days of mam-
moth premium offers is the latest effort of
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NEW YORK, N.Y.

Pharmacy in England.

The Research Laboratory Squabble—Friend and Dunstan on Aconitine—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—Alton & Hanburys' Anti-cutting Scheme—Drug Stores Amalgamate Coca Wine and Petroleum Emulsion.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Reference was made last month to the unfortunate squabble which is now going on over the aconite research conducted by the Research laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society. Matters since then have assumed an acute stage, and no one can forecast what the upshot will be. Briefly stated, the affair arose through a comment in the official review of the year, published in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, although Professor Dunstan regards the action of that journal as having been antagonistic for some time. The editor warmly repudiated the insinuation, and demanded an apology, which the Research committee at one stage of its proceedings was quite prepared to accord him. Now they are reported to have unanimously passed a report in favor of Professor Dunstan's claims, and the apologizing is expected from the other side. The whole affair is unquestionably lamentable, and it hardly appears possible, from the acrimony imported into the discussion, that any mutually satisfactory understanding can result. The resignation of either Dr. Paul, the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, or Professor Dunstan, would be a most unfortunate close to an incident that should never have occurred, and which a little reasonable action of the committee would have prevented.

Quite apart from this regretful disagreement, Professor Dunstan has to meet some severe criticisms from Dr. Martin Freund, who, having repeated some of Dunstan's work on aconitine, has arrived at different results. Freund has obtained totally different numbers in the combustion of aconitine, and has identified Dunstan's isaconitine with a product of the hydrolysis of aconitine. Freund's work on hydrastine is well known, and his determination to continue the aconitine research will be productive of interesting results to all who desire to see the answer to a complex question. The abilities of the two investigators are unquestioned, and the duel will be intently watched by chemists and pharmacists. The constitution of alkaloids is a subject of deepest interest, and allows room for any amount of speculative imagination. For over four years the Research laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society have devoted their best energies to clearing up the uncertainty which surrounded the aconite alkaloids. It will, indeed, be disappointing if the greater part of the evidence produced during the investigation should be called in question and proved to be incorrect. At any rate, as Professor Brauner, the eminent chemist of Prague University, remarked to the London Chemical Society this week, "It is better to acknowledge one's error than have it proved by some one else." Hold-

ing this view, we are bearing with equanimity the corrections in his own work that Professor Dunstan has since made.

The proprietor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is pushing the sale by very extensive advertising in England just now. Some marvellous testimonials are reproduced, and the pills are claimed to cure locomotor ataxy, scrofula, and other almost incurable diseases. The claim that these pills are not a patent medicine is hardly fair, for, although literally true, it has been the custom for many years to class all these proprietaries as patent medicines, and the public still regard them so. Indeed, one of the points upon which most reliance was laid, when the Pharmaceutical Society commenced its crusade against the unqualified sellers of these so-called patent medicines, was that by long custom they had become regarded as patents, and were therefore entitled to the exemption made in favor of patent medicines in the Act. As the readers of the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST* are aware, this argument was not successful in the law courts when proprietaries containing poisons were concerned.

Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Limited, of Plough Court, have joined the anti-cutting league by demanding a signed guarantee that their preparations shall not be sold below the minimum prices which they have specified. This only applies to their well-known specialties, such as their infants' food, hynn (extract of malt), bynol (extract with cod liver oil), etc. Whilst giving Messrs. Allen & Hanburys credit for the best intentions, there is nothing very striking about the scheme. Chemists can hardly be supposed to wax enthusiastic over a scheme that practically sanctions the selling of a 42-cent bottle of hynn at a minimum retail price of 35 cents, of which the wholesale price is 32 cents, or even their popular food, which is supposed to retail at 24 cents, and for which they have settled a minimum cutting price of 19 cents, the whole sale price being 18 cents. There is no doubt that the adherents of such an old-established firm to the principle that it is wise to do something to prevent unreasonable and ruinous competition amongst traders will have more beneficial effect than the mere value of their scheme. All these methods of protecting the trade have the serious drawback of inflicting extra clerical work and hampering *bona fide* business transactions amongst all concerned. Were it not for this there would be far more wholesalers joining in the movement, and something like success, in the objects desired, would be attained.

It is a significant fact that four of the large drug store proprietors in London have joined hands and invited the co-operation of the public in running their businesses. These four vendors are the proprietors of some eleven stores, five of which have been opened during the last four years. The price for the whole has been fixed at £65,900, of which £33,900 is to be in cash and the remainder in

shares. This amount includes the leases of the various shops, fixtures, and stock. The profit during the past three years average about £7,000 on a turnover of about £49,000. If this rate of profit should be maintained, and the directors confidently anticipate an increase, it will be sufficient to pay 6 per cent. on the preference and 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares. It is rumored that some of the shares have already been dealt with at one quarter premium, but there is a clause in the prospectus which financiers regard as ugly. It is stipulated that 100 deferred shares of £1 each (taken wholly by the vendors) are to be entitled to half the profits after 10 per cent. has been paid on the ordinary shares. This means that if the profit, after 10 per cent. has been paid, should be £2,000, £1,000 would be divided among the ordinary shareholders, and would give them an extra 1½ per cent. The remaining £1,000 would go to the deferred, giving them 1,000 per cent. interest. This is truly an equitable piece of drug store subtlety.

After the influenza is the harvest time for tonic wines and general pick-me-ups. Coca wine is daily growing in popularity in this country, although care has to be exercised that the wine contains a sufficiency of the drug or the revenue authorities object. The method of mixing the fluid extract of coca with an ordinary red wine is frequently productive of an almost inert and alkaloid-free product. The tannin in the wine precipitates the alkaloid and filtration removes the precipitate, and also a good deal of the color of the wine. This may be partly prevented by detannating the wine first with gelatine, in the proportion of half a drachm of gelatine to a pint of wine. The wine, after clarification, usually precipitates resinous matter on the addition of the coca, owing to the acid present, but there is no fear of precipitating alkaloid. Cod liver oil emulsion, syrup of the hypophosphites, etc., all have their advocates, and each chemist should be prepared with a nice staple article. Petroleum emulsion, made with the odorless and tasteless petroleum oil, with hypophosphites, has been more popular this winter, and if it has any efficacy is certainly much less nauseous than cod liver oil. Clinical opinions so far appear divided, but perhaps not much more than they usually are.

The cod liver oil scare, coming as it did at nearly the end of the season, caused a good deal of commotion. Many firms had run their stocks low, and as each week the livers were reported from Norway to be scarcer than ever, and prices went up, things began to look black. Many chemists all over the country have contracts to supply drugs, etc., to the local hospitals or unions, and those who had no stocks left were in a tight corner. But already the scare is over and prices are falling rapidly. Apart from the fact that considerable stocks of 1894 oil existed in London and Hamburg, the

demand is appreciably getting smaller as the spring advances. Probably three months hence, or even earlier, we shall see cod liver oil back to its old figure before the scare, and the trade will feel easier.

Airol.

Airol is the trade name given bismuth oxo iodo-gallate, which is the latest addition to the long list of substitutes for iodoform. The new combination is, as usual, patented in Germany, and the name, airol, trade-marked. Airol is described (*Woch. fur Chem. und Pharm.*) as a gray-green, fine, voluminous, tasteless, and odorless powder, permanent in the light. When exposed to moist air, it is gradually converted into a red powder, which is a still more basic bismuth compound with relatively smaller percentage of iodine. It is insoluble in the ordinary solvents, but dissolves in soda solution, and in diluted mineral acids. With small quantities of water and glycerine, it forms an emulsion which is fairly permanent. When heated with concentrated sulphuric or nitric acids, iodine is relaxed. When dissolved in very dilute hydrochloric acid and shaken with chloroform, the chloroform assumes a violet color. Another portion of the hydrochloric acid solution when treated with iron chloride gives the intense dark-green reaction of gallic acid. If hydrogen sulphide be passed through a hydrochloric acid solution of airol, black bismuth sulphide is precipitated.

Improved Syrup of Iodide of Iron.

In the *Bulletin Commercial*, M. Oswald Girard, after speaking of the variations found in commercial syrups of iron iodide, involving especially color and taste (due to the changes which take place when the ordinary syrup is used), and also of the various methods used to obviate the changes or mask the taste, suggests the following formula, which he declares is free from the objectionable features of the process of the Codex and pharmacopœias:

Iodine.....	41 parts.
Iron.....	20 parts.
Distilled water.....	100 parts.

Proceed as directed in the Codex or Pharmacopœia, and, after the solution of iron iodide is obtained, mix it with the following syrup:

Citric acid.....	5 gm.
Distilled water.....	10 gm.
Alcoholic essence of orange-peel.	10 gm.
Simple syrup sufficient to make (with the addition of the iron solution).....	1 kilo.

Twenty grams of this syrup contain ten centigrams of iodide of iron.—*National Druggist*.

The man who can't laugh can't succeed.

A mistake openly acknowledged is a fault remedied.

Correspondence.

The Qualification of Apprentices.

Editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Your invitation, in the last issue of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, to your readers to "air their opinions" on matters pharmaceutical has induced me to speak of a matter which has been repeatedly brought to my notice during the past year or two.

I believe the members of the council are always ready to receive suggestions that may be for the good of the profession and lift it out of its present anomalous condition to a position of strength, security, and respect.

Matters are gradually—nay, rapidly—growing worse. What with the departmental store, the manufacturing pharmacist, the dispensing physician, and our colleges crowded with fledgling druggists, pharmacy is "between the devil and the deep sea." Are we going to give up what we have already won, and place ourselves on the line of the grocery and dry-goods man, or shall we hold our ground, lop off dead and decaying branches, and, by raising ourselves above mediocrity, gain the respect, not only of the public generally, but also of our sister professions, which, at present, are inclined to look down upon us?

This leads me to speak of the great weakness in our educational system, the qualification of apprentices, and I have no doubt a great many of your readers have had experiences similar to my own.

The qualification is supposed to be a third-class non-professional with Latin, or its equivalent, as certified by headmaster of a High school. This alternative, would-be apprentices have found, is a good deal easier than the third-class certificate, and is, in fact, a wide-open back door into the fold of pharmacy. For instance, a boy fails in his third-class examination, in whole or in part, and, instead of going at it again, he gets a tutor—perhaps a senior pupil of the High school—to "coach" him for two or three months; said tutor sets a series of papers on which his pupil passes, the headmaster certifies O.K., for he knows little, and cares less, of the qualification required. I have known young men to become registered on this plan who dare not attempt the open examination, and who were wofully ignorant of a common English education. The question with him is not, "How much can I learn?" but, "How easiest can I get registered?" His penmanship is vile, his spelling no better, grammar an unknown subject. He may know a few Latin nouns, but he could not put a sentence together grammatically to save his neck.

If every pharmacist practising to-day had been obliged to pass, at least, a university matriculation before commencing his apprenticeship, would he not be a more successful man? He would have more respect for himself, as would also

his neighbors; our profession would stand second to none; then only those who loved pharmacy for its own sake would have entered its portals, and those who saw only the fine clothes, fancy fittings, and reputed profits would have been compelled to stay out.

There is no longer any need to keep the standard so low as at present. Let us accept only university matriculation as sufficient for registration. Not even the Ph.B. degree has done so much to raise the status of our profession as this would do.

I hope, Mr. Editor, to hear from others on this subject, through the columns of your really excellent journal.

Yours truly,

MEDICAMENTARIUS.

Sealing Wax.

It is singular enough that the oldest-known printed recipe for making common sealing wax, published at Augsburg in 1579, describes the use of almost the same ingredients as those at present employed. Rosin, the whitest that can be obtained, Venice turpentine, and vermilion are the components. For black wax lampblack is to be added, for blue wax smalt, and for yellow orpiment. When sealing wax was more widely used than is the case at present, scented wax was an article frequently on sale at fancy stationers; but in this epoch of feverish impatience and hurry, although our Gallic neighbors may have their sealing wax code with a different signification for each color, we rarely go beyond the employment of black wax for announcements of a funereal and mortuary kind and of red wax for business letters. On the whole, it may be said of sealing wax as of quill pens—nine out of ten prefer a steel pen to a quill one, and about the same proportion prefer using a gummed envelope to the trouble of sealing a letter with wax.

Before the introduction of the penny post envelopes were rarely used, because extra postage was charged for every paper enclosed in another, and for years afterwards a four-paged quarto letter was folded so as to be self-contained. When envelopes were first sold they were not gummed, so sealing wax was used. When such letters went across the equator, mostly in sailing vessels, the wax used to run and stick all the letters together, especially when the ship "got into the doldrums," and frizzled becalmed near the equator for days at a stretch. It is quite within modern memory when postage stamps were first perforated. Before that they had to be cut apart with scissors or a knife, or to be torn from the sheet, to the disadvantage of a clumsy operator. The little discs called "wafers" seem to have gone right out of fashion.—*Stationer and Printer*.

A clear conscience and a dirty store never go together.

3 GOOD SELLERS.

VELROSE SHAVING CREAM
SHAVING STICK
BARBER'S BAR



**PAY YOU WELL. PLEASE YOUR CUSTOMERS
ATTRACTIVE COUNTER ARTICLES**

Order Sample 1/2 dozen from your wholesale house to come with next order.
We supply Samples for free distribution with first orders.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.
MONTREAL

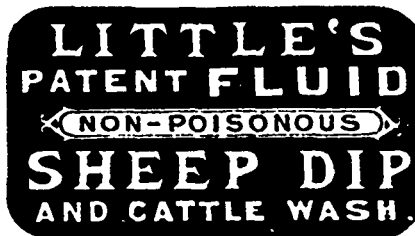
A Druggist

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

E. B. Eddy's

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

HULL, MONTREAL, TORONTO.

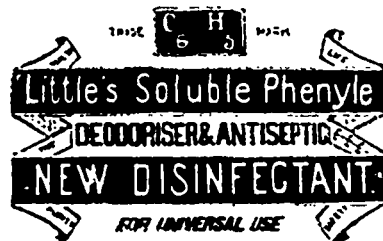


For the Destruction of Ticks, Lice, Mange, and all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.
Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.
Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy in the market.
27 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.
Sold in large Tins at \$1.00. Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.
Sole Agent for the Dominion.
To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London.



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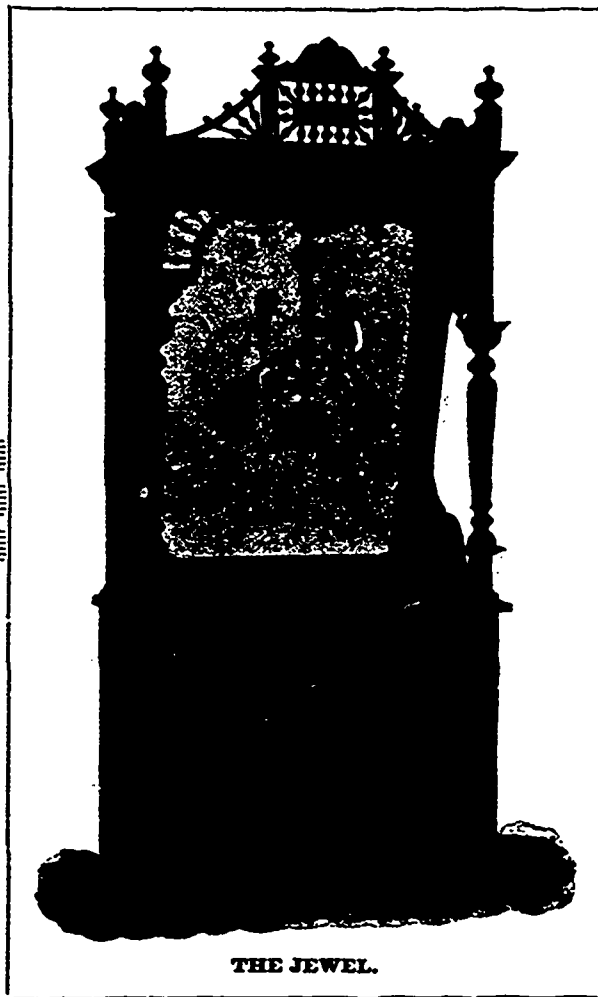
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A Short History of Scales and Weights.

Read before the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association,
by A. C. MORRISON.

In recording the development of weights and measures, which necessarily includes the means of ascertaining the force of specific gravity upon any object, and the apparatus by which weight is estimated, if full justice is done to the subject, volumes in folio would be needed. It will, therefore, be necessary to cover the subject as regards early history in a more cursory manner than would be wished by the conscientious compiler.

The word weight and the word gravity are nearly synonymous. Gravity is the force which attracts everything within the radius of this planet toward the centre of the earth, which is commonly called the centre of gravity, at which point the force of the gravity of the world is at equilibrium, balanced by equal attraction in every direction. As is well known, this common acceptance of the word gravity is in error, as every planet, every sun, every constellation, and the universe itself, has its own centre of gravity, towards which objects are drawn by an almost incomprehensible attractive force in direct ratio to the bulk, density, and distance of the object from this centre, and these objects are restrained from falling to this centre and into a fiery chaos by the centrifugal force of their own motions above it.

The absolute weight of any object, then, is its attraction without other influences toward the centre of gravity; and the pressure exerted by this object, if restrained from approaching the centre of gravity, is weight. There are innumerable means of ascertaining weight. Among them is the astronomical method of weighing a world or a sun by arithmetical deductions from its known motions, density, and bulk; but as in this article we have to do more especially with the ascertainment of terrestrial weights and their use in commerce, we are obliged, on the score of brevity, to confine ourselves to weights and measures as established by usage, legislative enactment, or the customs of a locality, and the establishment of the specific gravity exerted upon a given object by comparison with these standards; and this brings us directly to that simplest of all means—the balance. If a horizontal bar be attached by means of a flexible support to a given point, exactly in the centre, it will remain horizontal, owing to the neutralization of the force of gravity exerted on either end by the other. It is then said that it is a perfect balance. Attach to this a standard of weight established by either of the means above described and the influence exerted will draw the bar into a horizontal position. Attach to the other end of the bar a weight exactly equivalent to the standard previously fixed, and, if, for instance, that standard be what is commonly designated as one pound, the balance is again established; and as it will not be established until the weight at either end

is exactly the same, we know that the article attached in the second instance is one pound. The scale is, therefore, called a balance, and offers us the simplest solution of the difficulty of ascertaining relative weights. The balance is unquestionably the earliest means of ascertaining weight, and almost all commercial and practical methods of ascertaining weight are based upon this principle. Even the hydrometer simply finds its equilibrium and the liquid establishes its balance and thus tells with certainty the specific gravity of a liquid, from which the weight of a given quantity of liquid can, by comparison with the known weight of water, be ascertained.

The Bible gives us many instances of the use of the balance, and it is extremely difficult to fix its earliest beginnings, which seem to be lost in the mists of antiquity; and it is strange also to be obliged to assert that modern civilization, while it has immeasurably improved in accuracy the means of ascertaining weight, relies still chiefly upon the early principle of the balance.

The steelyard, as it is commonly called, came into use as an improvement on the ordinary balance, as far as history knows, with the Romans, although it probably did not originate with them. This apparatus differed from the ordinary balance in the fact that one end of the horizontal bar was much thinner than the other, which enabled its makers to place means of suspension nearer to the large end before equilibrium was established. By using a single weight it therefore became possible, by means of a scale marked on the long end, to ascertain several weights, basing the calculation upon the distance as marked on the scale from the centre of gravity. Thus, the weight which two inches from the centre of gravity would weigh a certain amount would, ten inches from this centre, balance a very much larger weight, owing to the principle of the lever which is brought into play. This made possible the ascertainment of the weight of any commodity to a nicety, without the constant change of weights which was necessary to establish the equilibrium of the common balance. Modern scales are, in a large measure, based upon the principle of this Roman steelyard, although many modifications have been introduced.

There is a balance called the Danish balance, and used in commercial matters in countries near the Baltic, which differs from the steelyard in this—that the counterpoise is fixed and the pivot movable, whereas in the steelyard the pivot is fixed and the counterpoise, or balance in weight, is movable. The beam is graduated in a contrary direction to that of the steelyard in order to adapt it to this change, and the beam has to be slid forwards or backwards, according to the weight to be counterpoised. In the common balance, the steelyard, and the Danish balance, the beam is straight, but there are others called the bent-lever bal-

ances, in which the weight is suspended from a bent arm and counterpoised by a heavy knob at the other end, and the heavy knob is made to indicate the weight of the article attached to the bent arm.

There are a large number of important contrivances called spring balances, weighing machines, and dynamo meters, whose object is to indicate pressure, weight, or force in various ways, but it would be impossible to describe them within the limits of the present paper, as many of them are very intricate. It is curious to recollect that the modern steam gauge, which indicates the pressure of steam, is simply a weighing-machine; and so on, in innumerable fields, the weighing machine presents itself to us most unexpectedly.

At this point, it is well to digress to the subject of acknowledged standards of weights and measures. Throughout the world, in every nation, and it might almost be said in every community, different standards and weights are used to express a given quantity, length, or weight of commodities, but we have more to do with *avoirdupois*, *troy*, and the metric system, and, for the purposes of this article, it will be necessary to confine ourselves to these three. King Edgar, of England, in order to establish uniformity throughout his realm, where the utmost confusion prevailed, enacted certain decrees in the year 975, a work more completely done by William the Conqueror, who ordered that all weights and measures in the kingdom should be stamped. Richard the First, in the year 1197, established the yard, which was a measure exactly equalling the length of the arm of the preceding monarch, Henry the First. King John confirmed the legality of the then weights and measures in the *Magna Charta*. We gain our first knowledge of what the exact standard of English weights was from the statute of Henry the Third, in 1266, which declares "that an English penny shall weigh thirty-two wheat corns in the midst of the ear, that twenty pence shall make one ounce, twelve ounces, one pound; that eight pounds do make a gallon of wine, that eight gallons of wine do make a London bushel, which is the eighth part of a quarter." It appears that the wheat corn was the first standard of weight in England, and it is supposed that the metallic weight called a grain was used as the representative of a wheat corn, and that the modern troy grain is nearly the same. After a time the pennyweight was reduced from thirty-two to twenty-four grains, twenty pennyweights made an ounce, and twelve ounces, one pound. This was called the troy pound, and became the standard of English weight, consisting of 5,760 grains; but still legislation could not insure uniformity in weights, for there was the moneyer's pound, consisting of 5,400 grains, the *avoirdupois* pound of 7,000 grains, and the old commercial pound of 7,600 grains. In the time of Elizabeth, a standard of the *avoirdupois*

pound was placed in the exchequer, and a standard of the troy pound was placed in the exchequer, Goldsmith's Hall, and the Mint. Nothing seems to have occurred in regard to the standard of weight till 1758, when a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to investigate the subject of weights and measures. On comparing the troy pound in the mint with that in the exchequer, it was found that the former was $\frac{1}{8}$ grains heavier than the latter. As the exchequer pound had been in use 170 years, the committee concluded that it had become somewhat worn.

It was then considered whether the English standard should be troy or avoirdupois in the future, and they resolved upon the former for the reason that that weight was best known to the English law; it was that which had been the longest in use, and that by which coins were measured; it was best known to the world; it was that to which their countrymen had referred and compared ancient and modern weights; and it was the weight which had been subdivided into the smallest parts. The committee then proceeded to obtain, with the utmost possible exactness, the standard weights of the several parts of the troy pound, in which they were assisted by a balance constructed by a Mr. Bird, which would turn with the two-thousandth part of a grain. One copy of the standard troy pounds was delivered to the House of Commons, and another to the king's assay master of the mint, in whose possession there was, and we believe still is, Mr. Bird's weighing apparatus. The troy pound consists of 5,760 grains, and should it be destroyed can be re-established from the fact that according to its standard a cubic inch of distilled water, at a temperature of 62 degrees Fahr., and 30 degrees bar., weighs 252.458 troy grains.

In the year 1816, it was decided that the avoirdupois pound should be 7,000 grains troy. Thus we have two standards in England. It is useless here to go into the details of these differences, which are both technical and practical, and which may be illustrated by the assertion that in some places 112 lbs. of potatoes are one cwt., in others 120, in others again 132; and at no point on record is 100 lbs. of potatoes a hundred-weight of potatoes. This divergence runs through commerce in every direction, and would form an interesting subject for further research, but must be omitted.

We next come to the establishment of the metric system, for which we are indebted to France. The distance from either pole to the equator is mathematically equal to one-fourth of the circumference passing through both poles, and is therefore called a quadrant. It was determined to make the ten-millionth part of this quadrant the standard of measure from which a standard of weight might be deduced. The next point, therefore, was to determine the exact number of units of measure of any given system which this quadrant contained. This required the

researches of the astronomers and mathematicians. It was found that the distance from the North Pole to the Equator was 10,936,578 English yards, or, to put it in a less scientific and rather more amusing form, it would take exactly this number of arms exactly the same length as that of Henry the First to cover the distance. We are, therefore, obliged to admit that although Henry has for over six hundred years slumbered, this remarkable arm of his is still as useful a standard of measurement as heretofore. But the French did not follow in the footsteps of the English, except in so far as to ascertain an expressible distance, for they divided these 10,936,578 English yards by 10,000,000, which added something over three inches to the arm of Henry; and should the metric system, which looks probable, ever conquer the world, the disciples of Henry will be proved guilty of giving short measure. From this measure of length were deduced measures of weight. The one-hundredth part of a metre is called a centimetre. Suppose, then, that we have a centimetre cube of distilled water at its point of greatest condensation, about 39.36 Fahr. The weight of this cube is the unit or standard weight, and is called a gram. The silver coinage of France rests on this basis, a franc being five grams of silver nine-tenths pure.

The weights and measures used for the simple traffic of original or primitive nations are always simple, and are usually of early origin. We find that the metric system, however, is based upon scientific and easily ascertained facts, and has the advantage of being estimated by a decimal system, which is an extraordinary simplification. The earliest standards of measure were the length of the foot or of the palm, a pace, a span, or the distance from point to point of the extended arms, all of which were subject to radical and irreconcilable differences in the individual. The standardizing of weights and measures by government is usually the first indication of the advancement of civilization, and a history of the enactments of the various governments would be interesting in the extreme, but we must leave this subject, after mentioning the fact that, among other means of ascertaining a fixed standard, it has been attempted to establish a unit of length of a pendulum vibrating seconds in the mean latitude of 45 degrees. In the last hundred years there seems to have been rapid improvement in the methods of ascertaining weights by means of balances, not that the highest possible attainment in the simple balance much exceeds the marvel of Bird, whose balance turned with the two-thousandth part of a grain, but that the balances and scales used for ordinary commercial transactions are so much nearer the high standard of perfection. This is due to the modern inventive genius of the times, which has manifested itself in this and many other directions. It is not that new principles have been introduced, but that greater progress in

mechanical operations has been made possible by the greater perfection in machinery. Even in the working and finishing of metals many advantageous points of advancement have been seized upon by the manufacturer of balances and scales and applied successfully, so that the standard of perfection in scales to-day is inconceivably in advance of the crude efforts of the early world.—*Omaha Druggist.*

Chances for Enterprising Druggists.

Because the druggist must surrender a part of what was formerly his, it by no means follows that the loss is irretrievable, or that he is without means of effective retaliation against his despoilers. The process of merchandise distribution is undergoing incessant change and readjustment. Every branch of retail trade must expect some losses, but to the enterprising and alert there are usually corresponding gains. If perfumes must go, why not replace them with school books and school supplies generally? If toilet articles, why not introduce a select line of artists' materials, engravings, etchings, frames, and related supplies? Anything of cleanly and ornamental character, if adapted to the space limitations of a drug store, and particularly if its advantageous sale be largely dependent upon the information and personal judgment and reliability of the merchant, will find an especially appropriate place in the druggist's stock. To this class belong also lamps, glassware, fine wall paper, watches, clocks, the better class of jewelry, fine cutlery, and a variety of other articles quite as germane to the drug business as soda water and cigars, and quite as dignified and profitable. Optical supplies are peculiarly appropriate, provided the druggist be familiar with the art of fitting glasses; the same is true of trusses and similar goods. In short, anything that will not detract from the dignity of the store and that is associated with education, home decoration, popular sanitation, and physical comfort, and that can be made to *sell*, merits the consideration of every druggist to the limit of his facilities. Insurance agencies, carefully chosen agencies for bicycles (with one or more samples to keep the soda fountain company), agencies for society engraving comprising specimens of styles and facilities for prompt estimates and execution of orders—all these can be made to contribute generously to the store revenues, and to fill in most agreeably and profitably many a leisure moment of the proprietor or clerk. We mention these additions not as desirable accessions to the "practice of pharmacy," but as proper extensions of the retail drug business in localities where an exclusively prescription or medicine trade would fail of adequate returns for all of the druggist's time and his incidental expenses.—*Western Druggist.*

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❀ **Containers**

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Impervious Boxes and Wraps. | Epsom Salts,
Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps. |
| Baking Powder,
Boxes and Wraps. | Senna Leaves,
Folding Cartons, or Cartons and Wraps. |
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TWENTY BARS ON A HANDSOME
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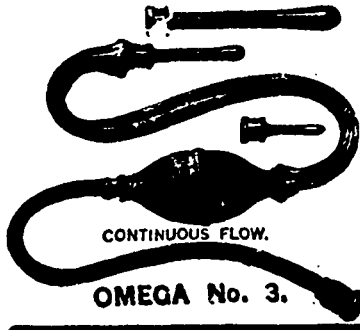
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MY import samples are now ready for inspection.
A few customers who saw the line in pre-
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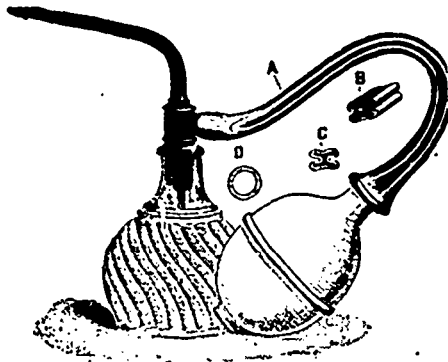
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We manufacture in Canada a full line of reliable rubber goods and a guarantee goes with each article.

If you have not received our new price list this month, write for it. It is handy and neat.
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Watson's Cough Drops

Will give positive and instant relief to all those suffering from

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Clinical Thermometer

FOR QUICK REGISTRATION OF TEMPERATURE
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PATENTED MARCH 25, 1890

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. \$2.00 EACH

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

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

American Pharmaceutical Association.

The council has by vote named *Wednesday, August 14th, 1895*, for the next meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which is to be held in the city of Denver.

The arrangements for hotel accommodations and transportation have not yet been effected. As soon as completed they will be announced.

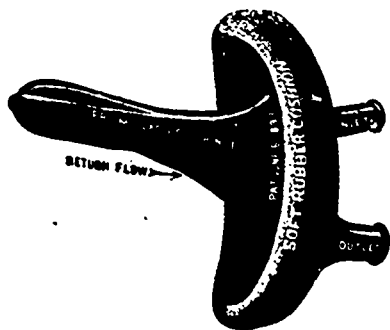
W. S. THOMPSON,
Chairman of the Council, American Pharmaceutical Association.

Washington, D.C., March 18th, 1895.

How to Join the American Pharmaceutical Association.

President Simpson has announced the members of the "Special Auxiliary on Membership." Each member has charge of the work of obtaining applications in his own state or province. If you desire to join the association, apply to your representative on the committee. The following are the Canadian representatives: Province of Ontario, John Lowden, Toronto; Province of Quebec, G. Lachance, Montreal; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, F. C. Simson, Halifax.

The Council Committee consists of Dr. H. M. Whelpley (chairman), St. Louis, Missouri; Chas. M. Ford, Denver, Colorado; Geo. W. Voss, Cleveland, Ohio; Wm. C. Alpers, Bayonne, New Jersey; S. P. Walton, Atlanta, Georgia; and Geo. W. Kennedy (secretary), Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

The Pri-mo Syringe.

A sanitary article of value is quickly understood and as quickly appreciated by physicians, immediately they are given an opportunity to examine it.

A striking instance of this fact is well illustrated in the case of the new ladies' syringe, "The Pri-mo," which is being placed on the market by E. J. Hussey & Co., 80 John street, New York.

This high-grade instrument has improvements which are at once apparent, and a trial is sufficient to prove its great advantages over the regular syringe.

Its merit lies in the peculiar construction of the nozzle and shield. The nozzle is anatomically correct in design, superior in finish, comfortable and efficient.

The shield is provided with a soft rubber cushion, which makes it fit snugly about the parts which it closes completely.

With the Pri-mo Syringe much hotter water may be used than in the old way.

It is used without bed-pan or rubber sheeting, thus allowing the patient to take the douche in a recumbent position.

The nozzle and shield may be used with any fountain or bulb syringe.

Physicians throughout the country who have tried "The Pri-mo" recommend it. The testimony of a few are appended:

In reply to your inquiry will say that the Pri-mo Ladies' Syringe arrived safely, and it gives perfect satisfaction. I consider it indispensable, especially in such institutions as this, and a great comfort to any one using it.

Yours truly,

GEO. S. WALKER, M.D.,

Female Dept., Western State Hospital,
Staunton, Va.

The two Pri-mo Ladies' Syringes purchased of you have given entire satisfaction. They fully come up to what you claim for them. Please send me another No. 2 outfit at an early date.

Very truly yours,

AMOS H. ELLIOT, M.D.,

480 Munro St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

They are furnished in two outfits, viz.: No. 1, containing nozzle and shield, packed with 4 feet (1/4 inch) outlet tubing, and No. 2 containing nozzle and shield, packed with a two-quart fountain bag, tubing, infant and recital pipes, complete.

Each outfit is packed in a polished cherry wood box, which is lined with enamelled waterproof paper. Send for an illustrated pamphlet telling all about the "Pri-mo" Ladies' Syringe.

Wake Up!

When will the pharmacists of the world thoroughly realize that "the old times," when the apothecary did everything in the pharmaceutical line, have passed away, never to return, and that this generation must keep up with the procession or be run over? The apothecary of to-day does not powder roots, boil lead plaster, make his own chemicals, etc. Many of the old style of preparations, such as potions, poultices, decoctions, boluses, plasters, etc., have either gone out of fashion or are made by others. Modern prescriptions do not call for pills and powders by hundreds. Modern prescriptions are not confined to the official drugs and preparations of over-conservative pharmacopœias. They do call for modern and improved forms of medication. Modern physicians demand improved methods and preparations and greater exactness. They cannot stop to inquire why it is that the average retail druggist is not specially educated. They need the aid of thoroughly educated pharmacists capable of promptly responding

to the new requirements of scientific progress. They not only need that aid—they will have it.

But the pharmacists as a body do not seem to respond promptly to these calls upon them, or to take an active and prominent part in the general progress of medicine and pharmacy. In our country it will require determined and continued effort to rehabilitate the profession of pharmacy. Yet some of our pharmacists, judging by their utterances, are on the point of becoming whining pessimists. Others have apparently plunged into un-mixed commercialism.

There are very many progressive and able men practising pharmacy in America who are ambitious to protect, preserve, and advance their profession. If they will take united action they can unload the incubus of the patent-medicine traffic, and scrape off the other barnacles that impede pharmaceutical progress.

What is really being done for the future of American pharmacy? Much is done by the schools; but what are the pharmacists as a body doing to elevate their profession and establish a proper distinction between the mere merchant druggist and the real pharmacist?—*Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

Resemblance Between the Reactions of the Alkaloids and Acetanilid.

E. Schar (*Archives de Pharmacie, The Analyst*) recalls that Tofel has pointed out that amilids, such as acetanilid, give a reaction with sulphuric acid and an oxidizing agent which resembles the strychnine reaction. Fluckiger has drawn attention to a similarity between the reaction of morphine with sulphuric acid containing nitric acid and that of acetanilid with the same reagent. Schar has tested both these statements. He finds, with respect to the strychnine reaction, that this differs in two main points from that yielded by acetanilid. (1) The play of color shown by strychnine is from blue to methyl violet, whereas that exhibited by acetanilid is rather a blue purple-red coloration. (2) The introduction of the oxidizing agent into the solution of strychnine in sulphuric acid induces a deep violet color, which gradually changes—through cherry-red, purple-red, and blood-red to yellow red, whilst in the case of acetanilid there is a rapid change from purple-red, through violet-red, into a dirty blue green, olive green, or brown green. The reaction of sulphuric acid, containing nitric acid, on morphine and on acetanilid is certainly very similar; but acetanilid gives no reaction with sulphuric acid which contains selenic acid, titan acid, molybdic acid, or tungstic acid, and thus should not be mistaken for morphine. Furthermore, morphine gives a deep red-brown color with sulphuric acid and bismuth subnitrate, whilst acetanilid gives a dark-yellow color, becoming carmine red at the edges of the mass.

National Druggist.

Canadian Druggist

WILLIAM J. DYAS, Editor and Publisher.

APRIL, 15TH, 1895.

Mutually Interested.

The Western District Medical Association of Toronto has again attempted to induce the members of the Toronto Retail Druggists' Association to stop renewing prescriptions without the order of the prescriber. A conference was held recently between representatives selected from both bodies, and the subject was freely discussed. On the part of the medical men no definite reason was urged why the practice, so universally adopted elsewhere, should be changed here, other than that occasionally prescriptions were renewed which were of a specific character, and only intended for temporary use, and which, if the prescriber had been consulted, would not have been repeated with their sanction.

On the part of the druggists, it was claimed that no desire existed on their part to renew prescriptions of such a character, or which might reasonably be considered dangerous or harmful if repeatedly taken. At the same time, they showed that it would be difficult, practically, to carry out the wishes of the Medical Association unless the members of that body were willing to share with them the responsibility for refusing renewals. It was urged that if any physician saw fit to write upon his prescription to the effect that it should not be renewed, the instructions would be rigidly adhered to. This, and this alone, the druggists claimed, was the first step needed to produce the result desired by the medical men, and, unless this was done, no very great diminution of the general practice of repeating at the demand of customers could be expected.

We have not yet learned what course the members of the Medical Association purpose pursuing, but, if they are determined to stop the custom of renewing, the remedy is entirely in their own hands, and it is purely a matter of judgment as to the wisdom of applying it. The druggists will follow instructions to refuse renewals if so given, and both they and the prescriber will have to assume the responsibility for curtailing a general privilege to the patient to renew as their judgment dictates.

It is very unlikely that druggists will antagonize their customers on their own responsibility by refusing renewals, and, if the physician is unwilling to share it, he

must permit a continuance of the general custom. There is little doubt but that many prescriptions are renewed which would be better unfilled, and that in writing such prescriptions the physician should guard against renewal by writing upon it "not to be repeated." If this were carefully done, the welfare of the patient would be safeguarded, and the renewal could be as consistently refused by the druggist as by the doctor. On the other hand, the refusal to renew any and every prescription presented would place both doctor and druggist in a peculiar combination light before the community, and arouse a feeling detrimental to both.

Under the free-trade wave of popular opinion now prevailing, moderate and cautious action is very necessary. The patent medicine forces seem to be exercising a powerful influence, and doctors and druggists should not take steps which might be apt to give them the dominant position.

The question of repeating is one of very considerable importance, and the handling of it should be done solely with a view to the welfare of the community, and not from any motives of gain. The doctor should not interdict renewals for such a purpose, and the druggist should exercise the utmost care and discretion in refilling, so that the cultivation of habits for seductive or harmful drugs may be avoided.

Our suggestion to both physician and pharmacist is to keep principle to the front and profit to the rear, and the solution of the question will resolve itself.

A Good Line.

Since the introduction in our columns of a department devoted to Photographic Notes, a number of druggists, who had not previously handled a line of photographic supplies, have acted on our suggestion and added this branch to their business, and, we are pleased to say, with satisfactory results. It is a line peculiarly adapted to druggists' trade, and one which, if properly looked after, will prove profitable and interesting.

As we pointed out in a former issue, the outlay for stock need not be large, and it would be injudicious, at least in the commencement, to purchase anything beyond what would be an experimental order, especially of those things which could not be sold to any but a photographer.

The experience of a few months will show just what chemicals are required,

and the matter of the stock of appliances, such as cameras, lenses, etc., can be best judged after a little experience in other branches of the requirements necessary.

The fact that many druggists are themselves amateur, and in a few cases professional, photographers shows a commendable artistic taste, and at the same time provides an agreeable diversion from the stereotyped labors of the average retail druggist. To those who have not yet handled these goods, we would suggest that they look into the matter, and see if there is not an opening in their locality for a line of this kind. As a matter of pure business, we should always be on the lookout for any additional lines which will add to our sales, and the one here presented is one which must commend itself to many of our readers as being particularly adapted to a place in the stock of the progressive druggist; and, combined with this, we would recommend the art of photography as a pastime which would prove not only very interesting, but tend to divert the mind from the everyday worry and cares of business.

What Next?

"Vaccination" against diphtheria, as we suppose the process must be called until a name for it is invented, is now an accomplished fact, and the horse, it seems, is to be, like the cow in relation to smallpox, the intermediary and modifier. See the wonderful wisdom of Providence; nothing is lost, nothing wasted! When tallow began to get scarce and dear, coal oil was discovered. As timber in the older states thinned out and rails were rails, the barbed wire solved the fence problem. When the electric motor emancipated the horse and the patient mule from the street-car service, what to do with the horse became a problem, which the French solved by eating him. Behold! science has dedicated the emaciated animal to nobler uses, and he is not yet *hors de combat*; he is to be used to knock out diphtheria—a kind of *equine-knocks, eh?*—*M.R.R., in Exchange.*

An Irish chemist, anxious to display the qualities of certain vegetable dyes, has created no small sensation by trapping a number of sparrows which the intense cold has tamed, and dyeing their feathers, so as to make the rich blues and greens of the parrot, the sapphire tints of birds of paradise, and the prismatic hues of the humming bird. Bird-fanciers were amazed at the phenomenon; but a close examination revealed the imposture, to the great amusement of the onlookers. Needless to say the enterprising trader has secured a huge advertisement by the transaction.—*Ex.*

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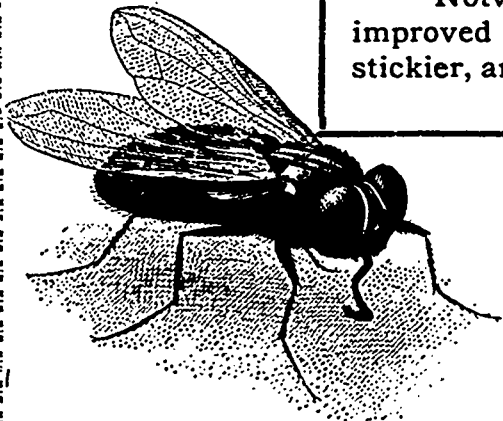
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ALL TANGLEFOOT is now made with the new Corrugated Border. This Border is an improvement on any of its predecessors—it restrains the sticky composition more securely, it opens more readily, and remains on the sheet. Always acts the same under all conditions. It is the perfection of Borders. (Patented Feb. 17th, 1895.)

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

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



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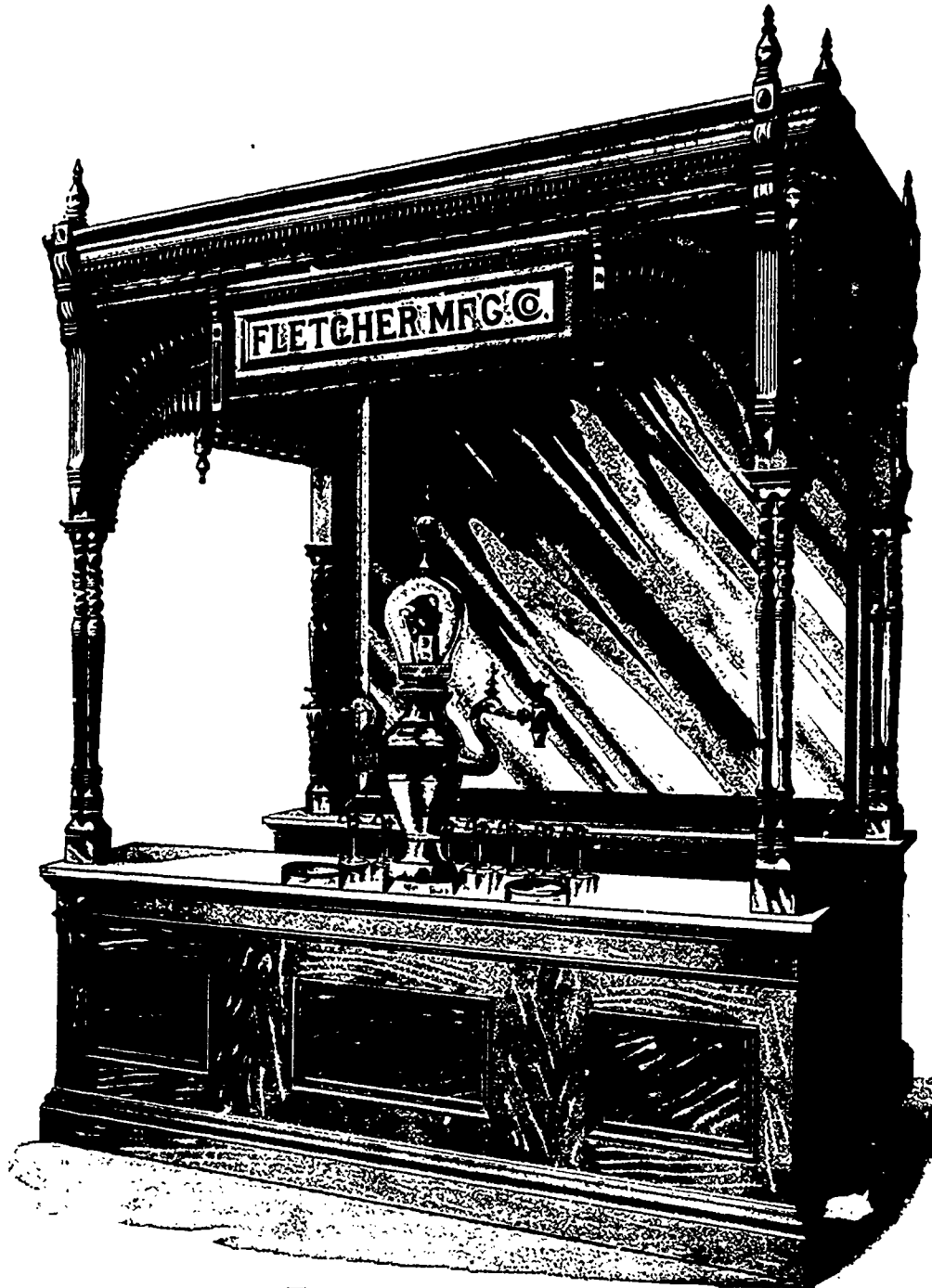
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And every other article necessary for carrying on the Soda Water Business.



The FRIGID B FOUNT.

We make this Fount in Style A, without Canopy, and a smaller slab, but with all other attachments the same as Style B. F.O.B. Toronto. Counter extra in all cases. Any style made to order.

THE accompanying fount shows an entirely new idea for counter apparatus.

The Canopy is made from natural hardwood, highly finished.

The Fount is heavily silver-plated on pure white metal; all connections and attachments are made from pure block tin, thereby insuring Soda Water absolutely free from the metal poison so often found in old apparatus.

The Body of Fount is double, having a dead air space between inside and outside linings. Inside of this is a coil of block tin pipe, reaching to where our name-plate appears. This plate is hinged so that it may be raised when filling body with broken ice, for which we supply a special funnel free.

Fount has EIGHT PATENT PNEUMATIC SYRUP JARS and TWO PATENT DRIP PLATES fitted into slab under Soda Taps. These plates can be lifted out for purpose of packing ice around coolers and syrup jars.

Cooler box is fitted under counter, is easy of access, and no trouble to fill with ice.

We supply with the Fount : Canopy, Marble Slab, Eight Patent Syrup Jars, Cooler Box, Six Silver-Plated Tumbler Holders, Twelve Tumblers, and all connections and pipes ready for attaching to cylinder.

New Remedies and Chemicals.

The following list of new remedies and chemicals has been carefully compiled by the editor of the *National Druggist* from the pages of current chemical, medical, and pharmaceutical periodicals, mostly German and French, and is brought down to the middle of December, 1894. Some of the articles therein scheduled have been known for some time, but have not become familiar to the great majority of pharmacists, and we may add that, in the very nature of things, they will probably never become so. In almost every instance the name first given is that by which the substance is registered or patented, or both, and is therefore its *trade name*, in contradistinction to the name under which the substance is known in chemical nomenclature.

In all cases where the therapeutical, physiological, or pathological actions are given, it is well to remember that the statements are made almost solely upon the literature issued by the patentees, and therefore subject to revision when (if ever) the substance shall be tested by disinterested practitioners.

Abrastol.—Synonym for Cerebrin.

Acetono-Resorcin.—A combination of two molecules of resorcin and one molecule of acetone, obtained by heating together 15 gm. resorcin; 100 gm. acetone, and 50 gm. concentrated hydrochloric acid. It appears as small anhydrous, prismatic crystals, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, or chloroform, but readily soluble in alkalis.

Acid Isocampholic.—Friedel has given this name to a compound with the formula $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, or the same as campholic acid. It is a portion of the residue in preparing the latter, and appears as a colorless oily fluid with an unpleasant, irritating odor, which boils at 180° – 181° C., has a density of 0.9941. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, but nearly insoluble in water.

Agathin.—Synonym for Chelene.

Agopyrin.—Mixture of salicin ammonium carbonate and cinchonine sulphate.

Alphol.—A salicylic ether of alpha-naphthol, an isomer of betol (the similar ether of beta-naphthol). It is obtained by heating to 120° – 130° C. a mixture of sodium-salicylate, sodium alphanaphtholate, sodium phosphate, and sodium chloride. Regarded therapeutically, alphol approaches salol. It is decomposed by the gastric and intestinal juices into salicylic acid and alpha-naphthol. It has been given with good results in cystitis of gonorrhoeal origin, and acute articular rheumatism. The dose of the powder is from 50 cgm. to 1 and even 2 gm. (8 to 30 grains).

Aluminium Boroformate.—A new salt, intended as a succedaneum of aluminol, aluminium acetotartrate, etc., for which the hospitals of St. Petersburg have been using it. It appears as brilliant nacreous tablets, readily soluble in water, hot or cold.

Aluminol.—Aluminate of disulphonic beta-naphthol.

Amidol.—Dramidophenol hydrochlorate.

Amylokarbol.—Name given by P. Kocks, Oppenheim, to a mixture of 9 parts of carbolic acid, 150 parts of green soap, 160 parts anhydrous alcohol, and sufficient water to make 1,000 parts.

Analgin.—Synonym for Creolin.

Anaspalin.—Mixture of lanolin and vaselin.

Angine.—Non-epurated wool-fat.

Anodine.—An antiseptic used in eye surgery, the exact nature of which has not yet been established.

Antacidin.—Saccharate of lime.

Anti-bacterin.—Mixture of crude aluminium sulphate and lamp-black.

Antitibenzopyrin.—Constitution unknown (a patented substance which, it is claimed, prevents benzoin, etc., from being struck by lightning).

Antilyserterin.—Mixture of pelletierine, extract of pomegranate, myrobaline, and excipient, made into pills.

Antifungin.—Magnesium borate.

Antinonnine.—This is a trade name for ortho-dinitroresol. It is used as an insecticide for destroying insects on plants and trees. It is also coming into use as a wood preservative, and is employed as other substances of this description, either by planting it on the surface or imbibition. It seems to be a good all-round household disinfectant, which can be mixed with almost anything. Its most recent application is as an ingredient of preservative paints, for household and architectural uses.

Antiparasitin.—A proprietary for destroying parasites, vegetable and animal, infesting human beings and domestic animals. It is said to be efficient. The formula has not yet been made public.

Antiphthisin.—Klebsch's tuberculosis cure. It is also called sozalbumose, and is one of the "antitoxines."

Antipyonine.—Trade name of a polyborate of sodium. It is white, unctuous to the touch, insipid, and appears to be devoid of toxicity and causticity. In addition, it is extremely soluble in water. It is used in diseases of the eye, ear, etc., where it acts as a harmless but energetic antiseptic.

Antirheumatin.—According to Kamm, this is a combination of sodium salicylate and methylene blue. It comes in the shape of blue prismatic crystals, easily soluble in water and alcohol, and tasting very much like sodium salicylate. After taking rheumatism the urine becomes blue or green.

Antiseptin.—Two substances have appeared under this name, viz., monobromacetanilid, and the serum of animals which have been treated with iodine terchloride.

Antispasmin.—Mixture of sodic narcaine and sodium salicylate.

Antitetrizin.—A proprietary, put upon the market by Zambelletti, of Milan, as an antirheumatic and antineuralgic. It is claimed to be superior to phenacetin.

Antitoxins.—A name applied to a series of serum preparations, derived, by bacteriological processes, from the blood of animals rendered immune from certain infectious zymotic diseases, the specific causative (so-called *pathogenetic*) microorganisms of which have been (or are supposed to have been) discovered, isolated, and propagated by means of pure cultures. The result of this cultivation is inoculated upon animals, and by successive inoculations the immunity above referred to is at length attained. The product of the blood of these animals, the serum preparations above alluded to, is called the *antitoxin* of the particular disease that was inoculated upon the animal. We thus have (or will have, if the "fad" continues) a series of antitoxins, such as diphtheria antitoxin, phthisis antitoxin, typhus antitoxin, etc.

Anytins and Anytols. When gum or resin oils, mineral oils, etc., are acted upon by sulphuric acid, we obtain a series of substances which are either soluble in water or produce salts which are thus soluble. Helmers has given the name anytins to those of these substances which are soluble in alcohol. These anytins serve as solvents for a large number of substances (among them carbolic acid, the kresols, guaiacol, kreosol, thymols, the higher phenols, benzol and its homologues, terpenes, mineral and etheric oils, all the camphors, etc.). The substances thus rendered soluble in water are called anytols. Both names are patented.

Apynone. A succedaneum of yellow pyoktanin.

Aquozone.—A 2 per cent. aqueous solution of ozone, with hypophosphites.

Arometine.—Coarsely powdered gentian root, used as a succedaneum of hops in brewing.

Asbolin.—Synonym for Fossilin.

Atherin.—An alcoholic solution of ammonium pyrogallate, employed in Australia, according to the *Chemist and Druggist*, as a brown hair dye.

Benzacelin.—Acetamidomethyl salicylate. New antineuralgic.

Benzopara-resol.—Benzoylpararesol.

Bergamini.—Anolyl acetate (used in perfumery only).

Beta Resalgin.—Trade name for Phe nyl dimethyl-pyrazolon beta-resorecylate, also called Resorcylalgin. It consists of 2 molecules of a tyrim and 1 molecule of beta-resorecyllic acid.

Boral.—Aluminium boro tartrate. Insoluble in water, but becomes soluble on the addition of tartaric acid. Used as a disinfecting astringent.

Borocarbid.—Borocarbid, a new material recently prepared in the electric furnace by the French chemist, Henri Moissan, is a compound of borax and carbon, and is excessively hard, cutting diamonds without difficulty.

Boroformate of Aluminium.—See Aluminium boroformate.

Borol.—Synonym for Gluside.

Brassicon.—A new headache remedy, a green colored mixture, consisting, according to the *Sueddeutsche Apotheker Zeitung*,

of 2 gm. oil of peppermint; 6 gm. camphor; 4 gm. ether; 12 gm. alcohol; and 6 drops of mustard oil.

Bromamide.—Bromanilin hydrobromate.

Butyromel.—A mixture of 2 parts fresh butter and 1 part of honey, rubbed together until a clear yellow mixture is obtained. It is used in preparing palatable preparations of cod-liver oil, and other rank-tasting oleaginous substances. Name proprietary.

Calcium Phosphoglycerinate.—A proposed succedaneum for calcium phosphate, made by heating together, under certain conditions, anhydrous glycerin and commercial phosphoric acid. Vol. xxiv., p. 175.

Camphar.—Fifty per cent. alcoholic solution of camphor, with the latter in excess.

Camphoide.—Solution in absolute alcohol of camphor and collodionated wool.

Cancerine.—Solution of neurine in carbonized water, with the addition of a slight amount of citric acid. Also applied to an extract obtained from cancerous tumors.

Cannabindon.—Derivative and supposed active principle of *Cannabis indica*. Vol. xxiv., p. 251.

Caputine (also spelled Kaputin).—According to the *British Medical Journal* is simply acetanilid colored with some harmless color.

Cardine (also written Kardin).—One of the so-called "animal extracts," à la Hammond, obtained from beef hearts.

Cerberin.—A glucoside of the seed of a plant of the species *Cerbera* (Apocynaceæ), indigenous to Mexico. Its formula is $C_{22}H_{38}O_{12}$. It appears as a yellowish-white, amorphous powder, easily soluble in water and in alcohol. It seems to have the physiological action of the digitalis group, especially the heart action of the same. It is said to act as an antidote to digitoxin.

Cerebrine.—Another "animal extract," derived from brain substance.

Chelene (also written Kelene).—Ethyl chloride.

Chloralamide.—Chloroformamide.

Chloralose.—Condensation product of chloral and glucose.

Chloriodolipol.—Another product of the laboratory of Zambelletti, prepared (by the substitution of various polyvalent phenols) from creosote and guaiacol. It is crystalline and well defined. Used in chronic affections of the larynx and respiratory vie.

Chlorol.—Solution of sublimate and copper sulphate.

Chloryle.—Mixture of methyl and ethyl chlorides.

Chroatol.—New remedy in skin diseases, whose formula is not yet made known. It presents itself in the shape of crystals of greenish-yellow appearance, having a pronounced aromatic odor, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether and chloroform, but more so in alcohol and glycerin. Vol. xxiv., p. 205.

Chromogen.—Acid sodium salt of chromotropic acid (dioxanaphthalsulfonic acid).

Cinnamol.—Highly rectified oil of cinnamon.

Cocaine Phenate.—According to Viot and Oefele, a mechanical mixture of cocaine and phenol. Poinot states that it also contains paraffin oil and peanut oil.

Cocillana.—A remedy derived from a plant of the family Meliaceæ. The part employed is the thick bark of the trunk and large branches. It has been found superior to apomorphine in affections of the respiratory organs, and those who have tried it give it preference over ipecacuanha. It is prepared in the form of a tincture, syrup, and fluid extract.

Coffarine.—Alleged new alkaloid of coffee, having the formula $C_{14}H_{16}N_2O_4$.

Collasin.—A varnish used in dermatology, consisting of traumaticin and colloidion.

Copraol.—A solid fat, derived by special treatment, from the cocoanut. Used as a substitute for cacao-butter in making suppositories, etc. It has a much higher melting-point than the butter, and seems to be an article of real merit.

Creslum.—Cresolated soap. Also written Krelum.

Crystallin.—Collodion cotton dissolved in methylic alcohol.

Curân.—The name given by Siegel to the toxic principle derived by him from *Jatropha curcas*, one of the family of Euphorbiaceæ. It is an analogue of ricin, and is classed, along with the latter, among the toxalbumins.

Cutal.—A preparation similar to Boral, and is a borotannate of aluminium. It is soluble in water, and contains 76 parts of tannin, 13.23 parts of kaolin, and 10.71 parts of boric acid. It has the same uses as Boral.

Dextrococaine.—Iso-cocaine.

Diabétine.—Lævulose.

Diodeform.—Ethylene tetriodide; a definite carbon diiodide containing 4.62 parts of carbon, and 95.28 parts of iodine, and nearly answering to the theoretical C_2I_4 (i.e., carbon 4.51, iodine 95.49). Odorless, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether and chloroform, etc. Carbon disulphide is a good solvent for it. Vol. xxiv., p. 19.

Diuretin, Diuretin Benzoate.—Mixture of sodic theobromine and sodium benzoate.

Dulcine.—(See Sucrol).

Eitnerin.—The name given by Gehe & Co. to a substitute for yolk of egg, put upon the market by them. It is claimed to have many uses, but the chief one, so far, is in tanning and finishing fine leathers.

Emol.—Lardite.

Emulsin.—This substance, according to the *Journal der Pharmacie von Elsass-Lothringen*, is a form of paraffin oil, oxidized under pressure. It appears as a neutral, odorless, oily liquid, which forms a stable milky solution in water, and is, therefore, recommended as a material for emulsions. The *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*, commenting on the above, says that, as far as can be judged from these

claims, emulsin seems to be identical with or very similar to vasogen, described in this journal two or three months ago. We would also call attention to the fact that the name emulsin has already been given to the fermentive principle of sweet almonds.

Entomofobo.—A preparation for "destruction of insects by the evolution of ozone" (!), put on the market by Leonardi, of Venice. Examination shows it to be simply a tincture of pyrethrum flowers. It is used as a spray.

Ergotine Gallate.—Mixture of extract of ergot and gallic acid.

Ethylendiamine Tricresol.—A mixture of 19 parts each of ethylendiamin and tricresol, dissolved in 500 parts of distilled water. It appears as a clear, colorless liquid, becoming slightly yellow on exposure to the air. It has an alkaline reaction, and metallic instruments are not attacked by it when in dilute solution.

Euchlorin.—A new diphtheria remedy. It is prepared by placing in a dry glass 1.50 gm. potassium chloride and adding 10 drops of hydrochloric acid. As soon as the gaseous reaction ceases, add sufficient water to make 200 gm. and stir well. Used as a gargle, etc., and also given internally, a few drops every hour.

Eulyptol.—A name proposed by Dr. Schmelz, of Nice, for a mixture of carbolic acid, salicylic acid, and eucalyptus oil, in equal parts.

Ferratine.—A name given to an iron albuminate which carries 7 per cent of metallic iron.

Formaline.—Forty per cent. aqueous solution of formaldehyde.

Formalith.—Diatomaceous earth saturated with formaline.

Gallal.—Aluminum gallate.

Gallanol.—Gallic acid anilid. Also written Gallinol.

Gallobromol.—Dibromogallic acid.

Gelatol.—Name given a new ointment basis, consisting of oil, glycerin, gelatin, and water.

Glycine.—A photographic developer whose formula is yet unknown.

Hæmatogen.—An iron albuminate derivative, very similar in composition to ferratin. An alkaline solution of iron albuminate is decomposed by the addition of iron citrate and acetic acid, the hæmatogen falling as a precipitate. It is a soft, yellow powder, containing about 7 per cent. of iron, easily soluble in alkaline fluids. It is recommended in rachitis, anæmia, scrophuloses, etc.

Hæmol.—A black, or dark-brown powder, obtained by the action of zinc upon defibrinated blood, and said to contain 1 per cent. of soluble iron.

Hæmostatine.—An extract obtained from the thymus of veal, containing sodium hydrate, with the addition of calcium chloride.

Headine.—Mixture of acetanilid and sodium dicarbonate.

Iatrol.—Oxydiethylanylid.

Ilicen.—Drs. Schneegens and Bronnert, of Strassburg, communicated the following information concerning this new glu-

coside to the *Deutsche Sammlung Naturforscher und Aerzte*, at Vienna: When the bark of the *Ilex aquifolius* is exhausted with ether, and the residue of evaporation is saponified with alcoholic potash solution, a new carbohydrate is obtained, *Illicin*, which exists in the bark in combination with the fatty acids. Illicin crystallizes out of alcohol, forming needles which melt at 182°-183 C. It is but sparingly soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in water.

Ingestol.—A citron yellow liquid, slightly opalescent, said by the exploiters (Richter & Co., Berlin) to consist of magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, potassium sulphate, sodium chloride, spirit of ether, and iron. Said to be an excellent remedy in chronic stomach and bowel troubles, especially of children.

Iodocaffeine.—Mixture of caffeine and sodium iodide.

Iodocasein.—A new antiseptic preparation, appearing under the form of a yellow powder, having a very feeble odor of iodine, which, it is stated, can be got rid of by greater care in preparation. It is used in powder form, and also for impregnating gauzes.

Iodethylum Camphoratum.—A new cholera cure, very highly recommended by Viellgluth. It is used in subcutaneous injections. No hint is given as to the method of preparation, but it is probably a solution in camphor in iodethyl.

Iodolin.—Chloriodate of methylchloroquinolin (?).

Iodotheine.—The same as iodocaffeine.

Iodotheobromine.—Mixture of theobromine and sodium iodide.

Ionone.—Odoriferous principle of the orris-root.

Iodphenochloral.—A mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine, carbolic acid, and chloral hydrate. It appears as a brown liquid, which must be preserved with great care. It is recommended as a parasiticide in certain skin diseases.

Izal.—A new, non-toxic antiseptic, from English sources. It appears as a dark-brown liquid, which becomes milky on the addition of water. It is a by-product of the coal-tar industry, and is claimed to contain no phenol, but does hold analogous terpenes. It is probably a cresol preparation.

Kamalin.—Substances identical with Mallotoxin and Rottlerin.

Kaputin.—See caputin.

Kardin.—See cardine.

Katharine.—Trivial name given to tetrachloromethane or carbon tetrachloride, C Cl₄.

Kelene.—See Chelene.

Kreplinum.—Trade name for a solution of quillaya bark in dilute alcohol (containing 25 per cent. of alcohol), to which is added oil of rosemary, lavender, or other perfuming oils.

Lactol.—This is also known as lactonaphthol, and is lactic ester of beta-naphthol, a body resembling in its composition benzonaphthol. In the intestines it is decomposed into lactic acid and naphthol, and may be safely used in all cases

where the disinfection of the intestines by means of naphthol is desired. Lactol is entirely tasteless.

Lactophenine.—Phenacetine in which the acetyl group is replaced by the lactyl group.

Lanaine.—Purified wool-fat.

Lignosulfur.—A product occurring in the manufacture of sulfi cellulose, containing free sulphurous acid, and the same combined with the volatile products of wood. Used in the disinfection of dwellings.

Lintine.—Cotton lint, deprived of its oil and fats.

Lithium Diuretin. Mixture of lithiated theobromine and lithium salicylate.

Llareta.—This is a preparation of *Haplopappus llareta*, a plant indigenous to Chili. The fluid extract is recommended by Dr. Infante in the treatment of hemorrhagias, causing, according to the doctor, cure in from ten to fifteen days.

Loretin.—Iodoxyquinolino sulphonic acid. It appears as a yellow, crystalline, inodorous powder, but slightly soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and the oils. In its quality as an acid, it forms with metallic oxides, some of which are soluble and some insoluble. Sodid loretin dissolves easily in water, giving an orange-colored solution which, in a strength of from 2 to 5 per cent., may be employed as a wash, or as a humid dressing, to supplant solutions of phenol. For further notice of this interesting substance and its compounds, see Vol. xxiv., p. 40.

Lysidin.—Also called methylglycoxalidin, a light red crystalline, very hygroscopic body, having the formula C₄H₈N₂. It is easily soluble in water, and is recommended in aqueous solution as a succedaneum of the carbonate of lithium in the treatment of diseases arising from uric acid diathesis (gout, rheumatism, etc.).

Malaçine.—Trivial name of a salicyl derivative of phenacetine. It appears as little crystals of a pale yellow color and of a feeble and not unpleasant taste; soluble in hot alcohol, but insoluble in water. All the mineral acids, even in high solution, decompose it into salicylic aldehyde and phenacetin. It is said to have a remarkably gentle and yet powerful effect in rheumatism.

Maltol.—An inodorous substance, soluble in all proportions in hot water, chloroform, and acetic acid, but slightly soluble in cold water and benzine; freely soluble in alcohol, ether, etc. It melts at 150° C., and has the formula C₆H₄O₂. It is a constituent of malt caramel, from which it is obtained by condensation of the empyreumatic vapors produced in the torrefaction of malt (in the preparation of the so-called malt coffee).

Methylene.—Mixture of 4 volumes of chloroform and 1 volume of methylic alcohol.

Metol.—Synonym for Sozal.

Migrainin.—According to Hoffman's analysis, a mechanical mixture of 89.40 parts antipyrin, 8.20 parts caffeine, 0.56 parts citric acid, moisture 1.84 part.

Nasrol. Sodium caffenosulphonate.

Neurodine.—This is a congener of the modine, being acetyl *p*-oxyphenylurethane. It presents itself as inodorous, colorless crystals, slightly soluble in cold, and more freely soluble in hot water. Recommended by the regular "touts" for certain foreign chemical and color works as a wonderful analgesic and nerveine.

Nio. Nickel carbonyl oxide. Synonym for Symphoral.

Nutrin.—Strohschem, of Berlin, has put an artificial food on the market under this name, which the label assures us is "the pure nutrimental part of meat." Analysis shows it to contain albumen, 53.5 per cent., fat, 6.1 per cent.; nutrimental meat salts, 4.9 per cent., and water, 5.5 per cent., an apparently valuable nutriment.

Odontodol. Proprietary name for a toothache remedy, consisting of 1 part of cocaine, 1 part essence of cherry laurel, and 10 parts of tincture of arnica.

Oenoglucose. New form of grape sugar of great purity.

Oleocresote.—Mixture of etheric cresote and oleic acid.

Oleoguaiacol. Mixture of etheric guaiacol and oleic acid.

Orchidin. A name given to the sterilized aqueous extract of testicular matter, having the advantage over the Brown Sequard liquor of being free from albumins. It, however, possesses the same quantity of leucamines.

Orthin.—Synonym for Thermodin.

Ozalin.—A disinfecting mixture, of which the proprietors are silent as to composition. Analysis shows it to consist principally of the sulphates of calcium, magnesium, and iron, mixed with magnesia and quicklime.

Paraform. According to Aronsolin, a polymerid of formaldehyde, obtained by heating the aqueous solution of the latter (formalin, formol), which is transformed into paraform. It is a white, crystalline substance, insoluble in water, acting as an intestinal antiseptic, said to be superior to iodoform, beta naphthol, dermatol, benzo naphthol, etc. It is given in doses of from 3 to 5 gm., and is also employed as an external antiseptic dressing.

Pheduratn. A phenol derivative of unknown constitution.

Phenosalyl. A mixture of phenol and salicylic, benzoic, and lactic acids. When first introduced menthol was used in the compound in place of benzoic acid.

Phenoxin.—Trade name for carbon tetrachloride.

Phenylon.—Synonym for Antipyrin.

Phosphorine.—Name given to a mixture of iron chloride and phosphoric acid, to which glycerin is added.

Picein, Piceol, and Levoglucosane.—The first is a glucoside of *Pinus picea*, having the formula C₁₁H₁₈O₇ · H₂O. Piceol is a derivative of picein, the latter decomposing under the influence of emulsin into glucose and piceol. Levoglucosane is another derivative of picein, which is obtained by treating the latter with baryta. Picein is but slightly soluble in cold

water and cold alcohol, but dissolves with ease in both substances when boiling. It is soluble in all parts in acetic ether, but insoluble in chloroform and sulphuric ether. Its physiological action has not yet been fully determined.

Pixol.—Mixture of caustic soda, wood tar, and soap.

Polysulfin.—Claimed by its manufacturer to be a sodium pentasulphide, but shown by analysis of R. Rau (*Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*) to consist of traces of free sulphur and sodium thiosulphate, 5 per cent. of sodium chloride, and 60 per cent. of sodium carbonate, the balance being water. In other words, this is impure sodium carbonate, or commercial soda with a little sulphur dusted in.

Reducine.—A photographic developer of unknown constitution.

Resol.—Wood tar saponified with potash lye, with the addition of methylic alcohol.

Resorbine.—Unguent base, containing oil of sweet almond, wax, gelatin, soap, and water; or, in other words, a very thick emulsion of oil of sweet almond.

Resoreyralgine.—Condensation product of antipyrin and resorcin.

Resorcinol.—Equal parts of iodoform and resorcin heated together.

Retinol.—Essential oil derived from resin.

Réuniol.—A substitute for attar of rose, recently patented in Germany. It is said to be derived from Algerine, French, and Réunion geranium oil. It belongs to the alcohol series, closely allied to geraniol, and, like it, forms one of the principal constituents of attar of rose. Unlike geraniol, it is said to be economical in use, to resist oxidation, and to resemble the aroma of the tea rose. Pure Réuniol is colorless, but in the course of manufacturing it often acquires a slightly bluish tinge. It is soluble in alcohol, fats, and fixed oils.

Rhinosclerine.—A name given by Pawlowsky to an animal extract similar to tuberculine, made from cultures of the bacilli found in the nose in rhino-scleroma.

Rhodalin.—Thiosinamin.

Rixolin.—Mixture of petroleum and light oil of camphor.

Rosinol.—The same as retinol.

Salacetol.—Condensation product of acetone and salicylic acid.

Salactol.—A combination of sodium salicylate and sodium lactate, dissolved in 1 per cent. hydrogen peroxide solution. Recommended in diphtheria.

Salantol.—According to Bourget, this is a compound of salicylic acid and acetone, possessing about the same properties of salol. It is not attacked by the gastric juice, and is decomposed only in the intestines, separating into its component parts of salicylic acid and acetone. It is recommended in the treatment of diarrhoea.

Saligenin.—The active principle of salicin, obtained by decomposition of salicin, by means of ferments, glucose being the remaining product. Saligenin,

by the action of oxygen, is converted into salicylic acid.

Salocol.—Salicylate of phenocol.

Salubrine.—A composition hailing from Sweden, and containing, according to Hager, 2 per cent. of anhydrous acetic acid, 25 per cent. of acetic ether, 50 per cent. of alcohol, and the balance of distilled water. It is antiseptic, astringent, and hæmostatic, and is used, diluted with water, as a gargle, and on compresses.

Salumin.—According to the *Pharmaceutische Post*, this is an aluminum salicylate, insoluble in water or alcohol. With ammonia it forms a neutral double salt, soluble in water and in glycerin. This salt, according to Dr. Heymann, of the Berlin faculty, exercises an astringent and irritating effect on the mucous membranes, and therefore it may be employed with advantage in insufflations and applications to the air passages in the treatment of oœna and dry pharyngitis.

Sanatol.—Crude cresol-sulphuric acid. Also written sanatol.

Sanguinol.—A preparation from beef blood of unknown constitution. [Later information states that it contains iron, manganese, and the normal blood salts. Ed. *National Druggist.*]

Saprol.—Also known as *abrostol*, a sulphonic derivative of beta-naphthol.

Sedatine.—Formerly used as a synonym of antipyrin; more recently it has been adopted as the trade name of para-valerylaminodiphenetol.

Seguardine.—Sterilized testicular extract.

Septemtrionalin.—Alkaloid of *Aconitum septemtrionale*. Its physiological action resembles that of curare, for which reason it is employed in vivisections. It is also recommended as an antidote to strychnine.

Sodium Chloroborate.—Effloresced borax treated with chlorine.

Sollinol.—Constitution unknown as yet.

Sonataose.—Preparation of albumose.

Steresol.—Alcohol solution of gum lac, benzoin, tolu balsam, phenol, oil of ginger, and saccharin.

Sterilisateur.—Aromatic vinegar, containing free hydrochloric, citric, and tartaric acids, and saccharin.

Sublimo-phenol.—Name given to a phenolated mercuric chloride, or rather a chloro-phenolate of mercury, obtained by Desesquelle in slightly warming together an aqueous solution, including one molecule of potassium phenolate, and a similar solution containing a molecule of bichloride of mercury. When the two solutions are brought together under a gentle heat, a precipitate is thrown down which, on first forming, is of a brick-red color, which soon passes to yellow, and ultimately becomes white. The product assembled and washed is treated with boiling alcohol of 95°, and on cooling of the liquor the sublimo-phenol is deposited in colorless crystals. These crystals melt and decompose at about 210°C. They are exceedingly soluble in fused phenol, and also in boiling aqueous or alcoholic solutions of phenol. Used in antiseptic surgery.

Sucrol.—Synonym for dulcin; chemically, parafenetol carbanuide.

Sulphinol.—A white powder, consisting of boric acid, borax, and sodium sulphide. It is soluble in 10 parts of water, or in 20 parts of glycerin.

Sulphophon.—A mixture of zinc sulphide and calcium sulphate.

Symphorols.—A generic name for the caffeine sulphates or sulpho-caffeinates. Thus, sodium sulpho-caffeinat is called sodium symphorol. Similar compounds are lithium symphorol, potassium symphorol, etc. These new remedies, especially sodium symphorol (formerly called *nasrol*), are employed as valuable diuretics in dropsy, and affections of the heart and kidneys. Lithium symphorol has been used with good effect in rheumatism, calculous affections, and the uric acid diathesis, etc. The strontium salt seems useful in inflammatory conditions of kidneys.

Tannal.—A tannate of aluminum, which is of itself insoluble in any of the ordinary solvents, but when combined with tartaric acid it makes a double salt that is exceedingly soluble. It is an energetic astringent, from which Heymann has obtained excellent results in the treatment of rhinitis, pharyngitis, and catarrhal laryngitis. He employs tannal in the form of insufflations, and the tanno-tartrate, dissolved in water or glycerin, as a gargle or as a spray, in these diseases.

Tannigen.—A name given by Bayer & Co., of Elberfeld, to acetyl-tannin, new astringent for internal use, discovered by H. Meyer. It is an ethereal compound of tannin, insoluble in the stomach, but readily soluble in the duodenum as soon as it comes into contact with the pancreatic juice. It appears as a yellowish-gray powder, free from taste and smell, very slightly hygroscopic, and which, dry, can be heated to 108°C. without alteration. When this degree of heat is passed it becomes brown and melts. In water at 50°C. it is converted into a honey-like mass, which easily draws out into threads. It is scarcely affected by cold water, or by dilute acids. It promises to be of value in dysenteries and relaxed conditions of the lower bowels.

Tetanus-antitoxin.—A preparation made by Tizzoni and Cattani of the blood of horses and dogs that have been inoculated with tetanic virus. It comes from the laboratory of Merck, and is, in all probability, another of the Koch series of "fads."

Thermodin.—Acetyl-oxyphenylurethane. It appears as an inodorous, colorless, and crystalline substance, almost insoluble in cold, and but slightly soluble in hot water. Recommended as an antineuralgic.

Thioform.—Bismuth dithiosalicylate.

Thiosapol.—Soap containing sulphur, chemically combined.

Thiuret.—Product of oxidation of dithiodiurate of phenyl.

Thymactin.—Ethoxy-aceto-amido-thymol.

Tolilantipyrin.—Tolpyrin (below).

Tolpyrin.—Paratolyl-dimethyl-parazo-

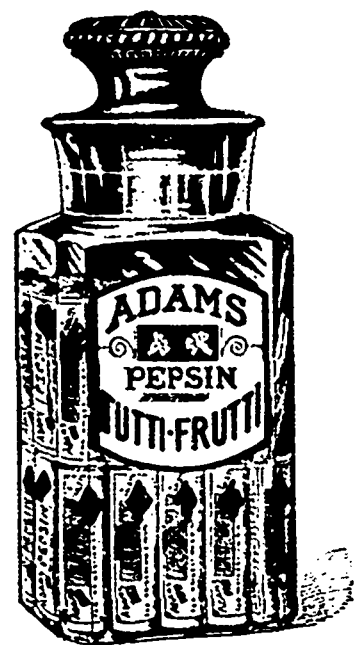
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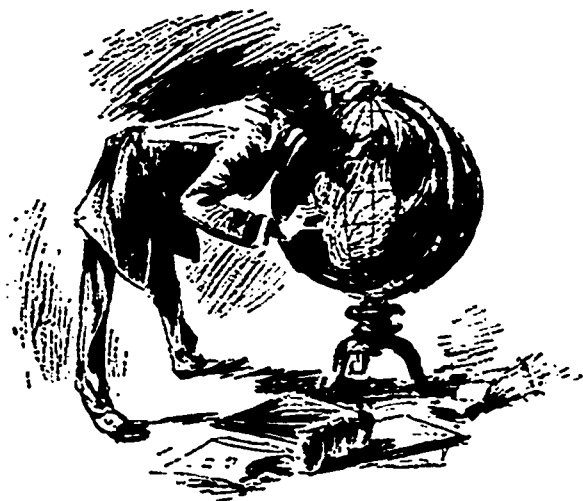
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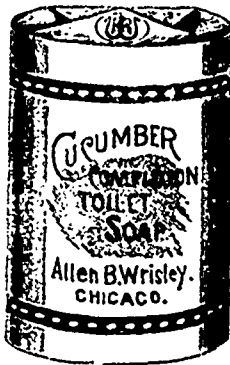
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"OLD TIMES" AND "WHITE WHEAT"

one. (See *National Druggist*, October, 1, 1893, page 121.)

Trefusia.—Natural iron-albuminate.

Tricresol.—Sometimes written *trikresol*. Mixture of the three cresols of coal and wood tars, purified to the highest degree. So says Schering, its patentee.

Triformol.—Identical with paraformaldehyde.

Tumenol.—Sulphonated preparation of bituminous oil

Tussol.—Name given by Dr. Rehn, of Frankfort-am-Main, to a benzoic compound of antipyrin, manufactured by the Hoechst Color Works. It is declared to be valuable in treating the coughs of childhood.

Ulyptol.—See *Eulyptol*.

Urethylane.—Ethyl-urethane.

Ureidin.—Mixture of sodium sulphate, chloride, and citrate, and lithium citrate in the form of a granular salt.

Urepherin.—Mixture of lithiated theobromine and lithium salicylate. See *Lithium Diuretin*.

Ursone.—Proximate principle of uva ursi.

Valzine.—Synonym for sucrol.

Vaselin, Oxygenated.—See *Vasogen*.

Vaseline.—A product analogous to vaselin having recently appeared in commerce, and whose composition, etc., was kept secret. M. Villon undertook its analysis, and now writes to *Le Monde pharmaceutique* to say that vaseline is a mixture of stearone and margarone, dissolved in neutral mineral oil. The product resembles vaselin in most of its characteristics, being white, odorless, neutral, and not attackable by mineral acids or other chemical reagents. It is, however, not so translucent as vaselin. Its chief use seems to be in perfumery, though it is recommended as a substitute for vaselin in pharmacy.

Vasogen.—This is the trade name for *Vasolinum oxydatum*. It is described by Dr. Max Dahmen, of Krefeld, in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung*. The new product makes an emulsion with water without any addition, and the product seems to be a permanent one. It is also a solvent for many otherwise difficult soluble medicaments, among them iodoform, creosote, ichthyol, menthol, chrysarobin, pyrogallol, chloroform, camphor, pyoktannin, etc. By means of vasogen these remedies may be employed in dressing wounds, ulcers, etc., on the mucosa, as well as the skin.

Vasogenin.—Vasogen ointment base.

Vitalin.—A solution of borax in glycerin. —*National Druggist*.

How to Make the Business Pay.

This is a question that we have all of us asked ourselves most frequently and persistently during the last two years. It is one that has kept many of us awake, cudgelling our brains, many and many a night, or has let us go to sleep with its echo still whispering in our ears. In trying to formulate a plan, certain things have occurred to me which may be of service to my fellow-tradesmen, especially those in towns and villages outside of the great cities. The first proposition is, and I will elevate it to the dignity of

MAXIM NO. 1.

Keep up your stock. Carry, if you please or can, a full line of everything, but at any rate never get out of those things best adapted to your section of country, and most frequently demanded by your customers. As to what might be considered a full line, opinions will vary according to the different localities. It is, unfortunately, true that a large portion of articles, formerly staple in the drug trade, and belonging to it alone, are now carried by the "stores." Some of these articles we can well afford to relinquish, and be better prepared to turn our attention, our practical and scientific knowledge, to more reliable sources of trade and profit.

If the pharmacists would concentrate their efforts and their capital; would cease to attempt to carry those articles that have become the common property of the "calico-butter-eggs and quinine pills pharmacies," and would leave the handling and sale of all such articles to the "stores," the reputable manufacturers would regard us as worthy of more consideration than mere shopkeepers.

The retailer can so regulate his business, if the proper care is taken, and need never, except in some miraculous and unprecedented rush of custom (which may the Lord send at once, and frequently thereafter!), be forced to confess himself "just out" of something that he ought to have plenty of.

MAXIM NO. 2.

The groceryman and the stores have invaded your business—you must invade theirs.

This may seem contrary to what I have just said, but it is not so. There are a number of things of which in former times the apothecary had absolute control and monopoly, not only by custom, but by law; but the grocer stole them from us so long ago that he has acquired a title thereto by lapse of time. If my readers will go back over the files of the *National Druggist* for 1892 and 1893, and read the entertaining and instructive articles on "Pharmacy in the time of Moïse Charas," and other articles on the history of pharmacy, he will see that then the apothecary alone could sell spices, fine table oils, pure wines and liquors for medicinal and even family use.

Take away from the grocer and the "store" their trade in pure spices, pure

table oil, pure wines and liquors, pure tea, pure and fine confectionery, etc. Do this by providing for your custom the *best that money can buy*. Guarantee their quality with YOUR OWN LABEL attached to each and every package, in addition to those of the manufacturer, the wholesaler, or the importer. Make (and keep) a reputation for your goods on quality, remembering that reputation makes repetition of custom an assured fact.

How would such a sign as the following look to the passer-by?

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Accuracy in Dispensing.

Honesty in Dealing.

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Purity of Materials.

—
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Now, if you were hunting for an apothecary to fill a prescription, or wanted to buy the best of anything, would you not walk right in and give John Smith your order? I would.

MAXIM NO. 3.

Maintain your dignity, but do not let superciliousness and false pride pass for dignity. If your trade demands that you should keep in stock (and in villages and small towns it will demand it) hair-pins, toothpicks, spectacles, jewelry, keep them, and sell them, but *do it as a merchant*. Remember that pharmacy has two sides, the professional and the mercantile, and that in the latter, when we go outside of true pharmacy, as we are forced to do by custom and the existing order of things, we do it simply as merchants, and not as pharmacists. Display your wares, advertise them in whatever manner may seem best, but remember: *Don't make a "Racket shop" of your pharmacy.*

MAXIM NO. 4.

Don't be greedy. Demand and receive a fair profit for all you sell, but do not try to get rich all at once. This needs no explanation. Every reader knows just what I mean, but I will add to this rule one more—Do not expect to do all the business; don't be worried if you happen to see a customer going into Jones' shop. Jones must live as well as yourself. To conclude, in answer to the query, How is money to be made in the retail drug business? I will sum up:

(1) Conduct your pharmacy on purely business principles.

(2) Carry a full and genuine stock of things demanded by your trade.

(3) Carry a side line of articles such as I have suggested, and such as your own good sense and judgment will dictate, and make a reputation upon the quality and purity of all that you carry. To do this, avoid substitution.

Don't keep a bank account at the expense of your creditors.

Never trust the man who says he don't care to make money.

Your best friend is sometimes the dead-beat who hates you.

The way to find luck is to work for it, not talk about it.

Do these things, and you will not only be successful in business, but you will be so with a clear conscience, which is more than gold and rubies.—*T. A. Moseley, in the National Druggist.*

Borax in Pharmacy.

THE ADDITION OF GLYCERIN TO BORAX PREPARATIONS.

The fact that glycerin, when added to aqueous solutions of borax, decomposes the latter with formation of free boric acid is well known.

The frequently asked query: What is the cause of the effervescence in preparing Dobell's solution? finds its explanation in this manner, also the pharmacopœial identity test for glycerin.

The same reaction may take place in other instances, perhaps less frequently, yet being at times of importance at the dispensing counter, occasionally requiring some reflection before unlooked-for phenomena are satisfactorily explained.

Some weeks ago a mixture consisting of aqueous tincture of rhubarb and glycerin was found to explode when dispensed in a well-filled bottle.

When this mixture was prepared in an open vessel, distinct effervescence could be observed on standing.

Tinctura rhei aquosa, a preparation frequently prescribed by German practitioners, contains, besides the active vegetable ingredients, borax and potassium carbonate.

The glycerin decomposes the sodium borate, with liberation of free boric acid, and the latter is again neutralized by the potassium carbonate present with evolution of CO₂.

The expansion of this gas renders the bottle holding this mixture liable to fracture.

BORAX IN UNGUENTUM AQUE ROSE.

Several objections have been made against the addition of borax to the cold cream of the new Pharmacopœia.

The action of the borax upon salts of mercury and the alkaloids appears to be the chief objection.

The addition of glycerin to cold cream, as sometimes ordered extemporaneously in prescriptions, will also decompose the borax in the manner mentioned.

Borax appears to possess some saponifying action upon the fatty ingredients, and if glycerin is subsequently added boric acid is liberated, changing the reaction of the ointment from alkaline to acid.

It would be interesting to know whether this would produce an impairment of the preparation as to its medicinal value.

GLYCERIN AND SOME BAY RUM SAMPLES.

The pharmacopœial bay rum formula is not satisfactory to many pharmacists on account of the almost colorless appearance of the product.

In their efforts to cater to the popular taste, they prefer to have the preparation

of a bright yellow, or even yellowish-brown color.

To effect this, some follow the practice of macerating bay leaves or tumeric, or both, in the solution of the oils, while others add solution of potassa to the oils of bay and allspice before dissolving them in alcohol.

Some also dissolve a certain amount of borax in the water before it is added to the alcoholic oil solution.

Still others use the potash solution and make the borax addition besides.

When the last method is employed, the bay rum will possess a handsome yellow color.

But if the preparation, thus prepared, is mixed with glycerin, the effect repeatedly mentioned takes place, namely, the borax is decomposed and the acid liberated.

This effect may readily be observed after the glycerin addition.

The mixture will decolorize, the yellow color almost entirely disappears, and the previously alkaline bay rum will turn distinctly acid to test paper.

Other illustrations may be mentioned, where chemical incompatibility may arise between borax and glycerin, but a little reflection will readily indicate the liability of its occurrence.

In the preparation of toilet washes, in which it is desirable to keep the borax unchanged, this fact must be considered with care.

One point we may, perhaps, call attention to, namely, the chemical incompatibility of borax with fluid extracts and tinctures containing glycerin.

Astringent fluid extracts, such as those of sumach berries, rose, etc., as a rule, contain glycerin, and it is well known that these preparations enter frequently into mouth washes containing borax.—*F. W. Haussmann, in American Journal of Pharmacy.*

The Liquefaction of Hydrogen.

Science has at last triumphed over matter. Hydrogen, which has previously resisted all attempts to change its physical characteristics, now succumbs to the will of the noted scientist, Professor Olszewski, of Cracow. As early as 1883, Professor Olszewski began the experiments in the liquefaction and solidification of gases, which has resulted in the conversion of the last of the constituents of the atmosphere into liquid form. Oxygen, nitrogen, and many other gases, when submitted to low temperatures in tubes by means of liquid ethylene, boiling in vacuo, at a temperature of 218 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, were severally liquefied, but hydrogen refused to become liquid even when submitted to a pressure of 180 atmospheres, and cooled down to 364 degrees below zero, by means of liquid ethylene and liquid air boiling in vacuo. What the critical temperature of the gas was could only be conjectured, although recognized to be below 364 de-

grees below zero. In his subsequent experiments, Professor Olszewski still further lowered the temperature of hydrogen, but it was not until a few days ago that this lightest of all gases passed from the gaseous to the liquid state at the remarkably low temperature of 404 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

The suit against the Ash Soda Fountain Company, for infringement on the drawer syrup can patents, has ended, and Judge Crosscup, of the United States Circuit Court, has handed down his decree, in which a perpetual injunction is issued restraining and enjoining the defendant from directly or indirectly manufacturing, using, or selling the inventions or improvements claimed in said patents.

Glycerine is said to have a decided power in preventing fermentation in the stomach.

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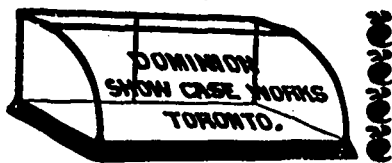
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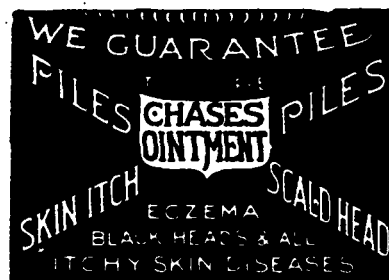
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THE NEWEST AND MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY

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

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

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Physicians' Supply Houses.

The remarks on substitution which have been presented recently in these pages, and another instalment of which is given in this issue, bring very forcibly to attention the fact that the present condition of the retail drug trade calls for the most careful investigation of its causes, with the view to such reformatory measures as shall bring it to a state where it shall be more satisfactory in both a financial and professional sense. It cannot be denied that the drug trade is in a precarious condition, suffering from evils which threaten its very existence as a separate calling. Acrimonious discussions between doctors and druggists, the diversion of trade to the departmental stores, the charges of illegitimate substitution, and the general accusations in the newspapers of unprofessional and unbusiness-like practices are destined to destroy the occupation of the pharmacist sooner or later, if a remedy be not found and promptly applied.

This condition of affairs cannot be attributed to any one cause, but is the effect of many influences which have been to greater or less degree operative for a number of years. It may, however, be asserted that one of the most powerful of these influences has been the physicians' supply houses, and the drug trade have not recognized soon enough the great influence for evil which these houses exert, and now it is necessary to employ drastic measures to counteract this influence, which threatens the very existence of retail druggists. The patent medicine evil is a minor one in comparison, and the substitution claim of manufacturers is of still less importance.

All will admit the injury done the retail drug trade by these supply houses, but all are not agreed upon the causes for the existence of these concerns. We believe, however, that the druggist himself is largely responsible for the success of this new competitor. The local druggist is the natural purveyor of medicines to and for the physicians in his locality, but he has frequently been slow to recognize the opportunities at his command for serving the physician, for holding his patronage and good will, and for extending his own business. The time has now come for every druggist to bestir himself and to ask, What shall I do, and how shall I meet this competition? Shall I permit these outside concerns to supply the medicines and instruments to the physicians in my territory merely because I am so poor a business man that I cannot control this trade, or shall I do my part as an active business man, and try to regain and hold this trade, which is rightly mine?

Instead of getting out of his store, going around and calling upon the physicians, the same as representatives of the supply houses do, the druggist in many cases has been too content to sit in his store and growl, because the physicians do business with these energetic sales-

men. We do not believe that doctors, as a rule, have had any just cause for complaining of the prices charged them by druggists, and we sympathize with the druggist, who has often been imposed upon by the doctor, who helped himself to cigars and knickknacks about the store, as if the goods were his. But these latter are comparatively trivial matters which the druggist must expect to put up with if he wants the good will, patronage, and influence of the doctors. We are convinced that the average doctor prefers not to buy his goods in such large quantities as he is compelled to from out-of-town dealers. Instead of buying one bill of fifty dollars worth of drugs, he would rather get these as he wants them from the local druggist; but so long as the druggist sits with his arms folded and makes no earnest attempt to secure this trade, he must expect the business will switch off into other channels.

If the druggist will take it upon himself to keep in touch with his physicians, cater to their wants, and call their attention to the injustice of their buying their goods abroad, he will find every sensible doctor ready to admit the justice of his claims. The doctor realizes that the drug store is a necessity in every locality, and he is broad-minded enough to recognize that the more trade a druggist enjoys, the better variety of goods he can keep, the fresher will be his supplies, and the cheaper he can afford to sell them. Physicians are entitled to buy their medicines at physicians' prices, and while some manufacturers will sell as cheaply to a physician as they will to a druggist, the larger and more reputable makers allow the druggist an extra discount, and we have a positive assurance that it is the preference of the better class of manufacturers not to sell direct to physicians. The curse of the business is these little manufacturing houses who make a few pharmaceutical products, but buy more, issue a price list, and send out agents to charm the doctors with a discount song about 25 per cent. This is the worst competition the druggist must meet, and, if he isn't business man enough to meet it, then he must expect to lose the trade. When you find that a manufacturer is selling as cheaply to physicians as he is to you, then you should most emphatically protest, and, if it is not stopped, refuse to handle his goods, and send your orders to the manufacturer who will protect you. There is plenty of competition among the manufacturers, and no druggist need feel compelled to handle any line of goods which he can not sell to his physicians at a reasonable profit. These small manufacturers of medicines who work up their business by selling direct to physicians are on a par with the manufacturer of soap who peddles his product from house to house instead of selling it through the retail grocers. The physicians' supply house is an outgrowth of an example set by a sharp Yankee peddler, who worked up a large business in his own county and

state by selling surgical instruments. He soon found that the word "discount" was a charm to the average doctor, and he reasoned that if he could sell instruments, why couldn't he sell medicines, and soon he extended his line. This example has been followed until these concerns have sprung up like mushrooms in all large trade centres. Their tendency is to destroy rather than to support established trade channels, but nevertheless their influence should not be underestimated by the druggists, and if the latter wish to control this trade, which justly belongs to them, they must make a desperate effort or it will soon be beyond their reach.

Among many of the larger and more reputable manufacturers there is a strong feeling against these physicians' supply houses. Some of them positively refuse to sell goods at better than retail druggists' prices, but the volume of business which some of these houses do, and, in consequence, the large orders they are able to place, have forced the manufacturers in many cases to recognize them as jobbers. The legitimate wholesale druggists are unanimously opposed to these supply houses. These jobbers do their business through the retail druggist, and dare not openly sell to physicians. In consequence, the supply house takes a large volume of business away from the jobbing drug trade. If the retail druggists would only arouse themselves and assert their position, they would find the jobbers ready to work with them, and the combination ought to seriously impede the progress of this outside influence. But so long as the physician believes that he can buy his goods cheaper of the physicians' supply house, just so long will it be impossible to break that connection. The local druggist must give the physician to understand distinctly that he can and will supply his wants in a satisfactory manner, and at as low a price as the doctor can buy from the outsider.—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

An Important Decision.

The following, taken from the *Detroit Free Press* of April 2nd, is of considerable interest to the drug trade, involving, as it does, the rights of the manufacturer to an exclusive trade mark:

Judge Swan yesterday dismissed the bill of the California Fig Syrup Co. against Frederick Stearns & Co., by which it was sought to restrain the defendant from the use of the words "fig syrup" on one of its preparations. The complainant is engaged in the manufacture and sale of a preparation which it denominates "Syrup of Figs, California Liquid Fruit Remedy, Gentle and Effective." The words "Syrup of Figs" are blown in the bottle, inscribed on the labels and on the pasteboard wrapper. The company is organized under the laws of Nevada, and has its principal offices in New York, Louisville, San Francisco, and Reno.

The bill states that the complainant has for many years been engaged in the manufacture of the liquid laxative medicinal preparation designated as "Syrup of Figs," and that it was the first to compound the same. It is alleged that the words "Syrup of Figs" have come to be known as a trade mark of complainant's preparation, and that, by reason of a large investment in advertising this product, the complainant has the exclusive right to the name "Syrup of Figs" in connection with the liquid laxative preparation which, it is alleged in the bill, is called by the public, indifferently, "Syrup of Figs" and "Fig Syrup." The charge against the defendants is that they are selling their own laxative preparation, prominently marked "Fig Syrup," by taking advantage of the reputation of the complainant's article.

The answer of the defendants is that they were led to believe, from the name of complainant's preparation, that it is a syrup of the fig, and contend that the complainant was not the first to manufacture a syrup of figs or to call a syrup by that name, or to discover or name the fig. It is further denied that there can be any exclusive right to the name "Syrup of Figs," which, if the article is a syrup made from figs, is a descriptive name, and, if not so made, is a deceptive name. The answer declares that the defendants put on the market a laxative fig syrup, actually made from figs, and, therefore, properly named "Fig Syrup," and that their packages are wholly unlike those of the complainant.

The testimony in the case showed that the complainant considered the use of fig juice in the compound as superfluous because of no laxative quality; that its preparation contained a very small percentage of fig syrup, and that its principal base was senna. It was shown that the defendants' fig syrup contains 9 20ths of syrup of figs, 10 20ths fluid extract of senna, and that the other 1 20th is made up Rochelle salts, aromatics, and water.

In his exhaustive opinion, Judge Swan says there are but two questions to be answered, which briefly are:

- (1) Are the words "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup" a descriptive name? and
- (2) Are they, under the proofs, deceptive?

In the answer to the first, he says it is well settled that words "which are merely descriptive of the character, qualities, or composition of an article" cannot be monopolized as a trade mark, citing a number of decisions, and then continues:

"In *Canal v. Clark* the court lay down two negative essentials of a valid trade mark, and it is then stated: 'No one can claim protection for the exclusive use of a trade mark or trade name which would practically give him a monopoly in the sale of any goods other than those produced or made by himself. If he could, the public would be injured rather than protected, for competition would be destroyed.'"

After giving Webster's and Standard

dictionaries' definition of syrup, the opinion shows that the word "syrup" is necessarily qualified by that of the ingredient which is predominant in the preparation. More authorities are quoted to show that the names "fig syrup" and "syrup of figs" are not designed to indicate *per se* the owner or producer of the preparation and distinguish it from like articles made by others, but to indicate quality and composition. By their failure to distinguish them from like articles made by others, they cannot be sustained as valid trade names.

Replying to the second question, the court says that if the equities of the parties are dependent upon the quantity of fig juice which enters into their respective preparations, they largely preponderate in favor of the defendants, as shown by the testimony quoted. "It is a condition, however," continues the opinion, "of equitable relief to one who applies for the protection of his trade mark that the complainant should come into court with clean hands."

"There can be no doubt," says the court, "either that the complainant's preparation is not, in fact, compounded of the juice of the fig, but its principle is senna, or that its name was adopted and is used for the purpose of trading upon the popular fallacy that the juice of the fig in medicinal doses is an effectual remedy for constipation, or that the ordinary purchaser buys the compound as and for the fruit remedy which it is advertised and asserted to be. The law applicable to this state of facts is as clear as their purpose and effect. It will not lend its aid to foster the delusion of the public, or countenance the deceit."

Cinchona Gathering in Peru.

The mountains of Peru form the natural home of the cinchona tree, which is easily distinguishable from surrounding foliage by its beautiful leaves and magnificent proportions. The trees themselves frequently attain a height of eighty feet, are straight as a lance, and covered with foliage. The leaves are large and of a deep glossy green, relieved by delicate pink lines. The life of a bark-hunter is one of constant toil and incessant hardship, and his main reliance on his long and solitary journeys in search of the bark is the coca leaf, which he masticates for the strengthening and stimulating qualities it possesses. Since the days of the Incas this coca has been in common use locally, and it is said that among the mountains of Bolivia and Peru Indians using coca freely when driving pack mules over the roughest roads along the Sierras outstrip well-mounted horsemen. From thirty to fifty grammes are consumed daily, serving both as food and stimulant. The *casacillero*, constantly using coca, finally loses the senses of taste and smell. There are many varieties of cinchona, which the hunter learns to distinguish

through the texture and appearance of the bark. They are red, white, orange, yellow, blue, and gray; the yellow being the finest. Although the pay of the quinine-hunter is very small, it suffices to meet the simple requirements of himself and family, and as a class they are happy and contented with their lot. It is a vocation that is handed down from father to son, but despite long years of experience, coupled with an intimate knowledge of the intricate trails leading to the cinchona tree, the Indian hunters frequently lose their lives in the jungles of the wilderness. Occasionally, a number of hunters start together as a greater protection against disaster. Upon reaching a desirable spot where the signs of paying trees are considered good, preparations for camping are at once made, and from the tops of the loftiest trees the hunters scan the forest, quickly recognizing the cinchonas. The task of gathering cinchona bark occupies all the working hours between sunrise and sunset. Armed with knives and keen-edged hatchets, the tree is quickly felled and the trunk is stripped and cleared from all foreign growth. This is a task of considerable magnitude, frequently requiring days of constant labor, the sharp edges of lance-like leaves, mingled with thorns and briars, lacerating and wounding the hunter's flesh. The bark, when removed, is cut into small curling slips and piled up in a convenient spot, where they are subjected to a drying process. The thin portions of the bark curl up, drying rapidly, while the larger and thicker strips retain their shape, and are easily packed for transportation. When all is pronounced ready by the *torlego*, or head hunter of the party, the bark is neatly lashed together with plaited grass and bound round with broad tough leaves, as a protection to the cured bark. The Indians and peons then shoulder their burdens, often weighing as much as one hundred and fifty or two hundred pounds — these are kept in position by plaits of grass passing round the foreheads of the bearers, and are thus carried to market. — *Journ. Soc. Arts, through Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions.*

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.


The following formula is said by a writer in the *Western Druggist* to yield a non-precipitating syrup of fine appearance: Calcium hypophosphite, 256 grs.; sodium hypophosphite, 128 grs.; potassium hypophosphite, 128 grs.; manganese hypophosphite, 16 grs.; tinct. citro-chloride of iron N.F., 1 oz.; tinct. nux vomica, 160 m.; quinine hydrochlorate, 8 grs.; sugar, 12 oz.; water to make 16 fl. oz. Dissolve the hypophosphites by trituration in 6 oz. previously boiled water, dissolve the quinine salts in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of warm water, mix the two solutions and pour over the sugar. Shake well; add the tinctures and enough water to make 16 fl. oz. Again shake, until the sugar is dissolved, stand for 24 hours and filter.

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DIRECTIONS.
Place one of the Felts upon a dish or plate; keep wet with water. Use only enough water to soak the Felt. Flies will drink the poisoned water off the Felt and die immediately.
Placer un des ces Felts sur un plateau ou sur un plat en bois; tenez-les humides avec de l'eau. Les insectes meurent d'eux pour le poison de la Felt. Les mouches boivent l'eau empoisonnée, sortent de l'eau et meurent immédiatement.
CAUTION.—Should the liquid be swallowed by accident at once administer in large doses, Lime Water, Flaxseed Tea, or Iron Syrup, followed by an emetic and drinks of Milk or Flour and Water.

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Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote

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CHEVRIER

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

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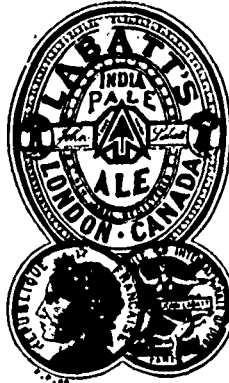
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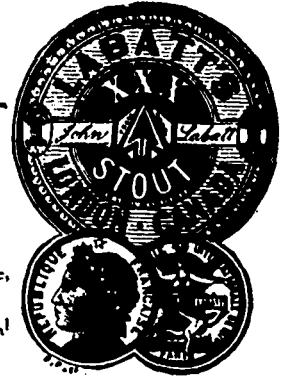
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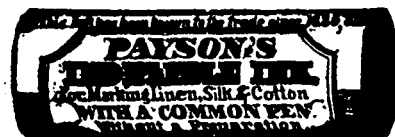
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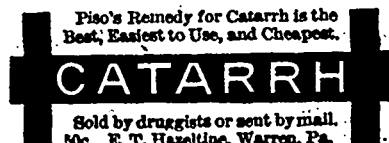
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- R. Lavender flowers, ground..... lb j.
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Otto of lavender..... 3 ℥.

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Dahman's analysis of this popular Parisian dentifrice is considered authoritative, and is as follows:

- R. Precipitated carbonate of lime . gm. 250.
Calcined magnesia..... " 50.
Glycerine..... " 500.
Medicinal soap..... " 150.
Essence of canella..... " ij.
Essence of peppermint..... " ij.

*It is colored with carmine in a solution of carbonate of potash.—*Universal Magazine*.

CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE.

- Spermaceti..... ℥iv.
Cereæ albx..... ℥iv.
Camphor pulv..... ℥iv.
Sodii boratis..... ℥ij.
Stearin..... ℥xvj.
Glycerin..... ℥xxxij.
Ol. lavandulæ..... ℥xxxv.
" limonis..... ℥xxxv.
" coryophylli..... ℥xxxv.
" bergamot..... ℥xxxv.

Melt the wax, spermaceti, and stearin, then dissolve the camphor in the warm mixture; mix the borax with the glycerine, and stir into the hot mixture gradually, constantly agitating. Pour into suitable moulds.—*American Druggist*.

SMELLING SALTS.

The *Seifensieder Zeitung* gives the following directions for preparing a superior article of smelling salt:

- Ammonium carbonate..... 120 gm.
Spirit of ammonia..... 60 gm.
Bergamot oil..... 12 drops.
Lavender oil..... 8 drops.
Oil of cloves..... 4 drops.
Neroli oil..... 4 drops.
Cinnamon oil..... 4 drops.

The ammonium carbonate, which should be quite fresh, and in lumps about the size of a hazel nut, is put into a wide-mouthed jar. The oils and ammonia are then mixed and poured into the jar, and the stopper at once applied. Set aside for two days, at the end of which time the ingredients will be found to have united in a solid mass.

If it is desired to prevent this occurrence and have the substance in the shape of a dry salt, instead of letting the container remain quiet, shake it frequently and violently every day for a week. The salt thus obtained can be easily removed from the container, coarsely pulverized, and put into little smelling bottles, should it be desirable so to do.—*National Druggist*.

SOLUTION OF PHOSPHOGLYCERATE.

- Calcium phosphoglycerate..... 10 grammes
Distilled water sufficient to make..... 1,000 cc.

Dissolve and filter.

The solution is not entirely clear, but may be made so by the addition of a trace of citric acid.

SYRUP OF CALCIUM PHOSPHOGLYCERATE.

- Calcium phosphoglycerate..... 10 grammes
Citric acid..... 1 gramme
Granulated sugar..... 610 grammes
Water..... 340 grammes

The salt and acid are dissolved in the water, the sugar is added and dissolved without heat; the product weighs about 950 grammes, which may be brought to the weight of 1,000 grammes by the addition of syrup of orange.

LAUNDRY POWDER.

The *Bayer-Ind. u. Gew. Bl.* recommends the following:

- Borax..... 45 parts
Sodium hyposulphite..... 5 parts
Sodium hydroxide..... 50 parts

Mix and put up in pound packages.

SYRUP OF IODIDE OF IRON AND ORANGE.

The following formula for syrup of ferrous iodide is suggested by O. Girard (*Bull. com.*): Iodine, 4.10 gm.; iron filings, 2 gm.; distilled water, 10 gm. The solution having been prepared as directed in the Codex—by placing the iron filings and water in a flask, and adding the iodine in small quantities at a time, and agitating after each addition until the solution finally acquires a green color—it is then mixed with one kilo. of the following: Citric acid, 5 gm.; distilled water, 10 gm.; tincture of orange peel, 10 gm.; simple syrup, q.s., to make 1 kilo. Twenty grammes of the finished syrup will contain 0.10 cgm. of ferrous iodide.

COLORLESS SOLUTION OF SHELLAC—AN ELEGANT LABEL VARNISH.

Dissolve 150 gm. of shellac in a litre of alcohol by the aid of gentle heat, in a water-bath. Stir in about 150 gm. freshly burned charcoal and bring the mixture to a boil, maintaining it at this temperature about ten minutes. Filter a small portion, and, if not absolutely colorless, add a little more charcoal and again boil. After again testing, if found to be quite free from color, first strain through silk (an old pocket handkerchief will answer), and subsequently filter through paper. The resultant solution, with the addition of a little castor oil, to ensure elasticity, makes the best varnish for prints, paintings, etc., that we have ever tried.—*National Druggist*.

TO WHITEN THE NAILS.

- R. Dii. sulphuric acid, 5 ij.
Tinct. myrrh, 5 j.
Spring aq. 3 iv.

Mix well. Wash the nails with soap and water, then dip the fingers into the wash.—*Universal Magazine*.

KOLAPEPTON TABLETS.

Ludwig Bernegau, in a series of formulae for strengthening and refreshing

media (*Starkungs und Erfrischungsmittel*), suggests the following:

- Pepton..... 15 parts
Milk sugar..... 40 parts
Cacao-mass..... 30 parts
Kola, in powder..... 25 parts
Sugar, powdered white..... 15 parts
Aromatics..... 15 parts

Mix and make into tablets.—*National Druggist*.

TINCTURE OF LITMUS.

W. Schaefer, of Alzey, has an article of this subject in the *Apotheker Zeitung*, from which we translate as follows:

Pack the coarsely cut litmus in a percolator and exhaust with cold distilled water; evaporate the extract down according to the weight of the litmus used, and to the residue add thrice its weight of alcohol of 90°. Acidify strongly with hydrochloric acid and set aside for two days. Nitrofitmin (azolitmin) falls in the shape of a brown floccy precipitate, while the muddy violet coloring matter of the litmus remains in solution in the alcoholic fluid. Collect the precipitate on a smooth filter, wash in acidified hot water two or three times, or until the waste water, on treatment with ammonia, strikes a pure blue, without a trace of violet. Let the azolitmin remain upon the filter, and dissolve it with distilled water carrying a small percentage of ammonia. Add distilled water to the filtrate sufficient to make a total solution equal to 3½ times the weight of litmus originally used. Neutralize very exactly, and add, to insure its preservation, 10 per cent. of alcohol of 90°. Such a tincture leaves absolutely nothing to be desired, either by apothecary or chemist.—*National Druggist*.

Antidiphtheritic Pastilles.

Dr. A. Rose (*Med. Record, Am. Medical Surg. Bull.*). As our control of the course of diphtheria is still very limited, we should welcome every suggestion of means of guarding against diphtheritic infection. We all know that a healthy pharynx is of importance, and that this organ, like the mouth, should be kept in an aseptic condition. For this purpose the author suggests either the pastilles used by himself, or those recommended by Dr. J. Bergmann (under the name of "Diphthericide"), and urges that they be "given to the little ones going to school in place of candy or chewing gum." Formulae for the two kinds of pastilles are as follows:

Rose: Resin Guaiac, 0.75 gm.; Saccharin, 0.01 gm.; Sugar and Extr. Licorice, 0.75 gm.

Bergmann: Thymol, 0.002 gm.; Sodium Benzoate, 0.020 gm.; Saccharin, 0.015 gm.; Mucilage, q.s.

Hoffman's anodyne, Dr. Hare says, is the best drug known for the relief of depression from smoking.

Photographic Notes

THE PROPHECY OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—A correspondent of the *American Journal of Photography* has unearthed the following anticipatory view of photography from a fable published in Amsterdam, in 1690: "There was no painter in all the country, but when they wished the portrait of a friend or a picture representing some lovely landscape, or other object, they put water into large basins of gold and silver, and made this water face the object they wished to paint. Very soon this water would congeal, and become as the face of a mirror, where the image dwelt ineffaceably. This could be carried wherever one pleased, and gave as faithful a picture as any mirror."

DEVELOPERS FOR BROMIDE PAPERS.—Hesekiel & Co. recommend the following developer for their "grain" bromide paper:

- Solution I. Potassium oxalate, 3 oz; water, 10 oz.
 " II. Iron sulphate, 3 oz; water, 10 oz.
 " III. Potassium bromide, 1 oz; water, 10 oz.

For use mix six parts (6 oz.) of I. with one part of II., add a few drops of III. to obtain extra brilliancy, and then water, 5 oz. After developing, put the prints in a clearing solution (acetic acid, 1 dr.; water, 32 oz.), rinse and fix (hypo., 4 oz., water, 20 oz.). Another good developer is a 1 per cent. solution of rodinal, with a few drops of potassium bromide solution as required. After developing, rinse and fix in hypo. solution as above, treating for ten minutes. — *Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions*.

PRINTED LANTERN SLIDES.—Prof. W. J. Waggener, of the State University of Colorado, makes a valuable suggestion in regard to the production of lantern slides. He finds that with an ordinary printing press and engraved blocks, all kinds of pictures and diagrams may be printed upon sheets of transparent gelatin in the same way that they are now impressed upon paper. The prints thus made are ready for use as lantern slides without any further preparation, and in the majority of cases these gelatin prints, which can be produced for a few cents, will be found quite as useful as the expensive photographs on glass now in general use.

PHOTOGRAPHING GLASS VESSELS.—For the photographing of engraved glass vessels, the following method is recommended in *Die Photographie*. In order to reduce the vigor of the impression of the back surface, the front side of the glass should be rubbed with powdered talc and lightly dusted with a soft cloth, so as to leave the talc only on the etched or engraved portion. The vessel should then be filled with a very dilute solution of permanganate of potash. After such treatment, a photograph showing a clear impression of the etching or engraving may readily be obtained. — *Photography*.

INTENSIFYING FORMULA — MERCURY AND AMMONIA.

Mercuric chloride, pulv. ½ ounce.
 Hydrochloric acid (strong) 60 minims.
 Water (hot) 20 ounces.

Use when cold. This solution keeps indefinitely.

The negative must be perfectly fixed and washed, and allowed to remain in the above solution until bleached. Wash for ten minutes in running water, and then blacken by immersion for two minutes in

Ammonia 4 drams.
 Water 10 ounces.

Afterwards wash for ten minutes in running water.

Brown stain indicates imperfect washing. Semi-opaque patches, which show white or grayish white on examining glass side of negative by reflected light, are due to imperfect fixation.

If the opacity is found to be too great after the intensification, the negative may be reduced by an immersion in a solution of sodium thiosulphite (hypo.), 1 ounce to water 20 ounces. The reduction takes place quickly; when sufficiently done, wash well in running water. Local reduction may be effected by applying the hypo. solution by cotton-wool to the too opaque portion. — *Photography*.

MOUNTING GELATIN PRINTS.—It is pointed out that paraffined paper is good for rubbing down the prints when mounting, or gutta percha tissue may be used for the same purpose. The film wants hardening; if this is secured by the use of alum the mounting may be more easily conducted. Some persons advise that the mountant should be spread on the card, and not on the print. When washed place the print face downwards on a sheet of glass, one on top of the other; then drain. The top print is then brushed over the back with a 75 starch paste, not quite cold. The print is then lifted and placed loosely in its proper place on the mount. Another print is similarly treated, and when that is in position the first print is finally smoothed down on the mount with a fine soft sponge, well damped with water. This washes the superfluous paste off the edges at the same time. The sponge is then squeezed dry, and the print is wiped dry with it. Blotting paper should never be used. Prints so mounted look clean, and never come off if the paste is of the right consistency. — *Photography*.

REDUCTION OF NEGATIVE.—The negative is plunged into water for thirty minutes, and then carried to a bath composed of

Water 100 c. c.
 Sulphuric acid 4 c. c.
 Solution of bichromate of potash, 5pc. 6 c. c.

This solution being very energetic, it is important to watch carefully its action on the negatives; the reduction takes place in uniform manner, and the plate is not spotted, as sometimes happens with the other known reducers. The negatives,

after this treatment, may be easily strengthened. — M. Goislin, in *Archiv*.

The Amateur Photographer.

The *Spatula*, in speaking of the handling of photographic supplies, says: How many there are belonging to this restless army of amateur photographers, it is impossible to discover; but it is known that more than half a million cameras have been sold in the United States alone during the last few years, and the demand is anticipated to be, during the coming season, greater than ever.

The money spent by this host during a year must amount to many millions of dollars, for its members, as a rule, belong to that much-to-be-envied class of families the heads of which are at present reluctantly figuring up their income tax. The druggist, as we have before suggested, is the proper medium through which a large proportion of this vast amount of money should reach the manufacturer. His knowledge of chemistry, and his knowledge of photography, the latter of which he should possess if he doesn't, make him especially well adapted for dealing in the supplies of which the amateur is constantly in want. Why should a person have to go to a hardware, stationery, or grocery store for "soda acid sulphite," if he happens to want it for photographic purposes? Suppose he should want to know something about the chemical, what could the grocery clerk tell him?

Not only are the chemicals proper stock for a druggist, but so also are the films, plates, papers, glasses, and all the other paraphernalia used by the photographer. In case he chose to do so, it might, perhaps, in some cases be well to draw the line at cameras, tripods, and expensive lenses, and yet, even in these, if sold by order or on commission, there will be found in most cases a profit large enough to more than pay for the extra trouble.

The department stores and the grocery emporiums have stolen so much of the proprietary trade that by divine right belongs to the pharmacist, it is only fair and good business policy for him to keep on the lookout for something to take its place. At present there is nothing else on the horizon which so legitimately belongs to him as does the line of goods we have mentioned. They are in great part chemicals, are neat and clean to handle, are in good demand, and offer a good profit.

Where there is possibly sufficient trade to warrant it, it would be a good idea to fit up a part of the store especially for the display and sale of these goods. The method of doing this would depend upon the judgment and taste of the druggist. We would, however, advise that he be as generous as possible, and, if practicable, have a small room which might be used as a sort of headquarters for the amateurs, and in which they could do some of their work. A small space could easily be partitioned off and made into a dark room. This would win the eternal gratitude of all the amateurs for miles around.

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Show-Bottle Colors.

The following formulæ, many of which are new, are reprinted from the *Western Druggist*:

Crimson.—Iodine, 120 gr.; potassium iodide, 120 gr.; hydrochloric acid, 2 fl. oz.; water, 1 gal. To the iodine and iodide of potassium contained in a mortar add 8 ozs. of water and make a solution. Acidulate the remainder of the water with the hydrochloric acid and mix both solutions. In the event of the bottles being exposed to extreme cold it is advisable to add 10 per cent. of alcohol, leaving out an equivalent amount of water.

Scarlet.—Ammonia water, 16 fl. oz.; acetic acid, 32 fl. oz.; alcohol, 16 fl. oz.; tincture of ferric chloride, 4 fl. oz.; distilled water, enough to make 1 gallon. Add the acetic acid to the ammonia water, shake thoroughly, and add the alcohol. Mix the tincture of chloride of iron with the water, and to the solution so formed add the first solution of ammonia, water, alcohol, and acetic acid.

Crimson, No. 2.—Alkanet root, 16 av. oz.; oil of turpentine, 1 gal.

Dark Red.—Potassium iodide, 640 gr.; alum, 64 gr.; water, 1 gal.

Red.—Cobalt carbonate, 30 gr.; hydrochloric acid and ammonium carbonate, of each sufficient; water, 1 gal. Dissolve the cobalt in hydrochloric acid, dilute with the water, then add of concentrated solution of ammonium carbonate enough to produce the proper tint.

Pink.—Cobalt oxide, 2 av. oz.; nitric acid, c. p., 1 av. oz.; hydrochloric acid, c. p., 1 av. oz. Dissolve and add: Stronger water of ammonia, 6 fl. oz.; water, 3 gals.; sulphuric acid, c. p., 1 av. oz. Set aside for one month. Properly prepared, this is claimed to furnish a splendid pink liquid.

Pink, No. 2.—Cobalt oxide, 60 gr.; nitric acid, 6 fl. oz.; water, 1 gal.

Garnet.—Potassium bichromate, 10 dr.; sulphuric acid, 10 fl. dr.; water, 20 fl. oz. Dissolve the bichromate in the water, and then add slowly and with constant stirring the whole of the sulphuric acid. Then add: Alcohol, $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.; water, enough to make one 1 gallon. By lamplight this fluid shines garnet, while in daylight it appears a deep mauve green.

Violet.—Cudbear, 60 gr. to 2 av. oz.; ammonia water, 4 fl. oz. to 8 fl. oz.; water, 1 gal. Macerate for 24 hours.

Purple.—Verdigris, 640 gr.; water of ammonia, av. oz.; water, 1 gal.

Brilliant Purple.—Copper sulphate, 7 parts; water, 52 parts; French gelatin, 4 parts; boiling water, 52 parts; solution of potassa, 985 parts. (Taking grains this makes approximately 2 fluid ounces.) Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water and the gelatin in the hot water, mix the two solutions, and add the solution of potassa; shake the mixture occasionally during 10 hours, then decant and dilute with enough water to make the desired tint.

Orange.—Potassium bichromate, 4 av. oz.; nitric acid, 1 av. oz.; water, 1 gal.

(Or dissolve 64 grains of chromic acid in 1 gallon of water.)

Amber.—Dragon's blood, 1 part; sulphuric acid, 4 parts; water, 3,629 parts. Macerate the powdered dragon's blood in the acid for 20 to 30 minutes, then add the water.

Straw or Lemon Yellow.—Potassium bichromate, 6 av. oz., sodium bicarbonate, 6 dr.; water, 1 gal.

Pea Green.—Nickel, 120 gr.; nitric acid, 1 fl. oz.; potassium bichromate, 120 gr.; water, 1 gal.

Olive Green.—Ferric oxide, 1 av. oz.; hydrochloric acid, 4 fl. oz.; copper sulphate, 8 av. oz.

Dark Green.—Copper sulphate, 1 av. oz.; ammonia water, 4 fl. oz., potassium bichromate, enough to produce the desired tint; water, 1 gal.

Emerald Green.—Nickel, 85 parts; hydrochloric acid, 132 parts; nitrous acid, 55 parts; water, enough to make 4,000 parts (all by weight). Dissolve the nickel in the hydrochloric acid, then add the water, and finally the nitrous acid.

Grass Green.—Copper sulphate, 35 parts; ammonium chloride, 35 parts; water, 930 parts. Add the salammonic to the copper solution.

Sea Green.—Copper acetate, 4 parts; acetic acid, 36 parts; water, 960 parts. Triturate the copper acetate with the acetic acid, gradually adding the water.

Pale Blue.—Copper sulphate, 16 av. oz.; sulphuric acid, 2 av. oz.; water, 1 gal. Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water containing the acid.

Blue.—Copper sulphate, 28 parts; alum, 28 parts; sulphuric acid, 26 parts; water, 946 parts. Gradually add the acid to the water containing the salts.

Purple Blue.—Copper sulphate, 1 av. oz.; ammonia water, 4 fl. oz.; water, 3 gals.

Any of the water-soluble aniline dyes may be employed, but they fade rapidly in the light.

To prevent freezing about 20 per cent. of glycerin or alcohol must be added to the solutions, excepting those containing free chromic acid.

The Conceited Student.

The conceited student is a misguided youth with a head several sizes too large for him. He comes up to his pharmacy college flushed and important from his school successes, and swollen with the flattery of his sisters and provincial aunts. Provincial aunts exude adulation in direct ratio to their absorption of afternoon tea. They tell him that he is destined to be a great man, and he believes them with all the force of his inexperience. He proceeds to show his superiority by saying something disrespectful about the atomic theory. His emphatic statement that it is all rot stamps him among his fellow-students as a daring and original genius. Their silence encourages him to take a rise out of the periodic law. They do not comment on this either. His easy

familiarity with every department of knowledge seems to form a mystic aureole around him, through which the ignorant cannot, and the wise do not trouble to, penetrate. He is cocksure of everything. He never condescends to learn anything; as he can always teach, this seems unnecessary to him.

He is most at home in the rostrum of the lecturer, whence he distributes nuggets of information with the condescension of those who know little that is not superficial. His opinion is deemed so valuable that it is often sought by those who know more about their subject than he. His belief in his own omniscience is so sincere that his sincerity passes for omniscience. Nothing is too insignificant a target for his learning to make flying shots at. If he misses his mark, the bombast of his manner forms a smoke-cloud that screens his failure from inquiring eyes. He speaks much, and is not prevented from astonishing the world by the restraining knowledge of his own incompetence. When demonstrators detect the base ring in his courage, he argues familiarly with them, and puts them right when they have not strayed from the straight path. When they grow sick of his impertinences and leave him to himself, he forthwith informs his neighbors that he has taught those conceited gentlemen to respect his opinion. They, the demonstrators, are mere figureheads, who can only hold their own by not contesting points with men, like himself, who are up to most moves on the chemical board. He then lounges across the laboratory to tell the quiet young man who is going to sweep the medals of his session how to make sulphuretted hydrogen in a test tube by adding diluted sulphuric to crystals of ferrous sulphate. When, partly by overlooking the notes of his neighbor in the chemistry class, he manages to write the equation of the purification of chloride of zinc from impurities of iron and lead, he rejoices like a hen that has laid her first egg, and is a most distressing nuisance while his cackling enthusiasm lasts.

Very, very rarely will he confess that facts have slipped his memory, but he never forgets anything. If, when he cannot call something to mind, you tell him what it is, he remembers it at once. Although he is so very clever, the examiners soon discover his incompetence, and politely remind him that three months' further reading would not be without benefit to him. Then he goes off in a huff to his acquaintances and his provincial aunts, and tells them of the gross ignorance of one of the examiners, and how he was really compelled to set that worthy right. This so annoyed the examiner that that gentleman ploughed him, just out of spite, you know. His provincial aunts believe him, and after he has told the tale a few times he believes it himself, and feels that he has been grievously wronged. Should he manage to qualify later on, he is short-sighted enough to attempt a puny revenge by

refusing to join the corporation that looks after his interests. This need not be a matter for surprise. Even men of his calibre can soar to the dizzy heights of consistency.—*Student Series in Chemist and Druggist.*

Proposed Regulation of Patents.

A bill has been introduced in the United States House of Representatives in which it is proposed to create a board of chemical and medical experts, who shall have power to fix the standards of all drugs and medicines. It also provides that this board shall have power to grant licenses to manufacture any patent or proprietary medicine, and all such licensees shall pay ninety-six dollars per annum for such license.

Each box, package, bottle, or vial used for putting up a patent medicine will be required to bear a revenue stamp equal to 5 per cent. of the retail price of the article, and failure to attach such stamp is punishable by a fine of \$100. All proprietary articles shall be submitted to the Board for Fixing the Standard of Drugs and Medicines, and if pronounced healthful shall be permitted to be sold. No formula of any medicine shall be made public by the board unless it is found by chemical analysis that the article is not made in accordance with the formula submitted, but, if the standard is not as represented, "the formula shall be published and the fraud exposed." Any officer improperly divulging his official knowledge shall be punished by a fine of from \$500 to \$2,500, and imprisonment of from one to ten years.

It is also provided that no prescription by a physician shall be considered a proprietary drug or medicine unless sold under a proprietary brand; and that no retail or wholesale druggist putting up physicians' prescriptions shall be considered as subject to the license provided for, unless they shall also put up proprietary articles, by which is meant "all articles of drug and medicine manufactured and exposed for sale with the name of any individual firm or corporation attached thereto or printed thereon, or any article of drug, medicine, cosmetic, perfumery, or any article prepared therefrom and sold under a patent or proprietary brand."

The promoter of the bill states that the object of his proposed measure is for revenue purposes, and not for the purpose of aiming at the patent medicine manufacturers.

Determination of the Purity of Liquids.

Having been engaged in purifying a number of pharmaceutical products, R. Pictet has sought for some definite means of ascertaining their purity, and finds that in the case of liquids the direct observation of the temperature of their critical points affords a very sensitive test (*Comp.*

rend., cxx., 43). This temperature varies from ten to sixty times more than that of the boiling point in the case of a given liquid under similar conditions. The method adopted was to take a series of very pure liquids and determine their boiling points, noting the height of the barometer, and then to determine the critical points by means of a sensitive thermometer. A few drops of alcohol, aldehyde, water, etc., were then added to the pure liquids, and the boiling and critical points again observed. A tube of 5 mm. external diameter, 3 mm. internal diameter, and 45 to 50 mm. long, was filled with the liquid under examination. A portion of the contents was then evaporated, and the tube sealed by means of the blow-pipe, so that it was one-third full of liquid, and the remaining space occupied by saturated vapors. The tube was next placed obliquely in a small rack, side by side with a very sensitive thermometer, in the centre of a thin sheet-iron cylinder having two openings fitted with mica. A similar, larger cylinder surrounded this, and was warmed from below by a multiple gas flame, the current of heated air passing through a series of wire gauze partitions which divided the enveloping space. The whole apparatus was finally enclosed in a third sheet-iron cylinder, covered with asbestos, and arranged so that the tubes could be readily observed through the three pairs of windows. The stem of the thermometer passed through openings in the three cylinders, and it was possible to note distinctly the tenth of a degree. Chloroform, chlorethyl, and pental were the liquids examined. The temperature was first allowed to rise slowly to the critical point, when the meniscus suddenly disappeared, and very characteristic gyratory movements were visible throughout the length of the tube. The temperature was then gradually lowered until the transparent interior of the tube became suddenly opaque, the minute particles of liquid collecting at the bottom, and the meniscus reappearing. On warming again, and after several trials, a temperature was found at which within one-tenth of a degree the meniscus was observed to disappear and the mist become visible. This mean temperature is that given as the critical point in the following table:

	Critical point.	Difference.	Difference in b. p.
Chloroform, pure...	253°.8		
Chloroform mixed with a few drops of alcohol.....	255°.0	-3°.8	-0°.1100°.2
Chlorethyl, pure...	181°.0		
Chlorethyl mixed with a few drops of alcohol.....	187°.0	+6°.0	+0°.6
Pental, pure.....	201°.2		
Pental mixed with a few drops of aldehyde.....	199°.5	-1°.7	<0°.1

In taking the boiling point it was found necessary always to immerse the thermometer to a uniform depth at the same place, the same vessel being employed and heated by a flame of uniform power. The addition to a liquid of others more

volatile and readily soluble lowered the temperature, as when aldehyde was added to pental. On the other hand, the addition to chloroform, boiling at 61°, of the less volatile alcohol equally lowered the temperature of the critical point. Chlorethyl, which boils at +11°, had its critical point raised 6° by the addition of alcohol, which boils at 78°.8. It is difficult, therefore, to deduce a natural law.—*Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions.*

Alkaloids and Alkaloidal Salts.

We are in receipt of a chart compiled by Albert N. Doershuk, Ph.G., Kansas City, Mo., which is of undoubted value for druggists and drug clerks. It is a compilation of "The Alkaloids, Alkaloidal Salts, and Neutral Principles of the United States Pharmacopoeia, 1890." The official Latin and English titles and English synonyms are given, together with the origin, physical description, chemical composition, degrees of solubility, doses, etc. Any of our subscribers who desire a copy may obtain one, postpaid, by writing to the *National Druggist*, St. Louis, Mo., who publish it as a supplement.

He who gargles with guaiac will prevent or abort a tonsillitis.

Remember that physiological rest is the first principle in the cure of all diseases.

Our Latest Importations.

ALUM, in bbls.

ALUM POWDERED, in bbls.

FINEST EPSOM SALTS, in bbls.

FINEST SUBLIMED SULPHUR, in bbls:

ROLL SULPHUR, in bbls.

CHLORIDE LIME, in casks.

SALTPETRE CRYSTALS, in kegs.

SALTPETRE POWDERED, in casks.

POWDERED HELLEBORE, in bbls.

GLYCERINE, in tins.

WHITE CASTILE SOAP, bars.

WHITE CASTILE SOAP, cakes.

PARIS GREEN, in casks and drums.

GIBSON'S CANDIES, full assortment.

Your orders Solicited.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

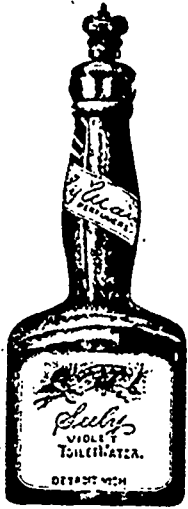
IMPORTERS,

LONDON,

ONTARIO.

SEELY, THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

NEW PERFUMES



and 5-oz. Toilet Water.

TOILET WATER ASSORTMENT.

- VIOLET,
- ROSE,
- HELIOTROPE,
- LAVENDER,
- ORANGE,
- LILAC,
- MAGNOLIA.

SWEET MIGNONETTE,

- LILLIAN RUSSELL,
- MARIPOSA LILY,
- MAGNOLIA BLOSSOM.

THESE NEW PRODUCTS OF OUR LABORATORY ARE VERY LASTING AND FRAGRANT.

Seely Manufacturing Company,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1862.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT

Corrected to April 10th, 1895.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 05	\$4 25	Powdered, lb.....	\$ 30	35	Myrrh, lb.....	\$ 45	\$ 48
Methyl.....	1 90	2 00	CARBON, Bisulphide, lb..	17	18	Powdered, lb.....	55	60
ALISPICE, lb.....	13	15	CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Opium, lb.....	4 25	4 30
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	20 00	20 00	Powdered, lb.....	6 00	6 50
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45	CHALK, French, powdered, lb...	10	12	Scammony, pure Resm, lb....	12 50	13 00
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Shellac, lb.....	45	48
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	40	45	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb....	90	1 00
Copaiba, lb.....	65	75	CLOVE, lb.....	16	17	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
Peru, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Powdered, lb.....	17	18	Sorts, lb.....	45	75
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	65	75	COCHINEAL, S.G., lb.....	40	45	Thus, lb.....	8	10
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	COLLOIDION, lb.....	75	80	Hern. Althea, lb.....	27	30
Raspberry, lb.....	15	18	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Canella, lb.....	15	17	Cresote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Cascar, Sagrada.....	25	30	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	25	30	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	DENTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	DOVEK'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	55	55
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	Ergotin, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Hoarhound, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb....	13	14	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Elm, selected, lb.....	20	21	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Ground, lb.....	17	20	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Chamonile, Roman, lb.....	30	35	Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Oak, white, crushed lb.....	15	17	German, lb.....	40	45	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb....	15	16	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	25
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Sage, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	Saffron, American, lb.....	75	80	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
BRANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GELATINE, Cooper's, lb.....	75	80	Tany, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Vanilla, lb.....	6 00	7 50	French, white, lb.....	35	40	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
BERRIES, Culweb, sifted, lb....	30	35	GLYCERINE, lb.....	14	16	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
powdered, lb.....	35	40	GUARANA.....	3 00	3 25	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Juniper, lb.....	7	10	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	Hops, fresh, lb.....	20	25
Ground, lb.....	12	14	GUM ALGERS, Cape, lb.....	18	20	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	25	28
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Asafetida, lb.....	40	45	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	65	70	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.....	60	68	Powdered, lb.....	75	85	Bay, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	1 40	1 50	Sifted sorts, lb.....	40	45	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Sorts, lb.....	25	30	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
CATSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Shurr, lb.....	20	22
			Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Coca, lb.....	35	40
			Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 20	1 25	Digitalis, lb.....	15	20
			Guaiac, lb.....	30	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
			Powdered, lb.....	70	75	Hyoscyamus.....	20	25
			Kino, true, lb.....	1 25		Matico, lb.....	70	75

Senna, Alexandria, lb	\$ 25	\$ 30	Queen of the Meadow, lb	\$ 18	\$ 20	Valerianate, oz	\$ 55	\$ 60	
Tinnevely, lb	15	25	Rhatany, lb	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz	16	18	
Stramonium, lb	20	25	Rhubarb, lb	75	2 50	ANTINERVIN, oz	85	90	
Uva Ursi, lb	15	18	Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb	40	45	ANTIKAMNIA	1 25	1 30	
LARCHES, Swedish, doz	1 00	1 10	Cut, lb	50	55	ANTIPYRIN, oz	1 00	1 10	
LICORICE, Solazri	45	50	Senega, lb	55	65	ARISTOL, oz	1 85	2 00	
Pignatelli	35	40	Squill, lb	13	15	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb	25	30	
Crasso	30	35	Stillingia, lb	22	25	Fowler's sol., lb	13	15	
Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb.	27	30	Powdered, lb	25	27	Iodide, oz	50	55	
" Party, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb	38	40	White, lb	6	7	
" Party, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true	20	25	ATROPINE, Sulp. in 1/2 ozs. Soc., oz	5 00	5 00	
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia, Snake, lb	40	45	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz	35	40	
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb	15	18	Iodide, oz	50	55	
" Tar, Licorice, and Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	RUM, Bay, gal	2 25	2 50	Salicylate, oz	30	35	
LUPULIN, oz	30	35	Essence, lb	3 00	3 25	Subcarbonate, lb	2 25	2 40	
LYCOPONTUM, lb	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz	1 25	1 50	Subnitrate, lb	2 00	2 10	
MACE, lb	1 20	1 25	SAGO, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb	13	15	BORAX, lb	9	11	
MANNA, lb	1 60	1 75	Star, lb	35	40	Powdered, lb	10	11	
Moss, Iceland, lb	9	10	Burdock, lb	30	35	BROMINE, oz	8	13	
Irish, lb	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb	5	6	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz	20	25	
MUSK, Tonquin, oz	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb	10	13	Iodide, oz	45	50	
NUTGALLS, lb	21	25	Cardamom, lb	1 25	1 50	CAFFEINE, oz	50	55	
Powdered, lb	25	30	Celery	30	35	Citrate, oz	50	55	
NUTMEGS, lb	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	50	60	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb	1 50	1 60	
NUX VOMICA, lb	10	12	Coriander, lb	10	12	Iodide, oz	95	1 00	
Powdered, lb	25	27	Cumin, lb	15	20	Phosphate, precip., lb	35	38	
OAKUM, lb	12	15	Fennel, lb	15	17	Sulphide, oz	5	6	
ONITMENT, Merc., lb. 1/2 and 1/2	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb	7	9	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz	10	12	
Citrene, lb	45	50	Flax, ground, lb	3 1/2	4	CITRONIDINE, oz	15	18	
PARALDEHYDE, oz	15	18	Clove, lb	4	5	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb	1 00	1 10	
PEPPER, black, lb	22	25	Hemp, lb	5	6	Croton, oz	75	80	
Powdered, lb	25	30	Mustard, white, lb	11	12	CHLOROFORM, lb	60	1 00	
PITCH, black, lb	3	4	Powdered, lb	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz	25	30	
Bergandy, true, lb	10	12	Pumpkin	25	30	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz	15	20	
LASTER, Calcined, lib. cash	2 25	3 25	Quince, lb	65	70	COCAINE, Mur., oz	7 50	8 50	
Adhesive, yd	12	13	Rape, lb	8	9	CODEIA, 1/2 oz	80	90	
Belladonna, lb	65	70	Strophanthus, oz	50	55	COLLOIDIN, lb	65	70	
Gallianum Comp., lb	80	85	Worm, lb	22	25	COFFER, Sulph., (Blue Vitrol) lb	6	7	
Lead, lb	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb	25	30	Iodide, oz	65	70	
POPEY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb	10	12	COPPERAS, lb	1	3	
ROSIN, Common, lb	2 1/2	3	White, Conti's, lb	15	16	DIURRTIN, oz	1 60	1 65	
White, lb	3 1/2	4	Powdered, lb	25	35	ETHER, Acetic, lb	75	80	
RESORCIN, white, oz	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb	15	25	Sulphuric, lb	40	50	
ROCHELLE SALT, lb	25	28	SPERMACEITI, lb	55	60	EXALGINE, oz	1 00	1 10	
ROOT, Aconite, lb	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz	75	80	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr	25	30	
Althea, cut, lb	30	35	Venice, lb	10	12	IOURNE, lb	4 75	5 50	
Belladonna, lb	25	30	WAN, White, lb	50	75	IODOFORM, lb	6 00	7 00	
Blood, lb	15	16	Yellow	40	45	IODOL, oz	1 40	1 50	
Bitter, lb	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	IRON, by Hydrogen	80	85	
Blackberry, lb	15	18	Quassia chips, lb	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb	15	16	
Burdock, crushed, lb	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb	5	6	Sacch., lb	30	35	
Calamus, sliced, white, lb	20	25	Santal, ground, lb	5	6	Chloride, lb	45	55	
Canada Snake, lb	30	35	CHEMICALS.				Sol., lb	13	16
Cohosh, black, lb	15	20	ACID, Acetic, lb	12	13	Citrate, U.S.P., lb	90	1 00	
Colchicum, lb	20	22	Glacial, lb	45	50	And Ammon., lb	70	75	
Columbo, lb	25	30	Benzoic, English, oz	20	25	And Quinine, lb	1 50	3 00	
Powdered, lb	35	40	German, oz	10	12	Quin. and Stry., oz	18	30	
Coltsfoot, lb	38	40	Boracic, lb	15	16	And Strychnine, lb	13	15	
Comfrey, crushed, lb	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb	25	30	Dialyzed, Solution, lb	50	55	
Curcuma, powdered, lb	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb	2 10	2 15	Ferrocyanide, lb	55	60	
Dandelion, lb	15	18	No. 2, lb	1 35	1 40	Hypophosphites, oz	25	30	
Elecampane, lb	15	20	Citric, lb	50	55	Iodide, oz	40	45	
Galangal, lb	15	18	Galic, oz	10	12	Syrup, lb	40	45	
Gelsemium, lb	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb	30	35	Lactate, oz	5	6	
Gentian or Genjian, lb	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz bottles	1 50	1 60	Permanganate, solution, lb	15	16	
Ground, lb	10	12	doz.	22	25	Phosphate scales, lb	1 25	1 30	
Powdered, lb	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz	3	5	Sulphate, pure, lb	7	9	
Ginger, African, lb	18	20	Muriatic, lb	18	20	Exsiccated, lb	8	10	
Po., lb	20	22	Chem. pure, lb	10 1/2	13	And Potass. Tartrate, lb	80	85	
Jamaica, blehd., lb	27	30	Nitric, lb	25	30	And Ammon Tartrate, lb	80	85	
Po., lb	30	35	Chem. pure, lb	75	80	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb	13	15	
Ginseng, lb	3 00	3 25	Oleic, purified, lb	12	13	Carbonate, lb	7	8	
Golden Seal, lb	75	80	Oxalic, lb	10	13	Iodide, oz	35	40	
Gold Thread, lb	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb	1 00	1 10	Red, lb	7	9	
Hellebore, white, powd., lb	12	15	Dilute, lb	13	17	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb	4	5	
Indian Hemp	18	20	Pyrogallic, oz	35	38	In packages, lb	6	7	
Ipecac, lb	1 30	1 50	Salicylic, white, lb	1 00	1 10	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz	30	35	
Powdered, lb	1 60	1 70	Sulphuric, carbony, lb	2 1/2	2 1/2	Carbonate, oz	30	35	
Jalap, lb	55	60	Bottles, lb	5	6	Citrate, oz	25	30	
Powdered, lb	60	65	Chem. pure, lb	18	20	Iodide, oz	50	55	
Kava Kava, lb	40	90	Tannic, lb	90	1 10	Salic ate, oz	35	40	
Licorice, lb	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb	30	32	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb	55	60	
Powdered, lb	13	15	ACETANILID, lb	90	1 00	Carbonate, lb	18	20	
Mandrake, lb	13	18	ACONTINE, grain	4	5	Citrate, gran., lb	35	40	
Masterwort, lb	16	40	ALUM, cryst., lb	1 1/2	3	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb	1 1/2	3	
Orris, Florentine, lb	30	35	Powdered, lb	3	4	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb	5	7	
Powdered, lb	40	45	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb., 88o	10	12	MENTHOL, oz	55	66	
Parcira Brava, true, lb	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb	80	85	MERCURY, lb	75	80	
Pink, lb	75	80	Carbonate, lb	14	15	Ammon (White Precip.)	1 25	1 30	
Parsley, lb	50	35	Iodide, oz	35	40	Chloride, Corrosive, lb	1 00	1 10	
Pleurisy, lb	20	25	Nitrate, crystals, lb	40	45	Calomel, lb	1 00	1 10	
Poke, lb	15	18	Muriate, lb	12	16	With Chalk, lb	60	65	

Business Notices.

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

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

BOXES.—Boxes, boxes, boxes, all kinds, makes, and sizes, for druggists' use, are supplied by the Hemming Bros. Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FANCY GOODS.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of H. H. Fudger, who offers to the drug trade special lines in fancy goods and novelties particularly adapted to the trade.

PAYSON'S INK.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be noticed that the London Drug Co., London, Ont., are, together with the parent house in Montreal, general agents for Canada for Payson's Indelible Ink.

ARECA NUT TOOTH SOAP.—This delightful toilet article, manufactured by the Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., of Winnipeg, Man., is advertised in this issue. If you have none in stock, include it in your next order to your jobber.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.—Read the advertisement of the Powell & Davis Co. in this issue, who announce a reduction in price of their well known *Fly Felts*. These goods command a ready sale, are true fly destroyers, and afford a good margin of profit.

The close proximity of the establishment of Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, to the different drug houses of that city make it a convenient source of supply for stationery, school supplies, etc. Parcels can come as enclosures, thus saving charges for carriage.

SPECIAL LINES OFFERED.—Elliot & Co., Front street west, Toronto, offer this month a number of special lines in their advertisement on page 74a. The popularity of some of their special package goods, which are put in handsome cartons, makes them a particularly attractive form of goods for the retail druggists. We hope in an early issue to make an extended mention of this, one of the pioneer wholesale drug houses of the country.

As will be seen by our advertising column, Dr. W. E. Hamill announces the formation of classes in Optics and Refraction, specially adapted for druggists who wish to obtain the knowledge whereby they may properly fit their patrons with spectacles. As the doctor is a well-known specialist in diseases of the eye, and has recently returned from a two years' visit to the eye hospitals of America and England, we can cordially recommend this course to our readers.

GARFIELD TEA.—Amongst the large number of remedies which have been placed before the public in the form of *Teas* for medicinal use none, we believe,

holds a higher place in public estimation than the celebrated Garfield Tea. Druggists who are anxious and willing to increase their sales and enhance the profits of their business can obtain a quantity of free sample packages and advertising matter, charges prepaid, on application to the manufacturers, D. Dunsmore & Co., 271 Queen street east, Toronto, Ont.

FLY SEASON.—As the season is approaching when the demand for fly papers will be one of the most frequent of calls on the druggist, we would just remind our readers, and we are sure a reminder is all that is necessary, of the necessity for having on hand a good supply of Wilson's Fly Pads. These pads are so universally known throughout Canada that any druggist's stock would be very incomplete, and his sales materially lessened, if he were compelled to say, "We are just out of them." Place your order early. See advertisement.

A MANUFACTURING COMPANY ASSIGNS.—The J. S. Carroll Manufacturing Company, makers of soda water apparatus, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Charles K. Duffield and Daniel Kornhan. The company was incorporated in 1894. The deed of assignment is dated the 4th inst., and is signed by J. S. Carroll, president, and George W. Bean, secretary. It is said the cause of the failure is numerous suits brought by big soda water apparatus corporations for alleged infringement of patents. The liabilities will be less than \$10,000.

MAJOR'S CEMENT.—A. Major, who started the manufacture of Major's Cement in 1876, has moved from 232 William street, New York, to 461 Pearl street, near Park Row, as the building he formerly occupied is to be taken down. It is one of the old landmarks of New York city, owned by the Rhinelander estate. This is the first time Mr. Major has been compelled to move in fifteen years. He is well recompensed, however, for his trouble, as he has moved into a more spacious building, located on a wide street with good sidewalk facilities, and has a store front where he can exhibit his goods to advantage, also the different inducements which he offers to the trade, such as thermometers of different sizes, signs, folding chairs, etc.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA—RUSSIA'S EMPRESS GAINS STRENGTH.—The producers of "Mariani Wine" (Vin Mariani) should, according to report, soon have a splendid market in Russia for their nerve and brain tonic, as the Dowager Empress has, at the suggestion of the Princess of Wales, drunk it since the death of her Consort, with the most remarkable and beneficial results. It seems that Her Majesty is one of the many delicate persons with whom stimulating drugs like quinine, iron, and Peruvian bark disagree, but such is not the case with the wine tonic referred to. It is well known that the Princess of

Wales also derived increased strength of brain and nerves from it during her last great trials. Moreover, in consequence of the benefits obtained by the Empress, a great demand for this tonic has sprung up among the ladies of Russian aristocracy suffering from "nerves." *The Court Journal*, London, Jan. 12, 1895.

Books and Magazines.

The substantial value of "Current History" as the most convenient and concise record published of the world's doings, is becoming more and more recognized. In breadth of scope, reliability of information, clearness of statement, freedom from bias, judiciousness of treatment, and systematic arrangement for reference purposes, this publication has no competitor. Its place as a standard work of reference has long been assured, and it receives the strong endorsement of eminent men in all walks of life, and of all shades of political and religious belief. Buffalo, N.Y.: Garretson, Cox & Co., publishers. Paper, \$1.50 a year; bound in cloth, gilt stamped, \$2.00; half morocco, \$2.50. Sample copies, 10 cents. Sample pages and circulars, free.

THE April number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* contains a beautifully illustrated article, entitled "How to Become a Prima Donna," written by W. de Wagstaffe. Other pictorial and literary features of this number are: A biographical sketch of Count Yamagata, the contemporary Japanese Von Moltke, written expressly for *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* by Teich Yamagata, a near relative of the great Field Marshal; "The World Awheel," being a chapter on the evolution of the bicycle and *la Reine Bicyclette*, by Henry Tyrrell; "Homes in Japan," by George Donaldson; and "Taxidermy as an Art," with illustrations by W. H. Drake, written by Frank A. Chapman, of the American Museum of Natural History. There are also a number of good short stories and poems by distinctively popular writers.

An Easter Magazine.

Probably no two words in the English language are more misused and abused than "lady" and "woman," and there is much wisdom, therefore, in a popular discussion of the proper usage of the words, such as is given in the April *Ladies' Home Journal*, by Margaret Deland, Mrs. Burton Harrison, and Sarah Orne Jewett. "The Burning Question of Domestic Service" is treated intelligently and interestingly by the Countess of Aberdeen. The cover of this April *Journal* is a reproduction of two of C. D. Gibson's most stylish and charming girls, and all through the issue is the freshness and daintiness of springtime and Easter days. This ideal magazine is sold for ten cents a number and one dollar a year by The Curtis Publishing Company, of Philadelphia.

Iodide, Proto, oz.....	\$ 35	\$ 40	Iodide, oz.....	\$ 40	\$ 43	Geranium, oz.....	\$1 75	\$1 80
Bin., oz.....	25	30	Salicylate, lb.....	1 75	1 80	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50
Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 15	1 20	Sulphate, lb.....	2	5	Juniper berries (English), lb...	4 50	5 00
Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75	Sulphite, lb.....	8	10	Wood, lb.....	4 70	7 75
MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb....	30	35	SOMNOL, oz.....	85	00	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb....	3 00	3 50
MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.....	2 00	2 10	SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	35	65	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75
Muriate, oz.....	2 00	2 10	STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Lemon, lb.....	2 00	2 10
Sulphate, oz.....	2 00	2 10	STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
PRIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40	SULFONAL, oz.....	34	35	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
PHENACETINE, oz.....	35	38	SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Neroli, oz.....	4 25	4 50
PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain...	20	22	Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Orange, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10	TARTAR EMEIC, lb.....	50	55	Sweet, lb.....	2 75	3 00
PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10	THYMOI. (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Origanum, lb.....	65	70
POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb....	55	60	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Patchouli, oz.....	80	85
POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Pennyroyal, lb.....	2 50	2 75
Bicarbonate, lb.....	15	17	Carbonate lb.....	25	30	Peppermint, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Bichromate, lb.....	14	15	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	22	25	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Bromide, lb.....	55	60	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Rose, oz.....	7 50	11 00
Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	ESSENTIAL OILS.					
Citrate, lb.....	70	75	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	7 50
Cyanide, lb.....	40	50	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Sassafras, lb.....	75	80
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
Iodide, lb.....	4 00	4 10	Rec't, lb.....	60	65	Spearmint, lb.....	3 75	4 00
Nitrate, gran, lb.....	8	10	Anise, lb.....	3 00	3 25	Spruce, lb.....	65	70
Permanganate, lb.....	40	45	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Tansy, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	Bergamot, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Thyme, white, lb.....	1 80	1 90
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Wintergreen, lb.....	2 75	3 00
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	25	30	Cajuput, lb.....	1 60	1 70	Wormseed, lb.....	3 50	3 75
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Wormwood, lb.....	4 25	4 50
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	46	Caraway, lb.....	2 75	3 00	FINED OILS.		
QUININE, Sulph. bulk.....	30	32	Cassia, lb.....	1 75	1 80	CASTOR, lb.....	9	11
Oz., oz.....	35	38	Cedar.....	55	85	COD LIVER, N.F., gal.....	1 25	1 30
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., ..	16	20	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	2 75	3 00	Norwegian, gal.....	2 00	2 10
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Citronelle, lb.....	80	85	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1 10	1 20
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Clove, lb.....	1 00	1 10	LARD, gal.....	90	1 00
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst, oz.....	90	1 00	Copaiba, lb.....	1 75	2 00	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	60	63
Fused, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Raw, gal.....	58	61
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cubeb, lb.....	2 50	3 00	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 00	1 10
Bicarbonate, kgs. lb.....	2 75	3 00	Cumin, lb.....	5 50	6 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 30	1 35
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	Salad, gal.....	2 25	2 40
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb.....	12	13
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 75	1 80
Hyposulphite, ll.....	3	6				TURPENTINE, gal.....	60	65

The Standard Brands. } 'Cable Extra' 'El Padre' 'Mungo' and 'Madre e'Hijo' { S. DAVIS & SONS
 MILLIONS OF EACH BRAND Sold Annually. } MONTREAL, P.Q.

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

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

Drug Reports.

Canada.

Business remains quiet, purchases being small, and there is a general disposition to hold back, awaiting the opening of spring trade. There have been but few failures in the drug trade during the last month, the worst feature being the increase in "cutting" which has developed in several additional places.

In prices there is not much of change to note.

Quinine is steady at former prices.

Opium remains as before; the tendency in foreign markets is downward.

Citric acid is advancing; tartaric acid, easy.

Camphor is firm.

All preparations of bromine are higher, that article having advanced very much in price.

Linseed oils remained unchanged.

Spirits of turpentine again advanced.

England.

LONDON, March 27, 1895.

There has been further improvement in the chemical and drug markets during the month, and a fair export demand.

Carbolic acid is easy, but held firmly for the summer months.

Chlorate of potash is weak, and borax lower. Mercurials remain unchanged.

Cochineal is dearer, and coriander has advanced.

Cocaine is very firm at a recent advance. Cod-liver oil has been tending downwards during the last fortnight.

Camphor was advanced slightly by English manufacturers early in the month, and almond oil was also raised a point.

Opium is dull. Quinine steady, and prices well maintained.

Saffron is dearer, *Lut jalap, senega, and ipecacuanha* are easier. Turpentine has shown an increased value during the whole month

An Expensive Substance.

One article which does not yet appear in our Price Current is the new element Argon. We might state, however, for intending purchasers, that at present quotations it is worth \$20,000 per cubic inch.

Pure insect powder has commenced to be in demand. Prices are about the same as last year. We would warn our friends not to be induced by a few cents a pound to buy any powder on which they cannot entirely rely. Its a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy. Paris green will bring about same money as last year. Canadian samples offered are much ahead of last year; it is a nice color and runs freely. We would advise supporting home manufacture, everything being equal. Cocaine has made a decided advance in price. Disinfectants will likely stiffen in price as the season opens.

Valerianate of ether is claimed to be a specific in persistent hiccuph.