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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

VOL. 5.

STRATHROY, MARCH, 1893.

No. 3.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

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All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor. New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE.

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,
LONDON, N.

The Sale of Proprietary Medicines Containing Poison.

The proceedings taken against a dry goods firm in Toronto some time ago for violation of the Ontario Pharmacy Act have created a feeling of anxiety amongst the trade as to how far the decision of the courts in the matter of the sale of Proprietary Medicines containing Poisons may effect druggists. The decision of the Magistrate in the case cited was that, as the article sold contained poison, and as the vendor was not entitled to sell poisons under the Act, that it was clearly a breach of the Pharmacy Act. Now, under this same Act provision is made that Chemists or Druggists may not sell certain Poisons named in "Schedule A" of the Act without registration and obtaining the signature of the purchaser. If a Proprietary Medicine therefore, contains any of the poisons mentioned in this Schedule, is not the druggist obliged to comply with the law as to registration and sale of such medicine, or leave himself open to prosecution? But who is to say authoritatively that the medicine contains such a poison? Is the druggist to take the responsibility that properly belongs to the law-maker?

The case of a sale of Chlorodyne by a dealer is now exciting the interest of druggists in England, and the decision, which has been sustained on an appeal taken to a higher court, that the fact of its being a "patent medicine" did not permit of its being sold except by a registered chemist, is considered conclusive as to its relation to general stores, but the question has also been raised there as to whether it may be sold by a chemist un-

less the regulations relating to the sale of poisons are adhered to. The defendant's counsel in the case contended that no proprietary medicine containing poison could be sold even by a chemist unless registered in the Poisons-book. One of the Judges held that an entry should be made showing the sales of these medicines, overlooking the fact that no provision was made in the Act for any sales of such preparations.

The decision of the lower court, however, as we have before stated, was sustained, and it is probable that general dealers will be more chary in handling these goods in future.

The question is with us, however, an open one as regards the registration by druggists, and we should like to see some measures taken placing beyond doubt the responsibility of saying what medicines should be labelled poison and, if any should be registered, that such should be designated. This can be done only by the passing of an amendment or addition to the Pharmacy Act, or else the Provincial Government assuming the responsibility. Legislation may prove in many cases a boon to the man who seeks protection in his individual calling, but this is a case where legislation places him in a position of uncertainty, and requires continual amending.

Notes on Practical Pharmacy

JOSEPH W. ENGLAND, PH. G.

Read before the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES.—The best method of preserving these from the decomposing action of the air is to enclose them, separately, in small, wide-mouthed dry vials; tightly cork, dip cork and top of bottle in melted paraffin, and cool, when the contents will be perfectly sealed. The formula of Prof. Remington (*Amer. Jour. Pharm.*, 1892, p. 457), gives very good satisfaction. The practice of wrapping glycerin suppositories in paraffin paper or tin foil is objectionable, mainly for the reason that ignorance may lead a user to insert suppository, wrapper and all.

SPONGE-CLEANING.—After beating to separate mineral impurities as much as possible, macerate in dilute hydrochloric acid to dissolve lime salts, wash in cold water, knead thoroughly by hand with green soap in hot water, rinse, immerse in a 1:20 carbolic acid solution and keep for use. This is the plan followed by Dr. Gersten, who says, in his well-known

work on surgery, that sponges once used in an aseptic operation can be used again. Carefully wash out with green soap and hot water to remove fibre and blood, and then immerse in a 1:20 carbolic acid solution is all-sufficient.

GARGLES.—If there is any value at all in the antiseptic theory it should be carried out thoroughly. Gargles are often used in infectious conditions of the throat, and it is a logical necessity that where water is specified in their making, distilled or boiled water should always be used, whether specified by the physician or not. In the writer's experience, fluid extract of sumach has wholly replaced the older infusion of sumach, made from the berries, that used to be the delight of many physicians to prescribe in gargles.

HAMMOND'S MIXTURE (modified).—The original formula for Hammond's Mixture called for pyrophosphate of iron and diluted phosphoric acid. The meta-form of the acid was usually recommended. Upon suggestion, some two years ago, the physicians of the Philadelphia Hospital tried the official diluted ortho-phosphoric acid and phosphate of iron, in place of the meta-acid and pyro-salt usually used, with very excellent results; and the mixture, as modified, has been daily employed ever since. The modified formula is:

Take of

Strychnine sulphate 2 grains
Iron phosphate (U.S.P.) 300 grains
Dilute phosphoric acid 5 fl. drachms
Syrup of ginger 4 fl. ounces
Syrup of lemon 4 fl. ounces
Water, a sufficient quantity to make 1 pint.

Mix by dissolving the solids in the water, which should be boiling hot, add the acid, and then the syrups.

Dose—One to two teaspoonfuls

COPPER ARSENITE MIXTURES. Copper Arsenite is now being more or less used in diarrhoea, and occasionally it has been ordered in mixture form, instead of the usual pill. In such cases it is advisable to add a few drops of diluted hydrochloric acid, to dissolve the arsenical salt, or if the mixture be alkaline the compound will be dissolved. Attfield states that it is wholly insoluble in water. Whether dilute HCl affects the chemical character of the arsenite is unstated by Attfield, but even if it does, it would be a most dangerous procedure to dispense the mixture simply holding it in suspension.

ointment Block.—Quite a bright idea is this new ointment slab or block made of a number of sheets of parchment

paper, backed card board. The object of this block is that an ointment can be made upon the top sheet of the layer, the sheet removed and thrown away, and the slab will be ready for another ointment; thus doing away with the usual ointment slab and its frequent cleaning. Practically however, there will be found several objections to its use. First, with a stiff ointment it will be hard to thoroughly admix ingredients; second, ointments may be smeared over its sides and spoil the lower sheets, and third, the parchment paper may decompose chemical products mixed on it. Upon this sample "block," I have made some iodine ointment, and you will notice that the iodine has decomposed the paper. Still, the "block" is an ingenious idea and may find a certain application in the making of ointments.

GELATIN CAPSULES.—Within the past few years the usage of gelatin capsules has greatly increased, and the reason is not far to find, in that through them many efficient but unpleasant substances can be exhibited without offending the most delicate of palates. Among the more common products used at the present time, there may be mentioned: Terebene, oil of turpentine, oil of gaultheria, creasote, either alone or with cod-liver oil, copabia, oil of sandalwood, apiol, and others. The capsules are filled with a minim graduate and then capped in the way described by Mr. C. Carroll Meyer, before the College Meeting in December, 1891. The capsules referred to are the familiar medium-hard, empty containers, with removable caps.

Melting Points.

H. A. D. JOWETT.

The melting of a body is one of the most useful criteria of its purity, and for this reason the physical constant is of great value both to pharmacists and chemists—to pharmacists in determining the purity of waxes, fats, fatty acids, &c., and to chemists for various organic substances as alkaloids and their salts.

There are three methods in use for determining melting points: (1) using a capillary tube; (2) placing the substance in a narrow test tube, and inserting the thermometer into the tube and substance; (3) placing the substance on the surface of the mercury, the temperature of which is registered by a thermometer placed in the mercury.

The capillary tube is the official method for taking melting point of cera flav. The wax is first melted, and drawn into the capillary tube, the capillary tube attached to the thermometer and the whole placed in water, and water slowly heated and the temperature of fusion noted. I consider this a bad method in principle, because it involves melting the substance first, which is very objectionable. For powders and substances which are valuable this method is the one *par excellence*. Many fluids have been suggested for the bath, water, of course, only being of use

up to 100°, and thus being inapplicable in most cases. All have advantages and disadvantages.

Strong sulphuric acid is my favorite bath, and, provided care be taken, is very satisfactory up to about 300° C. The only danger is that of breakage, and a test tube full of strong sulphuric acid at 200° is not an appreciated application to the experimenter; otherwise it answers the purpose excellently. It heats up regularly and at a very good speed; blackens only slowly, and then may be bleached effectually by adding a crystal of potassium or ammonium nitrate, and does not require renewal until a considerable time has elapsed. Paraffin is preferred by some, but it blackens very quickly, is solid at ordinary temperature, and does not heat up so nicely as acid. There is not very much to choose between receiving hot paraffin or sulphuric acid in your lap. Glycerine is not at all suitable, it gets black so very quickly, and the same objection applies to phosphoric acid.

With ordinary care, sulphuric acid is safe, and is, I think, most suitable, answering equally well for low as for high temperatures.

This is the method used generally for organic substances.

The second method is one which is claimed to give more accurate results.

A suitable test tube is taken, and the substance, in a state of division, introduced. Sufficient of the substance is taken, so that when fusion has taken place the bulb and portion of the stem of the thermometer will be immersed in the liquid. The test tube is immersed in a bath, and the thermometer inserted in the test tube, and the bulb surrounded by the substance.

The bath is then slowly heated up, and the substance stirred by either platinum stirrer or the thermometer, and the temperature of fusion noticed. A correction must then be made in the usual manner for cool column. This method is inapplicable in cases where quantity of material at disposal is small as in organic work, but it appears to me that it would be a better method for taking the melting point of fats and waxes than the capillary tube method.

The beeswax would be introduced in very fine shavings, and the bulb of the thermometer inserted and surrounded by these shavings: on slowly heating up and stirring with thermometer bulb the exact temperature of fusion would be easily read. Certain physicists claim that this is the only method that gives the melting point accurate.

The apparatus required is within the reach of every pharmacist.

The third method is one not very much used. A beaker of mercury is taken and the thermometer inserted in the mercury, and the substance in small quantity placed on surface of mercury; on slowly heating the mercury the substance melts—disappears—and the temperature of fusion is read off. The disadvantage of this is that the mercury does not heat up nicely—too quickly and not uniformly—and thus very often one

does not get a correct reading. Correction must be made for the cool column.

In future every pharmacist will have occasion to take melting points of certain of his drugs to be satisfied as to their purity. Alkaloids in particular—where the purity varies so in every sample—serious results may happen if the pharmacist is not careful to always take the melting point of every new sample that he purchases. The operation requires only ordinary care, and the apparatus is exceedingly simple.

I should suggest that for waxes, fats, &c., the second method be used, and for substances like alkaloids, salicylic acid, &c., the capillary tube method be employed.—*Br. and Col. Druggist.*

Crystallized Knowledge—Classification of Preparations.

Solids.—Abstracts, confections, cerates, extracts, masses, ointments, papers, plasters, pills, powders, resins, suppositories, triturations, troches.

Liquids.—Collodions, decoctions, elixirs, fluid extracts, glycerites, honeys, infusions, liniments, mixtures, mucilages, oleo-resins, oleates, solutions, spirits, syrups, tinctures, vinegars, wines, waters.

Semi-Solids.—Confections, cerates, extracts, liniments, oleates, ointments, plasters, suppositories.

Comparison of Weights and Measures.—Metric and apothecaries: Grain equals 15.5 grains; 0.1 equals 1.5 grains; 0.01 equals .15 (or 1-6) grain; 0.001 equals .015 (or 1-64) grain; 1 grain equals .06 gram; 1 dram equals 4.0 grams; 1 ounce equals 32.0 grams; 1 cubic centimetre equals 15 minims or $\frac{1}{4}$ fluid dram (approximately).

Young's Rules for Dosage.—Add twelve to the age, and divide by the age, to get the denominator of the fraction, the numerator of which is one. Thus for a child two years old, two plus twelve divided by two equals one-seventh.

AID IN MEMORIZING DOSES.

1. The dose of all infusions is 1 to 2 ozs., except digitalis, which is 2 to 4 drams.
2. Of all poisonous tinctures, five to twenty minims, except tincture of aconite, digitalis and nux vomica, which is one to 5.
3. Of all wines, from one-half to 1 dram, except wine of opium, colchicum rad., which is 5 to 15 minims.
4. Of all poisonous solid extracts you can give one half grain, except extract of calabar bean and cannabis indica, which is one-sixteenth to one-quarter grain, extract belladonna, one-quarter grain.
5. Of all diluted acids, from 5 to 20 minims, except dilute hydrocyanic acid, which is 2 to 8 minims.
6. Of all waters, 1 to 2 ounces, except cept aqua lauro cerasus and aqua ammonia, which is 10 to 30 minims.
7. Of all syrups, 1 dram.
8. Of all mixtures, one-half to 1 fluid ounce.
9. Of all spirits, one-half to 1 ounce.
10. Of all essential oils, 1 to 5 minims.—*Indiana Pharmacist.*

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TRADE NOTES.

Dr. Colver, of Otterville, Ont., has sold his drug business.

J. G. King, druggist, Kingston, Ont., has made an assignment.

W. J. Wilson, druggist, of Kingston, Ont., died this month after a brief illness.

The firm of Hicks & Gaetz, druggists, of Red Deer, Man., has been dissolved. The business will hereafter be conducted by H. H. Gaetz.

J. A. Harte, who has one branch drug store on St. Catharine st., Montreal, is about opening an additional one towards the west end of the same street.

R. F. Greer, who sold out his drug business at Oxbow, Man., a short time ago to Harris & Co., has now purchased the business of Duncalf & Co., at Morden, Man.

The interest of the druggists of Toronto, will likely be attracted towards the Court sometime this month, as W. B. Montgomery, corner Yonge and Gerrard sts., of that city, has, it is stated, entered a suit for libel for \$5,000 against his neighbor on the opposite corner, E. A. Goodman.

The U. S. Customs officers at St. Albans, Vt., recently made a seizure of \$300 worth of drugs, principally phenacetine and sulfonal, which had been expressed to the border by the wife of a druggist in business at Montpelier, Vt., and which it was claimed were to have been smuggled into the United States.

We regret to know that, owing to ill-health, Mr. B. Jackes, who has carried on the drug business on Yonge st., Toronto, has been obliged to sell out and retire from retail drugs. The business has been purchased by R. W. Boyle, corner Yonge and Grosvenor sts., who has also secured the branch Post Office lately in W. B. Montgomery's store, corner Yonge and Gerrard sts.

The list of regularly licensed licentiates of pharmacy in British Columbia under the Pharmacy Act of 1891 is published in the *Gazette*. There are 30 druggists in Victoria, 22 in Vancouver, 7 in Westminster, 4 in Nanaimo, and 1 each in Kamloops, Ainsworth, Chilliwack, Esquimalt, and Vernon. Quite a number of additional drug stores have been opened since the list was compiled.

Samuel D. McCay, a Norwich, Ont., druggist, was convicted and fined in October last for having allowed liquor to be drunk, by a customer, on the premises. Contending that, under the Act, he had a right to give it for medicinal purposes, he asked the Common Pleas Divisional Court to quash the conviction. The court, however, unanimously refused so to do, holding that the druggist's act was a violation of the Liquor License Law. The judgment therefore means that liquor cannot, under any circumstances, be drunk in a drug store. At the conclusion of the judgment Lawyer Du Vernet asked the Court for leave to appeal, but this, how-

ever, can only be obtained by a certificate from the Attorney-General.

Change of Management.

The continued ill-health of Mr. Jas. H. Pearce, who has for a number of years held the position as manager of the Toronto branch of the well-known house of Evans & Sons, wholesale druggists, has necessitated his complete retirement from business. The position has now been filled by the appointment of Mr. T. Waterhouse, who has had a large experience in the drug trade in England, and who at one time represented Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson in this country. We welcome Mr. Waterhouse amongst us and trust that the cordial business relations which have so long existed under Mr. Pearce's management with the druggists of Ontario will be continued and enlarged under the new regime.

Manitoba Notes.

Again the Wholesale and Retail druggists of Winnipeg have met in a friendly contest on the athletic field, not the field of velvety green, but of ice in a game of Hockey.

Great enthusiasm was manifested in the contest and it drew a very large number of admirers of both sides to witness the match. It is evident, however, that Hockey is not the game of the wholesalers as they were unable to score a game while, the retailers put the puck through five times. The contestants were: wholesale, Mr. Martin, goal; Mr. Joe Wynne, point; William Bently, cover point; O. F. Lightcap, J. Leithhead, W. Howes and E. Maddigan, forwards. For retailers, Mr. Campbell, goal; J. McCullough, point; A. Macdonald, cover point; A. E. Kelly, A. T. Andrews, C. Burridge and J. Leveque, forwards, all of whom at times made brilliant plays and elicited hearty applause from the spectators. An idea seemed to have taken hold of the minds of some of the clerks, that in order to complete and give finish to the pleasantness that the Hockey match had occasioned, an effort should be made to bring together round the festive-board all connected with the drug trade in the city, and to this end appointed Mr. Andrews, of J. F. Howard & Co., and C. F. Lightcap, of Martin, Rosser & Co., as a committee to arrange for a dinner. The arrangements being completed, invitations were issued on Friday evening, the 25th ult., and at 10 o'clock about fifty druggists sat down to a sumptuous repast provided by mine host, Mr. Grigg, of the Queen's Hotel. A band, which was in attendance, played several selections which charmed the ear, while the delicacies on the table surprised the palate. After the tables had been cleared and the usual patriotic toasts been honored, the chairman, Mr. Bartlett, addressed a few complimentary words to the committee, congratulating them upon the success that had attended

this their first effort at public entertainment—closing his remarks with the hope that this would be made an annual affair and called upon Mr. Rosser to propose the toast to the "Retail Drug Trade."

Mr. Rosser said, having lived in the society of the retail druggists for many years and having been the recipient of many kindnesses at their hands, and having in their ranks the honor of many valued friendships, all would understand with what pleasure he proposed this toast. He congratulated the retail druggists of Winnipeg, not only upon the harmony that prevailed in their ranks, but also upon the friendly feeling existing between the physicians and druggists and upon the recognition of the respective spheres of the physician and pharmacist, the one prescribing and the other dispensing. In concluding he trusted that the Retail druggist of Winnipeg would ever dispense courtesies and goodfellowship one to the other.

Messrs. Inman, Pulford and Colcleugh replied:

Mr. Inman, who had just returned from visiting cities in the South and East, contrasted the condition of the drug trade in some of the cities he visited with that of Winnipeg, showing that the trade here is in a much healthier condition than there and that the methods employed here were not so devoid of business ethics as there, and he returned to the city perfectly contented with the condition of the drug trade in Winnipeg.

Mr. Pulford expressed pleasure in the social gathering of the druggists of the city and hoped that much good would result and advocated an association for the city, meeting three or four times a year, not always at a banquet, but for friendly intercourse and to discuss trade matters when necessary.

Mr. Colcleugh replied briefly but appropriately.

Mr. Alex. Healy sang in very good voice.

The next toast, "Wholesale Drug Trade," was proposed by Howard Mitchell, who spoke of the great advantage to the retail trade of being able, through the wholesale trade of Winnipeg, to supply their wants from day to day, and wished the wholesale trade every success.

Mr. Bole, in a very neat manner, replied, thanking the retail trade, followed by Mr. Martin who, after thanking the retail trade for the generous support they gave the wholesale trade of Winnipeg, devoted the remainder of his remarks to an explanation of their defeat on the ice, which was rather amusing.

Mr. Wright, of Montreal, also replied.

"Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association," was proposed by Mr. Leithhead and responded to by Messrs. J. F. Howard, Flexon and Prof. Hutt.

Mr. Howard was sure that the very large number of druggists around the board would convince all that the time had about arrived when the Association should provide for itself a teaching staff, either independent or in affiliation with

the Manitoba University, instead of as now in connection with Medical School. The finances of the institution are in a flourishing condition and would soon be in a position to assume the responsibility.

Mr. Flexton replied, and as college had been gone into pretty thoroughly, gave some reminiscences of his experience in the games of Hockey and Shinty in the old country.

Prof. Hutton thought the best interests of the Association lie in affiliation with the University and believes that could without difficulty be accomplished, as the University has power, without further legislation, to accept in affiliation such an association as the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Andrews then delighted the audience with the song "To-morrow will be Friday."

"Hockey Club" was enthusiastically received and replied to by Messrs. H. Mitchell, Kelly, Leithead and LeVique.

"Retail Drug Clerks" was proposed by Mr. E. Lightcap and responded to by Messrs. Wm. Campbell and J. Unsworth.

Mr. Cecil Parr rendered a guitar solo in a most masterly manner and was encored.

"Wholesale Drug Clerks," proposed by Alex. Campbell, was responded to by Mr. Lightcap and Mr. Wynne, jr.

"Base Ball Club," proposed by Mr. McDonald and responded to by Messrs. Rosser, Max, Benjamin and Rogers.

"Our Provincial Confreres," proposed by Mr. Martin, was replied to by Mr. Harrison, of Neepawa, who hoped that when the next annual dinner took place the scope would be enlarged, giving an opportunity for others of the Provincial Druggists to participate in its enjoyment.

A trio by Messrs. Parr, Andrews and E. Lightcap was the next break in the toast list and was so fully appreciated that a second number was demanded and given.

"The Ladies," was proposed by Mr. E. Howard and was championed most ably by Messrs. Bently, Knowlton and A. T. Andrews.

"The Press" and "Our Host" were the last toasts. The singing of Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem brought the social evening to a close, all the druggists carrying away with them pleasing memories of the first Druggists' Dinner.

Hamilton Pharmaceutical Association.

A largely attended meeting of the P. A. H. D., was held in their rooms, King-st., E., on Thursday evening, March 9th.

The proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Act were discussed clause by clause and exhaustive explanations given by Mr. Clark of all obscure points.

The general feeling of satisfaction with the Bill was expressed in the following resolutions which were carried unanimously:

1. Moved by Mr. A. Vincent, seconded by Mr. G. W. W. Davidson, that the members of this Association, having considered the "Amendments to the Pharmacy Act," a Bill to be presented at the coming meeting of the Legislature, fully approve of this Bill and agree to co-operate with those in charge of this Bill in order to have the same pass at the meeting of the Legislature, and we request the Hon. J. M. Gibson to give his support to the Bill and use his influence in the Legislature to have it pass.—Carried unanimously.

2. Moved by Mr. H. S. Case, seconded by Mr. Mark Mundy, that Messrs. Brierly, Gerrie, Harrison, Wild and Blaicher, constitute a committee to wait upon the Hon. J. M. Gibson and present the resolution of the members, requesting him to comply with the wishes of the Druggists of Hamilton.—Carried unanimously.

FRED. H. YAPP, Secretary.

Montreal Notes.

It is rumored that Dr. Desaulneirs, who recently established a drug store in St. Cunegonde, has come to grief at the instance of Kerry, Watson & Co., who, it is stated, are the principal creditors.

David Watson, jr., is himself again after his late severe illness. Mr. Blundell, who has been replacing him temporarily in the Lower Provinces, will shortly return to his post in Montreal, and Mr. Watson will shortly be on his old route to the great satisfaction of his numerous friends in that region.

It will be with great regret that every one who has the pleasure of his acquaintance will hear that W. H. Griffith, chemist, of Sherbrooke, Que., is very seriously ill. Kerry, Watson & Co., very kindly sent a clerk to assist in the management of the store until one could be engaged. Too close application to business is probably to some extent the cause of Mr. Griffith's attack. The latest news from Sherbrooke stated that he was slowly improving. Proprietors of drug stores ought to realize by this time that the continual strain and anxiety on pharmacists renders it absolutely necessary that the necessary relaxation should be part of every prudent man's arrangement.

A case of poisoning by Dwight's Mixture, which is a popular diarrhoea remedy in the Province of Quebec, took place in Montreal a few days since. It was imprudently given to a young child, and, in all probability, the dose on the label was largely exceeded. This preparation, as is well known, is a compound of laudanum, camphor and rhubarb, and most druggists add to it a little capsicum. In the last cholera epidemic it was very successful and it has retained its reputation ever since.

Paris Green still retains its popularity as a poison with persons desirous of committing suicide. The other day a young man in a fit of jealousy actually took to

swallowing it dry. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital where prompt remedies were administered. It would be well for pharmacists to have a poison chart at hand near the dispensing counter. When people rush into a drug store shrieking out that a man has poisoned himself and demanding instantly an antidote, it is not always so easy to remember just what is the right thing to do. Even cool-headed doctors get a little mixed on such occasions.

The Montreal Gazette a few days ago had a leading article on the proposed new pharmacy legislation for Ontario. It came out strong against preventing general stores selling proprietary medicines. Perhaps it would be as well for the Ontario pharmacists not to attempt to draw the lines too tightly on their Act. There is always a danger of overdoing protection. Pharmacists certainly expect the legislature to help them to make money. As a rule most patent medicines are harmless enough with the exception of chlorodyne and one or two others and these can be put on the poison schedule as is chlorodyne now, in the Province of Quebec.

Notes from England.

(By our own Correspondent.)

From several communications which have reached me from Canadian pharmacists, the subject of an interchange of diplomas and registration of Colonial qualified men in this country has attracted considerable attention. More than one of my correspondents suggest that, as it is distinctly illegal to conduct a chemist's business in England without examination and registration, they would be incurring grave risks in attempting it, although holding Canadian diplomas. There is one point which has to be borne in mind, and which I emphasized in my remarks on the subject, viz: the only body which has power to prosecute is the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The Society has quite enough work on its hands in keeping the trade clear of grocers and other ignorant, inexperienced, and unqualified persons, without wasting the funds of its members upon a Colonial pharmacist. Not long ago, the Irish Society conducted a prosecution against an English qualified man residing in Ireland, and, although they won the case, the action was so unpopular both with the Council and the licentiates, that it will not be repeated. A similar sentiment prevails very largely here and it would be criminally foolish of the Society to harass one or two confreres, who desire to establish themselves in the Mother Country, when the result of such policy might be to shut the door in the faces of the much greater number of Englishmen who annually seek openings in our Colonies.

A custom has been inaugurated by the Chemical Society of commemorating the death of a distinguished chemist by an address at an extra meeting. The date



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Is holding its own as the best preparation on the market to-day. Once used by a customer is all that it requires. It does its own work after that.

PRICES:—	{	1 Dozen,	-	\$1.75
		3 "	-	4.95
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chosen is usually the first anniversary of the passing away of the hero. In this manner Hofmann, Staus, and now Kopp have been honored. Before a large and brilliant audience, Professor L. E. Thorpe, F. R. S., gave a sympathetic and eloquent address on the life and work of Hermann Kopp. As an old pupil of Kopp, Prof. Thorpe was happily chosen to pay the tribute, which was an affectionate one, to a giant in physical chemistry. But Prof. Thorpe was also particularly qualified to act the historian's part as he has in a great measure covered subsequently the larger part of Kopp's work, disproving some but confirming and strengthening much more. Kopp's great work was the application of specific gravities and specific volumes to the elucidation of molecular formulae. Considering the observations of physical constants were practically unknown when he first experimented, and that in consequence, he had to prepare his own apparatus as well as his pure chemicals, the discoveries of Kopp were striking and splendid. Lord Playfair, who occupied the chair, referred to his companionship with Kopp at Heidelberg over half a century ago, and some of the work upon specific heat, conducted by Joule and himself, was suggested by Kopp. As these memoirs are subsequently published in the Society's transactions, it seems a worthy custom thus to honor the great scientists who have passed away; and, if described in impartial manner, as much may be learned by their failures and mistakes as by their successes and brilliant discoveries.

In passing through a public analyst's laboratory the other day I noticed one or two new features that might be of use to those who indulge in a little analytical department of the shop. To economize space, nearly all the bulky apparatus such as Liebig's condenser, extraction apparatus, etc., were suspended by cords and pulleys attached to weights to a beam near the ceiling when not in use, these have only to be pushed upwards and they are quickly out of the way. A neat fume cupboard was arranged in front of a window, with glazed tiles at the bottom and a gas jet burning at the mouth of a chimney at the top to create a draught. The front and sides were of glass, which fitted quite air-tight into the frames by means of a layer of baize-cloth on the glass and in the frame. The hot-air oven was also an ingenious apparatus, with some 8 or 10 tiny jets beneath, whilst air passed through the lower part on both sides and circulated through tubes over the jets and passed up the sides to little orifices at the top. Quite a gentle stream of air, kept at any even temperature, could be passed through with ease, and evaporation was much facilitated.

The recent appeal of the firm of grocers against a Magistrate's decision that chlorodyne could only be sold by chemists, has been given in favor of the Pharmaceutical Society. The principal point upon which the grocers claimed exemption was that chlorodyne was known as a patent medicine. Two legal decisions have now made

it clear that although these proprietary preparations have long been known in the trade as 'patents,' yet, the exemption in the Act in favor of patented articles, cannot apply to them. The Irish Society, almost simultaneously, have asserted the right of chemists alone selling 'Fellows' Syrup of the Hypophosphites. The right to sell poisons or poisonous preparations, which are put up in a popular manner, is stubbornly defended by outside traders, but the recent decisions will knock the bottom out of most of their contentions.

Many pharmacists who had joined in the unfortunate cry that the Pharmacy Act was a wretched failure, are beginning to find that it is more comprehensive than even its progenitors thought. It has already enabled judges to assert that no poison may be sold by any other person than a qualified pharmacist, or under his direct and responsible supervision; and now it throws its broad arms around all preparations containing poisons, which can reasonably be deemed poisons in large doses, and enacts that only pharmacists may sell them. Many of the most enterprising pharmacists in this country have favored the view that it was through the poison schedule that extension of the trade profits—as well as responsibilities—must come. *The Chemist and Druggist*, whilst not altogether sharing this view, is again pleading for the insertion of carbolic acid in the schedule, as the most dangerous article still remaining outside and the greatest source of accidents and suicides.

FORMULÆ.

Liquor Croci.—Saffron, cut small, 1 oz.; rectified spirits, 15 ozs.; water, 5 ozs. Macerate at a gentle heat, strain and press. The proportion of saffron is the same as in the B. P. tincture, but the extraction is far more complete.

Hazeline Cream.—Ilanoline, 4 ozs.; soft paraffin, 4 ozs.; distilled hazeline, 2 ozs. Incorporate thoroughly.

Aromatic Acetic Acid.—Oils of bergamotte, cloves, lavender, lemon and rosemary, of each, 2 drms.; rectified spirit, 4 ozs.; glacial acetic acid, 2 pints. A few drops of liquor croci gives a good tint.

Cleansing Fluid.—Soft Soap, 8 ozs.; Borax, 4 ozs.; Fresh Osgall, 2 ozs.; Turpentine, 2 ozs.; Soft water to 4 pints.

The World's Congress of Pharmacists.

The World's Congress of Pharmacists will afford fit occasion for a presentation by the pharmacists to the public, and especially to the medical profession, the chemists, the botanists, and others whose work is, to a degree, related to their own, such accounts of the status of their profession, their art, and its past and present, its relations and contributions to the welfare of man, and its requirements, as may promote an intelligent appreciation of the work they do.

Such an opportunity has never before been presented, for the work of the

International Pharmaceutical Congresses lie in other directions. The questions and subjects discussed in those congresses and the recommendations made and work done by them relate to measures which may be at once undertaken and accomplished in the direction of improvement and reform, or a nearer approach to international agreement in regard to pharmaceutical matters, and questions in which, as a rule, the public can take little interest, because of their purely technical nature and treatment. Historical accounts of progress made, presentations of a more general and popular character of the achievements, duties and aims of pharmacists, and their relations to their fellow men, would find no place in the International Pharmaceutical Congress, while the World's Congress of Pharmacists is specially designed to give expression to such reports, addressed, not to pharmacists alone, but to all others who may be interested.

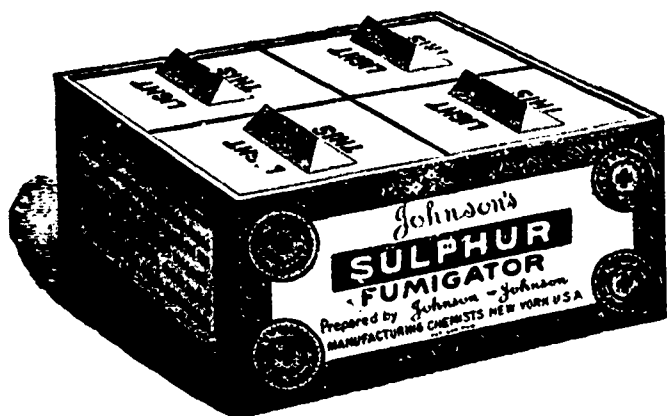
Among the subjects upon which reports, papers or addresses are invited to be contributed to the World's Congress of Pharmacists, and to be published in its proceedings, are such as: Notable epochs in the progress of the art of pharmacy; the general subject of pharmaceutical education, or that of the regulation of the practice of pharmacy by law; the ethics of the practice of pharmacy and the relation of the pharmacists to the public; pharmacy at the time of Columbus, its present status, and the apparent tendencies as to its future development; the nature and objects of pharmacopœias; their proper scope; the pharmacopœias of the present; what an ideal pharmacopœia might be; pharmaceutical nomenclature, past, present and future; the relation of pharmacists to hygiene and sanitation, etc.

The object of the World's Congress of Pharmacists is not to ascertain, discuss and adopt proposals for the attainment of international uniformity—this being the object of the International Pharmaceutical Congress.

Each of the World's Congresses, under the auspices of the World's Columbian Exposition, will partake of this general and popular character, and the valuable reports, papers and discussions, which form their proceedings will be published. The volumes of the proceedings of the whole series of World's Congresses will form a striking and valuable contribution to the lessons of the great Exposition.

In view of the fact that the Exposition itself will naturally form the great attraction which will bring to Chicago visitors from all parts of the globe, and that these visitors will certainly wish to devote nearly all their time to the material exhibits in Jackson Park, the time devoted to the reading of papers and discussion in the several World's Congresses will be more limited than it would be under other conditions; but the published proceedings, containing all the valuable contributions made, will in most cases render lengthy discussion unnecessary,

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SULPHUR FUMIGATORS
IN THE FORM OF CANDLES.**



4 Fumigators in a Fire-proof Box.

One or more can burn at once.

One enough for a small room.

Sell one for 10 cents.

Box (of 4) for 35 cents.

Cost \$2.50 for one dozen Boxes, - 48 Fumigators.

Order of Jobber—JOHNSON'S FUMIGATOR SQUARE.

**3 Years Test
BY THE CANADIAN PEOPLE**

*Has proven the sterling worth and merit
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"The Public wants it, and wants it bad," else they would not buy from the Head Office could they obtain it at home.

The Express Companies can prove the great demand for it from private individuals.

Business has enlarged so rapidly that we want every Drug gist not yet handling M. K., to write us at once for full particulars as to what we will do for him.

Should Cholera come, it would be the only safe remedy to use. It is well to know this.

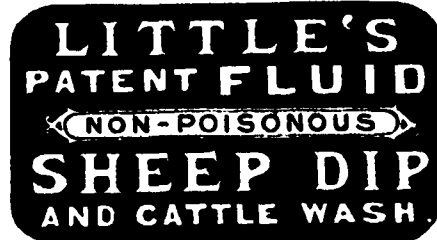
We intend to concentrate the sale wholly into the hands of "The Trade," if they will meet us half way.

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

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

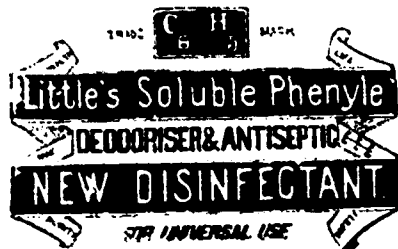
"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal breeders in the Dominion - and pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

27 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

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Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

while historical and statistical accounts, which call forth discussion, are more conveniently considered after publication.

It is, therefore, proposed that the sittings of the World's Congress of Pharmacists occupy only one day; and that no more papers be read, or addresses made, than can be conveniently presented in that time, other accepted papers and reports to be read only by title, or by abstracts, to be afterwards published in the proceedings.—*The Apothecary.*

Formulas For Colored Fires.

Considering the numerous and constantly recurring inquiries for formulas for colored fires for tableaux, landscape illumination, and processions, a few approved formulas are here produced. It must be borne in mind that fires containing sulphur must never be burned indoors, for which purpose those with stearic acid or milk sugar usually are preferable.

In the four formulas first following (especially adapted for theatrical purposes) the shellac or stearic acid respectively are to be melted, the other substances, previously finely powdered and mixed, carefully introduced, and, after cooling, the mass is to be reduced to powder. Press the powder into proper paper cones.

White Light.—Stearic acid, 1 part; barium carbonate, 1 part; milk sugar, 4 parts; potassium nitrate, 4 parts; potassium chlorate, 13 parts.

Green Light.—Barium nitrate, 4 parts; milk sugar, 4 parts; potassium chlorate, 8 parts.

Red Light.—Strontium oxalate, 1 part; lycopodium, 1 part; milk sugar, 4 parts; potassium nitrate, 4 parts; potassium chlorate, 13 parts.

Red Light No. 2.—Strontium nitrate, 12 parts; shellac, 3 parts. This formula is said to produce a most brilliant effect, with nearly entire absence of smoke.

Red Light No. 3.—Strontium nitrate, 3 parts; potassium chlorate, 1 part; shellac, in coarse powder, 1 part.

Green Light No. 2.—Barium nitrate, 3 parts; potassium chlorate, 1 part; shellac, 1 part.

Green Light No. 3.—Boric acid, 3 parts; potassium chlorate, 1 part; shellac, 1 part.

Yellow Light.—Sodium nitrate, 3 parts; potassium chlorate, 1 part; shellac, 1 part.

Blue Light.—Ammonio-copper sulphate, 3 parts; potassium chlorate, 1 part; shellac, 1 part.

Green Fire No. 4.—(Quick and brilliant). Barium nitrate, 40 parts; potassium chlorate, 36 parts; sulphur, 24 parts.—(Slow burning). Barium nitrate, 71 parts; potassium nitrate, 8 parts; sulphur, 31 parts.

Red Fire No. 4.—(Quick and brilliant). Strontium nitrate, 39 parts; potassium chlorate, 40 parts; sulphur, 18 parts; charcoal in fine powder, 3 parts.—(Slow

burning). Strontium nitrate, 68.5 parts; potassium chlorate, 9 parts; sulphur, 22 parts; charcoal, 0.65.

Orange-red Fire.—Chalk, 17 parts; potassium chlorate, 26 parts; sulphur, 7 parts.

Blue Fire No. 2.—(Quick and brilliant)—Copper sulphate, 7 parts; calcium carbonate, 25 parts; potassium chlorate, 52 parts; sulphur, 16 parts.—(Slow burning). Copper sulphate, 6 parts; malachite, 22 parts; sulphur, 15 parts.

Violet Fire.—Calcium carbonate, 2 parts; malachite, 2 parts; potassium chlorate, 6 parts; sulphur, 2 parts.

Purple Fire.—Copper sulphide, 1 part; strontium nitrate, 14 parts; calomel, 14 parts; potassium chlorate, 15 parts; shellac, in coarse powder, 5 parts. On account of the mercury contained, this powder must not be burned in closed rooms.

Laudrin's Process of Exhausting Cinchona.

MEDICUS.

These observations apply to the exhaustion of cinchona in pharmacy, for it is supposed by most people that the question as applied to the manufacturing chemist is no longer open to discussion. From a pharmaceutical point of view the complete extraction of the alkaloids of the bark is not all that is desired. As a basis for comparison the author selected a certain quantity of the cinchona succiruba of Java, and carefully analysed this bark by the modern methods. It was found to contain, in 1,000 parts, 75.92 of total alkaloids, 51.83 of crystallisable salts, and 21.27 of quinine sulphate. That is to say, those are the figures it yields with each of these respective objects in view. Some of the same bark was then extracted with boiling water, the treatment being continued to the complete extraction of the soluble constituents. The results were as follows: 64.42 total alkaloids; 43.49 of crystallisable salts, and 15.85 of quinine sulphate. This shows water to be far from a worthless menstruum, as some have supposed. Alcohol of 90 degrees was next employed, and the three figures obtained were respectively, 65.97, 45.71, and 18.27. Finally, water, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, according to Dr. De Vrij's method, gave the following three series of figures, namely, 58.68, 39.61, and 13.88. These results may be discussed in a very few words. It will clearly be seen that alcohol scarcely extracts more alkaloids than water does, and is infinitely more expensive; the difference was only as 65.97 to 64.42 per 1,000. But the most astounding result of all is that the acidulated water only took up 58.68 out of a total of 75.92 per 1,000 contained in the bark treated! I cannot help feeling that there is some mistake here on the part of M. Laudrin, as he is in contradiction with generally received opinions in this respect. Another still more surprising fact is, that in spite of the low yield in his experiments, this pharmacist

prefers the acidulated water as a menstruum, because it requires much less liquid than either of the two others, and, when evaporated down to the weight of the bark treated, it affords an extract more readily soluble in most solvents, especially in water, and the flavor of the extract is much more natural than when prepared with boiling water or alcohol.—*Br. and Col. Druggist.*

Chloralose.

This name is proposed by Hanriot and Richet for a body which they obtained from the combination of chloral and glucose, and with which they obtained excellent results as a hypnotic. They are of the opinion that M. Hefter, who had previously mentioned this substance, but who considered it very toxic, did not obtain it in a state of sufficient purity. For its preparation equal quantities of anhydrous chloral and dry glucose are mixed and heated to 100° C. for one hour. Upon cooling treat the thick mass with a little water and then with boiling ether. By removing the ether-soluble portions, adding water and distilling five or six times with water, until all the chloral has been driven off, a residue is obtained, which by successive crystallizations is separated into two bodies; the first of these, slightly soluble in cold water, but soluble in hot water and alcohol, is *chloralose*, and for the second, difficultly soluble even in hot water, which is probably the cause of its inactivity, the name *parachlorose* has been proposed.—*Nouveaux Remedes.*

BUTYLHYPNAL OR CHLORAL-ANTIPYRINE occurs in the form of colorless, light crystals, more or less bulky according to the degree of concentration of the mother-liquor. The odor recalls that of butylchloral, and the taste is bitter and disagreeable; it is very soluble in hot water, alcohol, ether, benzine, and chloroform. Its solution is colored red by perchloride of iron and yields an abundant precipitate with picric acid. Under the influence of alkalis butylhypnal is decomposed into antipyrine, alkali formate and propylchloroform. It promptly reduces solution of permanganate of potassium when heated, and but slowly in the cold.—(*Jour. de Pharm. d'Anvers*)—*Amer. Jl. Pharmacy.*

INDIA Rubber articles (that have been on hand a long time, and have become hard and unsalable, may be softened and renovated by gently heating them, say to about 110° or 115° F., and while hot rubbing them with a little glycerin. This applies particularly to rubber tubing, bulb and fountain syringes, etc.

A SAINT LOUIS physician reports, according to the *Physician and Surgeon*, that there are no less than 20,000 persons in that city who habitually practise hypodermic injections on themselves, the great majority being women of the well-to-do classes.

TO THE DRUGGISTS OF CANADA.

YOUR ATTENTION is again directed to **DAVIS' FLY FELTS** for the Spring and Summer months. Our poison Felts are so well and favorably known in every Province of the Dominion we think it unnecessary to make extended remarks about their quality.

Hundreds of Druggists in Canada handled and pushed our Felts last year, and made money by so doing, the reason is clear—one customer pleased influences many others.

Last year's business was very satisfactory, exceeding by a very large percentage all previous years. Indeed, although we were fully prepared for a much larger business than the year previous, yet we found we had underrated the demand, and many of our orders were weeks behind in filling.




Please note our
New Style of Wrapper
illustrated
on this page.



THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS FOUR FELTS.

DAVIS'
FLY POISON FELTS

<p>NEVER FAILS <small>to destroy</small> FLIES OR INSECTS.</p>		<p>SUPERSEDES <small>Fly Paper and all other</small> POISONS. <small>Being Convenient and</small> EFFECTIVE</p>
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DIRECTIONS.
Place one of the Felts upon a dish or plate; keep out with water. Use only enough water to wash the Felt. Then wash the poisoned water off the Felt and use immediately.
Place un de ces Felts sur un dessus d'un plat ou assiette; tenez-les humides avec de l'eau. Utilisez seulement assez d'eau pour nettoyer le Felt. Lavez le dessus du Felt avec de l'eau et utilisez immédiatement.

CAUTION.—Should the liquid be swallowed by accident or once administered in large doses, Give Water, Pinhead Tea, or Iron Sulfate, followed by an emetic and drinks of Milk or Flour and Water.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

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



Each Package
contains
Four Felts.
Price 5 Cents.



We think you should push our Felts, because we were the first firm in Canada to put up a Fly Poison Felt Package and sell at a popular price, 5 cents. Other firms, seeing our great success, imitated us in this regard. We have been told that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery."

We think you should handle and push our Felts because they prove satisfactory to all who handle them, you therefore cannot be an exception—and lastly, the profits are larger than that allowed by any of our competitors.

We are anxious to have booked as many orders as possible before our busy season. From May to August we are always rushed, therefore we make a special offer which must be sent before 1st April.

Four Boxes of Felts retail at \$20.00. Our price to 1st of April, **\$9.00**. Single Boxes as formerly, **\$2.50**. Orders for this offer must be sent direct to us, with name of wholesaler to whom goods are to be shipped.

Owing to possible visitation of cholera, we predict a much larger sale of fly poison than formerly.

Our Fly Felts are stocked by all the largest and enterprising Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Houses in Canada.

POWELL & DAVIS CO., Chatham, Ont.

The Pharmacy of the Minor Syllabus.

JOSEPH INCE.

Read before the Chemists Assistants' Association, November 24, 1892.

(Concluded from last month.)

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

The third portion of the Syllabus relates to Pharmacy viewed under the double aspect of theory and practice. A general knowledge of certain branches, and a practical knowledge of certain processes, and the principles by which official preparations are made, is now required. For theory, books are good, and to some few exceptional individuals, are sufficiently instructive. To the majority of students, a carefully prepared oral explanation, with abundant illustration, proves more advantageous than the perusal of the conventional wording of a manual. To such an extent, the lecture system should be retained, and to discard it altogether is evidence of the weakness of extremes. Let books and lectures go together, the latter rigidly confined within due limit, and the most favorable conditions will be obtained.

For both theory and practice, the text of the British Pharmacopœia must be deliberately ground up: let no student, home-keeping or otherwise, delude himself in this matter. His rejection of the statement will not alter the position of affairs.

Nothing will facilitate his immediate study or tend more to his ultimate success, than an intimate acquaintance with that official guide.

The difficulty with regard to official pharmacy (and it is great) rests upon the fact, that just in proportion as it is galenic, its instructions are arbitrary; such formulæ will not submit themselves to an equation, but are based upon experience; upon medical opinion or upon pharmaceutical advice; sometimes even on tradition. The attempt to commit the whole to memory, following the pagination, is a mental strain wisely to be avoided.

I am speaking now of theory and of that amount of the mechanical which most technical studies, pharmacy to a certainty involve. Let it not be supposed that I do not share the expressed opinion of Huxley, Michael Foster, and others, that mere theoretical teaching or learning, is not worth a straw.

No one would build a house without scaffolding, and a very effective framework on which to build a theoretical knowledge of the B. P. is tabular classification.

On the walls you will see one illustration—The Liquores.

1. Concentrated Liquors. 2. Non-classified. 3. Centesimal. 4. Chemical. 5. Chemical, continued. 6. Chemical with Memoranda. 7. Doses of the entire series. Similarly, the student should work out for himself, the full tabulation of Extracta, Spiritus, Sublimation Products, Pulveres, Decocta, Infusa, Tinc-

tura, Pilule, Mistura, Linimenta, Lotiones, Unguenta, Syrupi, Sapones, Vina: the compilation will do him good, and need not interfere with his more scientific bent. When we turn to the practice of pharmacy, there is no substitute for laboratory work—none whatever—and our hope for the future of pharmacy is based upon the strong current of feeling which has set in this direction.

Not only is the candidate for Minor qualification to show practical knowledge of processes and understand their principles, but he must be able to conduct such of the operations or parts of them, as may be required by the examiner.

In my day we were shot into pharmacy without any such preparation—we could make gases and write chemical equations, but were an object of derision to the elder assistants who had experience in the rule of thumb, because we were signally at fault in the ordinary operations which concern a druggist's business.

The Board of Examiners has forced the question of the necessity for higher systematic training in pure pharmacy which even up to this date some authorities are reluctant to concede.

Looking over the long printed list of pharmacopœial processes and their official applications, I could not in conscience advise one in whom I had personal interest to trust to his own resources, save only in case of that necessity which has no law. I think I may go thus far—that a youth, self-guided, with scant opportunity of handling apparatus and working out processes in consecutive order; with scantier opportunity of having defective work set right; and with no definite time at his command during which he may devote his whole energies to the end in view, gains a knowledge of practical pharmacy under huge, though not under insuperable, disadvantage. To make the study of the pharmacy of the Syllabus systematic, I would first learn all that could be learnt about each separate process, evaporation, distillation, percolation, and the like.

Then I would search the B. P. to find typical illustrations and make one or more, until a fair notion had been obtained of general methods.

After having laid a sound foundation, I would widen the scope, and (theory and practice going hand in hand—the book by night, the laboratory by day) I would get to know the whole range of processes, their principles and applications which the true pharmacist is bound to matter. We now reach the student's retrospect, not to be attempted out of date nor without adequate experience. Hasten slowly, should be the motto with regard to the mass of scattered facts and memoranda of experimental work which have accumulated, and which must be combined into one harmonious whole.

A grand step in advance is made when the learner can take stock of what he has learnt; can reduce each section of his work to instructive and orderly arrangement, and can reason upon the materials he has collected. Let me give one outline

illustration of what might be done in this direction: a B. P. note will serve the purpose on

"OPERATIONS REQUIRING THE USE OF HEAT."

All degrees marked are Fahrenheit.

Water bath [W.B.] not exceeding 212°. Steam bath, above 212°, not exceeding 230°.

Adeps præparatus, not exceeding 130°.

Adeps Benzoyatus, W. B. above 130° to cause complete separation from membranous matter.

Alumen exsiccatum. Heat to liquefaction and continue heat till aqueous vapor ceases to be disengaged, not allowing it to exceed 400°, and the salt has lost between 45 and 46 p. c. of weight.

Arseniate of sodium, dried at 300°, anhydrous. The crystallised salt is of somewhat uncertain composition. The fresh crystals contain 53.7 p. c. of water; on efflorescence, 40.4 p. c. of water. To avoid the possible employment of a mixture of these bodies, the invariable anhydrous salt is officially used, constancy in the strength of a powerful preparation being thereby secured.—Attfield.

Bismuthi subnitras. Sun-dried and only if necessary at a temperature not exceeding 150°. (Manufacturers who make this a special preparation always sun-dry.)

Cantharides. Digest in acetic and glacial acetic acid for Acetum at a temperature of 200°, then percolate. A higher temperature would drive off the acid, in itself thought by some as valuable as the Cantharadin for which the warm glacial acetic acid is a ready solvent.

Cataplasma Fermenti. Water at 100°. At a higher temperature fermentation is arrested.

Cataplasma Lini. Same, but add linseed to the water.

Cinchona. Decoctum, strained cold. Red Bark now used, displacing C. flava. The old official Decoctum was strained while hot.

Digestion. A hot process, continued for a definite long period of time (term sometimes loosely applied to normal temperature, but incorrect).

Emplastrum Belladonnae, W.B.

Emplastrum Cantharidis, W.B.

Emplastrum Mentholis

Emplastrum Plumbi iodidi } add the menthol to the yellow wax and resin, and iodide of lead to the lead plastic and resin previously melted at as low a temperature as possible and mix them intimately.

In spreading these four, the lowest possible temperature is to be used; heat the spatula by immersion in boiling water, not over a gas flame.

Extracta Green (so called) containing chlorophyll.

Chlorophyll separation 130°

Albumin coagulation 200°

Pilular consistence 140°

Ext. Aloes Barbadosensis } dried by current of warm air.

Ext. Anthemidis, W.B., oil added last

Eseljay's Liver Lozenges.

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TO UNDERSTAND

THAT when a concern has a preparation that won't sell on its own merits, or if desiring to steal the fruit of another's sowing THEY IMITATE A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

A Toronto concern labels their mixture **Pennyroyal Wafers**, because it calling it anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure of considerable money to advertise it as others do, taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has been spent to create the increasing demand now had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers**. They go still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation; failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy? \$4.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige.

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as it would be dissipated even by that moderate heat.

Ext. Cinchonæ Liquidum, percolated liquid evaporated at 180°.

Ext. Colchici, heat expressed juice to 212° (no chlorophyll) evaporate at not exceeding 160°.

Ext. Colchici Aceticum, evaporate at not exceeding 160°.

Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, heat strained liquors to 212° (no chlorophyll, much starch), W. B. evaporation.

Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum, heat strained liquors to 212° (no chlorophyll, much starch), and evaporate to sp. gr. 1.16.

Practical Method.

Glycyrrhizæ 2 ozs. Aquæ Destillatæ ℥x., evaporate ad ℥j.

Ext. Nucis Vomice. Heat split seeds to 212°, then powder [steam first, slice, comminute].

Ext. Taraxaci. Heat to 212° (inulin, no chlorophyll), evaporate at not exceeding 160°.

Glycerina. Acidi Carbolicæ, A. Gallici, A. Tannici, Aluminis, Boracis; very gentle heat, not exceeding W. B. Some heat advantageous to ensure complete solution.

Glycerinum Amyli. Heat with constant stirring till formation of a translucent jelly.

Glycerinum Plumbi subacetatis. Boil for a quarter of an hour, filter, evaporate until the water is dissipated.

Glycerinum Tragacanthæ. Coll. B. P. directions (but not translucent without very gentle heat).

Granulation [by heat only].

Magnesi sulphas effervescens. Dry at about 130°.

Sodii citro-tartras effervescens (not previously dried).

Sodii phosphas effervescens. Dry with loss of 60 p.c. weight.

Sodii sulphas effervescens. Dry with loss of 56 p.c. weight, and commence granulation of the mixed powders between 200° and 220°.

Infusa. 212°.

Infusum Calumbæ } cold.

Infusum Quassie } cold.

Infusum Chiratzæ } 120°

Infusum Cuspariæ } 120°

Oleum Phosphoratum. Heat the solvent oleum Amygdalæ in a porcelain dish to about 300°.

Pilula Phosphori. Mixed under water at 140°.

[Solution — Sublimation — separate studies.]

Spiritus Ammonie Aromaticus.

Ammonii carbonas dissolved at 140°.

Suppositoria—melted variety—slightly warmed mortar and low temperature throughout.

The term "sufficient heat" may be interpreted by the words—"the least possible heat required."

Note specially, Suppositoria Acidi Tannici and Suppositoria Hydrargyri.

Suppositoria Glycerini—allow evaporation over water bath down to a definite

weight, so that each suppository may contain 70 p.c. by weight of glycerine.

Syrupus Ferri phosphatis.—Dissolve without heat.

[An error due to the danger of using too much.]

The same remark applies to Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Comp.—perfect solution must be effected, else the phosphates precipitate. Treated entirely in the cold, the sugar is with difficulty quite dissolved; moreover, it is in excess and by its deposition carries down the phosphates.

Tincture Quinine.—Dissolve the hydrochlorate with the aid of a little heat. Although Tinctura Aurantii is a sufficient solvent, yet this slight addition of heat is desirable and a better result is obtained.

Tinctura Quininae Aumoniata. Dissolve the sulphate in the spirit with the aid of a little heat and add ammonia. [B. P. directions.]

The heat here indicated is an unnecessary instruction.

Unguenta [to distinct and large a subject to form part of a general classification.]

General rule. Mix component parts in the order of their melting points, the highest to be taken first.

Hence there is an order in dispensing ointments which contain some or all of the following ingredients:

1. Cera.
2. Cetaceum.
3. Adeps.
4. Oleum.
5. Volatile oil or scent.

To this there is one notable exception—Paraffinum durum in combination with P. molle; the two should be melted together, to avoid the separation which otherwise inevitably occurs.

The official Unguenta and extemporaneous medical formulæ are prepared or dispensed by attention to the following melting points:

Type for comparison	.... Adeps.	100°
Oleum Theobromatis	.... 86° to 95°	
Acidum Carbolicum	..... 91°.5	
Paraffinum molle	..... 95° to 105°	
Paraffinum ducum	..... 110° to 145°	
Menthol	..... 110°	
Paraffinum durum	..... 110° to 145°	
Cetaceum	..... 111° to 122°	
Cera alba et flava	..... 146°	
Acidum Salicylicum	..... 311°	
Volatilises without decomposition below 302.		

B. P. illustration with directions modified. Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum.

Apply just sufficient heat to melt Cera flava: remove from source of heat and mix in Ol. Olive: then incorporate the ointment of mercury, and the mixture being nearly cold add the powdered camphor.

Unguentum Hydrargyri nitratis about 212° [questionable].

Try 180° for both melted portion and acid solution. Next morning, over the water-bath, warm but not remelt, and stir till cold. You may get nearer a citrine ointment than by the official temperature enjoined.

Unguentum Conii, evaporate the succus at 140°. This rapid review of the applications of heat chiefly concerns prepara-

tions; great processes may be treated in the same manner. Surely this is better than to plod through the British Pharmacopœia in alphabetical sequence, and to endeavor to commit to memory its unconnected paragraphs.

PHARMACOPŒIAL STRENGTHS.

There is yet a final section in the Syllabus which relates to the knowledge of the proportion of active ingredient or crude material in certain official preparations amounting in all to twenty-six substances. Laboratory work will not help here: such knowledge may be gained by constant reference and much observant dispensing.

It may be materially aided by a careful, self-made mechanical arrangement, two illustrations of which are here subjoined. These, for the sake of distinction, are called Schedule Diagrams, and the whole series contained in the Syllabus has been tabulated in the same manner.

BELLADONNA.

Belladonnæ Folia.

(1) Ext. Belladonnæ.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain. About 4 parts from 100.

(2) Succus Belladonnæ.

Dose, 5 to 15 minims. Juice 3. Spirit. Rect. 1.

(3) Tinct. Belladonnæ. Proof Spirit. Dose, 5 to 10 minims. 1 oz. to 1 pint.

Belladonnæ Radix.

(1) Atropina.

(2) Liniment Belladonnæ. 1 oz. to 1½ oz. fluid.

(3) Ext. Belladonnæ Alcoholicum. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Atropina.

(1) Atropinæ Sulphas.

(2) Ung. Atropinæ. 8 grains in 1 oz. [Spirit Rect. Adeps. Benz.]

Atropinæ Sulphas.

(1) Liq. Atropinæ Sulphatis. [Camphor Water.] 1 grain in 100 fluid grains.

(2) Lamelle Atropinæ. Discs.

[Gelatinæ and Glycerinæ.]

Weight, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain each, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain Sulphate of Atropine in each.

Extractum Belladonnæ Alcoholicum.

(1) Empl. Belladonnæ. 1 in 3.

(2) Ung. Belladonnæ. 50 grains in 1 oz.

LEAD.

Plumbi Acetas.

Dose, 1 to 4 grains.

(1) Glycerinum Plumbi Subacetatis. Ung. Glycerini Plumbi Subacetatis. [G. P. Subac. 1 in 6, about.]

(2) Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis. [Goulard's Ext.] 5 ozs. to 1 pint.

(3) Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus. Goulard, 2 drachms. Sp. Vin. Rect., 2 drachms. Aquæ Destillatæ, 19½ fl. ozs.

Dispensing formula:

Goulard + Sp. v. Rect. aa ʒi. Aquæ Destillatæ ad ℥j.

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- Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.
- French Magnetic Oil.
- Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges.
- Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.
- Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Believer.
- Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.
- Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
- Clark's Derby Condition Powders.
- Wright's Vermifuge.
- Robert's Eye Water.
- Hurd's Hair Vitaliser.
- Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.
- Dr. Howard's Beef, Wine and Iron.
- Strong's Summer Cure.
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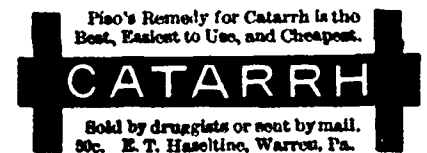
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(4) Pil Plumbi cum Opio.
Dose, 3 to 5 grains. [Opium 1 in 8.] (Lead Acetate 6 in 8.)
Dispensing strength.
Ingredients 7 + Excipient 1.
Lead Acetate 6
Powdered Opium 1
Confect. Rose (Gallice) 1
Beat into uniform mass.

(5) Suppositoria Plumbi Composita. 3 grains in each, or 1 part in 5. [Opium 1 in 15.]
Lead Acetate 3
Powdered Opium 1
Ol. Theobromatis 11

Dispensing method (variation from B. P. directions). Slightly warm Ol. Theobromatis and divide equally between the Lead and Opium; mix intimately, and apply just sufficient heat and no more to allow the mass to be poured into the moulds.

(6) Unguentum Plumbi Acetatis.
12 grains to 1 oz. Benzoated Lard. Plumbi Carbonas.
Unguentum Plumbi Carbonatis.
60 grains to 1 oz. Unq. Simplex.
1 in 8.

Plumbi Iodidum.
(1) Emplastrum Plumbi Iodidi. 1 in 10.
Special attention to be paid to using the lowest possible temperature.

(2) Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi.
62 grains to 1 oz. Ung. Simplex.
1 in 8.

Plumbi Nitras.
Used in Plumbi Iodidum.
[Plumbi Nitras + Potass. Iodid.]

Plumbi Oxidum. Contained in Empl. Plumbi. Empl. Saponis Fuscum. Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis. Plumbi Acetas.

Eleven Emplastra contain Lead. I have ventured to place before you hints on learning official pharmacy; should any student have drawn up a plan of his own, by all means let him keep it. Without constant, personal laboratory work, this and all other theories drop to pieces. Some definite method must be adopted if the learner would triumph over the Syllabus, and hereafter extend his knowledge far beyond these preliminary details.

If any better mode of studying the rudiments of pharmacy should be suggested, I would adopt that better mode instantly and without reserve.

One thing is beyond doubt, that our young pharmacists must know more about the art and applied science of pharmacy than they can on a average gain from a diligent discharge of their duties behind the counter, if they hope that their business should keep step with the progress of the age.—*Pharm. Journal and Trans.*

There is not an instance on record where inherited wealth beat inherited brains.

The wise merchant not only kills his mistakes, but also holds an autopsy over them.

Pharmacy Examinations.

Believing that a comparison of Examination papers as submitted to students in others of the "Colonies" would be interesting to Canadian students we give herewith the papers for the last examination held at Sydney, N. S. W., and which we take from *The Pharmaceutical Journal of Australasia*.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

DECEMBER 7, 8, 9, 1892.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner,—T. B. Melhuish.

Recognise and describe specimens before you.

1. Wax:—What is it and how obtained? Describe the varieties of B.P. Name adulterants, if any, and tests for purity. Name B.P. Preparations containing wax.

2. Rhubarb:—Describe the different varieties of Rhubarb with botanical names, natural orders, habitats. What are the chief constituents? Name preparations, uses, and doses. Is there any adulterant of Rhubarb?

3. Bebeeru:—Describe the part used, with botanical name, natural order, habitat. Give uses and doses. What is the active principle? Name other B.P. plants belonging to the same order.

4. Give a list of vegetable astringents, and demulcents of the B.P. with their botanical names, natural orders, habitats and doses.

5. Olive Oil:—What is it obtained from? Name the parts used. Describe the process for obtaining it. Name the B.P. preparation of Olive Oil. What is Glycerine? Give its preparations.

6. Give the botanical names, natural orders, habitats, and the uses of the following:—Serpentary, Mulberry, Cubels, Menthol, Scammony, and Assafetida.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner,—T. B. Melhuish.

1. Transcribe in full the following, and give directions in English:—

℞ Balsam Copaib ʒ i ʒ ij
Pulv. c.l ʒ ss
Tr. Catechu ʒ v.
Sp. Ether Nit ʒ ij ss.
Syrup. Simp ʒ i
Aq. Menth. Pip. Ad. ʒ x M

Ft. Mist. secund. art. Sign. Cochl. mod. ij ex semicyath vin. aq. ter die hor 2½ post cib. sum.

State how you would make this mixture.

3. Transcribe in full, with directions in Latin:

℞ Hydrarg. Subchlor gr. ʒ
P. Ipecac. Co. gr. ʒ
P. Antimonial. gr. ʒ
Sacchar. Alb. gr. i ss M

Ft. pulv. i. Mittee tal dos no viij. Sign. Give one powder in a little honey or conserve every hour.

3 Transcribe in full, with English weights and directions:—

℞ Pulv. Rhei ʒ 6
Pulv. Aloes Soc ʒ 3
Pil. Coloc. ʒ Hyos ʒ 2 M

Ft. Pil. i. Mitto xxx. Sign. Sum. i omn. alt nocte, s.o.s.

How much Hyoseyamus Extract in each pill.

1. Transcribe in full, with directions in Latin:

℞ Zinc. Sulph. gr. xij
Vin. Opii. ʒ ij
Aq. Rose et.
Aq. Dest. aa p. c. ad ʒ xij M.

Make an eye-wash. Sign: The eyes to be bathed with the wash night and morning, or oftener if required.

5. Transcribe in full, with directions in English:

℞ Pulv. Opii. gr. xlv
Ext. Belladon. Alc. ʒ ss
Ungt. Galie ad ʒ i ss M

Ft. Ungt. s.a. cujus. paulul, pro re nata applic. urgent ani prurigen.

6. Write in full Latin the following terms used in prescriptions:—"When required," "The following morning," "Now and then," "As much as you please," "After every loose stool," "On retiring to bed." And in full English:—"Altern. horis," "Mica panis," "Sum. tal.," "Cochleatum," "Conserva," "Ultim prescrip."

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner,—H. S. Brothwood.

TIME ALLOWED FOR WRITTEN PORTION—ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

1. Define a chemical equation, a solid, a liquid, a gas, and combustion

2. How would you detect the presence of Salicine in adulterated Quinine?

3. Give an account of the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid in leaden chambers, illustrating the process by diagrams.

4. How would you show experimentally that Hydrochloric Acids consists of Hydrogen and Chlorine—(a) by analysis, (b) by synthesis?

5. What do you understand by the term latent heat?

Candidates will be required to do practical analysis.

ROTANY.

Examiner,—H. S. Brothwood.

TIME ALLOWED—ONE HOUR AND A HALF.

1. What is the lowest order of plants having leaves and showing evident stems? How are they reproduced?

2. Define the terms, medullary, sheath, wood, duramen, cambium layer, and medullary rays; of what tissue is each composed?

3. Name some of the forms of subterranean stems.

4. Describe the formation of cells and their contents.

5. To what Natural Order do Glycyhiza, Hematoxylum, Ipecacuanha, Nux

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SODA CRYSTALS.

CONCENTRATED SODA CRYSTALS.

CREAM OF TARTAR, CRYSTALS.

TARTARIC ACID, CRYSTALS AND POWDERED.

CITRIC ACID.

CARBOLIC ACID, CRYSTALS AND LIQUID.

GLACIAL ACETIC ACID, 98/100

GLYCERINE, GIBB'S DOUBLE DISTILLED,
120 S. G.

ESSENTIAL OILS, G. RESTUCCIA & CO., MESSINA.

OLIVE OIL,

WHITE & GREEN CASTILE SOAP.

INSECT POWDER - E. STAFFLER & CO. - TRIESTE

AS IMPORTED BY THE LEADING DRUGGISTS.

— ALSO —
REPRESENTING IN CANADA

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON,
LONDON.

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

Wampole's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

CHARACTERISTICS— Heavy, pleasant, bitter taste, and deposits a flocculent precipitate when left standing for some little time. This precipitate, aside from its being the most assimilable form of one of the important ingredients, will serve to render our preparation distinct from the many now offered for sale under the name of Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{8}$ grain STRYCHNIA, associated with the Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Potassium, Iron, Manganese, and Quinine.

This combination, so long and favorably known to Physicians and Pharmacists as one without equal in the treatment of Phthisis (Consumption) Bronchitis, Anemia and General Debility, as manufactured by us, and offered at our present list price, will be found to overcome an existing difficulty, as heretofore it has been impossible to procure it in quantities of more than one pint, and, the price of the preparation being very high, has placed it beyond the reach of many who really require a medicine of this kind.

Put up in 16 ounce bottles, full measure.

\$8.00 Per Dozen, Net.

Put up in 5 pint bottles for convenience in dispensing, and as a regular stock bottle.

5-Pint Bottles, each \$3.00, Net.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

PHILADELPHIA.

CANADIAN BRANCH :— 36 and 38 Lombard St., TORONTO.

Druggists and Chemists.

PLEASE NOTE :— **DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, Proprietor GERMAN ASTHMA CURE, St. Paul, Minn.,** requests each Druggist (who has not already done so) to fill out the postal card that were sent them some time ago, and mail to him. He is confident that he will be the means of creating a demand on you for his remedy. Many Druggists who have returned the postal cards, advise him that he has either created a demand for the remedy or largely increased their sales for same. The goods are being liberally advertised throughout the Provinces, and Druggists need have no hesitancy in ordering a supply at once. Trade supplied by Jobbers at following prices :

50c. size, - \$4.20 per doz. } Usual Terms.
Dollar size, - 8.40 " }

Thus a liberal profit is realized, and it will pay you to order at once so as to not lose sales when called for.

For Sale by all Canadian Jobbers.

**DR. C. L. COULTER'S
COMBINED VAPORIZER AND INHALER,
THE CHAMPION VOLATILIZER.**

For the treatment of **Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Asthma, Hay Fever, Whooping Cough,** and all diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs. Complete list of form the for inhalation with each instrument.

Price with perfumer and deodorizer attachment, \$5 50
Price to Physicians, - 3 00

The Coulter Vaporizer Mfg. Co.,
Manufacturers for Canada,

Cor. King & Bay Sts. Entrance, 93 Bay St. Toronto, Ont.



"THE CHAMPION"

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.



WEAR THE

**KNICKERBOCKER
Shoulder-Brace**

—AND—

SUSPENDER COMBINED

And walk upright in life.

Expands the Chest, promotes Respiration, prevents Round Shoulders. A perfect Skirt-Supporter for Ladies. No harness—simple—unlike all others. All sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender. It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' undershirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

Sold by Druggists. Send chest-measure around the body. Address,

Knickerbocker Brace Company,
EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON,
President

For sale by **Lyman Bros. & Co.,** of Toronto, and other Wholesale Druggists.



Vomica, and Conium belong; Describe the flower of the latter.

Candidates will be required to recognize such specimens as may be shown them.

PHARMACY.

Examiner, —Charles Butcher.

TIME ALLOWED—TWO HOURS.

1. *Catasplana Sinapis.*—Give formula, explain the process, and give reason for such process.
2. Give directions for making *Decoctum sarsae Co.* Why is the *Radix Sarsae* cut transversely?
3. What are the exceptions to the insolubility of fixed oils in alcohol.
4. *Oleum Terebinthinae.*—Into what preparations does this officially enter? Is this a fixed oil? Give doses.
5. In the official Liniments mention those which are not simply solutions or admixtures, but which undergo a decided chemical change.
6. Write out formula for one dozen pills, each pill to equal in potency one dram of *Easton's Syrup.* What is the proper excipient for these pills?
7. Describe the process for the separation of chlorophyll from vegetable juices in the manufacture of extracts; also for the separation of albumen.
8. Give formula for *Fehling's Solution* and *Pavy's Solution.* State their uses.
9. Give method of preparation of *Ung. Conii.*
10. Give doses of *Iodoform, Manna, Guaiacum Resin, and Zinc Oxide;* and antidotes for *Acid Sulphuric Belladonna, Acid Carbohc, and Digitalis*

(Candidates will also be required to recognize the preparations of the *Pharmacopœia*, submitted to them, which are not of a definite chemical nature, but which have well-marked physical characters, and to possess a knowledge of the processes by which they are made.)

PRACTICAL DISPENSING.

Examiner, —Charles Butcher.

(In awarding marks in this subject, the time taken by the candidate is taken into account.

TIME ALLOWED—ONE HOUR.

Dispense at counter:

1. *Tr. Guaiac Ammon* ʒj
Mucil. Tragac ʒij
Inf. Cascarella. ad. ʒviiij Misc
 Fiat mist. Capt. ʒss per die.
2. *Bismuth Carb* gr. xv
Ac. Hydrocyan. dil. ʒij
Liq. Morph. mur. ʒx
Tr. Card. Co. ʒss
Syr. Zingib ʒss
Aq. ad. ʒss
 Omnia tertia hora Mitte ʒviiij.
3. *Ext. Nuc. Vom* gr. ʒ
Ext. Bellad gr. ʒ
Acid Carbohc gr. ʒ
Pepsin Porci gr. i
Pil. Rhei Co. ad. gr. iv
 ʒ Ft. pil. in folio argento involvere—post cibos capere. Mitte xij.

Hard-Rubber Comb Manufacture.

The hard-rubber comb companies generally make three different styles of pocket-combs. They are the "Razor," the "Siamese," and the comb that slides into a case. The "Razor" is so called because it folds into a case on a pivot, the same as the article of cutlery from which it derives its name. The handles are often artistically chased and are thus made ornamental. The "Siamese" pattern consists of two combs united and folding together. The comb that slides into a case is very convenient and often a neat affair. Generally the case is made of leather, with a metal frame which keeps it in shape.

The more expensive styles are the razor pocket combs. In addition to these varieties is the small comb which is carried in the pocket without protection and which probably finds its greatest use in the dressing of the beard. These are made in lengths of four, four-and-a-half, and five inches, and are sold to the jobber in packages of one gross. These are made "all fine," "fine," "coarse," and "all coarse." The teeth are all short. The "Plantation" comb is that generally found back of the chimney, or on the kitchen-shelf, and is petted by old "aunties," or the pipe-smoking Bidley, who often carries it around in the hair. It comes in short lengths,—three, four, and five inches long. The "ridding" comb is similar to the plantation, and is put up sometimes two gross in a package. It is not so coarse as the plantation, and varies in widths.

Barbers like a very narrow comb, which they can use for clipping. Of dressing-combs there is a large variety, more than one hundred different styles and shapes. They are six to nine inches long. Those in brown and maroon colors are more expensive for the same patterns. The most expensive is worth eight times the cheapest, length, quality, and finish making the difference.

In twist combs, which ladies use to catch the hair on the top of the head and to support the bonnet, there are a dozen varieties. These combs have generally seven teeth, but sometimes only three. They are in all styles, as can well be imagined. Children's round combs are in a dozen or more varieties, the chief difference being in the rim. One sort has stub teeth for the top of the head, with long teeth for the sides. Of fine combs there are plain and fancy, common, medium, and extra widths, and fineness indicated by "S" and "SS." They vary in lengths from two-and-a-half to four inches; although some are made very small for infants' use. The horse-comb is for the mane and tail and has a dozen or more teeth, which are short as compared with the width of the back.

Hair-pins are long, with two teeth bent in a half-dozen shapes and are sold by the great gross.

The manufacturer of combs has to consult the tastes of different sections of the country. A comb used in Massachusetts will not sell in Texas, the people of the two sections having different fancies. Many women in the Southwest go without a bonnet, and they prefer a different twist comb, or hair-pin, from their Northern sisters. The Italian woman in New York also goes without a bonnet, and the fastenings of her headgear have to be considered. The business is of large proportions and profits are not large, as foreign competition in many lines is keen. The quality of the best sorts is excellent, as the term "unbreakable" applied to a brand of dressing-combs would signify.—*India Rubber World.*

A Pill Excipient for General Use.

In the various journals there has appeared from time to time a number of articles on pill excipients, especially those adapted for use in making pill masses containing ingredients which are liable to deterioration, through the application of the more common excipients, or which, owing to other peculiarities, make it impossible to obtain satisfactory results from their use. With these, we presume, the active pharmacist is quite familiar.

Laying aside these few exceptions, which occur but rarely in our every-day practice of compounding prescriptions, there should be on every well-regulated prescription counter a good pill excipient for general use, one that is equally efficient in massing quinine and the lighter powders, or the heavy substances like calomel, subnitrate of bismuth, or reduced iron, &c.

One writer says: "A pill mass should have the consistency of a thick, well-mixed dough, which shall be easily removed from the side of the mortar and spatula, and must not stick to the fingers while being kneaded." An excipient made from the accompanying formula will produce results in the majority of instances which combine the qualities of the above observations and does away with the half-dozen or more sticky and untidy excipient bottles so often found behind the prescription counter.

PILL EXCIPIENT.

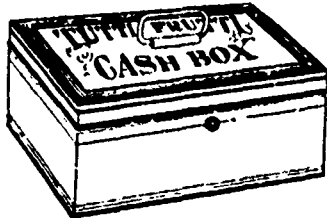
- Powdered acacia ʒj.
- Powdered tragacanth ʒij.
- Glucose ʒv.
- Glycerin ʒij.

Mix the powders in a suitable dish and thoroughly incorporate the glycerin and glucose until a perfectly smooth mixture is obtained. Then apply sufficient heat to thicken.

When cold transfer to a screw cap-ointment jar or other convenient receptacle.—N. A. UPHAM, in *Pharmaceutical Record.*

Merchants who are counted stingy by a certain class in their neighborhood are sure to be reported "good pay" by the traveling men.

Get one of ADAMS' TUTTI-FRUTTI



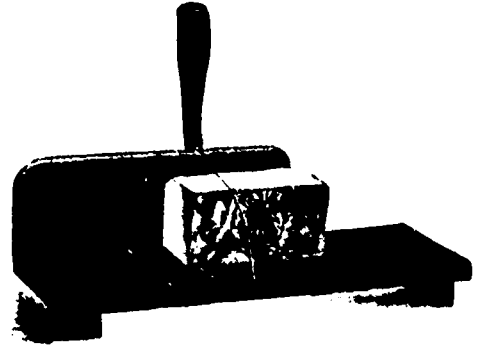
THIS CASH BOX

Is made of the best quality of Japanned Tin, very strongly put together, with filed edges, and locked by an A No. 1 Tumbler Lock. You should have one.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

ADAMS & SONS CO.,
11 and 13 Jarvis Street,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

"EXCELSIOR" Soap Cutter & Trimmer.



**SIMPLE IN OPERATION.
UNIFORM IN ACTION.
PREVENTING WASTE.**

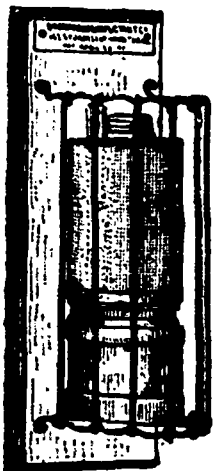
Will cut hard as well as green soap, and has a Trimmer which finishes the edges smooth and even, adding greatly to the appearance.

PRICE, \$1.00.

Manufed by the **ELCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,**
(Patented.)

☞ Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

WM. J. DYAS,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO, Sole Agent for Canada.



The "OZONATOR"

with **SANITAS FLUID,**
IS THE DISINFECTANT OF THE AGE.

**PLEASANT, POWERFUL,
CONTINUOUS, AUTOMATIC.**

Note this—It is a Germ Killer.

JOHN E. WEEKS, M.D., Late Instructor in Bacteriology at the New York Post Graduate School, etc. See Medical Record, Aug. 3, 1889—has determined with respect to the *Staphylococcus Pyrogenus-Aureus* and the Typhoid Bacillus that Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid destroyed their vitality in exposures of 4 minutes, and he classes the "Sanitas" Disinfectants very high among the most effective Germicides.

LARGE DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

School Boards should be canvassed by Druggists.

10th March, 1892.

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

E. W. ARTHUR,

Supt. of Protestant Public Schools, Montreal.

Sanitas { Fluid in 3 gallon cans, \$1.00 retail.
Powder in tins with sprinkler top, 30 cents retail.

The Ozonator a necessity where Dypthheria and Typhoid exist.

New York, October 10th, 1887.

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

J. W. SMALL, M. D.

Send for Testimonials and Prices.

THE DOMINION DISINFECTANT CO., (Ltd.) Montreal.
93 St. James Street.

Established 1881. Incorporated 1891.

PUREST AND SWEETEST

Argoline & Petrolatum Petroleum Jelly.

Sold in Barrels, Half-barrels, 1 lb, 5 lb, 10 lb, 25 lb. & 50 lb. Tins.
Also in full 2 oz. Vials at \$5.25 per gross.

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

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

Argoline Camphor Ice.

Argoline Cold Cream.

Argoline Camphorated.

Argoline Carbolated.

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

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
HOMESTEAD, PA.

The Duty on Alcohol.

In Messrs. Stinson Bros. Co.'s weekly circular to the trade, that of Feb. 6th speaks of differential duties in alcohol for druggists manufacturing purposes, as follows:—

The present aspect of the Alcohol market overbalances all other things in matters relating to the Drug business. That is, we purpose devoting this Circular entirely to telling you what has been done, and what is proposed to be done, with a synopsis of the suggestions offered. It would be useless for the trade even to ask for what they ought to have, but our aim has been to ask for what we can get, and have this item put so nearly right as possible.

We have been, as you know, agitating this question for two years; have made a personal visit to the department, and have asked our friends for suggestions. We have pointed out that, while Alcohol is offered in bond to the vinegar makers at 47 cents, the poor man, who needs a pint of Alcohol to burn in a sick chamber, must pay at the rate of \$6.00 per gallon for it; that the existing regulation that Alcohol remain two years in bond before it goes into use for pharmaceutical and mechanical purposes, be abolished; that the import duty be reduced, as this being a grain producing country, we can make Alcohol about as cheaply here as elsewhere.

Now, the suggestion is that Alcohol should be sold the drug trade in small lots in bond; that they should pay a small license for same, and be able to procure it in lots not exceeding five gallons, which would give the retailer an opportunity of making his own preparations. That he on his part should keep a record of sales and preparations where it has been used, and give a statement under declaration to the inspector when called for. This, you see, is something such as the Poison Law existing in many countries. Another suggestion is that Alcohol for mechanical or pharmaceutical purposes be sold by the government, as methylated spirits is now, and under the same conditions. A license in bond would of course have to be taken out, but this would do away altogether with the abomination which we now have to use.

These suggestions have been sent to Ottawa, where they are in good hands. At same time, it is not too late if any of our friends have a more desirable scheme to bring forward, to let us know.

Yours faithfully,

SIMSON BROS. & Co.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 6th, 1893.

The man who cares more for money than reputation is sure to lose both.

It is always short-sighted dealers who have the most trouble with long accounts.

We can accurately gauge a man's financial condition by his definition of charity.

Ginger Climbing Up.

The ginger situation propounds an all-absorbing question at present. Prices are advancing almost daily. The crops for the last five years brought only about three cents per pound to growers. Ginger is not grown on plantations, but in a crude way by the natives in the hill countries of Western Africa and Southern India. They sell their small packages—rarely exceeding a 100 pounds each—to traders, who, in turn, dispose of the root to the merchants on the coast. The aborigines being as shrewd, on the average, as white men in matters affecting their pockets, have seen that the collection of ginger did not pay them. Accordingly they have turned their attention to the collection of coconut oil, indiarubber and gum. The consequence is, that the crop season is at hand, with no ginger grown, cultivated or gathered, and no possibility of a fresh supply before next December or January. It is the opinion of an extensive operator in spices that, "with no ginger here, no ginger on the water or on the coast, there cannot but be a doubling up in price, and buyers of the article who want it should purchase liberally, as the prospects are that it will prove a better investment than government bonds." A word to the wise, etc.—N. Y. *Commercial Enquirer*.

Window Cleaning.

I have been asked for a suggestion as to window cleaning. The very best way to do this work satisfactorily is to select a dull day or at least a time when the sun is not shining on the window or it will be dry streaked, no matter how much it is rubbed. Take a painter's brush and dust them inside and out, washing all the woodwork before touching the glass. The latter must be washed simply with ammonia diluted with warm water. Do not use soap; use a small cloth with a pointed stick to get the dust out of the corners. Wipe dry with a soft piece of cotton cloth. Do not use linen. Polish with tissue, or an old newspaper. Linen makes the glass linty when dry.—*Dry Goods Economist*.

A New Substitute for Sugar.

At a recent meeting at Hanover, of the Brunswick-Hanoverian Branch Union for the manufacture of beetroot sugar, some interesting remarks were made on a new substance called "Valzin," which is expected to entirely supplant saccharine, and which may create a not unimportant competition with the sugar industry generally. The new substance was discovered by the Berlin chemist Bean, and is now being manufactured by Riedel, of Berlin, according to a patent process. It is 200 hundred times sweeter than sugar, but does not possess several unpleasant qualities which saccharine has. A number of distinguished scientific men

are now engaged in making trials with this substance.

Creosotal.

This is the name which Professor Brissonnet, of the School of Medicine, Tours, gives to the body obtained by combination of carbonic acid and creosote (*Repert. de Pharm.*) The product is likely to be of considerable therapeutic value, for it is a neutral, bland, sweet oily liquid, without odor, non-irritating to the mucous membrane, and is readily borne by the stomach. It is made by acting upon sodium-creosote with chloro-carbonic acid, COCl_2 , in alkaline solution. The creosotal separates and sinks to the bottom of the mixture. It is collected, washed with a weak cold solution of alkali, and any adhering water is driven off by a gentle heat. The specific gravity of the purified creosotal is 1.165; it is insoluble in water, glycerine and dilute alcohol, but soluble in all proportions of strong alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzine. A hundred parts of it are equal to 90 of creosote, yet it has been given in doses of 10, 15 and 20 grammes per day without disturbing digestion. In the intestines it is resolved into its components, creosote and carbonic acid, and creosote is found in the urine half-an-hour after a dose has been taken. Its use is indicated in tuberculosis and other diseases for which creosote is prescribed.

—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Only those of low instincts try to live high on other people's money.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

THE proprietor of a popular remedy, fifteen years in use in the U. S., will sell at a low figure—Cash or Royalty—the exclusive right to manufacture the medicine in the Dominion. Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars has been realized by Canadian parties from the sale of a medicine formerly owned by the advertiser. It will pay anyone with capital and push to investigate.

Address—

THOMAS OZONE OIL,

Pavilion, New York

Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

Meets second Friday in each month in O. C. P. building, Gerrard-st. East.

A cordial invitation is extended to every Druggist to be present at any of the meetings.

R. W. CAMPBELL,

385 Spadina Ave.,
Soc'y-Treas.

SITUATION WANTED.

BY GRADUATE OF O. C. P., situation as Manager or Head Clerk; good dispenser and counter hand, steady and strictly temperate. Address—"Chemist," Rockwood, Ont.

When you sell an Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil you should sell the Best.

SEVEN REASONS WHY
SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION

Meets all the requirements of a perfect Emulsion.

- 1st. Because of the absolute purity of the ingredients used.
- 2nd. Because it is carefully and accurately prepared.
- 3rd. Because it is perfectly free from disagreeable taste and odor.
- 4th. Because of its fitness for immediate absorption.
- 5th. Because it retains permanently all its qualities.
- 6th. Because it contains no Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.
- 7th. Because the price is as low as is consistent with merit.

SOLD AT 35c. AND \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

It is the Only Absolutely PURE EMULSION Manufactured.

All Wholesale Druggists have it in Stock.

T. A. SLOCUM & CO.,

186 Adelaide Street, West,

TORONTO, ONT.

Advertising matter on application.

—THE—

London Label Works.

KNOWLES & CO.

Lithographers,

Engravers and Printers

TO THE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Advertising Novelties,

Druggists' Containers,

Boxes, Envelopes,

Ac., Ac., Ac.

LONDON, CANADA.

Fly Papers.



It will pay you to give our papers and prices a careful consideration before placing your order for the coming season. Samples mailed on application.

QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

PRICES LOWEST.



STAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

LONDON, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

MARCH 15TH, 1893.

Pharmacy Act Amendments.

The proposed amendments to the Ontario Pharmacy Act, which were submitted at the last meeting of the Council, and which appeared in full in last month's issue, contain some very important clauses, many of which are of vital importance to the drug trade. No law or enactment of any nature can be, nor has ever been perfect. Circumstances will arise which shew that although the greatest pains may have been taken to make it as nearly suited to the particular requirements as possible, yet some new feature presents themselves, or some omission will be observed which may seriously hamper the working of such a law or statute. This is the experience of our pharmaceutical legislators. Those who framed the first Act of the kind for this Province in 1884, believed they had in it just what was required for the protection of druggists as well as the safety of the public. Subsequently it appeared that this Act was defective in many respects, and the Council in power in 1889 prepared amendments to it, and an Act founded on that of 1884, with which were incorporated the amendments of 1889, form the law under which we now exist. For some time past it has been felt that still further changes would have to be made before the Act now in force would meet all requirements. The questions which have arisen as to the sale of proprietary articles containing poisons, by others than druggists, the matter of physicians opening drug stores and carrying on—perhaps several of them in one city—without having to pass the same examination as a pharmacist, the question of a still more advanced curriculum for apprentices, and the increased amount of work which presents itself at every meeting of the Council, necessitating more frequent meetings, all these are matters which demanded immediate legislation, and those amongst others are in the amendments which it is proposed to ask the Local Legislature to grant at its coming session.

No doubt objections will arise, and some we observe have already arisen, to the passing of some of the minor points. A wholesale druggist, in a letter to the *Toronto Globe*, directs his attack mainly against what he terms the "injustice" of the clause providing that "voting for members of the Council shall be confined to retailers," and that graduates of the College, not in business on their own account, have not been given a vote. A physician from Peterborough attacks the clause providing that a "physician to practice pharmacy, other than in an incorporated city or town, is required to pass the final degree of Ph. M. B. of the University of Toronto, and employs an

assistant as manager, who is a legally qualified chemist, and preventing him carrying on a drug business in any such incorporated city or town. This correspondent wades into the obnoxious "patent medicine," the "overweaning assumption," and "extravagant airs of druggists," and ends up by accusing Dr. McKay, M.P.P., of Ingersoll, of "treachery." We would recommend the druggists of this Province to read these letters carefully, and read "between the lines," and see if there is not that in both of them which will make them resolve to use all their efforts to further this proposed legislation.

At the annual dinner of the Boston Druggists' Association, held Jan. 24th, Secretary of State Olin presented the following prescription, which, we are told, "brought down the house," although the report does not state whether they adjourned down stairs to have it filled, or whether this disaster followed as a consequence of taking the medicine ordered:—

℞ Spiritus frumenti.....	℥ iss
Sacchari	℥ i
Succi citri	℥ ii
Aque	℥ ss.

Misce. Signa. "To be taken in one draught, according to circumstances."

Change of Date for Examinations.

We learn that the Semi-Annual Examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will begin May 9th instead of 16th, as stated in the announcement. This has been done at the request of the students, who are anxious to learn the result of the Council examinations before the date of the examination of Toronto University for the degree of Ph. M. B., which will be held May 23rd.

Paper Barrels.

Among the many uses to which paper has been put in later years none seem more curious than the vessels made to hold fluids. And just as one has grown accustomed to paper pails and basins, a new industry started up, in the construction of paper barrels. By means of ingenious machinery the pulp is carried along on an endless blanket which allows the water to drain off. As it thus goes on its way the pulp is deposited upon cylinders. In about four minutes there is enough collected upon one cylinder to make one barrel, upon which being the case, the cylinder is removed and the barrel body set away in a drying room, where it remains for one day. It is then dampened again, and, under hydraulic pressure, is shaped into the regular form. Again it is dried and receives the finishing touches.—*Ex.*

The man who is always seeking an opportunity to prove that he knows something, is kept so busy that he never finds time to discover his ignorance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Pharmacy Act Amendments.

To the Chemists of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—The amendments to the Pharmacy Act are in your hands. For years you have wanted the protection these clauses will give you. They are practically just as they passed the Provincial Convention in August. You can judge whether they are in the interests of the retail trade or not. If they are to become law we need your active co-operation as we have never had it before. I would suggest as the most effective help you can give us,—Let every man interview or write to his local member asking his support, and, if possible, explain the clauses of the bill as they are straightforward and right and we court criticism. Let the chemists of every district, city and town get together and understand the amendments. Then pass a resolution endorsing the bill and send one copy of the resolution to Dr. Angus McKay, M.P.P., Ingersoll, Ont., and another to your local member. If possible appoint a committee of two or three from distant points and a large committee from points near Toronto, to be on hand when the bill comes up in committee and before the House. Notify me of the name of the secretary of your committee, and I will let him know when you should go to Toronto and where to meet. The House convenes sometime in March.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN J. HALL,
President College of Pharmacy.

Mr. R. W. Elliot in the *Globe*.

To the Editor:

Since writing the above I notice that Mr. Elliot is again in the field to wreck our bill. In 1889 he opposed the amendments we all know have done so much good. He headed a deputation that waited upon the Government on the night before the day our bill was to come up in the House, and by a subtle argument that the Druggists had not been made aware of the nature of the Bill asked for time so as to call a convention of the trade in Toronto to pass upon it, and so delay action. They little supposed we would ever hear of their cunning trick until too late. But thanks to the early *Globe* train then running, we read the news in that paper, and by telegraphing and early trains we got together a deputation by 12 o'clock in Toronto just in time to spoil their game. But they very nearly succeeded. Well, we have had a convention this time and they all but unanimously passed in favor of the bill, and they were all retailers. Where was Mr. Elliot? That was the place for him to have attended if he wanted to help us, instead of writing letters to the public press to try and arouse the apprentices and public against us and our bill. I

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We desire to deal directly with each Retailer wherever possible, and to encourage them to handle this remedy (for we are bound to have a large demand for it through newspaper advertising) we will place an order for 1 dozen Bottles, on consignment, with one Druggist only, in each town of less than 10,000 inhabitants.

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would be much surprised to learn of a single well-informed retailer of standing in Ontario who will endorse Mr. Elliot's letter to the *Globe*. If so, let him join forces with that gentleman and notify me and I will see that they are informed of the date when the bill comes up in committee, and I invite them honestly and above-board to meet us there, and not go sneaking (his own word) down to the House as they did before. We will answer them there.

I would suggest as a matter for thought, when Mr. Elliot has time,—Is there anything in the Pharmacy Act affecting the wholesale trade? If not, why should he interfere? Does he make his living out of the retail trade? If so, is it not most unwise of him to oppose a measure that they have so unitedly decided upon?

The ideas of Mr. Elliot in the *Globe* would entirely and completely destroy our College and Pharmacy Act, and make the urgency of organization on our part more imperative. Don't let anyone for a moment imagine that our historical foes are sleeping. As long as their financial interests are best served by opposing us they will oppose us. And if they succeed owing to our indifference we deserve defeat.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN J. HALL,
President College of Pharmacy.

College Matters

To the Editor :

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been called to a letter in the February issue of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, purporting to have been written by a student of the College. This letter is a direct attack on the Professor of Latin Posology, &c., and on his lectures on physiology; an attack born and bred in that Shakespearean class of ignorance from which the writer thinks an awakening would indeed be the most utter folly.

The writer must be an advocate of the system of education in vogue during the last century, the whole aim and object of which was to jam enough *points* of knowledge (we cannot say *knowledge*) into the heads of the pupils to enable them to squeeze past the examiner literally "by the skin of their teeth."

Now, the object of the course of lectures at the O. C. P., and at every other well-regulated institution, is not simply to fit students for the final examination, but to give them thorough instruction in chemistry, pharmacy, materia medica, and allied sciences; the examination being a secondary consideration, a test of competency in the main branches of study taken up during the course. No examiner can hope to cover in a short paper of six or eight questions, with a two-minute oral, the entire ground gone over by eight months' tuition. And instruction in the sciences allied to pharmacy, &c., most undoubtedly includes instruction in physiology.

The only fault with the course of physiology, as at present taken up by the College, is that it is *not extensive enough*.

The Colleges of Pharmacy of New York, Philadelphia, and, in fact, every leading pharmacological institution in America, includes in its syllabus of work a course of several lectures on this important subject. And it is right that it should be so, and I sincerely hope that our own Council will see its way clear to map out a course for our Ontario College. The pharmacist of the present day should be an intelligent being, not a machine jammed full of percentage strengths and doses and guaranteed to produce the right ones when called for. He *should* know and *will* know too, if he has a spark of ambition, the action on the human system of every drug that he handles. And is not this an allied science with materia medica?

The ideal graduate, that "Student" apparently has in his mind's eye, is one who can take up a prescription, read it, and tell the dose of every ingredient called for in it, with the strength and mode of preparation of each; but here his knowledge comes to a standstill. If you question him further he will probably stare blankly at you, shake his head, and say that he doesn't know that, he hasn't been taught it, it isn't included in "The Course." And yet this ideal individual proudly styles himself "chemist and druggist" and claims to be on an almost equal footing with the medical man. It is rather hard on the medical man, is it not?

Pharmacy is spoken of as a profession; let us make it a profession. And the only way in which to do this is to go further than our examinations lead us, to instruct ourselves thoroughly in every branch of our calling.

SOORNA '92.

REGISTRAR'S NOTICES.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

To the Druggists of Ontario :

DEAR SIR,—Your attention is called to Sections 11 and 12 of the Pharmacy Act, re the registration of Apprentices.

From June 1st, 1893, the registration of Apprentices will be dated only from the *day of receipt* of the Certificate of Educational Qualification and Contract of Apprenticeship.

ISAAC T. LEWIS,
Feb. 20, 1893. Registrar-Treasurer.

DEAR SIR.—A copy of proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Act, as passed by the Council at the February meeting, was printed in last issue of CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

It is particularly requested that every member will assist in every way possible to have these amendments brought under the favorable notice of the Member of the Ontario Legislature for your Electoral Riding; and further, that you will make all possible endeavor to have the same approved of by the Legislature at the coming session.

ISAAC T. LEWIS,
Feb. 20, 1893. Registrar-Treasurer.

To Keep Carbonate of Ammonia in a Soluble Condition.

Upon exposure to a dry atmosphere the commercial salt is soon converted into the bicarbonate, which is white, quite insoluble, and opaque.

Moisten a sponge with strong ammonia water, put in the hollow part of the stopper of the salt mouth stock bottle. Moisten once or twice a year.

This creates an atmosphere of H₂O, and particularly ammonia gas, thereby keeping the salt firm, translucent, and of a strong ammoniacal odor.

The commercial salt contains, as we all know—

Ammonium Carbamate (NH₄ NH₂ C O₂) Ammonium Acid Carbamate (NH₄ HCO₂)

The use of too much ammonia water would convert the whole into the normal Ammonium Carbonate Example :

NH₄ NH₂ CO₂ + H₂O = (NH₄)₂ CO₃
(Ammonium Carbamate) Normal Ammonium Carbamate }
And NH₄ H CO₂ + NH₃ = (NH₄)₂ CO₃.

This salt (the normal carbonate) is very pungent, and is not stable, neither is it the U. S. P. preparation.

I mention this to caution the pharmacist not to use the strong ammonia water too freely. The normal carbonate would do for baking purposes, but it is too ammoniacal for medicinal uses.

The object is to have an atmosphere containing small amounts of ammonia gas in the bottle, and then no decomposition can take place.

When the commercial carbonate is crushed and wetted with strong ammonia water it forms smelling salts which is this strong normal ammonium carbonate. If you wet this again with some handkerchief extract or essential oil of bergamot or lavender or lemon, etc., you have an elegant toilet preparation of perfumed smelling salts.—F. T. Green in *Pacific Druggist*.


A CLEVER chemist has invented an automatic sensitive paint, which is a bright yellow at the ordinary temperature, but upon being brought into a warmer atmosphere, it changes color gradually until at 220 degrees it becomes a bright red. It returns to its original color upon cooling, and may be heated with the same effect over and over. It is suggested that this paint may be used with advantage to detect a rise in the temperature of the frictional working parts of machinery.

The practice of dentistry is of great antiquity, for as early as 500 B.C., gold was used for stopping teeth and gold wire was employed to hold artificial teeth in position, and it does not seem then to have been a new art. Herodotus declares that the Egyptians had a knowledge of the disease of the teeth and their treatment. In the writings of Martial (first century) a man is mentioned as either stopping or extracting teeth.

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The Refilling of Prescriptions.

This by no means new subject has again lately been brought prominently forward in some of the journals, and pharmacists have been called upon to desist from this "censurable practice." Medical authorities have frequently discussed the evil without offering a suitable remedy, and pharmacists have felt that single-handed they could accomplish very little—in fact, that they would be following a suicidal policy if they should refuse to refill a prescription for a customer without being able to state some valid reason. The pharmacist has no right to assume that his patron is without intelligence, and that therefore he must be closely questioned as to his motives, etc., when asking for the renewal of a prescription. What patient would allow himself to be catechised by the pharmacist or his assistant upon questions which concern only himself, and how quickly he would resent any interference with his judgment in regard to taking medicine? In a few isolated cases, where the pharmacist has reason to fear that a powerful remedy is likely to be abused, he may with safety venture a suggestion to his patron, but as a rule those who have had a lengthy experience at the dispensing counter know full well that it is best not to discuss the prescription with a customer. Moreover, the physicians themselves have been largely instrumental in fostering this so-called "censurable practice," by telling their patients to have the medicine renewed and continued until their next visit. That this happens daily is acknowledged everywhere, and no one knows this better than the medical fraternity themselves. The remedy lies, then, solely with the physicians; let them shoulder the responsibility of telling their patients that their prescriptions dare not and shall not be refilled by the pharmacist without a written order, and we feel sure that apothecaries all over the country would cheerfully respect the special directions *Not to be renewed* of any physician. If, on the other hand, physicians do not care to assume this role toward their patrons, they must not expect pharmacists to play cat's paw and rake for them from the fire of personal discomfort the hot chestnuts of public displeasure. The large majority of pharmacists are anxious and willing to please their medical friends to any point consistent with honor and dignity, but who is to be benefited most by the non-renewal of prescriptions, the physician or the public? Is it really only from a high sense of anxiety for public safety that medical societies so severely denounce the pharmacist for renewing prescriptions, unauthorizedly, as they claim, or is it perhaps a more mercenary motive that sometimes governs the case? Very reputable physicians have candidly claimed that they were deprived of lawful fees by the indiscriminate renewal of prescriptions, and that therefore the pharmacist must refuse such renewals, which latter

is easier said than done. The custom of refilling prescriptions without a special order from the physician is an old and deeply rooted one, both in Europe and in this country, and it would be no easy task for the pharmacist to convince his patrons that it must cease for reasons of public safety. The physician occupying the position of medical advisor toward his patient, can readily give any instructions he may see fit, and this, we feel convinced, is the only key to the situation.—*Pharmaceutical Review.*

Slating for Blackboards.

There are quite a number of ways of doing this class of work. The great secret of putting up a good blackboard is to use no oil of any description in any of the coats. If it is plastered or papered surface you wish to slate, first give it a coat of glue size, then rub it down lightly with fine sandpaper, then give it a coat of shellac varnish and lamp black enough to give it a fair body. If on wood omit the sizing. Then give two coats of either of the following:

1. Two quarts of alcohol, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound shellac, 12 drachms lamp black, 20 drachms ultramarine blue, 4 ounces powdered Rochelle salts, 6 ounces powdered pumice stone.

2. One gallon alcohol, 1 pound shellac, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound ivory black, 5 ounces emery flour, and 4 ounces ultramarine blue.

3. Take equal parts of pumice stone and red lead, and grind them in a mixture of turpentine and best varnish; add enough lamp black to make a dark color, then thin with turpentine until it is perfectly flat. Apply with a brush and blend over.

4. One gallon wood naphtha, 1 pound shellac, 4 ounces lamp black, 4 ounces ultramarine blue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds soft water, 2 ounces pumice stone and powdered emery. The wood naphtha is cheaper than alcohol, and does as well.

5. One gallon shellac varnish, 4 pounds black manganese, 2 pounds soft water.

All the above must be kept well stirred while using them, and when you are through put what you have left in a bottle and cork it up, and it will keep for a long time. If, at any time, the slating is too thick, thin with alcohol.

The Manufacture of Nitric Acid.

OSCAR GUTTMANN.

An elaborate account of the methods of manufacturing nitric acid in various countries was given, and diagrams of the retorts and receivers usually employed were exhibited. Peruvian nitrate of sodium is always used now, and as this frequently contains from 3 to 7 per cent. of chloride, some hydrochloric acid or chlorine is evolved. If over heating takes place hyponitrous acid is formed. To remove the latter and any nitrous acid, hot air is driven through the warm acid. The retorts are of cast

iron, preferably lined with acid-proof cement, the cover being specially protected in this manner as subject to the greatest action. The lower portion of the retort is always lead. They last from three to ten years, according to the quality and composition. Mr. Guttman uses retorts weighing several tons, capable of taking 14 or 15 cwt. charges at a time, and the whole operation is performed in about nine hours.

The receivers are of earthenware, of the old Wolf bottle type, but connected with a tower containing a large number of sievelike earthenware plates, down which water slowly trickles. The chlorine escapes as a gas from the receivers, of which there are usually at least a dozen, arranged in steps, so that the overflow of one passes into the next, and so on. The remaining portion of the condenser is also of earthenware or glass-lined metal pipes. Mr. Guttman's improvements were: 1st. an arrangement between the retorts and receivers, by which hot air or compressed air could be passed in. 2nd. A socket arrangement in earthenware as substitute for the old receivers in which the acid drops off slowly at the bottom, whilst gases pass off at the top. By this means he had obtained exceptionally good results. No notice can be taken of specific gravity, as the quantity of hyponitrous acid is the most objectionable feature, and is not indicated. His highest result was an acid containing 99.39 per cent. of acids, of which 1.26 per cent. was hyponitrous, and the product distinctly yellow. The average result was really better with 96.5 per cent., of which only .1 per cent. was hyponitrous, and the acid quite white, boiling at 85° C.—*Brit. and Col. Druggists.*

Butylhypnal.

M. Bernin, in examining the analogies existing between butylchloral and chloral hydrate, made experiments in combining the former with antipyrin, and succeeded in getting a crystalline analogue of hypnal, which he calls butylhypnal. This substance presents itself in the shape of light, colorless crystals, more or less voluminous according to the degree of concentration of the solutions from which they were obtained. The odor is similar to that of butylchloral. It is soluble in 30 parts of cold water, and much more soluble in hot water, alcohol, ether, benzine, and chloroform. Its taste is acrid and pronounced. Its solution takes a deep red color with perchloride of iron, and it gives an abundant precipitate of rectangular lamellar crystals on contact with picric acid. Alkalies decompose it into antipyrin, alkaline formate, and propyl chloroform. It promptly reduces a hot solution of potassium permanganate, and, more slowly, a cold solution of the same salt. Its therapeutic qualities have not yet been properly tried, but everything points to powerful hypnotic properties.—*Nat. Druggist.*

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PHARMACY ABROAD.

SALE OF POISONS IN THE GOLD COAST COLONY.—An ordinance of the Gold Coast Colony, entitled "The Druggists' Ordinance," has come into effect recently. The ordinance has been issued for the purpose of regulating the sale of drugs and poisons in the colony. A committee of the British Medical Association has recommended the Imperial Government to introduce into the ordinance a series of amendments, and most of them have been given effect to, but Section 14 of the ordinance, which provides that nothing therein contained shall be taken to extend to or apply to the sale of any patent, proprietary, or homœopathic medicines, does not yet meet the committee's views, and they are in communication with the Marquis of Ripon about the matter.

† † †

A PHARMACOPŒIA FOR THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The Department of Public Hygiene of Buenos Ayres have decided that an official Argentine Pharmacopœia is rendered necessary by the fact that the numerous medical men of different nationalities practising in the Republic all prescribe according to their national formularies, causing much confusion to dispensers and inconvenience and danger to the public. The Department has appointed the following committee to draw up the Pharmacopœia: President, Dr. Enrique del Arca; Members, Drs. Angel M. Centeno, Francisco de P. Lallave, Francisco Barraza, and Professors J. J. Kyle, Atanasio Quiroga, Miguel Puiggarí; Secretary, Dr. Tiburcio Padilla, jr. The committee has already begun work.

† † †

PHARMACY IN BRAZIL.—Mr. Adolf Ambros, an Austrian pharmacist, in writing to the *Pharmaceutical Post*, gives the following description of a Brazilian Pharmacy, which we copy from the *Chemist and Druggist*:—

"The exterior of the pharmacies is generally a thoroughly elegant one. As a rule they have no show-windows, for, according to the custom of the country, the place of these windows is taken by doors, a shop having often three, four, or more entrances. The shop, decorated with great elegance, is mostly long and narrow, and traversed by a counter, which divides it in a small front and a large back part. The front part is for the public, and is decorated with small marble tables, velvet upholstered seats along the walls, and a multitude of patent medicine advertisements. The counter is covered with marble, and has a door admitting to the dispensing-room. Specialties take up most of the space in the elegant wall-casings, but, in spite of all this show, the pharmaceutical instruments of the business are usually represented only by a pair of scales and a set of weights which would not in the least satisfy the requirements of a conscientious official commissioner.

"The French Codex is official in Brazil,

but I discovered that specimens of goods sold as 'chemically pure' at several pharmacies, when tested by the Codex, had no claim whatever to that description. The stock-room is mostly a chaos of various tins and vials. Only the larger pharmacies have a laboratory, and almost everything is imported ready-made from Europe. Syrupy and many other extracts are used everywhere, the art of pharmacy being thereby reduced to simple mixing and the melting of a few ointments.

"Shops open at 6 a. m. The German chemists close at 9 p. m., while the Brazilians keep open until 11 p. m. On the other hand, the German chemists have a regular night service, the Brazilians none. Night-prescriptions are charged 50 per cent. above the ordinary rates.

"Prescriptions are carefully copied in a book, a peculiarity of Brazilian prescribing being that the doctor makes it a habit always to add the patient's name to the prescription, no matter what the latter's complaint may be. Almost every pharmacy has its regular set of patrons among the medical faculty, and many medical men are in the habit of supplying their favorite pharmacist with a whole set of formulae, and then prescribing under a corresponding number one of these to their patients, in order to compel the latter to go to the pharmacy indicated. This practice, it should be said, is illegal, although far from unusual. Bargaining for the price of prescriptions is the rule in all pharmacies.

"The position of assistants, considering their low educational standard, is not bad. They are generally in business all day long, with alternate Sundays off, but the duties are not exacting, and they have a fair chance of starting in business for themselves in the provinces, where, with half-a-dozen books bound in black and a cranky balance on an empty biscuit-tin, the 'Sor Boticario'—Mr. Pharmacist—is pretty sure of a high place in public esteem. Pharmaceutical societies do not exist in Brazil, and the only pharmaceutical paper published in the country is scarcely ever seen outside Rio.

"The consumption of proprietary medicines is astonishingly large, and advertisements relating to such goods are met with in the most distant settlements on the verge of the virgin forest. The patients are mostly French or American—the latter country only supplies a few kinds, but these in immense quantities. By the Brazilian law a pharmacist is compelled to give customers information (should they require it) regarding the composition, employment and therapeutical action of any patent medicine he sells (*sic!*), and in a country where the average chemist's own capacities are of the scantiest, and the bulk of his living is made by sale of foreign patents, that proviso probably does not a little to increase the sale of the latter, though probably it was meant to act the other way."

True success is not possible unless one is truly attached to his vocation.

Present Business Methods.

"Friendship doesn't sell many goods now-a-days," remarked a salesman recently. This is true enough in one sense, but in another friendship plays just as great a part in commercial affairs as it ever did. That friendship that tied a merchant up to a particular house, or to a certain salesman in that house, and made him blind and deaf to any other concern, has largely passed away, but there still exist many instances of warm personal consideration between merchants and salesmen, founded on mutual esteem, and on benefits given and received in the course of business, that will secure trade for certain houses, other things being equal. A merchant will usually prefer to buy of a salesman whom he knows, in whom he has confidence, and with whom he is in sympathy, but he expects just as good treatment from him as from his rivals; in fact, this friendship is usually founded on the idea that the merchant can do a little better in one way or another with his particular house or salesman than with any other.

This change in the business methods of the country is due in part to its transformation from a new and thinly settled country to one in which the most advanced commercial ideas alone can rule, and partly to changes in the industrial interests of the entire country. In the early days anybody could make money retailing goods. Style was but little thought of. A merchant's stock was good until it was sold. The city and the surrounding country was being settled rapidly, money was plenty, and price was not of such great importance when everyone had money and felt certain that they would shortly be wealthy.

Now what is the state of affairs? There are more goods for sale than people must or can buy. Buyers have been taught to be cautious and critical, and economy is practiced of necessity by nine-tenths of the people. Competition hence becomes severe, and a merchant to be successful must be both wise and diligent in his purchases, and cannot afford to overlook the advantages which may be found by searching through an entire market. He must post himself on what is offered him by all the houses, and if one can make better prices on any line of goods he must avail himself of the opportunity. Not only is his competitor likely to do so, but his customers are much better posted on prices than formerly through the catalogues now so freely distributed by the large city stores. His best friend in business is that one which will make him the lowest prices, or in some way enable him to make the most money. So that selling goods is not a matter of friendship nowadays, but is strictly business, as it ought to be.—*Exchange.*

It takes 100 cents to make a \$, and yet a cash penny is often better than a dollar credit.

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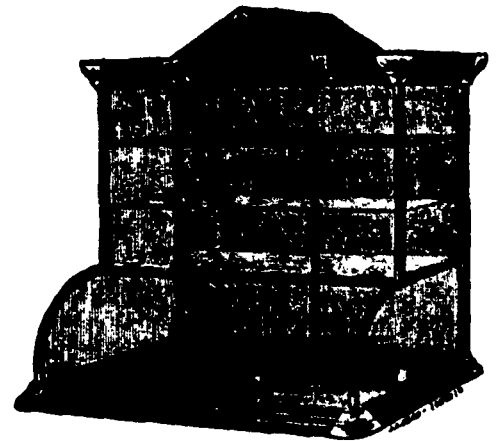
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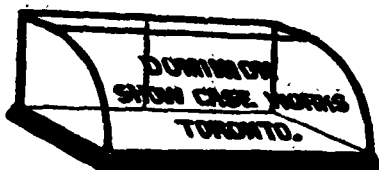
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SELECTIONS.

A NEW HYPNOTIC.—Hanriot and C. Richez, in a communication to the Academie des Sciences, describes the properties of chloralose, a compound formed by the interaction of anhydrous chloral and glucose. The crystalline substance produced has a bitter taste, and is only sparingly soluble in water, is more active than chloral as a hypnotic, and by experiments made on themselves the authors find that doses of 8 to 15 grains can be given, but these are excessive, 3 to 6 grains being sufficient to induce a dreamless, quiet sleep, without any symptoms of fatigue, headache, or dyspepsia on waking. In certain cases, patients unable to tolerate chloral or morphine have obtained refreshing sleep with the help of chloralose.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

††

PHENOLID is a mixture of 58 parts anti-febrin and 42 sodium salicylate.

††

CHAMPACOL.—Under this name Merck describes a kind of camphor obtained from champaca wood by distillation with water. After purification it melts at 86°—88° C., has the form of long white felted needles, has no odor when pure, but when kept in an impure state becomes liquid and develops the agreeable odor of champaca wood.—*Merck's Jahresbericht*.

††

ALANGINE.—This is the name given by Schuchard to an alkaloid obtained from the root of *Alangium Lanarkii* Twites, a tree belonging to the Cornaceae. The substance is also found, but in lesser quantity, in the bark. The substance is very bitter, and has not yet been obtained in a crystalline state. The bark and root of *Alangium*, according to Mehi-edeon Shereeff, are used as emetics in doses of 3 gm. in place of ipecac. In smaller doses it is sudorific and antipyretic. Nothing definite has been determined concerning the physiological and therapeutical qualities of the alkaloid.

††

EMULSION OF COAL TAR OIL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR CRESYL.—The high price of cresyl induced M. Delahousse (*Jour. de Pharm. et de Chem.*), to replace this by an emulsion of heavy coal tar oil (huile lourde de houille) obtained by the following formula: coal-tar oil, (density 1.05), 50; pulverized colophony, 10; soda lye (sp. gr. 1.33), 6; green soap, 10. A syrupy liquid results having the odor of cresyl, and acting like it in the presence of water. This preparation contains about 740 gm. of coal-tar oil per liter, and is equal to cresyl in antiseptic and deodorizing properties.—*American J. of Pharmacy*.

††

PREPARATION OF BROMIDE OF GOLD.—The bromide of gold is coming into favor abroad as a remedy in syphilis and certain neuroses, and it is useful to know how to prepare it extemporaneously, should a call be made for it. The following is the

process of M. Patrouillard, one of the foremost of French pharmacists:

Auric chloride (Au Cl₃) 1 gm.
Potassium bromide..... 1 gm.
Sulphuric acid, c.p.....45 gr.
Distilled water, sufficient.

Mix, and apply heat. Almost instantly the mixture takes on a deep red color, and the reaction proceeds rapidly, being complete in a few seconds. Let cool, and when cold agitate it with several charges of ether of 65°. At the fourth washing the aqueous solution will be almost totally decolorized. Unite the etheric solutions, and add to the liquid a small amount of pure fused calcium chloride; agitate and decant. Evaporate the ether at a very low temperature. The product, provided you have been careful in your last dehydration, will be chemically pure bromide of gold.—*National Druggist*.

††

CREASOTE PILLS.—M. Limbo recommends the following process for these pills, by which he obtains a preparation, having the odor and taste of the creasote completely masked: The creasote is mixed with about twice its weight of pulverized gum arabic, and when the liquid has been well absorbed a few drops of glycerin are incorporated with the mass.

Some Observations on the Clinical Uses of Papoid.

In a very able article in the *Doctor's Weekly*, Arch. Dixon, M. D.; President Kentucky State Medical Society, Ex-President Miss. Valley Med. Association, member American Medical Association, member Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, etc., etc., states:

"There are many members of our profession who, after years of trial, have almost lost faith in the Pepsins; and especially is this true in those cases of so-called atonic dyspepsia, in which Pepsin has been relied on and found wanting, and there are thousands of such cases which daily present themselves to physicians for treatment. Frequently the statement is made: 'Doctor, I have taken all sorts of Pepsin and without relief;' but the doctor says, 'here is a new preparation of Pepsin which, I am sure, will benefit you.' The patient takes his prescription and later on takes his Pepsin; he soon returns with the same old story; his digestion is no better, and he is feeling worse, if possible, than before. It is this result which, as I said previously, has caused a large number of the thinking members of our profession to lose faith in Pepsin, and they only continue to prescribe it in a routine sort of way, largely from habit, but more especially because they have been unable to find anything better. To such I say, try Papoid and you will not be disappointed. Herschell and Woodbury have pointed out that Papoid has greater digestive power than either Pepsin or Pancreatin, and can be used when Pepsin is contra-indicated or powerless. Experience has

proven this to be true, and it may be stated without the fear of contradiction that Papoid under the conditions indicating the use of Animal Pepsin will produce no results whatever. It may be further stated that *Papoid under Papoid conditions produces greater results than Animal Pepsin under Pepsin conditions!* Papoid is indicated in any case where there is a deficiency of the gastric juice, no matter from what cause; in gastric catarrh, acute or chronic; in cases of anaemia and general debility, productive of deficient blood supply; in chronic alcoholism, which is always accompanied by an excess of unhealthy mucus in the alimentary canal; in the vomiting of pregnancy and all irritable conditions of the stomach associated with pain and vomiting. In duodenal and intestinal indigestion, Papoid is infinitely superior to Pancreatin. These are no imaginary statements, but are based upon absolute results from practical experience, and from records that cover both negative and positive results."

Pulverulent Medicinal Soaps.

Dr. P. J. Eichoff recently recommended the use of this class of soaps because of the ease with which medicinal substances could be incorporated. By boiling soda solution and beef suet together a neutral soap is produced which is placed upon the market as a fine anhydrous although hygroscopic powder; this forms the basis for all of the soaps and is called neutral soap-powder base; by the addition of 2 per cent oleic acid and 3 per cent lanolin a base is obtained containing free or excessive fat; by the addition of 2.5 per cent each of potassium and sodium carbonates an alkaline soap-powder base results. The following preparations may be incorporated with any one of the three bases: 20 per cent pumice stone; 10 per cent sulphur, balsam of Peru, chlorinated lime, chrysarobin; 5 per cent salicylic acid, naphthol, camphor, borax, pyrogallol, menthol, salol, tannin, thiol naphthalin; 3 per cent benzoin, iodoform, iodol; 2 per cent thymol, iodine, aristol, euophen, quinine sulphate; 0.2 per cent cantharidin.—*Phar. Zeitung through Amer. Jour. Phar.*

The Java Exhibition.

The exhibition of industrial and natural products of the Dutch East Indies, which is to be held at Batavia in the course of this year, promises to be a decided success. The agricultural section will include extensive exhibits of cinchona, including flowering branches as well as dried bark, indigo and other dyestuffs, spices, gums and resins, essential oils and medicinal drugs of native as well as European use. Prizes are offered for the best treatises on the cultivation of and commerce in cinchona, pepper, cubebs, vanilla, cloves, and cinnamon, and for the best project for the establishment of a cinchona factory in Java.

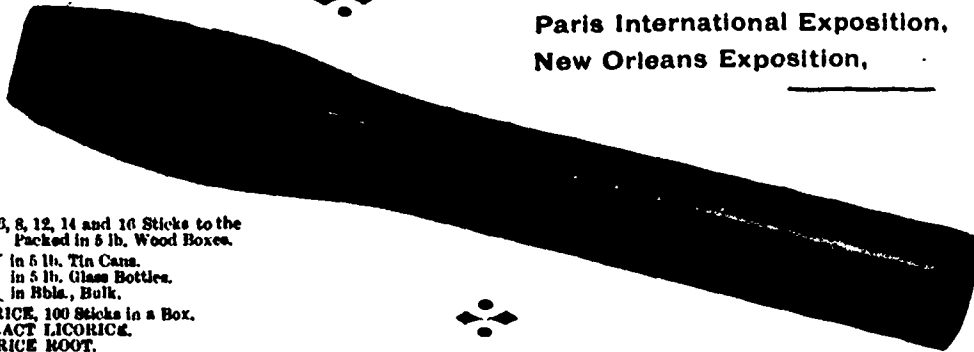


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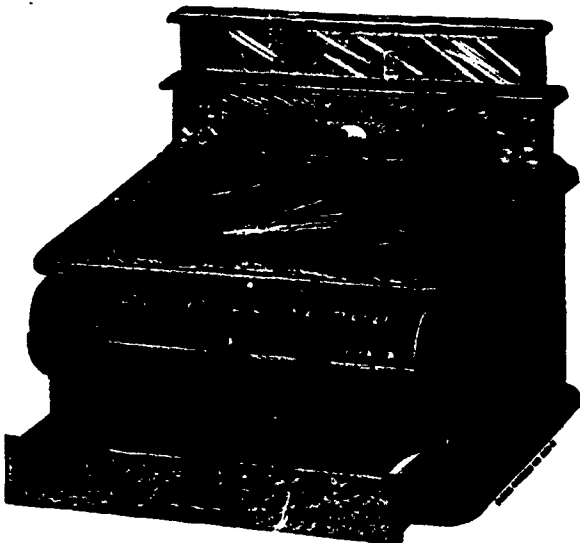
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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

FORMULARY.

NON-STICKY COSMETIC CREAM.

Corn starch, in fine powder	6 drachms
Boric acid	2 drachms
Carbolic acid	30 drops
Glycerin	6 ounces
Distilled water	4 ounces
Perfume to suit	1/2 ounce—M.

Boil the corn starch with the water until a perfect paste is formed. Dissolve the boric and carbolic acids in the glycerine and add to the first mixture. Lastly add perfume.—*Pharmaceutical Record.*

NAPHTOL DENTIFRICE.

Precipitated chalk	} each . . . 7 1/2 ounces
Powdered orris root	
Beta naphthol	3 drachms
Powdered soap	2 1/2 ounces
Powdered sugar	1 1/2 ounces
Carmine	39 grains
Oil lavender	} of each . . . 1 drachm
Oil lemon	
Oil bergamot	} of each . . . 30 minims
Oil gaultheria	
Oil rose	10 minims

Mix according to art and sift.—*Pharmaceutical Record.*

HEIDER'S SPIRITUS DENTIFRICUS.

The *Zeitschrift Oestr. Apotheker Verein* gives the following:

Tincture of quinine	2 gm.
Tincture of myrrh	2 gm.
Peppermint oil	30 cg.
Aromatic spirit	100 gm.

Mix and dissolve.—*National Druggist.*

PERFUMES FOR SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR BOUQUET.

Oil lavender, mont-blanc	4 lbs.
Oil caraway seed	2 lbs.
Oil thyme, red	1 lb.
Oil rhue	1/2 lb.

Mix.

Use 1 1/2 lbs. for 200 lbs. soap.

GUIMAUVE.

Oil thyme, white	2 1/2 lbs.
Oil lavender, mont blanc	5 lbs.
Oil caraway seed	2 1/2 lbs.
Oil Marjoram	2 lbs.

Mix.

1 1/2 lbs. for 200 lbs. soap.

A NEW COMBINATION.

Oil Palma Rose	2 lbs.
Oil lavender flowers, strong	2 lbs.
Oil lavender spike, flowers	1 lb.
Oil rhue	1/2 lb.
Oil anise	1/2 lb.
Oil palomuir	1 lb.

Carl Dorsheimer, in *Soap Makers' Gazetteer.*

ELIXIR CASCARA AROMATIC.

(CASCARA CORDIAL.)

Rhamnus purshiana, in No.	
60 powder	100 grammes
Calcined magnesia	30 grammes
Water	100 c. cm.

Mix thoroughly and allow to macerate for 12 hours; then add 100 c. cm. of alcohol and percolate, and continue percolation with dilute alcohol until 400 c. cm. are received. Then with this percolate:

Herberis aquifolia, ground	37 grammes
Coriander seed	17 grammes
Glycyrrhiza root	2 grammes
Oil anise	1.3 c. cm.
Oil orange	1.3 c. cm.
Oil cinnamon	1.0 c. cm.
Angelica root	2.0 c. cm.

To the percolate obtained from this

add enough dilute alcohol to make 400 c. cm., then add 400 c. cm. water and 400 grammes sugar. Dissolve the sugar by agitation. By this formula the bitterness of the cascara is masked and a pleasant-tasting, efficient preparation results.—*Pharmaceutical Record.*

STYPTIC COLLODION.

To a saturated solution of tannic acid in alcohol and ether in equal parts, add as much pyroxilin as the liquid will dissolve.

FRAGRANT EFFERVESCENT PASTILS.

Directions for making effervescent pastils furnishing refreshing lemonades, were published a short while ago in the *Casop. Cesk. LeKarn.* One colored pastil is to be dissolved in a half-tumblerful of water, and then one of the white pastils is thrown in. They are made according to the following general formulas:

RASPBERRY EFFERVESCENT PASTILS.

1.—Tartaric acid	G. 50
Sugar	G. 50
Mucilage	enough
Make pastils	No. 32
2.—Sodium bicarbonate	G. 70
Sugar	G. 30
Raspberry ether	gtt. 25
Cochineal coloring, mucilage, of each	enough
Make pastils	No. 32

In the same manner may be prepared effervescent pastils of lemon, orange, pine apple, raspberry and vanilla, employing the respective ethers, or, in the case of vanilla, the tincture. To color, use caramel for orange, crocus for pine apple, lemon and vanilla, and cochineal for strawberry. The proportion of fruit ether may be reduced as much as 50 per cent., the sugar in formula 1 may also be reduced to 30 grams.

RAT PASTE WITHOUT PHOSPHORUS.

Tartar emetic	3.75 grammes
Squill, powdered	3.75 grammes
Precipitated carbonate of barium	7.50 grammes
Any kind roasted meat	45.00 grammes

HARNESS POLISH.

Take of

Mutton suet	4 ounces
Beeswax	12 ounces
Sugar candy	12 ounces
Soft soap	4 ounces
Water	4 ounces
Indigo, in fine powder	2 ounces
Turpentine	1/2 pint.

Melt the suet, wax and sugar. Add the soap mixed with the water, and stir in the indigo. When thoroughly mixed stir in the turps. Lay it on with a sponge and polish with a brush.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR MUCILAGE OF ACACIA.

The following mixture was recommended by Mr. H. D. Sykes, at the last meeting of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, as a substitute for mucilage of acacia for technical purposes:

Dextrin, white	6 ounces
Acetic acid, dilute	1 ounce
Oil of cloves	10 drops
Glycerin	1 ounce
Water	to make 16 ounces

Mix the dextrin thoroughly with 6 ounces of cold water, add 8 ounces of

boiling water, boil five minutes stirring constantly; add hot water sufficient to make 14 ounces. When it is cold, add the acetic acid, oil of cloves, and glycerin. The oil must be thoroughly mixed with the remainder.

Improved Wine of Beef and Iron.

J. RALPH HALLKY.

*Hydrated oxide of iron	2 drachms
Armour's fluid beef	384 minims
Tincture citro-chloride of iron (N.F.)	256 minims
Alcohol	6 drachms
California sherry wine	1 pint
Caramel, enough to color.	


*The magma of oxide of iron is made by precipitating solution of iron chloride (or tersulphate) with aqua ammonia, q. s., and washing the precipitate free of ammonia. The quantity of magma may be increased proportionately with the amount of wine made. Thus in making 3 gallons of wine of beef and iron, we use 2 ounces of magma.

To the wine add the alcohol, hydrated oxide of iron, caramel and beef in succession. Shake well together and allow to stand with occasional agitation for 48 hours; then filter and add the tincture of citro-chloride of iron. The addition of about six drams of simple syrup is considered an improvement by some pharmacists.—Prize formula in *Pharmaceutical Record.*

Sponges.

The exports of sponges from Tripoli were valued at 12,000l. in 1890, but at 36,000l. in 1891. The fisheries are entirely in the hands of Greeks, who carry on their industry by means of numerous small craft, employing a total of 700 fishermen. Fishing takes place in the summer months only, by four different methods—viz, machine-boats (i. e., those which are provided with diving apparatus), Kangara-boats, or trawlers, harpoon-boats, and divers' boats. In the summer of 1891 there were twenty-one diving-machines in use. These, of course, secure the best sponges, as the divers have time to select and cut them, whereas the trawl nets and ordinary divers tear away the sponges from the bottom without examining them, and the harpoon-boats can only fish in comparatively shallow water. The value of dried sponges is from 15f. to 20f. an cke. They are mostly sent to Greece, but a few are bought on the spot for the London and Paris markets. The best sponges are found to the west of Tripoli, the quality becoming poorer towards the east. Diving is dangerous, as sharks abound, and diving beyond the proper limits often exhausts and proves fatal to the fishers. Sponge-fishers must take out a license, the cost of which varies from T3l. to T32l., according to the mode of fishing.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

The fellow who intends to beat you out of his account don't care how sour your visage may be.



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Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, and all
Nervous Pain.

Every Druggist should keep this in stock, as it sells well and gives good satisfaction.

Franklin's English Remedy, 50c.
Franklin's Electric Inhaler, 25c.
Blair's Gold Oil, 25c.
Sagola Wild Indian Blood Purifier, per bottle, \$1.00
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We have placed on the market and are extensively advertising

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GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID for the hair.

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

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Taste good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

THERAPEUTICS.

CHLORAL CAMPHOR GLYCERINE.

The *Pharmaceutische Centralblatt* gives the following as the formula of the remedy used, and recommended by Cavalazzi in the treatment of soft chancre.

Chloral hydrate..... 5 parts
Camphor..... 3 parts
Glycerin..... 25 parts

Mix the chloral and camphor together and triturate until a homogeneous liquid is formed. Add, all at once, the glycerine and bring to a temperature, in the water-bath, of 50° to 60° C.

As the camphor soon begins to separate, and fall as a precipitate, only a small quantity should be made at one time. — *National Druggist*.

AN ANTI-CHOLERAIC MIXTURE.

The most useful anti-choleraic mixture which Dr. B. W. Richardson has ever employed is one in which creasote is combined with opium, on the method first suggested by the late Mr. H. Stephens, and, quite independently, by Mr. Spinks, of Warrington. The formula is :

Creasoti puri 12 minims
Tinct. camph. co..... 6 drachms
Spirit. ether. chlor..... 4 drachms
Syrup. rhaeolae 2 drachms
Ft. mist.

The mixture—twelve doses. One fluid drachm, or a teaspoonful, to be taken every hour, or as may be directed, in half a tumbler of water.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

PREPARATION OF A CONCENTRATED SOLUTION OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.

In making solutions of mercuric chloride for surgeons' use it will be found a great convenience to have in stock the following concentrated solution :

Bichloride of mercury 1 part
Acetic acid 5 parts
Water, q. s. to make..... 100 parts

Mix and dissolve.

This solution even when exposed to the direct sunlight does not deposit calomel. — *National Druggist*.

A POWDER FOR HYPERIDROSIS.

Washed sulphur..... 30 grains
Powdered arrowroot 4 ounces
Salicylic acid 7 grains

This powder is to be dusted over the feet and between the toes, for the relief of hyperidrosis.—*L'Union Medicale*.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE IN THE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA

M. Dumontpallier, in the name of M. Marotte (*Rev. de Ther.*, Nov. 1892), mentions the following advantages of the use of this salt in the treatment of cholera: it produces a return of warmth and perspiration, also augments diuresis; one is justified in believing that it shows a way for the elimination of the toxic elements of this disease. The medicament should be prescribed in doses proportionate to the intensity of the disease, and the rapidity of the attacks in cachets or in liquid form. In addition to the medicament, a

mustard bath is of advantage.—*American Journal of Pharmacy*.

SULPHORICINIC ACID, SULPHORICINATE OF SODA.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Societe de Therapeutique M. Adrian stated that sulphuric acid was gaining general favor with practitioners. He had found in the drug trade besides the sulphuric acid used by dyers two compounds—one sulphuric acid, an oily liquid obtained by treating castor oil with sulphuric acid and exactly neutralizing, and the other, sodium sulphuricinoleate, a soapy mass with alkaline reaction. The first alone should be used.

ASTHMA AND EMPHYSEMA.

Stramonii foliorum 48 grains
Hyoscyami fol 48 grains
Belladonnae 96 grains
Ext. opii 4 grains
Ext. tobacco 80 grains
Pot. nitratis 120 grains
Sodii arsenia 3 grains
Aque 1 pint

Mix. Filter through paper.

Sig. Paper dipped in solution and smoke inhaled several times a day.—Dr. Steer.

THYMOL AS AN ANTHELMINTIC.

Dr. F. M. Sandwith, of Cairo, informs the *Lancet* that he has used thymol in the treatment of the anchylostoma—a worm of the small bowel, very common in Egypt. He originally gave 90 grains of thymol in six wafers within six hours, but has now reduced the amount to 60 grains in two doses, accompanied by brandy. Even with this modified quantity anemic patients are seriously collapsed for about four hours, the temperature falls about 2° F., and the pulse and respirations become correspondingly less frequent. But the treatment is fatal to the worms, and that is the experience with 200 patients. It is no better than santonin for ascarides, and useless for tapeworm.

APPLICATIONS FOR BURNS.

A German hospital surgeon recommends (*Munch. Med. Woch.*) the following :

Linseed oil..... 4 ounces
Lime-water 4 ounces
Thymol 6 grains

Dissolve the thymol in the oil before adding the lime-water.

First wash the wound with lukewarm boric lotion, dry with absorbent cotton gauze, and apply the liniment; at the end of the second week dress the wound with the following ointment :

Bismuth subnitrate 2 drachms
Boric acid 1 drachm
Lanoline 2 ounces
Olive oil 4 ounce

Mix.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

According to *L'Union Medicale*, Nikowsky recommends the following treatment in burns :

Tannic acid 2½ drachms
Alcohol 2½ drachms
Sulphuric ether 2½ ounces

Sig. Make a solution, and apply locally in cases of burns of the second or third degree. Wash the part with a solution

of boric acid, puncture the blebs, and apply by means of a camel's-hair pencil, the solution of tannic acid just named. Cover the part with cotton wadding.

Chocolate Pastilles of Santonine.

In *L'Union Pharmaceutique* for January, Mons. V. J. Pequart gives a very practical paper on the preparation of chocolate pastilles, which is worth the attention of English readers.

These powders, which are presented in the insoluble form, are simply massed with chocolate in a warm mortar in a similar way to that employed in beating pill mass. Care must be taken to regulate the temperature, which should not exceed 100° F., about 80° being quite high enough, for chocolate softens very readily with trituration, and a high temperature spoils it. If the powder be very bulky, or if the chocolate is poor in quality, a little cocoa butter must be added, about two parts of butter for each part of the powder. When a body capable of being dissolved, such as santonine, fatty substances are employed; this should be previously dissolved in cocoa butter. The following recipe for santonine pastilles is given :

Take of

Santonine 2 grms.
Cocoa butter..... 20 grms.

Dissolve and add to

Chocolate in paste at 80° F. 73 grms.
Divide into 100 grammes pastilles.

If desired, this formula can be modified by the substitution of castor oil for cocoa butter, in which santonine is even more soluble; but in this case it is necessary to add sugar to give the pastille consistence and flavor to disguise the castor oil. The formula proposed is :

Take of

Santonine 2 grms.
Castor oil 10 grms.

Dissolve and add to

Chocolate paste at 80° F. 80 grms.
Vanilla sugar 5 grms.

Divide into 100 pastilles.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

The only merchant who is entitled to unlimited credit is the one who grants limited credit.

The man who would't think of setting a hen on stale eggs, may expect a hatching from bad ideas.

No merchant should help out the man who isn't willing to work hard for a living.

"No" is a shorter word than "yes," yet some dealers can't say it when they ought to.

Honesty never "kicks." It has to devote all of its spare time in taking care of itself.

American milk sugar as now produced is of unexceptional quality; the only objection urged against it is that the powder is less crystalline than the imported article, the reason for this being a different mode of manufacture.

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SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a High Reputation everywhere

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They are put up in 1-lb., 2-lb., and 5-lb. Bottles. Packed in Casks or in 1 doz. Cases as required, and delivered F. O. B. at any Port in England. These Sweets are absolutely pure.

SARSAPARILLA AND SULPHUR TABLETS.

As it is extremely probable these Tablets will have a very large sale, we beg to advise Chemists that we guarantee every pound of Tablets to contain equal to 24 ozs. of Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, besides the usual quantity of Sulphur, thus securing a really valuable blood purifier.

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In every variety of size and strength. Curiously Strong, and Multum in Parvo Mints give the utmost satisfaction. Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia Strength.

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Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad; will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction.

Put up in Tins containing 3 doz., 6 doz., and 12 doz. cakes.

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All Lozenges are sent out in 2-lb. and 4-lb. Bottles (bottles free) but allowed for if returned.

Proprietary Lozenges Carefully Prepared, Stamped and Cut to any Size or Shape.

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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 SERIAL CONSOLIDATION of the Business Notices.

A Good Thing.

Read carefully the advt. of French, Cave & Co. on page 3 of this issue. The goods manufactured by this firm may be obtained from the Canadian Specialty Co., Toronto.

Chemicals.

Messrs. Winn & Holland, on page 17, are offering special lines to the drug trade in chemicals, etc. They are also agents for the well-known English house of Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, London.

No Risk of Overstocking.

The Ozone Specific Co., of Toronto, are offering special inducements to druggists to introduce their remedy, which is one that should have a large sale. Read their advertisement on page 23 and take their offer. "First come, first served."

Sponges.

Archdale, Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, Ont., make a leading line of sponges, of which they announce the receipts of very large shipments. There is no gainsaying the fact that in this particular, no house in the trade shows the same variety and values that they offer.

Fly Papers.

The Star Manufacturing Co., of London, Ontario, are placing before the drug trade a sticky fly paper and also fly pads, both of which claim to be equal to any manufactured, and are offering special prices to early purchasers. Write for samples and prices mentioning this paper.

Secure The Agency.

If you would secure the agency of Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer, write to the head office at 120 King-st. west, Toronto. They are desirous of confining the trade exclusively to druggists and offer to send it on sale and advertise the druggist locally. Read advt. and mention this paper.

Elegant Pharmaceutical Preparations.

H. K. Wampole & Co. direct the attention of the trade in their advt. on page 17 of this issue to their Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, for which they claim superiority in appearance and therapeutic value. This firm reports largely increasing Canadian business since opening their agency in Toronto.

New Remedies.

Mr. S. Radaver, Berlin, Germany, brings before the trade in this issue, two remedies which have received high commendations in Europe, and promise to be largely adopted by the medical profession in this country. *Somnal* is especially recommended in lieu of Chloral Hydrate and Morphia, and has proved a most efficient Soporific. *Antinervin* replaces Antipyrin in its therapeutic properties, and

has the advantage of being much cheaper. These remedies may be obtained from all wholesale houses.

Ivoryine.

This delightful dentifrice is brought prominently before the trade on page 7. This is fast becoming the most popular article of its kind, not only on account of its desirability as a tooth powder, but also the attractive style in which it is put up. If you are "just out" of it include it in your next order.

Where to Buy Hair Brushes.

W. H. Blandsill & Co. call the attention of the trade in this issue to the fact that they are leaders in the line of hair brushes, etc. These goods are sold either from stock or for import, and their large variety and good values have already secured a very large trade amongst the druggists of Canada. Read their advt. on lower half of second page of cover.

A Lucrative Addition to Your Business.

We would ask the careful attention of druggists to the fact that a carefully selected stock of Pure Mixed Paints is one that will add materially to the profits of his business and at the same time furnish a line of goods easy to handle and which brings quick returns. In some cases this trade has been allowed to drift more or less into the hands of the hardware dealer, but in these days of close competition and diminished profits it behooves the druggist to stock up with a line at once appropriate to his business and not requiring a large outlay. The goods manufactured by the Toronto Lead and Color Co. are strictly first class and of guaranteed purity. See advt. on page 23 and write for prices. They are also quoting pure American Paris Green, and invite orders.

Insects That Form Potash.

At a recent meeting of the Entomological Society, Mr. Oswald Litter stated that the imago of the *Dicranura vinula*, in emerging from the cocoon, produces, probably from the mouth, a solution of caustic potash for purpose of softening the cocoon. The solution was obtained for analysis by causing the moths to perforate artificial cocoons made of filter paper. Professor Meldola, F. R. S., said that the larva of *D. Vinula* secretes formic acid, but the fact that any animal secreted a strong caustic alkali was a new one.—*National Druggist*.

Filtration in Urinary Analysis.

M. Calderon, of Madrid, calls the attention of chemists to the fact that the preliminary filtration of urines, in examining for uric or phosphoric acid, gives deceptive results, inasmuch as a large proportion of these acids is retained on the filter. It is necessary, therefore, either to take steps for the recovery of them from the filter, or, what is better, to proceed to the analysis without preliminary filtration.

Books.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, designed for the use of Pharmaceutical and Medical Students, by Chas. F. Heebner, Ph.C., Phm. B., Dean of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

This work furnishes in a most convenient form a method of study of the official preparations of the B.P., giving their Latin and English titles and synonyms, their composition, preparation, doses, etc. The author has managed to condense within the 66 pages of this work, a tabulation which simplifies and materially aids the study of our official text book. The classification of preparations in groups and the details given in introducing each particular group to the student, show that the author has expended much labor on the work, and the labour thus expended is so much gained by the student in his study. The book is one which must commend itself to every student of Pharmacy and Medicine, besides being of intrinsic value to the working pharmacist.

* * * * *

THE MANUAL OF FORMULÆ, the British and Colonial Druggist series, London.

This book contains over 1000 recipes connected with every department of modern pharmacy. Many of these recipes have appeared from time to time in the *British and Colonial Druggist*, and may be relied upon as being trustworthy and not merely experimental. The work is sold in Canada at \$1.50, and will be mailed free on receipt of that amount. See advertisement on page 43.

Magazines.

Current Comment.

We are in receipt of the first number of this monthly, which is devoted to matters of a political, commercial, scientific and literary nature, together with articles relating to every day events. It is published by the Current Comment Co., of Portland, Oregon, at \$1.00 per annum.

The Musical World.

Brainard's Musical Monthly is now in its 30th volume and still maintains its position as one of the leading musical publications of the country. The March number contains the "Menuet Alla Mazurka," by W. G. Smith, complete; also the "Danse Grottesque," "The Song of the Swallow, and "It is not Always May," (duett). Published by the S. Brainard's Sons Co., 145 and 147 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, at \$1.50 per annum.

The Quarterly Register of Current History for March is an exceedingly valuable number. In International affairs the principal matters treated of are Behring Sea Dispute; Effects of the Panama Scandal, The Uganda Question, Russo-Turkish interest in the Balkans, etc. In European Affairs British Politics occupy the major portion. Canadian affairs also receive prominent attention, as also do matters

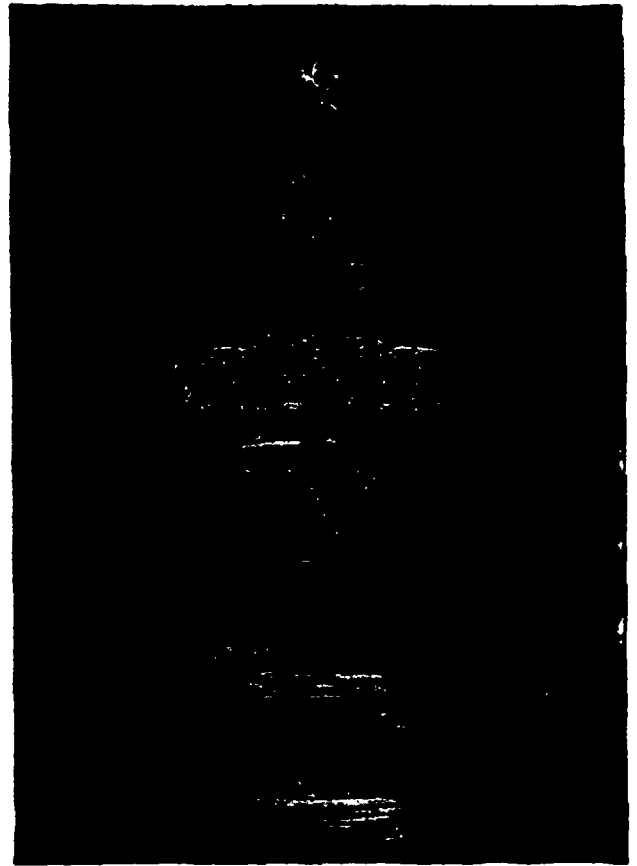
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The object in view when Anti-Dandruff was first produced, was to offer the public a preparation for the hair that would in the first place remove Dandruff effectually, and also act as a perfect Hair Dressing, without containing any injurious ingredients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

- Why ? It removes Dandruff with 3 applications.
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- Why ? It is of a nature peculiar to itself.
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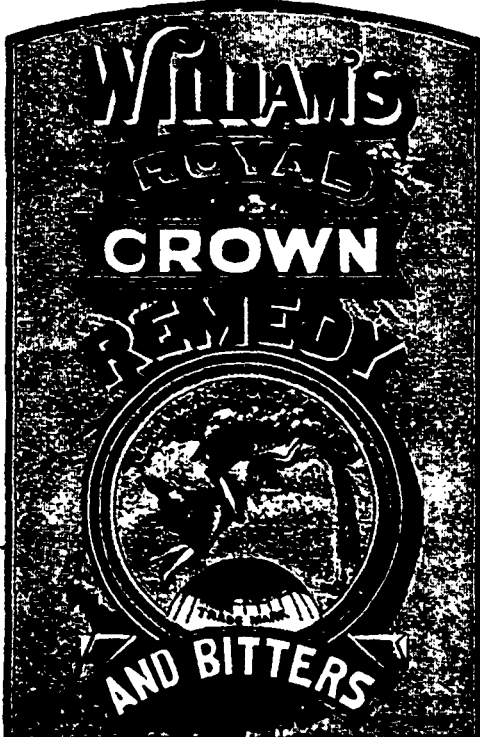
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of science, religion, etc. The work is a valuable one to the reader whose time is limited and who would keep pace with the leading topics of the day and the trend of current events. Published by the Current History Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich., at \$1.50 a year.

Domination Illustrated Monthly.

With the February number this magazine entered on its second volume which bids fair to be one of especial interest. The number before us contains many articles of merit from the pens of Canadian writers, amongst others being an article on J. G. Whittier, by A. M. Maclachlan; Songs of the French Canadian Children, by George Stewart; Social Life Out West, by Mary Maxwell; A Red Girl's Reasoning, by E. Pauline Johnson; The Viking Hilderbert, by Dr. H. F. Darnell, as well as other contributions from various authors. The engravings are good and numerous and make the magazine quite equal to many of the more pretentious ones. The subscription price is only \$1.50 per annum.

The Cosmopolitan

offers fifteen hundred dollars, in four prizes of one thousand dollars, three hundred dollars, one hundred dollars, one hundred dollars, respectively, for the four water colors which shall be chosen by a committee as may be submitted by the artists of the United States or Europe on or before twelve o'clock on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three. The subjects are to be selected from the life of Christ, taking those scenes which teach in the highest forms the lessons of love, patience, humility and forbearance, with fidelity, as far as may be, to the actual surroundings and conditions of the period. The treatment should be calculated for single-page reproduction in the *Cosmopolitan*, in size five by eight inches. The subjects to be suitable, as far as possible, for use in stained glass for church or cathedral. The originals for which prizes are awarded will become the property of the *Cosmopolitan*. The drawings should be shipped securely packed, and addressed: "Submitted to Art Committee, *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, Sixth Avenue and Eleventh Street, New York," and in the upper left-hand corner: "Not to be opened before first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-three."

Arcadia.

The March number of *Arcadia* maintains the high standard of excellence for which this periodical has been noted ever since its first appearance. "The Popular Song" is an article devoted to a consideration of the causes that made a song popular. After reviewing equally popular but utterly diverse (in tune and sentiment) songs, he says: "From whatever point the question is viewed, the incongruity and the contradictory character of the composition known as 'the popular song' render any solution of the problem well-nigh hopeless." Mr. Henry Mott writes an interesting letter reminiscent

of the songs in Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" and the "Brides of Venice." Mr. Mott says (and we heartily agree with him) "That, while English songs that are written to be read have gradually attained the highest beauty, English songs intended to be sung have not reached the same perfection. The fault probably lies with the musical composers, who prefer 'nonsense verses' to poetry." "Music in New York" and "Music in London," bring the musical news of these two cities up to date; while "Music in Toronto" and "Music at Home" are bright and newsy. The World's Art is shortly reviewed; and the present exhibition of Montreal paintings is carefully criticised. Mr. Wm. S. Barnes contributes an essay on "The Philosophy of Tennyson," dealing especially with the poet's theistic views. Other careful and interesting articles follow.

Review of Reviews.

With the March number, the *Review of Reviews* as a distinct American publication completed its second year. Its rise to prominence and influence in so short a period is fully admitted in New York publication circles, as well as by experienced observers throughout the country, to be altogether without precedent. To many minds the relationship between the English and American *Review of Reviews* is something of a mystery. It is not strange that the public should imperfectly understand an arrangement so entirely unique. The truth is that the American *Review of Reviews* is a distinct periodical, edited absolutely by Dr. Albert Shaw and owned by a company of which Dr. Shaw is the president as well as the chief stockholder. But the vice-president of this company and the next largest stockholder in it is Mr. W. T. Stead, of London, who founded the English *Review of Reviews* and who edits and entirely owns that brilliant and far-famed London periodical. Under the terms of the perfectly intimate relationship existing between the English and American *Review of Reviews* each periodical has full access to duplicate copies and advance proofs of all the articles prepared for the other, and each is entitled to a duplicated set of all the illustrations devised by the art department of its trans-Atlantic colleague. Dr. Shaw has the fullest and freest liberty to use in any way he pleases, with curtailment or amplification, the materials supplied by Mr. Stead, and Mr. Stead has on the other hand the same liberty as regards the materials prepared for the American *Review of Reviews*. The American magazine has been, upon the average, some twenty or thirty pages larger than its English contemporary, and has therefore been enabled to make very extensive use of the English and foreign materials. Though different somewhat in their method, the two periodicals are harmonious in their general spirit. Each is adapted to circulation in its own country. It is well understood that the American

Review of Reviews has already risen in point of circulation to a rank with the three or four most widely circulated standard monthlies. Such success achieved in so short a time may well be considered a triumph of industry and of editorial instinct. The chief characteristic, perhaps, of the *Review of Reviews* is its amazing alertness. It never goes to press until all the other magazines are printed, and it gathers up the latest events of the world and presents them summarily, with abundant illustration and in a well-digested, succinct fashion that saves the clear time of the reader and carries him on a straight, clear line through the complexities of the month's events.

To Purify Pepsin.

There are many pepsins of low grade on the market, and while they have some medicinal value, they should be discarded as medicinal articles. It is presumed that the next pharmacopœia will give a more reliable test than that we have had, and that the standard of strength will be very materially raised. A method by which a low grade pepsin can be purified (fortified) becomes therefore quite a desideratum. For this purpose the following has been suggested: To an acidulated solution of pepsin, sulphate of soda is added at a temperature of 94° F. Saturated sulphurous acid is now added, so as to give the mixture a faint sulphurous odor; it is then kept at this temperature till all of the pepsin separates, care being taken to have sulphurous acid always present to prevent decomposition. The pepsin thus prepared is tolerably free from peptones, which latter remain in the sulphate of soda solution. When the precipitate is drained and pressed it yields a good active pepsin. It may be still further purified by a process of dialysis. For this purpose the dehydrated magma is dissolved in acidulated water, again treated with sulphurous acid as before, and the solution placed in a dialyser until the sodium sulphate and the more diffusible albumenoids are abstracted from the peptic solution. The solution can then be evaporated in vacuo, either to dryness or to a viscid liquid, which is spread on glass plates and sealed. Good pepsin should be light in color, soluble in water, almost odorless, and should have a digestive power of 2,000 times its own weight.—S. in *Notes on New Remedies*.

THE use of surgeon's aprons made of rubber is becoming more common. They are antimony cured, fitted with pockets, and some of them reach from head to feet in front and back. Rubber is better than linen or other sorts of cloth, as it is not an absorbent, and washes off readily, and in cholera an article of this sort is absolutely indispensable.

To find success is one thing, and to find fault with success is another.

Koff No More.

Watson's Cough Drops

Will give positive and instant relief to those suffering from

COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC.,

And are invaluable to ORATORS and VOCALISTS.

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

A simple, durable, practical and cheap machine for the mixing, compounding and triturating of all powders intended for manufacturing and compounding Baking Powders, Tooth Powders, Face Powders, Condition Powders, and all Compound Druggists' Powders. This machine may be termed the thorough Mixer and Sifter, and will do more mixing in less time than all other high priced mixers combined. This machine mixes powders thoroughly, then forces same through sieves of the proper fineness for the intended powders.

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

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P. S.—Our 5c. leader, "CHANCELLOR," is extraordinary value.

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Cigar Manufacturers

—AND—

Wholesale Tobacconists.

The largest assortment of Imported Havana Cigars in the Dominion to select from.



MINERVA

—AND—

RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

Drug Review.

The past month has been a remarkable one in the drug business owing to general advance all round in prices. Business has been good, many buyers wisely anticipating further advances.

Carbolic Acid, Camphor, Chloroforms, Vanilla Beans, Castor Oil, Olive Oils, Sperm Oil, Glycerine, Opium, Morphia, Castile Soap, Gum Tragacantha, Gingers (all grades), Chloride of Lime, Oil Lemon, Oil Peppermint and Chloral Hydrate, all higher.

Hellebore and Insect Powders are being enquired for for spring delivery.

Cubebs are lower.

English Market Report.

London, Feb. 28th, 1893.

A very fair amount of business has been transacted on the Drug Market during the past month, and there has been a good demand both for Home and Export.

At the present moment, Opium is absorbing most interest, as excited advices from Smyrna and Constantinople indicate all round increase in values.

Morphia Salts are also dearer in sympathy.

Carbolic Acid has risen extremely during the past month, particularly with 95 per cent. acid.

There is also a remarkable scarcity of Kino and Red Gum in the market.

Prices for these have reached an unprecedented figure.

Senega Root remains scarce and dear.

Ipecacuanha is a shade easier.

Quinine is very depressed and little business is effected.

Chlorate of Potash is firm at its recent advances.

Shellac has advanced and prices of all grades are dearer.

Decline is chiefly noticeable in Cubebs, Crude Antimony, Quicksilver, and Cream of Tartar.

Chloraloximes.

A new series of compounds, said to possess strong physiological properties, has been recently prepared by the successors to the firm of Dr. F. von Heyden. The chloraloximes obtained are chloralacetoxime (melting point, 72° C.); chloralacetoxime (melting point, 98° C.); chloralnitroso B naphthol (melting point, 100° C.); chloral-acetaldoxime (melting point, 74° C.); chloral-benzaldoxime (melting point, 62° C.). The compounds are easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and are readily recrystallized from petroleum ether. Water dissolves them with difficulty, and when applied hot is apt to cause decomposition and the reformation of chloral hydrate. Probably the physiological action of these chloraloximes is due to their splitting up in the system into chloralhydrate and their respective oximes.—*Deut. Chem. Zig.*

We have in Stock:

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

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

A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.

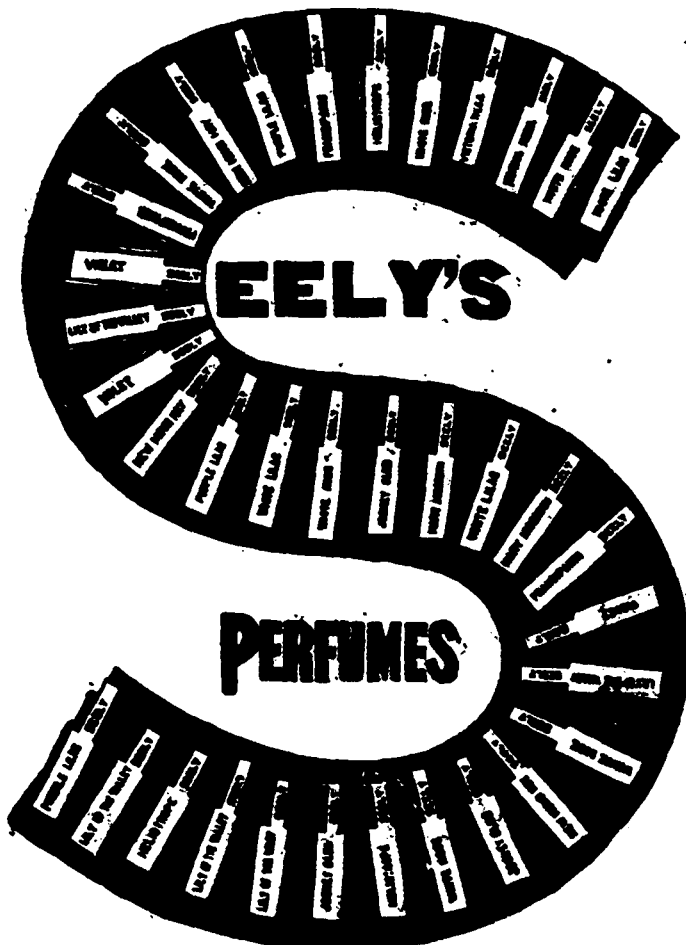
Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.

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

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.

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



DEER SKIN—Price, \$2.50 per Card—3 doz. on Card!

Thanking the Trade

For its liberal patronage the past year, we wish to call attention to our removal into a new, larger and more convenient Laboratory.

We are now prepared to meet the increased demand for Seely's Perfumes and Toilet Articles.

Send for our Perfume List and Prices before ordering elsewhere.

Wishing you a Happy and Prosperous New Year, we remain,

Yours truly,

Seely Manufacturing Co.,

WINDSOR, ONT.



SPONGES.



Archdale Wilson & Co. beg to announce that they have two large shipments of Sponges en route, both of which are expected shortly. The value of these two shipments is somewhat over

- ◆◆◆ \$3,000. ◆◆◆ -

These, with the stock already on hand, will make our assortment very complete, and place us in position to fill Spring Orders very advantageously.

SEE OUR SAMPLES BEFORE BUYING.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, HAMILTON, ONT.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO MARCH 10th, 1893.

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	CASOR, Fibre, lb.....	10 00	17 00	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb..	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
ALON, oz.....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Sorts, lb.....	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lb...	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Thus, lb.....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50	CLOVE, lb.....	25	30	HEB, Althea, lb.....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Copaiba, lb.....	70	1 00	COLLOIDION, lb.....	75	80	Bonacet, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Peru, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
BARK, Barberry, lb.....	22	25	Cresote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	DEXTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Canella, lb.....	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Hoarhound, ozs., lb.....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada.....	23	30	ENGOT, Spanish, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	1 15	1 30	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	EGGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs., lb.....	15	20
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs., lb.....	20	22
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs., lb.....	21	25
Ground, lb.....	17	20	German, lb.....	40	45	Rue, ozs., lb.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Sage, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Tansy, ozs., lb.....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.....	35	40	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Spanish, Val's, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	French, white, lb.....	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb.....	20	25
BRANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.....	16	18	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GUARANA.....	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	25	28
Vanilla, lb.....	6 50	7 50	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BEARIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	1 00	1 25	GUM ALOKS, Cape, lb.....	18	20	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.....	1 25	1 50	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Juniper, lb.....	10	12	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	12	14	Asafoetida, lb.....	25	28	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	90	1 00	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Powdered, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Short, lb.....	45	50
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	50	55	Coca, lb.....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacac, lb.....	75	80	Sorts, lb.....	40	45	Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
CAMPION, lb.....	75	80	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 00	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Hyoseyamus.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb.....	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Guaiac, lb.....	75	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	95	1 20	Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18	Kino, true, lb.....	45	45	Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
CASSIA, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Myrrh, lb.....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	3 65	3 75	LICORICK, Solazzi.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	4 50	4 75	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Sosamony, pure Resin, lb.....	13 80	13 00	Grasso.....	30	35
			Shellac, lb.....	35	40	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	37	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2 75	3 00
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1 50	1 50	Valerian, English, lb. true.	30	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2 40	2 60
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BOBAK, lb.	9	10
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins	1 50	1 75	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.	10	11
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins	2 00	2 00	Rum, Bay, gal.	2 95	2 50	BROMINE, oz.	8	13
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3 00	2 25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
LYCOPODIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 25	1 50	Iodide, oz.	45	50
MACE, lb.	1 20	1 25	Star, lb.	35	40	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
MANNA, lb.	1 00	1 75	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	93	1 00
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	6	7	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	36
Irish, lb.	9	10	Caraway, lb.	10	13	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	48 00	50 00	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CERUUM, Oxide, oz.	10	12
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Celery	30	35	CINCHONINE, oz.	15	18
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Colchicum	75	80	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 00	1 10
NUTMEG, lb.	1 00	1 10	Coriander, lb.	10	12	Croton, oz.	75	80
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CHLOROPYRM, lb.	65	1 85
Powdered, lb.	25	27	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. 1/2 and 1/2	70	75	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3 1/2	4	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	8 50	9 00
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Hemp, lb.	6	6 1/2	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	Iodide, oz.	65	70
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Powdered, lb.	15	20	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Pumpkin	25	30	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Quince, lb.	65	70	Sulphuric, lb.	40	50
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Rape, lb.	8	9	EXALGINE, oz.	1 00	1 10
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.	2 25	3 25	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODINE, lb.	5 00	5 50
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	SZEDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IODOFORM, lb.	6 00	7 00
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	IODOL, oz.	1 30	1 40
Lead, lb.	25	30	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
POPPY HEADS, per 100	1 00	1 10	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2 1/2	3	Green (Sapo Viridia), lb.	12	25	Sacch., lb.	35	40
White, lb.	3 1/2	4	SPERMACEIN, lb.	80	55	Chloride, lb.	45	55
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	TURPENTINE, Chlan, oz.	75	80	Sol., lb.	13	16
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	26	28	Venice, lb.	10	12	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	And Ammon., lb.	75	80
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Yellow	40	45	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	Quin. and Stry., oz.	18	30
Blood, lb.	15	16	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Dilysed, Solution, lb.	50	55
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	CHEMICALS.					
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	ACID, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Hypophosphite, oz.	20	25
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Iodide, oz.	40	45
Cohoah, Black, lb.	15	20	Benzic, English, oz.	20	25	Syrup, lb.	40	45
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	German, oz.	10	12	Lactate, oz.	5	6
Columbo, lb.	20	22	Boric, lb.	20	25	Permanganate, solution, lb.	15	16
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	30	35	Phosphate scales, lb.	1 25	1 30
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40	Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	Citric, lb.	05	70	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	Gallic, oz.	10	12	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90
Elecampane, lb.	13	10	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-	1 50	1 60	Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	tles doz	22	25	Iodide, oz.	35	40
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	2	5	Red, lb.	7	9
Ground, lb.	10	12	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	4	5
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	In packages, lb.	6	7
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Nitric, lb.	10 1/2	13	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45
Po., lb.	13	15	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Jamaica, bichl., lb.	25	28	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	Citrate, oz.	25	30
Po., lb.	28	30	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Iodide, oz.	50	55
Ginseng, lb.	3 00	3 25	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1 00	1 10	Salicylate, oz.	35	40
Golden Seal, lb.	75	90	Dilute, lb.	13	17	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Pyrogallic, oz.	32	35	Carbonate, lb.	78	80
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Salicylic, white, lb.	1 80	2 00	Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45
Indian Hemp	18	30	Sulphuric, carbony, lb.	2 1/2	2 1/2	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 1/2	3
Ipecac, lb.	2 90	3 00	Bottles, lb.	5	6	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Powdered, lb.	3 10	3 20	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	MENTHOL, oz.	30	35
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Tannic, lb.	90	1 10	MERCURY, lb.	90	95
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	40	45	Ammon (White Precip.),	1 25	1 30
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	ACETANILID, lb.	90	1 00	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 00	1 10
Licorice, lb.	12	15	ACONITINE, grain.	4	5	Calomel, lb.	1 15	1 20
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1 1/2	3	With Chalk, lb.	60	65
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. 880.	8 1/2	10	Bin., oz.	25	30
Orris, Florentine, lb.	30	35	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	Oxide, Red, lb.	1 30	1 35
Powdered, lb.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75
Parcira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	Iodide, oz.	35	40	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55
Pink, lb.	75	80	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1 50	1 60
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Muriate, lb.	12	16	Muriate, oz.	1 50	1 60
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	Sulphate, oz.	1 00	1 75
Poke, lb.	15	18	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	18	18	PERSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	ANTIPYRIN, oz.	1 00	1 10	PHENACETINE, oz.	50	55
Rhatany, lb.	30	30	ARISTOL, oz.	2 00	2 25	PHILOCAPIPINE, Muriate, grain.	5	6
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2 50	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	40	45	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10
Cut, lb.	50	55	Iodide, oz.	35	40	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60
Senega, lb.	55	65	White, lb.	6	7	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40
Squill, lb.	13	15	ATROPINE, Sulp., in 1/2 oz., oz.	7 00	8 00	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	BANANA, Ammonio-oxalate, oz.	40	45	Bichromate, lb.	14	15
Powdered, lb.	25	27				Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	25	30
						Bromide, lb.	45	50
						Carbonate, lb.	14	14

Chlorate, Eng. lb.	20	22	VERATRIN, oz.	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.	25	27	ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65
Citrate, lb.	75	90	Carbonate, lb.	25	20	Neroli, oz.	4 25	4 50
Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00
Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50
Iodide, lb.	3 60	3 75	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Origanum, lb.	65	70
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Patchouli, oz.	1 75	1 80
Permanganate, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.	3 00	3 25
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Peppermint, lb.	4 25	4 50
Yellow, lb.	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Pimento, lb.	2 00	2 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Rhodium, oz.	80	85
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Rose, oz.	6 50	7 50
PROPYLAMINE, oz.	35	40	Rec't, lb.	65	70	Rosemary, lb.	70	75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	25	28	Anise, lb.	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.	25	30
Ozs., oz.	32	38	Bay, oz.	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bergamot, lb.	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.	75	80
SALICIN, lb.	3 75	4 00	Cade, lb.	90	1 00	Savin, lb.	1 00	1 75
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.	0 00	0 25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	90	1 00	Capaicum, oz.	60	65	Spruce, lb.	65	70
Fused, oz.	1 00	1 10	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 50
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 75	3 00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Clove, lb.	1 00	1 65	Wormwood, lb.	0 50	0 75
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Copaiba, lb.	1 00	1 75	FIXED OILS.		
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	CASTOR, lb.	9	11
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Cubeb, lb.	11 00	12 00	COB LIVER, N. F., gal.	1 00	1 25
Salicylate, lb.	1 80	2 00	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.	1 25	1 50
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Erigeron, oz.	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.	1 10	1 20
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.	1 50	1 75	LARD, gal.	90	1 00
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	60	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.	61	65
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Geraanium, oz.	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.	58	60
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz.	28	30	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.	1 35	1 40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	24	4	Wood, lb.	70	75	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Lavender, Chiria. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.	12	13
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	SPEARM, gal.	1 75	1 80
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	55	60	Lemon, lb.	2 75	3 00	TURPENTINE, gal.	65	68

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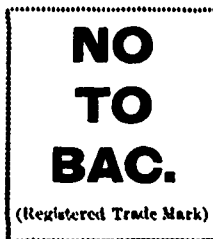
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