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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

VOL. 4.

JULY, 1892.

No. 7.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE.

50 Hillside Road, Stamford Hill,
LONDON, N.

The Coming Convention.

THE recent issue of a circular to the druggists of the Province, by a committee appointed by the council, calling a convention of the various District Associations, to be held in Toronto at the time of the council meeting in August next, is a step in a direction likely to produce very gratifying results if, as the circular intimates, it is probable a Provincial Pharmaceutical Association will be formed.

It will readily be conceded that the various Associations by collective discussions and resolutions have brought about individual benefit to their members, and have been of very great assistance to the Council of the College by advising their representatives of the needs they felt to be most pressing. The combined effort thus far put forth in this manner has resulted in the procuring of legislation, the securing of affiliation with the University, the addition to the College building of laboratories such as place it on a plane with the best of any country, the introduction of a College staff eminently qualified to give thorough theoretical and practical instruction in every domain of the pharmacist's art, the lengthening of the term of apprenticeship and College course, and the harmonizing of the entire trade to such an extent that a convention, called by the Council as representatives of the various Associations, is likely to be so successful as to bring to a fitting finale the accomplishments of that body, as above enumerated.

The organizing of a Provincial Association cannot be accomplished without some labor, and the committee having the mat-

ter in charge have wisely, we think, distributed the preliminary part of it to the executive officers of the Associations now in existence. The reports thus sent to the Registrar will enable the committee to arrange a suitable programme and will undoubtedly form the basis of the action taken by the convention, as such reports will be accepted as the deliberative desires of the districts thus represented.

That the formation of a Provincial Pharmaceutical Association, as a head to the various district associations, can accomplish results far more reaching in their benefits than can any local association is clearly apparent. The combined power and influence of all these bodies merged in one for the accomplishment of special purposes, such as securing amendments to the Pharmacy Act which will meet the requirements of all parts of the Province, and the treatment of trade questions, by united action in such a manner as will make them subservient to our benefit, is bound to succeed on account of the widespread and organized influence which it exerts. If the business of the pharmacist is going to attain to the standing which the professional training required to conduct it is entitled to, it will have to be by such concerted and uniform method of business conduct as will establish in the public mind the fact that druggists are not mere business tools subject to every caprice of trade method adopted by other tradesmen, who may seek to encroach on the legitimate domain of the drug trade. Unity of action is the druggists' hope. We are not engaged in business as business competitors of one another. Our trade is a restricted one, subject only to demand, being but slightly affected by the luxurious desires of a variable public. Cutting in business to compete against an outsider will of course limit the sale of the outsider, but, as they are necessarily few in number, and are not at all dependent on the sale of such articles other than for the benefit secured from the advertisement thus gained, the druggist is bound to be the final loser, as a cut on the other means a cut upon one another, indirectly, of course, but none the less injurious from a financial point of view on that account. Under present trade circumstances the time of calling the convention is very opportune, the necessity of a large attendance and thorough representation of each division cannot be too firmly impressed on each Provincial druggist, and the time for preparation is now so limited that prompt

and energetic action is absolutely necessary on the part of those upon whom the success of the meeting will so largely depend.

As the circular indicates, certain persons from each district or divisional Association, are expected to attend, but all are welcome as they. We advise every druggist who can possibly do so to come to come prepared to speak and to act, and to be a charter member, as it were, of an organization which will be expected to defend our individual business interests, to assist the Council in securing such legislative measures as will be mutually desirable, and to endeavor to bring about reciprocal relations between the druggists of each Province, which will conduce to a confederation, such as will raise the standing of the drug trade to a uniform level in this portion of her Majesty's dominions.

Chloroform.

The questions which have recently been raised as to the relative purity of different kinds of chloroform and their applicability for anesthetic purposes have received considerable attention in Germany. At a meeting of the Berlin Pharmaceutical Society last February the subject was dealt with by Drs. Schacht and Biltz (see *The Month*, li., 691). Since that time a monograph has been published by Dr. Biltz in which he reviews the work that has been done to add to the knowledge of chloroform since the time it was first employed for producing anesthesia. Dr. Biltz attaches great importance to the decomposition effected in chloroform by the influence of light, as being one of the chief circumstances which contribute to make chloroform dangerous, and we take from a German contemporary a summary of his remarks on this part of the subject. It may here be mentioned that while the German Atztribuch orders chloroform to be kept protected from light there is no direction to that effect in the British Pharmacopoeia.

Dr. Biltz regards it as an established fact that the decomposition to which chloroform is liable does not result from the presence of certain impurities as has been assumed, but that it is a natural characteristic of chloroform. Consequently whatever may be the source from which chloroform is obtained, by whatever method it is prepared, and however perfectly it is purified, it is in all cases equally in

dispensable to adopt fitting precautions against the decomposition of which it is naturally susceptible.

The purer chloroform is, and the greater its freedom from alcohol, the more readily and the more rapidly does it undergo decomposition when exposed to light in vessels of white glass containing air. It is to this decomposition that is to be ascribed the danger attending the use of chloroform for medicinal purposes. The decomposition is brought about by atmospheric oxygen displacing, under the influence of light, a portion of chlorine while at the same time there is a formation of phosgene gas and water.

It is to the presence of free chlorine and phosgene gas in chloroform that Biltz attributes the danger attending the use of chloroform, and on that account he considers that it should be protected from light, and the decomposition prevented by a sufficient addition of alcohol.

The protection afforded by the presence of alcohol, however, is but limited. The joint action of air and light still causes decomposition, but while alcohol is present it takes up the prejudicial products of decomposition, forming with them products which are harmless and even suitable for producing anesthesia. When the alcohol has been exhausted in this way the liberation of chlorine and the formation of phosgene gas are no longer counteracted. The time that may elapse before this decomposition commences is dependent upon the intensity of the light to which the chloroform is exposed, also to some extent upon the quantity of air with which it is in contact. Consequently in diffused daylight the alteration is more rapid in summer than in winter, and it is still more rapid in direct sunlight. In the latter case chloroform absolutely free from alcohol will be decomposed within one or two hours in summer time, and in diffused daylight within one day, while in winter it may take ten days, according to the clearness of the atmosphere.

In regard to the protection offered by alcohol Biltz finds that with one part of alcohol in four hundred decomposition is prevented only for a few weeks or months. With double that proportion the preventive effect lasts for eleven months, and with one per cent. it continues much more than a year. He is of opinion that all the statements made as to the keeping quality of certain kinds of chloroform point only to the circumstance of failure to detect the presence of alcohol to which the permanence of the chloroform was due.

The method recommended by Biltz for that purpose is treatment with the chromic acid solution prepared by dissolving potassium dichromate in 2000 parts of water containing one eighth its volume of sulphuric acid. The chloroform to be tested for alcohol is well shaken with half its volume of this solution and then allowed to rest. With one per cent. of alcohol the chromic solution soon becomes paler in color and at last appears quite colorless; since the green color of the

chromic salt produced by the alcohol is not perceptible in that degree of dilution. With less than a quarter of one per cent. the reduction takes place much more slowly, and with a tenth of one per cent. an entire day is requisite. In such cases the reduction of the yellow tint must be determined by comparison with a portion of the test solution in a second tube of the same dimensions. When the chloroform is absolutely free from alcohol the tint of the solution is not altered after several days. Lieben's iodoform test may also be applied by shaking the chloroform with water and adding to the separated water a colorless solution of iodine in caustic potash.

As the result of a great number of observations made by Schacht and Biltz with different kinds of chloroform, as to the action of concentrated sulphuric acid upon them the following conclusions have been arrived at:—

1. That chloroform prepared from alcohol and chloride of lime, when perfectly purified by concentrated sulphuric acid and completely freed from alcohol by copious washing with water, does not communicate any colour to concentrated sulphuric acid either before or after its decomposition by air and light.

2. When chloroform that does not colour sulphuric acid gives, after undergoing decomposition, a colour to sulphuric acid, that result can only be due to the action of a product of the decomposition—especially free chlorine upon some foreign substance, *i. e.*, either ethyl chloride or alcohol. If therefore, in decomposing chloroform free from alcohol and in contact with a layer of sulphuric acid, a drop of alcohol be added, the free chlorine and the phosgene gas disappear immediately and the sulphuric acid is coloured brown owing to the alcohol having been converted into ethyl chloride.

3. When chloroform that is absolutely free from alcohol and that does not colour sulphuric acid is left to undergo decomposition and the acid after that becomes brown, this coloration indicates the presence of ethyl chloride that has been converted by the free chlorine into a higher chlorinated product.

Applying these results to Pietet's chloroform Biltz comes to the conclusion that it is in regard to purity one of the best, if not the best, to be met with. He thinks this should have been the limit of its recommendation, and that it was a mistake to have attempted, on the basis of the antiquated belief that the susceptibility of chloroform to decomposition is simply due to its containing those impurities which are removed by Pietet's process, to recommend it still further as having been less susceptible of decomposition than ordinary chloroform. The demonstration by Schacht and Biltz, at the February meeting of the Berlin Pharmaceutical Society, that the Pietet chloroform undergoes decomposition precisely in the same way and at the same rate as ordinary chloroform, showed that in this respect there was no difference, and that the

precaution of adding alcohol and keeping in the dark are as indispensable in the one case as in the other.

The Filtration of Syrups.

JNO. S. GIBSON, PH. G.

This is a class of preparations that are very troublesome to filter, and I believe they are more so than any other class in the Pharmacopœia unless it is the Mucilages, and it is very seldom we have to filter them. I have for the past few years tried several ways; but they were nearly all too slow indeed, sometimes requiring twenty or thirty hours to filter one pint of syrup.

For instance syrup Ipecac when first prepared is a nice clear syrup, but on standing a few days it precipitates and looks badly. Syrup Tolu should also be filtered, as made by the Pharmacopœia it does not look clear as a crystal.

Nearly all our syrups would look much nicer if they were filtered, but as it requires so much time we very often neglect to do so.

I think one of the best and quickest ways to filter them is as follows: Take a conical percolator, and put a small layer of clean excelsior in it so as to entirely cover all the percolator, then fold your filtering paper, and place it inside the excelsior, by doing this the syrup will pass through the paper on the sides as well as it will at the bottom, the excelsior preventing the paper from touching the percolator. In this way one can filter syrups, say a pint in an hour.—*Pacific Drug Review.*

The Russian government has caused a census to be taken of the pharmacists of the empire with respect to their nationality. In the report the result is given with the greatest minuteness, but very curiously enumerates, as one class, "true believers." This has been interpreted to mean that all foreigners are to be got rid of in the near future. But it is also observed that twenty-five per cent. of the pharmacists are Jews, and it is argued by some that this census and its publication are only a preliminary step to an attempted attack on that element. However, the Cossack rulers are not in the habit of beating around the bush in this manner—when they want a thing they take it. It is also given out that the Russian government contemplates the nationalization of all the pharmacies in the empire.—*Western Druggist.*

A phrenologist feels a good many hard bumps in his life.

If excuses had a market value the money market would be glutted.

A great many giants become very small when you get close to them.

Benzoic acid in vanillin may be detected by adding soda solution, neutralizing with hydrochloric acid after filtering, and then adding ferric chloride, whereby ferric benzoate will be precipitated.

Cut the Gordian Knot.

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

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

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

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

We have in Stock:

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

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

A full line of Gibson's Candies in stock.

Seely's Perfumes, a large assortment.

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

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

London, - Ontario.

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are always sold loaded ready for immediate use. They can be used for roll films or glass plates. The new registers exposures and locks automatically when a new film is turned into place.

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

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OF PHILADELPHIA,

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

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Dodds' Kidney Pills.

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4 and 16 oz.

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" Oatmeal Powder.

" Rice Powder.

" Tooth Soap.

" Violet Powder.

" Vinegar, large and small.

Standard Iron Pills.

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" Dentifrice.

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" " Medical.

" " Premier.

" " Shaving.

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Highland Heather Perfume

1 oz. and 16 oz.

GIBSON'S CONFECTIONERY.

FULL LINE.

PRESTON'S COUGH LOZENGES.

We are Canadian Agents for

Coulter's Vaporizer and Inhaler.

TRADE NOTES.

G. W. Parsons, druggist, Dunsmuir, Ont., has sold out.

A. E. Walden, Calgary, Alberta, intends admitting a partner.

J. T. Marchessault, druggist, of Cantincooke, Que., is dead.

Mr. Williamson has opened a new drug business in Beaverton, Ont.

Mr. Macdonald intends opening a new drug store in Calgary, N.W.T.

The drug stock of Dr. J. A. Morin, of Quebec city, has been sold to J. B. Morin.

W. J. Mitchell, formerly in the drug business in Winnipeg has opened an office in Toronto as drug valuator and appraiser.

The estate of Livingston & Co., Glenboro, Manitoba, has been sold to Geo. H. Rogers & Co., of Winnipeg, at 63 cents on the dollar.

Henry & Adams, druggists, of Ainsworth, British Columbia, have dissolved partnership. Dr. J. Henry will continue the business.

The stock in Mr. Kavanagh's drug store in St. Johns, Newfoundland, was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$2000; covered by insurance.

A. W. Harrison, St. Thomas, Ont., has sold his drug business to Geo. W. Campbell. Mr. Harrison will go to California for the benefit of his health.

Messrs. Bole, Wynne & Co., wholesale druggists of Winnipeg, Man., have moved into their new premises in the Gerrie Block, corner of William and Princess Sts.

Mr. W. J. Davidson has closed his branch store on King St. east, Toronto, and removed the stock to his new premises on the corner of Queen and Sumach Sts.

Robert Martin, druggist, Regina, N.W. T., has decided to leave his old stand and move into a new brick store to be built for him by Major Montgomery on the site adjoining Fleming's, on South Railway street.

Mr. J. Stewart has sold out his drug business on the corner of Parliament St. and Wilton Ave., Toronto, to Mr. Hugh Brown, of Bright, Ont., who will carry on the business of this old-established and well-known stand with all the energy of a new graduate of the O. C. P.

Frank Armfield and L. Turner, two clerks who were in the employ of the Davis & Lawrence Co., of Montreal, have been sent to gaol, the former for six months and the latter for three months for robbing their employers. Enough goods are said to have been found in their houses to start a store with.

Mr. F. H. Laing, of the firm of Laing & Fleming, druggists, Windsor, Ont., spent the latter part of June in camp with the 21st Battalion on Carling's Heights, London. Mr. Laing holds the position of 1st Lieutenant in his company and takes a deep interest in military matters. Few men, as shrewd in business,

are better calculated to enjoy an outing of this nature.

The firm of Johnston & Johnston, wholesale druggists, Toronto, is gazetted as a stock company to sell and supply by wholesale, drugs, chemical preparations, fruit juices, and surgical appliances to druggists and physicians. The capital is \$20,000 in 40 shares of \$50 each. The first directors are Balfour Johnston, Thos. K. Johnston, Jas. C. Johnston, J. A. Unsworth and R. A. Chapman.

Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and the St. Louis Medical College, and editor of *Myers' Brothers' Druggist*, was married to Miss Laura Eugenie Spanngel on Wednesday evening, June 29th, in the Church of the Unity, corner of Park and Armstrong Aves., St. Louis. They will be "at home" after August 15th, at 2312 Albion place. We extend our hearty congratulations.

W. E. Saunders & Co., London, Ont., have completed and are now occupying a handsome new warehouse on Clarence St., adjoining Lawson & Jones' label works. The building will be devoted entirely to the manufacture and storing of pharmaceutical preparations and surgical instruments. The retail business heretofore carried on by this firm will in future be under the management of Henry S. Saunders.

The *Pacific Druggist*, heretofore published at San Jose, California, has been disposed of to Prof. W. M. Searby, the well-known pharmacist, writer, and Dean of the Faculty of the California College of Pharmacy, under whose able management this popular exponent of the trade on the Pacific coast cannot fail to commend itself to the "craft." Its future place of publication will be at 859 Market St., San Francisco.

Although "cutting" is by no means on the decrease in Toronto, yet trade in general seems to be so quiet that the "latest idea" of a well-known "cutter" in the eastern part of the city has been to adopt the old drygoods store scheme of making "a calculation" of the number of peas in a bottle by every customer of a package of pills, prizes ranging from a "choice building lot," &c., down to a bottle of "our own" liniment.

Letters of incorporation have been granted to the firm of Lyman Brothers & Co. (Limited), with a capital stock of \$150,000, divided into 3000 shares at \$50 each, to acquire and purchase the business of Lyman Bros. Co. with headquarters at Toronto, Ont. The present stockholders are Messrs. H. Lyman, Sr., and his four sons, with John Henderson, George W. Lillie, Charles McD. Hay, and James Watt.

Manitoba Notes.

The business of the late John Stork, of Portage La Prairie, who died of typhoid fever, has been sold to Mr. Joseph Taylor of the same place. Mr. Taylor will continue both businesses.

Mr. J. G. Templeton, of Cobourg, Ont., has purchased the business of Mr. John Field, of Calgary, who purposes spending the remainder of his life in the cool shade of a gentleman at leisure.

Mr. C. Flexon and family, of Winnipeg, are summering at Rat Portage.

Mrs. Rosser and family (Martin, Rosser & Co.) have gone east for the summer.

The Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association has issued its annual announcement. The Pharmacy Session will open in the Medical College, Winnipeg, on Monday, the 3rd day of October. The Faculty consists of R. M. Simpson, M. D., C. M., Univ. Man., L. R. C. P., and L. R. C. S., Edin., L. P. P. S., Glasgow, Lecturer in Materia Medica; H. E. Neelands, Grad. O. C. P., Member Man. Phar. Ass., Practical Pharmacy and Botany; W. A. B. Hutton, M. D., C. M., Univ. Man., Chemistry.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

There is great excitement among druggists in Charlottetown over Sunday sales and the sale of liquors. An old Act framed in Puritanical times forbids sale of anything on Sunday except fresh fish and milk. Under this Act a druggist breaks the law by selling *anything*, or even by opening his shop door for customers on Sunday. An Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday passed the Legislature at its last session. This Act requires among other things that only cigars and one or two other articles be sold in the same place as the liquors are, hence it is evident that druggists may not sell liquors unless when they are prescribed by doctors for medicines. A result of this the Charlottetown druggists are wondering whether or not it is worth while to open their places of business on Sundays, when, even if they sell medicines only or such articles as plasters and invalids' goods they are liable to a fine. It is to be regretted that it seems impossible to form a society of druggists by whose concerted action such difficulties could be met and a remedy applied, and it is to be hoped that the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs may ultimately and speedily lead to this desirable result. At present it is only for the convenience of the medical profession that the Charlottetown drug stores are open, and it is not at all improbable that a compromise may be effected and the drug stores open solely for dispensing of physicians' prescriptions during shorter hours.

During the recent Firemen's Tournament Mr. Davies did good business with his soda fountain.

One of the attractions of the city during tournament week was the window of Mr. Watson's drug store, where two magnificent peacocks were seen in a mossy haunt. It was pronounced by visitors and natives one of the finest window displays they had ever seen.

The stock and book debts of Mr. J. C. Milford, of Victoria, are offered by sale,

Mr. George Hughes, of Apothecaries Hall, was appointed one of the trustees of the estate.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Council for granting certificates of competency in accordance with section eight of the Act respecting Pharmacy, and for general business, will be held in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of August, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Provincial Druggists' Association

The following circular letter in reference to the proposed Convention to be held in Toronto on August 4th, has been mailed to all druggists in Ontario :

To the Chemists and Druggists of Ontario :

GENTLEMEN,—With the object of uniting the various District Associations of the Province, a motion was made and unanimously carried at the last meeting of the College of the Ontario College of Pharmacy to provide for the calling of a Convention of these Associations at the time of the Council meeting in August next.

As it was felt that such a Convention would in all probability result in the formation of a Provincial Pharmaceutical Association, which could aid the Council in promoting the well being of College affairs, the protecting of individual and collective interests, and the securing of such protective amendments to our Act as would be satisfactory to all parts of the Province—which can only be secured by such united action.

With the object of carrying to a satisfactory issue the intention of the motion, the Committee requests the Secretaries of the various Associations to prepare and send to the Registrar of the College as full a report as possible of the difficulties and requirements of their Districts, such report to be in the hands of the Registrar not later than the 10th day of July, so that a programme may be arranged for, and sent to the trade, so that the Convention may be able to deal intelligently with the various reports.

As it is particularly desirable that the Province should be well represented at this Convention, each District will be expected to send its President, Secretary and Executive Officers, together with such additional members as can make it convenient to come.

To enable the Committee to arrange for reduced railway rates, the Secretary of each District will please send to the Registrar, with his report, a list of the members of his Division who may be expected to attend.

By order of the Committee,

ISAAC T. LEWIS,
Registrar.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

THE twenty-second annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the Lecture hall of Laval University, Quebec, on Tuesday, June 11th, Henry R. Gray, Esq., President, in the chair.

The secretary, Mr. E. Muir, read the annual report and financial statement, both of which were highly satisfactory, the latter shewing a balance of \$2,038.97 to the credit of the Association on April 30th. The Registrar's report shews that there are 206 licentiates, 54 certified clerks, and 155 certified apprentices on

the register. The President in his address gave an outline of the origin and commencement of the Association, which was first organized under the name of the Montreal Chemist's Association in 1867, and afterwards becoming the Provincial Licensing and Examining body, by charter from the Provincial Legislature in 1875. After the address of the President the election for members of council was proceeded with and resulted in the following gentlemen being chosen as members of the new Council, namely:—Henry R. Gray, Joseph Constant, David Watson, L. A. Bernard, A. E. DuBerger, and Ed. Giroux, jr.; these with the following who remained in office, will comprise the Council of the Association for the ensuing year, namely:—Alex. Manson, W. S. Kerry, R. W. Williams, A. LaRue, John T. Lyons and J. R. Parkin. The election for president, vice-president, treasurer and auditors will take place at the regular Council meeting on July 5th.

At the regular meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held on July 5th, the following officers of the Association were duly elected, namely:—President, Henry R. Gray, Montreal; 1st Vice President, R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; 2nd Vice President, Edmund Giroux, jr., Montreal; Treasurer, Alex. Manson, Montreal; Auditors, Wm. S. Kerry and L. A. Bernard, Montreal. Major and Minor Board of Examiners—S. Tachance, John T. Lyons, W. H. Chapman, Montreal; Joseph E. Morrison, Quebec; R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, and A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo. Mr. Alex. Manson was nominated for re-election as chairman of this board, but declined the honor owing to business duties preventing him from devoting the required time to this work. Preliminary Board of Examiner for Montreal—Wm. S. Kerry, C. E. Scarff and Edmund Giroux, jr.; For Quebec—Wm. B. Rogers, A. LaRue, and John I. LaRoche. Mr. E. Muir, Secretary-Registrar, was chosen to represent this Association officially at the annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at the Profile House, White Mountains, on the 14th inst.

Wholesale Druggists' Association

A well attended meeting of wholesale druggists of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, was held in the Board of Trade Rooms, Toronto, Ont., on June 6th, when it was decided to form an association to be known as the "Wholesale Druggists' Association of Canada." Several matters of importance to the Trade were brought before the meeting, notably amongst which was the matter of cash discounts. It was finally unanimously resolved, that on and after August 1st, the terms would be as follows :

TERMS:—Credit, 4 months.
For payment within 30 days from date of Invoice, 3 per cent. off.

For payment from 30 to 60 days from date of Invoice, 2 per cent. off.
For payment from 60 to 90 days from date of Invoice, 1 per cent. off.

Monthly accounts paid on or before the 15th of the following month will be credited with three per cent. On payments between the 15th day of the second month and the 15th day of the third month 2 per cent. will be allowed, and on payments between the 15th of the third month and 15th of the fourth month, 1 per cent. may be credited.

These terms do not apply to sales made for nett thirty days, or prompt cash.

The date of forwarding remittances to constitute the date of payment under this agreement.

On all overdue accounts and renewals, at least 8 per cent. per annum will be charged.

It was also decided not to allow more than three-quarters of the price charged for empties returned, outside the city from where sold. Such containers to be in good order, and all charges for carriage to be paid by the person or firm returning them. Spirits, Acid and Ammonia packages excepted.

A resolution was carried that this Association request proprietors and manufacturers of Patent Medicines to place all goods on rebate.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association and the Ontario College of Pharmacy, urging upon them the advisability of taking steps to compel all manufacturers of Patent Medicines, containing poisons, to stamp such medicines with a poison label as is the custom in England.

The following were elected officers of the Association:—President, Robt. W. Elliot, Toronto; vice-president, David Watson, Montreal; Secretary-Treasurer, John Henderson, Toronto.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

THE Board of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, having decided to issue a College Diploma to all students who have taken two full courses of lectures at their College, passed the required examinations, and have received their license from the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, requests those who are entitled to receive this Diploma, to send their name and address in full to the secretary, Mr. E. Muir, 595 LaGauchetiere street, Montreal, as early as possible.

Lyman Bros. & Co., (Limited.)

The long established firm of Lyman Bros. & Co. changed its constitution July 1st, 1892, having been formed into a Joint Stock Company. The capital of the Company has been placed at \$150,000, the number of shares being 3,000 of a par value of \$50 each. The present business will be transferred to the new company

TANGLEFOOT

Sell the Best.

It pays to handle the best brands of any goods, this is especially true of sticky fly paper. Examine the different brands, then select the one which you think will give your customers and yourself the best satisfaction and will net you a good profit at the same time.

New Price for 1892.

One Box 60c.
 One Case..... \$5 50
 Each box contains twenty five double sheets of Tangle-foot and one Tanglefoot Holder. Each case contains ten boxes.

PRICE OF HOLDERS.

Per Box of Ten 30c.
 One Case, five boxes..... \$1 50

The Holder.--(Patented)

Is the greatest convenience every brought out in connection with, and removes all objection to the use of sticky fly paper. It protects the paper and prevents all unwelcome contact with it. It is as easy to handle and to carry about as a plate. The Tanglefoot Holder makes the use of sticky fly paper possible in any place, and is the only thing suitable for stores, show windows and offices. One Holder is packed in each box of Tanglefoot.

Box Trade.

On account of the independent sealing of each sheet, Tanglefoot is peculiarly adapted for box trade; for no matter how long a box may last the last sheet will be just as perfect as the first.

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

The Sealing Border

(PATENTED)

Our method of sealing each double sheet of Tangle-foot with an air tight border of wax, is the only effectual device yet invented to retain the sticky material in place.

It is placed one inch back from outer edge of the paper, thus insuring a clean one inch border all round the sheets, permitting the ready opening of the sheet, and protecting articles of furniture from the sticky material.



TANGLEFOOT

IS SOLD IN—

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BY THE FOLLOWING JOBBERS.

TORONTO :

Lyman Bros. & Co.
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MONTREAL :

Evans & Sons, Lim.
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QUEBEC :

W. Brunet & Co.
 Edmund Giroux & Bro.

KINGSTON :

Henry Skinner & Co.

LONDON :

Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
 C. McCallum & Co.

HALIFAX :

Brown & Webb.
 Forsythe, Sutcliffe & Co.
 Simpson Bros. & Co.

WINNIPEG :

Martin, Rosser & Co.

VICTORIA

Moore & Co.
 Langley & Co.

VANCOUVER :

H. McDowell & Co.

NANAIMO

E. Pimbury & Co.

NEW WESTMINSTER

D. S. Curtis & Co.

whose headquarters will be in Toronto as before. The style of the firm will remain the same except the addition of the word "limited," and the provisional directors are Messrs. Henry Lyman and H. H. Lyman, of Montreal, Geo. W. Little, John Henderson, James Watt and Charles McD. Hay, of whom the last four mentioned will reside in Toronto and conduct the operations of the Company. The two new members of the firm, Messrs. Watt and Hay have been in the employ of the late firm for a number of years, Mr. Watt having been connected with the financial affairs for 22 years and Mr. Hay for 16 years, the greater part of which he has spent as traveller. We have no doubt that the reorganization and the infusion of new blood will tend to the still further advance of this deservedly popular house, one of the leading drug houses of Canada.

North-West Territories Pharmaceutical Association.

The first meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the North-West Territories was held in Regina on June 20th. The following officers were elected:—Robt. Martin, Regina, President; W. W. Bole, Moosejaw, Vice-President; W. G. Pettingill, Regina, Registrar.

By-laws were adopted and provision made for examinations.

British Columbia Notes.

At the annual meeting of the B. C. Pharmaceutical Association held in Vancouver, the following were elected members of the Council for the ensuing two years:—T. M. Henderson, Victoria (re-elected); O. S. Curtis, New Westminster (re-elected), and T. E. Atkins, Vancouver; T. Shotbolt, Victoria, was re-elected president, H. McDowell, vice-president, and Dr. M. G. Blanchard, registrar. Messrs. T. M. Henderson, Chas. Nelson and H. Watson were re-elected board of examiners. In his annual address the president was able to give a very encouraging account of the progress of the association and the good work being done, while the secretary's report showed a satisfactory state of affairs.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The following is the result of the recent examinations before the Boards of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, held in Montreal and Quebec, for admission to study:—A. R. Pennoyer, L. A. Gravel, Victor Archambault, John Earle, V. Bouthillier, F. J. Tooke, Miss Kate McAulley, R. Claude and L. E. Hudon, passed on all subjects, and James Cummings, A. F. Raymond, E. Gauvreau, E. J. Comeau, H. Dumont, A. J. Trotter, O. Gagnon, passed on the one subject in which they had failed at the last examination.

The following passed on all subjects, ex-

cept those named, and will have to present themselves again for examination on those subjects only:—Alph. Lemoine, arithmetic; J. R. Cox and S. R. McCallum, French; A. Filion, history; Madame Béchard, Latin.

There were thirty-two candidates in Montreal and three in Quebec.

Prosecution Under the Pharmacy Act.

Acting on a suggestion made in the June number of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST, the druggists of London, Ont., caused an action to be taken against C. C. Woods, of Wood's Fair, of that city, for infringement of the Pharmacy Act. The action was based on the sale of a box of "Rough on Rats," which the complainant contended contained a poison coming within Schedule A of that Act. The case was brought before the Police Magistrate, July 5th, but in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, who was particularly desirous of being present, the trial was postponed until Tuesday, July 12th, when the case was withdrawn, an arrangement having been entered into by which Mr. Woods agrees to abstain from selling patent medicines for the period of one year, and the druggists of the city take over his stock of those goods. It is understood that the basis of the agreement was mutually agreeable to all parties, and it is believed that the practice of "cutting" prices has received its "quietus" in that city.

The action at-law mentioned in these columns some time ago, as having been instituted by a Mr. Wright, of London, Ont., against a number of the druggists of that city, on the charge of selling opium, remains in abeyance, and it is believed the case will not be called for trial.

Trade Notes.

E. A. Tanner has purchased the drug stock of T. J. Bird, Lakesfield, Ont.

J. A. Barr, Hamilton, Ont., has sold his drug business to George Park, of St. Catharines.

The drug store of T. McMurdo & Co., of St. John's, Newfoundland, was burned in the very disastrous fire which destroyed the greater portion of that city on July 8th.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A recent discussion on terebene in the pages of one of our trade journals has led to the announcement by several of our best chemists that the optical inactivity test should not be construed too literally. A correspondent has laid it down as an axiom that pure terebene should not give any rotation whatever, whereupon Mr. D. U. Dott, F. R. S. E., and others proceeded

to show that terebenes which rotated as much as 3°, might claim on the score of therapeutic efficiency to be pure. At the same time the obvious fact was pointed out that mere optical inactivity alone would not constitute a test of purity, as a judicious mixture of the so-called French and English turpentine would yield an inactive product *without a trace of terebene*. It is quite certain that considerable latitude must be allowed to such a complex body as terebene. In fact the late Dr. Tidy, who spent some time investigating the subject stated that the optically inactive terebenes were less efficient than the cruder ones. Unfortunately, terebene has apparently seen its brightest days, for the demand is steadily growing small by degrees and beautifully less. Like many of the much vaunted class of newer remedies it has lived its little day.

The ingenious products of the Upjohn Manufacturing Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich., U. S. A., have attracted considerable interest here. Friable pills—pills that are easily reduced to powder by merely crushing with the thumb—are a novelty which in a case of quinine bids fair to be appreciated. One is very much tempted to ask how on earth it is possible to mass a pill and coat with a thin but hard sugar coating and yet leave it such a friable condition. Anyhow, as I have said, the idea here has 'caught on' and they are coming much to the front. One of the most serious objections hitherto against sugar-coated pills has been the fact that it appeared necessary to dry the pills so much as to resemble miniature bullets, before the coating could be applied. Another novelty of the Upjohn Pill Co., is kaolin-coated permanganate of potash pills. These pills are not friable, like the quinine, but only require a few moments immersion in water when the permanganate colour indicates that solution is taking place.

It would be as well if the British Pharmaceutical Conference or the American Pharmaceutical Association would take up the subject of coated pills and officially declare tests for solubility, etc. I recently examined some coated aperient pills which according to the label should contain oil of cloves. When dissolved in water, which operation took a considerable time, not the faintest smell of cloves could be detected. I then made some up from the same formula, with the addition of a little powdered soap to retain the oil, dried and coated them. These, as would be expected, were strongly aromatic, indeed the odor was perceptible through varnish and coating. It is evident that in the first case the pills had been dried at such a temperature and for so long that all the oil had been driven off. I give this version instead of suggesting that the oil had never been put in, because the reputation of the makers was sufficient guarantee of absence of fraud. All pill coaters are aware of the difficulty of coating pills that contain much oil, as it gradually dries out, discoloring the pearl coating in the process, hence the temptation to dry the

H. B. SLEEMAN

Agent

Druggists' Supplier,

Executes orders promptly and cheaply

Drugs,

Patent Medicines,

Proprietary Goods,

Surgical Instruments
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Druggists' Sundries,

Sponges,

Chamois Skins,

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Personal attention. Prompt Shipment.

No old Stock.

No Travellers employed. No Agents.

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WHOLESALE ONLY.

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LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID

NON-POISONOUS

SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

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.

42 17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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



NUTRITIOUS, EXQUISITE, AIDS DIGESTION.

A DAINTY, DELICIOUS SWEETMEAT,

Containing 25 per cent. of Allen & Hanbury's celebrated Malt Extract.

Dr. John Tanner says:—"They assist digestion and are a most delicious compound. I can scarcely speak too highly of their qualities for giving power to delicate children and persons with feeble digestion."

1/- Bottles, 9/- per doz.; 1 lb. Bottles, 18/- per doz.; and in 2 lb. and 4 lb. Bottles, 1/4 per lb.

PASCALL'S GOLDEN MALTEX.

JAMES PASCALL, Blackfriars Road, London, England.



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

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

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

pills too well. Coated pills, in spite of the fact of their being daily swallowed by the hundred-weight, are not recognised in the pharmacopœia. A standard should therefore be devised by the authorities above mentioned. It should be stated that coated pills should break up completely within an hour when kept in water at 100° F. It is often found that the pearl coating falls off in a few minutes unless very thick, but that a long time elapses before the pill disintegrates.

This is due to the varnish used before coating the pills with French chalk. Many attempts have been made to do away with this insoluble varnish but without avail: A pill containing a considerable amount of volatile oil or oily extract—vermifuge pills of extract of male fern are especially troublesome—requires sometimes two or three coats of varnish, or the oil will inevitably ooze out after a time, and discolor the pearl coating. A good idea is to coat pills which contain oils, such as rhubarb, with a yellow tinted coating. By this means if the oil comes through very little further discoloration takes place.

The green extracts of belladonna, henbane, etc., are very much increased in value owing to the severe winter having destroyed a large portion of the crop. The greatest sufferers are stated to be the elaterium plants, next belladonna and then henbane. Some idea of the damage may be understood from the fact that Messrs. Ransom & Son, of Hitchin, Herts., tell me that their crop even of henbane is only one-third of the usual. The demand for juices of the green herbs maintains a steady level, but of recent years each of the green extracts has been more enquired after, except aconite. Perhaps when the Research Laboratory of the Pharmaceutical Society have finished with their aconite and aconitine investigation we may have a standardised preparation which will in all probability give more satisfaction. The subject of standardisation of pharmacopœial drugs and preparations is a burning one and the action of the committee engaged on the New American Pharmacopœia is awaited with interest.

FORMULÆ.

Tincture of Podophyllin, Soluble.—Podophyllin resin 160 grs., solution of potash 4 drachms, rectified spirit 10 fluid ozs., distilled water 10 fluid ozs. Macerate two days with frequent agitation and filter. Is perfectly miscible with water and alkalies, but not with acids.

Essence of Rennet.—Fresh rennet, minced small, 12 ozs.; common salt 3 ozs.; mix together and allow to stand for 2 or 3 weeks in a cool place, then add water 18 fluid ozs., proof spirit 2 fluid ozs. Macerate for 1 day and filter.

Glycerine and Cucumber.—Cucumber pomade 8 ozs., powdered white Castile soap 1½ ozs., rub together in a mortar and add borax powder 1 oz. dissolved in 4 pints of water, and glycerine 10 fluid ozs. Perfume with otto and essential oils of almond and lemon. Should be allowed to

stand 24 hours and poured off any separating portion.

Sanitary Rose Face Powder.—Finely powdered starch 4 lbs., powdered borie acid 1 lb., rose pink ½ oz., otto of rose 2 drms.

Codeia Jelly.—Best gelatine 12 ozs., water 40 fluid ozs., glycerine 40 fluid ozs., codeia 144 grs., citric acid 3 ozs., tincture of lemons 5 fluid ozs. Dissolve the gelatine in the water by heat and add the glycerine; and codeia dissolved in tincture. If a brilliant preparation is required the gelatine solution should be clarified by white of egg.

Petroleum Hair Restorer.—Rectified petroleum 1 pint, olive oil 1 pint, essence of bergamot 4 drms, oil of myrrane 4 drms. Mix.

Invalid's Disinfectant.—Sea salt, powdered, 2 ozs.; iodine 2 drms, iodide of potash, 1 drm., bromine 2 drops, fluid extract of fucus 1 drm., sawdust 1 oz. Mix together and put up in bottles with perforated box-wood tops.

Letter from Norway.

Special to the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

NORWEGIAN COD-LIVER OIL.

THE fishing in all districts in Norway is now over for this season, and below I give you the total figures for the whole of Norway for 1892, of medicinal cod liver oil produced, and of liver available for other oils:

	Liver.	Cod Liver Oil
Soendmoere	4,600	1,200
Nordmoere	7,737	5,300
Vesterdaalen	14,400	2,827
Tromsøe, Senjen, etc.	1,000	1,440
Finnmarken	44,398	3,899
Lofoten	23,000	3,100

Total in Hectoliters* 95,135 22,766

The quantity of medicinal Cod Liver Oil is fully 1600 hectoliters below that of last year, and 2800 below the average of the last 4 years. But in reality the quantity of really good Cod Liver Oil this year is some 4000 to 5000 hectoliters below the average, because a great deal of the Finnmarkin oil has turned out very inferior in quality. Present quotation may be said to be 70s sterling per barrel, i. e. wholesale, *cif*. Montreal. Last year the lowest prices touched were 68s to 70s, but at the close of the Finnmarkin fishing in June price rose to 75s and 80s, and sales were even made at 85s. The present low price is therefore quite unwarrantable and an improvement must take place, if not now, at any rate as soon as the autumn demand will make itself felt.

JOH. RYE HOLMBOE.

Tromsøe, Norway, June 16th, 1892.

THE largest telephone switchboard in the world is that in the Exchange at Berlin, Germany, where 7,000 wires are connected with the main office.

* 100 Hectoliters are equal to 80 barrels, or about 9 tons.

Pharmaceutical Notes from South America.

A correspondent who has lately returned from Buenos Ayres, after a residence of over four years, sends us the following notes on pharmacy in Argentina:

In Buenos Ayres there are no less than 182 *boticas* and *farmacias*, (chemists—druggists). Most of them are kept by Italians, Spaniards and Frenchmen; there are half a dozen kept by both English and German. Most of them "make huy while the sun shines," during the "silly" season, which lasts between December to March, when fever is at its highest point in Brazil, and it behooves her neighbors to beware of "yellow Jack."

The population of Argentina's capital and port does not amount to 500,000; the second city, Rosario, has from 50,000 to 60,000 inhabitants. The whole Republic, with its 14 provinces, cannot count on five million inhabitants.

The wages of pharmacists' assistants from 150 dols. to 230 dols. per month, according to ability. But it must be borne in mind that it takes generally 17 dols. to the sovereign, and sometimes more, according to the state of exchange, which changes twice a day, at 12 noon and 3 p.m.

Most foreign drugs are imported from France, Italy and Germany, and other parts of the Continent, or from Africa and Asia. Those indigenous to the country necessitate culture and development before much good can be expected out of them.

Medicinal plants in the South American Republics are abundant, especially in Peru; they are as yet, it may be said, practically unknown to any but the aboriginal Indians. *Apropos* on the subject of medicinal plants in Peru, a very interesting work was handed to the writer by the author, Senor Federico Behelishé, of Cable Florida, 163, Buenos Ayres. It is called "Forty Anos de Observaciones Sobre la Naturaleza y el Hombre" (Forty Years of Observations upon Man and Nature); and contains entertaining data upon the medicinal herbs, &c., to be found in the interior of Peru and the cures they effect in syphilitic diseases, formerly known to and practiced by the Peruvian Indians, and now for the first time by Mr. Behelishé, who has also presented to your correspondent his cure, which he makes personally for rheumatism, and that he has cured many of that malady entirely. Another useful volume has just appeared, by the same author, called "La mineria Actual en la Republica, Argentina" (the actual mining in the Argentine Republic), which also is very interesting not only to miners and others, but to the naturalist and botanist. This last named work contains notes on the life of the author, who is a native of Gibraltar, though having spent some 60 years of his life in South America entitles him to be a *Sul Americano*.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

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

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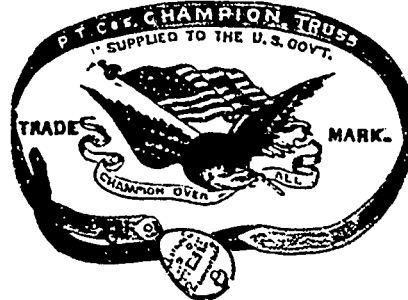
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(Successors to S. S. Ritter & Co.) Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of

THE CHAMPION TRUSS

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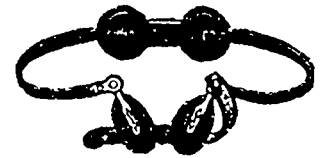
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and also our Trade Mark

"CHAMPION"

On Plate of Each Truss.



ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE
NEW INDESTRUCTIBLE VULCANOID TRUSSES AND ADJUSTABLE ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER
(best in use) and all kinds of Spring and Elastic Trusses, Abdominal
Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory
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Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, &c.

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

PHILADELPHIA TRUSS COMPANY,

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AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEED

TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

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

DESTROYS THE NERVE-CRAVING EFFECTS,

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

We have thousands of TESTIMONIAL ENDORSEMENTS like the following:

Gentlemen:

RED OAK, Iowa, 9-31-91.

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

A. McCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer.

Gentlemen:

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

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

E. J. RICHARDS, Notary Public.



Dear Sir:

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

I loved tobacco for 20 years, tried to quit many times, but failed. Used one and one half boxes Notobac. Have no desire, in fact, cannot bear the smell of the weed. I also gained 15 pounds in six weeks.

Yours truly,
C. J. MANNING.

Sterling Remedy Co.:

MT. CARMEL, Ill., 10-10-91.

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

ROLLA G. BLOOD.

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Perfumes and Their Manufacture in Monte Carlo.

NOTES OF A VISIT BY MR. S. M. BURROUGHS.

A pleasant odour, as of a garden of flowers in June, greets one on entering the perfume laboratory of the Casino proprietors of Monte Carlo.

It is situated in the Condamine, opposite the old Casino, which is now used as a bathing establishment, where visitors have a choice of a swim in the sea if they prefer it to the hot baths inside.

The laboratory is arranged on two sides of a wide hall-way. In a room on the right are large copper cylindrical bins, marked *Eau de menth*, *Eau de fleurs d'orange*, *Eau de Cologne*, *Eau de roses*.

In the opposite room are large barrels containing 600 litres each of the special liqueurs invented by Madame Blanc. One of them labelled Amara, is the liqueur made of cinchona, bitter orange-peel, and Dutch curacao orange peel dried.

Another is marked Cafe and is composed of coffee, cinchona, and spirit of wine.

During the Franco Prussian war Madame Blanc sent two hogsheads of this liquor, called Gallia Cafe, to the ambulance department, where it was found very useful as a restorative cordial.

The hall-way leads to a court yard paved with cement, beyond which is the distillery. In one large copper still 400 lbs. of orange flowers are placed at one time with 75 gallons of water. There is no furnace in this room, a little heat is furnished by steam.

In an iron chamber like a large safe are shelves composed of bars of iron where trays of jujubes are placed to be dried by the heat generated in steam pipes at the bottom.

Another still is for rectifying alcohol and increasing its strength. Another still is a large copper vat with a false perforated bottom, upon which the peppermint leaves or orange blossoms are placed; the bottom can be removed easily by handles on the rim. When all is ready the steam is let on, which comes up through the mass of leaves or flowers, abstracting the volatile principles and passing out at the top through a pipe which connects with a condenser of about the same size as the still.

To show the steam pressure, the engineer raised to a boiling point an open jacketed pan full of cold water in three minutes. The steam pressure is 4 lbs., but for orange flowers the pressure is kept at 1½ kilos. A speaking tube and a telegraphic alarm bell communicates with the boiler house. Another jacketed pan has a capacity of 600 kilos, and is used for boiling syrups. There is a little still for experiments, which will hold about two gallons. Flannel bags are used for filtering syrups; paper filters for *Eau de Cologne*, the essential oils from which are prepared entirely on the premises.

Their oil or essence of *Eucalyptus globules* is of an amber colour; it was distil-

led last year. The colour is acquired by age, and is about the same as of the amara cordial.

In the store room, about two drachms of the active principle of musk is shown in a small cut glass bottle. It cost to prepare 1,500 francs. The musk bags, with their hairy covering would, to a novice, hardly be thought worth 30 francs each; nor would the little block of ambergris if seen among the stones of the gutter, or even smelt of by itself, be thought to be worth 200 francs, though it is little more than one and a half inches square.

An elegantly cut and gilded bottle contains otto of rose made here, which required 25,000 kilos of rose leaves for the preparation of one kilo of otto.

The fatty matters extracted from orange flowers, and also from orris have a light brown colour, and are most fragrant of their source.

The oil of bigarade neroli has a most refreshing fragrance, and is the predominant odour of the company's eau de Cologne.

At the pharmacy of Cruzel they distil a very fine eau de mentha viridis. They also prepare all of the orange-flower water used in the pharmacy, but are so occupied with a large dispensing business that they have no time to prepare for the wholesale trade, though a finer water it would be impossible to make.

Mr. Cruzel is now engaged in preparing an aromatic antiseptic liquid of salol, thymol, naphthol, and saponified by means of quillain. This will be useful as an antiseptic dressing for wounds; also as a mouth wash. A few drops in water makes a milky liquid, which leaves an agreeable and cleanly taste in the mouth, while at the same time it will, of course, annihilate all germs.

For a bath about two ounces should be used. An antiseptic dressing for wounds can quickly be prepared by adding one or two teaspoonfuls to a quart of distilled water.

Oxygen gas is kept on tap for ready use from the gasometer holding 200 litres.

Granular effervescing salts are very popular in France. The newer preparations as of antipyrin, phenacetin, caffeine, have already taken their place with the staple citrate of magnesia and Bishop's bicarbonate of potash.

During the season there is usually a rush of business day and night, so by spring time Mr. Cruzel and all the assistants are glad enough to have time to take a long breath, enjoying a good sleep undisturbed by the bell, and also to refresh themselves by walks in the gardens opposite.

When in this little Eden, where Mr. Coulson is showing me round this afternoon, I am lost in admiration of the wonderful creations of Nature in plant-life, which, transplanted from the semi-tropic corners of the earth, find here a congenial home. Here, before us, is a splendid specimen of *Britchardia filifera*, a splendid fan palm from California, with a

trunk four feet in diameter; and dato palms, natives of Africa, by the hundred, which grow from twenty to forty feet high, their plume-like branches stirring with the slightest breeze.

The *Brachyhiton populneum*, from Australia, has a smooth, green striated bark, with bright green leaves to match.

The *Coculus laurifolia*, from Nepal, has smooth grey bark and dark green waxy leaves. The areca palm, from India, is one of the most graceful of its species, for the stem is perfectly straight and smooth, with circles where the branches have fallen. The *Eucalyptus* flourishes as elsewhere along the Riviera, uplifting its evergreen foilage high above all other trees.

The *Merops humilis*, from Africa, has great spiked leaves and a yellow blossom. The *Lagunea Patersoni*, is a graceful tree, with smooth, striated bark and small oblong leaf, from the Norfolk Island.

The *Thuia gigantea* has a most aromatic odour, and is valuable for inhalations. The *Abies pinsapo*, of Spain, is a small pine. The bamboos of China grow thickly, as in their native jungle.

The *Viburnum japonica* is so covered with large, pale green leaves that the trunk and branches are quite hidden from view. The condamine, which is in the valley between Monte Carlo and Monaco, and lines the harbour, was not many years ago the garden whence Mr. Rimmel got the flowers for his perfumes. The land is much too expensive for that purpose now, and is mostly covered with buildings. There are no taxes on buildings, incomes, or anything else in the principality, therefore most handsome and substantial structures are erected. There is no tax on the value of land either, so the selling price is very high, \$5 or more per square meter.

The pharmacy is kept open all the summer, for there is more or less business all the time. That is the season for making up stocks of medicines, packages of drugs, tooth powders, bottles of glycerine, &c., in handy sizes for retail in the busy season. The Casino is open all summer, and the splendid band play every afternoon on the terrace overlooking the sea. Mr. Cruzel and his assistants can have the enjoyment of this when off duty with their friends.

Therapeutic Notes of Interest to Pharmacists.

BY H. M. WHELPLEY, PH. C., M. D.

Tounginol is the name of a new preparation sold as artificial meat. It has the odor of the animal product, but is not used in medicine. In fact, true meat is now seldom prescribed.

Male Fern may produce toxic effects in large doses, or when given on an empty stomach.

Fruit as a Medicine has in all ages been appreciated. A recent writer classes the different kinds as follows:—Under the category of laxatives, oranges, figs, tamarinds, prunes,

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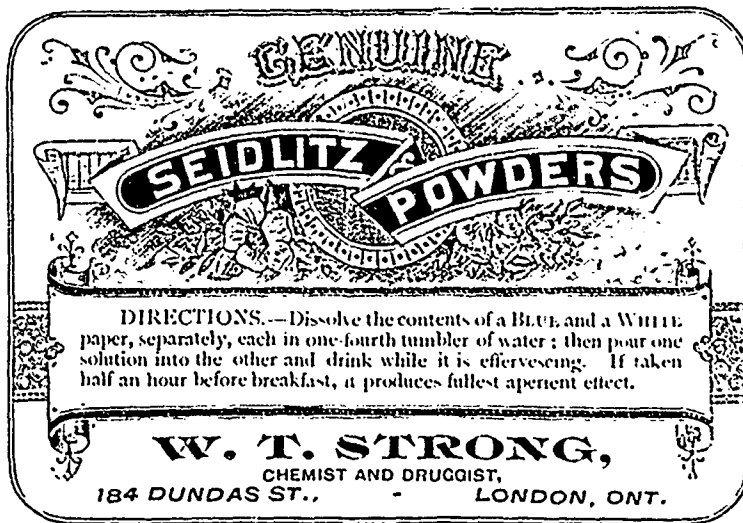
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mulberries, dates, nectarines, and plums may be included; pomegranates, cranberries, blackberries, sumach berries, quinces, pears, wild cherries, and medlars are astringent; grapes, strawberries, peaches, whortleberries, prickly pears, black currants and melon seeds are diuretics; red and white currants, gooseberries, pumpkins and melons are refrigerants; lemons, limes and apples are refrigerants and stomachic sedatives.

Dandruff is treated by Shoemaker (*Medical Bulletin*) with the following ointment:

- ℞ Balsam Peru.....30 grains.
- Beta-naphthol 60 grains.
- Benzoyated lard 120 grains.
- Lanolin6 drachms.
- Mix.

Hoarseness is greatly aggravated and the trouble prolonged by persistent talking.

Perfumes by hypodermatic injections are used by some women, so says "somebody." This is not a new medicine, but a kind of a "love powder."

Sauerkraut for dyspepsia is the latest remedy. It is needless to state that it is recommended by a German physician.

The water-bed has been for some time employed to raise the temperature of the human body. Dr. H. C. Wood now proposes to keep a supply of cold water passing through water beds for the purpose of reducing temperatures.

Gonorrhoea in little girls has occurred, says Comby, after bathing in the water used for a bath by some one suffering from the disease.

Ancient Hindoo vaccination was practiced, according to Pringle, long before it was introduced by Jenner, in 1798.

Baldness, according to Tyson, is increasing among men more rapidly than with women on account of the former wearing heavier clothing. The average weight of a male's suit is about one-third more than that worn by a woman.

"What is a Felon?" is a question answered by a recent writer in a four-page article. Anyone who has ever had one of the pets can give an opinion in much less space.

Toothache is said to yield to a 30-per cent. aqueous solution of tannic acid. We suppose the pain is contracted by the astringent until nothing is left of it.

Quinine should not be given to women during menstruation, says a writer, but the medical profession does not agree with him or heed such advice.

Tapeworms are supposed to be dislodged by eight-grain doses of salicylic acid every hour, and expelled with a dose of castor oil after six doses of the acid are taken.

Quinine for infants is prescribed by Lutz in the following form:

- ℞ Sulphate of quinine 8 grs.
- Dilute sulphuric acid (1 per cent.) 8 minims.
- Spirit of peppermint.....5 minims.
- Saturated solution of saccharin...2½ fld. drs.
- Water 3 fld. ozs.
- Mix.

Baldness is treated by Shoemaker (*Medical Bulletin*) with the following solution:

- ℞ Resorcin.....4 drs.
- Glycerin4 fld. drs.
- Bay rum4 fld. ozs.
- Mix.

Amusement as a therapeutic agent is nobly defended by Blackwood in the *Medical Bulletin*. Theatre managers could make good use of the article as an advertisement, if it does not interfere with the ethics of their methods.

Piperazin is administered by Boik in the following form:

- ℞ Piperazin.....15 grs.
- Syrup of orange peel..... 6 fld. drs.
- Water to make 6 fld. ozs.
- Mix.

Influenza patients are treated to the following pleasant mixture by Ringk:

- ℞ Hyposulphite of sodium1 dr.
- Water 3 fld. ozs.
- Syrup of raspberry5 fld. ozs.

Mix, and give a teaspoonful every one, two, or three hours, as the case may require.

Syphilis is sometimes contracted by physicians while in the discharge of their professional duties. A Boston doctor reports fifteen cases of this kind coming under his personal observation. This should be a warning to prescribing pharmacists, who are liable to be infected with a more terrible disease than they suspect their so-called "patient" to have.

Insecticides.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently issued a circular in which particulars are given of the preparation and use of insecticides for the treatment of insect pests in garden and field. The *Chemist and Druggist* gives the more important formulæ, with such descriptions of their properties and directions for use as may be made into a label.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

- Kerosene2 gals.
- Common soap ½ lb.
- Water1 gal.

Heat the solution of soap and add it boiling hot to the kerosene. Churn the mixture by means of a force-pump and spray-nozzle for 5 or 10 minutes. The emulsion, if perfect, forms a cream which thickens upon cooling and should adhere without oiliness to the surface of glass.

This insecticide acts by contact, and is applicable to all non-masticating insects (sucking insects, such as the true bugs, and especially plant lice and scale insects) and also to many of the mandibulate insects, when the use of arsenites is not advisable. For use against scale insects dilute 1 part of the emulsion with 9 parts of water. For most other insects dilute 1 part of the emulsion with 15 parts of water. For soft insects, like plant lice, the dilution may be carried to from 20 to 25 parts of water.

THE RESIN WASH.

Resin washes vary in efficacy according to the insect treated. Experience has shown that the best formula for the red scale (*Aspidiotia avrantii*, Maskell) and its yellow variety (*A. citrinus*, Coquillet) is as follows:—

- Resin in powder 18 lbs.
- Caustic soda (70 % strength).. 5 lbs.
- Fish oil 2½ pts.
- Water to make100 gals.

The necessary ingredients are placed in a kettle and a sufficient quantity of cold water added to cover them; they are then boiled until dissolved, being occasionally stirred in the meantime, and after the materials are dissolved boiling should be continued briskly for about an hour, cold water (not too much) being added in small quantities whenever there are indications of the preparation boiling over. When boiled sufficiently the wash will assimilate perfectly with water, and should then be bottled.

This insecticide acts by contact, and also, in the case of scale insects, by forming an impervious coating which effectually smothers the insects treated. Before being sprayed on the trees the wash is to be mixed with its own volume of boiling water and strained through a fine wire sieve or through a piece of Swiss muslin. This is usually accomplished when pouring the liquid into the spraying-tank, by means of a strainer placed over the opening through which the preparation is introduced into the tank.

A very fine spray is not essential; as the object is not simply to wet the tree, but to thoroughly coat it over with the compound; and this can be best accomplished by the use of a rather coarse spray, which can be thrown upon the tree with considerable force.

FOR SUBTERRANEAN INSECTS.

Recent experiments have shown the practical value of resin compounds against the grape phylloxera, and they are also applicable to the apple-root louse and other underground insects. The cheapest and, at the same time, one of the most satisfactory compounds experimented with is the following:—

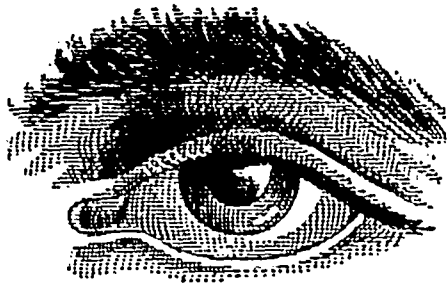
- Caustic soda (77 per cent)5 lbs.
- Resin40 lbs.
- Water to make50 gals.

Dissolve the soda over the fire in 4 gallons of water, add the resin, and after it is dissolved, and while boiling, add water slowly to make 50 gallons of compound.

For use dilute to 500 gallons. Excavate basins about the vines 6 inches deep and about two feet in diameter, and apply to each vine 5 gallons. The results will be more satisfactory if the treatment is made early in the spring, so that the rain of the season will assist in disseminating the wash about the roots.

The kerosene emulsion is also applicable to certain underground insects in cases where it will not prove too expensive, as, for instance, the grape phylloxera, or where white grubs are infesting a valuable lawn. It may then be used in the proportion of 1 gallon of the emulsion to 15 gallons of water, applied liberally to the soil, and afterwards washed down at frequent intervals with large quantities of water for several days. This can be done only when there is plenty of water at hand, but will be found of great value in special cases.

In some cases bisulphide of carbon may be used for specific and local underground forms. Nests of ants, for instance, may be destroyed by pouring an ounce of this substance into several holes, covering



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them with a wet blanket for ten minutes, and afterwards exploding the vapor at the mouth of the holes with a torch. Against onion, cabbage, and radish mag gots this substance may also be used, by punching a hole with a sharp stick at the base of the plant and pouring in a teaspoonful of the liquid, covering afterwards with earth.

THE ARSENTES.

London purple, Paris green and white arsenic are of the greatest service against all mandibulate insects, such as larvae and beetles; and they furnish the most satisfactory means of controlling most leaf-feeders, and the best wholesale remedy against the codling moth. Caution must be used in applying them on account of the liability of burning or scalding the foliage.

The poisons should be thoroughly mixed with water at the rate of from 1 lb. to 100-250 gallons of water, and applied with a force pump or hand-spray nozzle. First make a thick paste with a small quantity of water, and then dilute. When freshly-mixed, either London purple or Paris green may be applied to apple, plum, and other fruit-trees, except the peach, at the rate of 1 lb. to 150-200 wood gallons, the latter amount being recommended for the plum, which is somewhat more susceptible to scalding than the apple. White arsenic does little, if any, injury at the rate of 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water. Lime with the mixture of London purple and Paris green may be safely applied at the rate of 1 lb. to 125-150 gallons of water, but it cannot be added to white arsenic, as it makes that poison too active.

Elecampane and its Therapeutic use.

BY G. J. S. THOMPSON.

The antiquity of elecampane root in medicine is very great, it having been employed in the treatment of disease from even remote times. Although latterly almost obsolete as a remedial agent, it has lately been brought into prominence by the recommendation of one of its active principles, helenin, in the treatment of phthisis and tuberculous disease. Ancient writers in the time of the Romans were acquainted with its medicinal uses. According to Hanbury, Vegetius Renatus about the beginning of the fifth century calls it *inula campana*, and St. Isidore, in the beginning of the seventh century, names it as *inula*.

It is frequently mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon writings on medicine current in England prior to the Norman conquest, and it has also been identified as the *mar-chalan* of the Welsh physicians of the thirteenth century, it being both well known and largely used throughout Europe during the Middle Ages. In France it was known as *Annee commune*, in Germany as *Alant Alantwurz* or *Helenin Krant*, and in Spain as *Enula Campana*. At one time it was included in nearly all the pharmacopœias of Europe, and enjoyed a considerable reputation as

a remedial agent, but it has gradually died out of use in medicine in this country, except in veterinary practice.

The plant *Inula helenium* is a perennial which is found in almost every country of the world, and grows wild in the South of England and Ireland. It was at one time commonly cultivated in gardens for medicinal and culinary purposes, for which it was largely employed during the last century. It was prescribed by the physicians of the time for its great healing virtues, and its properties as a tonic, diuretic, sudorific, expectorant, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. It always seems to have had a reputation in treating asthma and pulmonary complaints. The forms in which the drug was exhibited were many and varied. Thus we find conserves, aromatic powders, syrup, aqueous extract, decoction, wine and tincture, besides entering as an ingredient into a large number of unofficial preparations. Two favorite formulas much used in the last century will serve as examples.

A PECTORAL MIXTURE (GASSICOURT).

℞ Ext. elecampane 2 scruples.
Gum arabic 2 drachms.
Hyssop water ½ ounce.
Oxymel squills
Syr. hyssop ½ ounces.
Misc.

A COMPOUND TINCTURE.

℞ Asarabaca root 3 parts.
Iris flor. 5 parts.
Elecampane 10 parts.
Sweet flag 16 parts.
Liquorice 10 parts.
Aniseed 5 parts.
Proof spirit 80 parts.

Infuse without heat several days, and strain; then add camphor, one part. This compound was much valued as a remedy for asthma.

With regard to the chemical composition of elecampane root, it was observed as early as 1660, that when a small portion was subjected to distillation with water, a crystallisable substance collected in the head of the receiver, but which soon passed over. Crystals can also be extracted from the root by exhausting it with alcohol and precipitating it with water. Kallin showed in 1874, that these crystals chiefly consisted of the anhydride of alantonic acid. The anhydride is accompanied with a little helenin and alant camphor, the crystals of the former having a bitter taste but no odor, and melt at 110°. It is a difficult matter to obtain helenin in a pure state, as it is nearly always mixed with a proportion of alant camphor, both substances being soluble to the same extent in alcohol or ether. When reduced to powder the root has an odor resembling a mixture of orris and camphor. Alantonic anhydride may be obtained on distilling it with water, but it is impregnated with alantol. Elecampane contains a large quantity of inulin, at some periods of the year to the amount of 44 per cent.

Valenzuela in 1883 seems to have been the first to call attention to the therapeutic properties of helenin, and its value in treating tuberculosis, early phthisis, per-

tussis, &c. In 1885 Korab observed that helenin possessed a powerful antagonism to the bacillus tuberculosis, and that it also exercised great antiseptic and deodorant properties, one part being sufficient to arrest putrefaction in 10,000 parts of urine. Also that larger proportions of carbolic, boric and salicylic acids were required to produce the same result. A few drops of the solution of helenin were found to kill organisms in ordinary infusions, and also in cultivations of the tubercle bacillus immediately. Internally he had given it in malarial fevers, tubercular, infantile and catarrhal diarrhoea with success. Balza, about the same time, reported he found the drug extremely useful in diminishing the secretions, especially in the trachea and larynx, and he corroborated the observations of Korab as to its antiseptic properties. In the same year helenin was extensively used in the general hospital of Madrid for treating tuberculosis, chronic broncho-pneumonia and whooping cough. It is stated to have been found exceedingly useful in the treatment of these diseases, especially whooping-cough, where it was observed to diminish the attacks of the cough, relieve the dyspnoea and pains in the chest; without causing any symptoms of narcotism; the expectoration at the same time diminishing and becoming almost gelatinous. It is further said to exert a decided tonic action on the digestive organs, and improve the appetite in phthisis. In 1886, Obiol recommended helenin as a local application in diphtheria, to be used in the following manner: Camphor in fine powder having first been applied with the end of the finger to the diphtheritic spots, the surface afterwards should be painted with a solution of helenin in almond oil. This application repeated every four hours is said to quickly destroy the membrane. Helenin is described by Obiol as a perfectly white substance, flocculent like sulphate of quinine when pure, with an aromatic odor and bitter aromatic taste; insoluble in water, to which it should impart no opalescence. Very soluble in alcohol, also in ether, the solution being clear, colorless, and without sediment. It is soluble in oil of sweet almonds to the extent of 2 per cent. A year afterwards Marpmann made a further investigation into the chemical composition of helenin, and stated he found it to consist of two bodies, alantonic and alantonic acid, both of which were useful in medicine. They acted as expectorants and caused death of the bacilli in tubercle nodules. According to still later and more complete investigation, the root contains the following distinct bodies, though some are only isolated with great difficulty:

Helenin, C_6H_5O , in white crystalline needles.

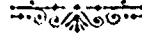
Alant, camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, a white crystalline mass.

Alantonic anhydride, a crystalline body.

Alantol, a yellow liquid.

Bokenham, in the course of a series of experiments on the therapeutic activity of

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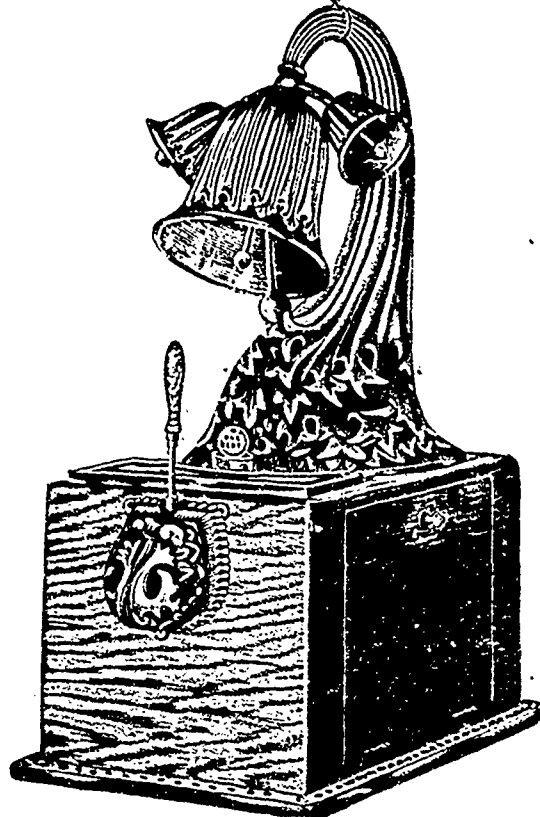
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SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA.

those bodies last year, found that any of the crystalline bodies will prevent the growth of the tubercle bacillus, if present even in the proportion of 1 in 10,000, and concluded the drug was fatal even in that strength to the bacillus, thus confirming Korab's observations.

He further carried out experiments on animals with the alantane anhydride of Schuchardt, and a mixture of helenine with alantane anhydride, with the object of finding out the influence of the drug on the tuberculous process. The investigator was unable to procure pure helenine in sufficient quantities to test it alone. The results tended to prove that the administration of the bodies used exercised a real protective action against the disease. It is said anyone, or a mixture of elecampane derivatives, will answer the purpose of clinical experiment on the subject.

The investigations of recent years go to show the ancients did not altogether overestimate the medicinal value of this drug, and which has gradually almost dropped out of use.

With greater facilities for research, and the discovery of better and more economical processes for isolating its active principles, we shall probably find in the derivatives of elecampane root medicinal agents of the greatest value in treating tuberculous disease.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Note on a New Class of Liquid Extracts of One-Half the Strength of the Present Fluid Extracts.

BY OSCAR OLDBERG.

One of the many subjects receiving the careful attention of the Pharmacopœial Revision Committee is the question of the introduction of a class of liquid extracts of precisely one-half the strength of our present fluid extracts. This class of preparations has, for want of a recognized title, been spoken of as "50 per cent. tinctures," although, if these preparations are adopted into the Pharmacopœia, they will, of course, be so prepared that 100 C. c. (and not 100 Gm.) will represent 50 Gm. of drug. This class of preparations has also been, unfortunately and erroneously, spoken of as "half strength fluid extracts," although nobody has proposed to disturb the standard strength of the fluid extracts, for the very sufficient reason that the title "fluid extract" carries with it the idea of the already established strength, so that the title cannot be used for any class of preparations varying materially from that standard. A new and appropriate title for the new class of preparations will, of course, be adopted by the Pharmacopœial Revision Committee, if these preparations are made official.

The whole proposition, if the writer has judged correctly, is receiving more favorable attention than when first broached. This is easily understood from the fact that many opposed it because they assumed that it was intended to reduce the strength of the fluid extracts one-half,

while still giving the preparations the title of "fluid extracts"; while others again assumed that the new preparations would be called "tinctures," so that confusion would arise as between the new preparations and the now official tinctures of the same drugs. Both assumptions are erroneous.

Very few combat the statement that the new class of preparations would be preferable to both fluid extracts and tinctures, for two reasons. One important reason in favor of the new class of preparations is that the Pharmacists can readily prepare them, whilst they would find it impracticable, or at least they *think*, they find it impracticable, to make the fluid extracts of the same drug. The other reason is that many of the tinctures are much too weak, while the fluid extracts of the same drugs are necessarily strong, and it is hoped that the new preparations, being of one-half the strength of the fluid extracts, will take the place of both fluid extracts and tinctures in many cases, although this result can come only gradually.

It will hardly be disputed that such concentrated preparations as the fluid extracts of aconite, belladonna, capsicum and gelsemium are undesirable, and that such weak tinctures as those of bryonia, calumba, conium, cubeb, matico and many others that might be named, are much too weak. Again, the want of uniformity in the percentage strength of tinctures is an ever present theme of discussion and yet has never been materially diminished.

If fluid extracts can be made to properly represent the drug in accordance with the official standard, then, certainly, preparations of one-half that strength can be far more easily made.

The writer proposed that whenever any liquid extract of a new drug is to be introduced into the Pharmacopœia, that liquid extract shall be one of one-half the strength of our fluid extracts, and that no fluid extract or tincture of such a drug should be made official. It will be conceded that this proposition is a very moderate one, and it was made only because he felt that a majority might be found favorable to his plan, while a majority might oppose a greater innovation; and yet there can be no doubt that many of our fluid extracts might, with advantage, be dropped from the Pharmacopœia, and preparations of half their strength, with a new title, introduced in their place.

There is no danger that any one would propose such a change in the case of fluid extracts of great importance—such as are in constant use and have decided medicinal potency, but it is difficult to see how any serious inconvenience would result from abolishing, for instance, fluid extract and tincture of Bitter Orange Peel, and substituting for both another liquid preparation of mean strength.

As to the present tinctures, it would seem to be best to leave their strength undisturbed, as all efforts heretofore made to bring about any degree of uniformity have failed. It is the writer's belief that

after a new class of liquid preparations, between the tinctures and fluid extracts, shall have been introduced, the fluid extracts and tinctures of the same drugs will fall into "innocuous desuetude," and may finally be dropped from the Pharmacopœia if it should be thought too rash to drop them now.

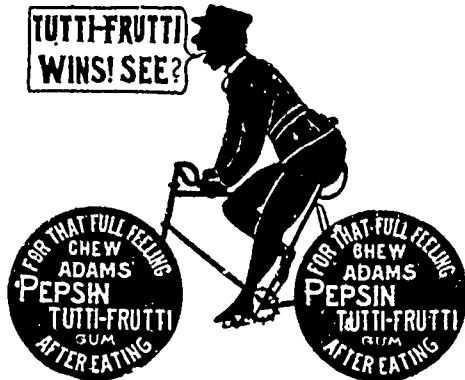
To drop any fluid extract or tincture from the Pharmacopœia of course does not preclude its use, and with reference to fluid extracts, it is of course understood what their strength is whether they are official or not.

A complete list of the new liquid extracts (it is not likely that the new preparations will be called *liquid extracts*, officially), should be introduced, including such preparations of the following named drugs: Aconite, Arnica, Aromatic Powder, Aspidosperma, Bitter Orange Peel, Brayera, Buchu, Calamus, Calumba, Cannabis Indica, Capsicum, Chimaphila, Chirata, Cimicifuga, Cinchona, Colchicum, Conium, Cubeb, Cypripedium, Digitalis, Ergot, Erythroxylon, Eucalyptus, Euonymus, Eupatorium, Frangula, Gelsemium, Glycyrrhiza, Cotton Root Bark, Grindelia, Guarana, Hamamelis, Hydrastis, Hyoscyamus, Ipecac, Iris Versicolor, Juglans, Krameria, Lactucarium, Leptandra, Lobelia, Lupulin, Matico, Mezereum, Nux Vomica, Pareira, Physostigma, Pilocarpus, Podophyllum, Wild Cherry, Quassia, Rhubarb, Rhus Glabra, Rhus, Rumex, Savine, Sanguinaria, Sarsaparilla, Squill, Scutellaria, Senega, Senna, Serpentaria, Spigelia, Stillingia, Stramonium, Taraxacum, Uva Ursi, Valerian, Veratrum, Viride, Viburnum, Xanthoxylum, and Ginger.—*The Apothecary.*

Cocaine in India.

Some time ago an inquiry was instituted through the Secretary of State, by Dr. Macnamara of Madras, as to whether the hydrochlorate of cocaine could not be economically manufactured either by the Government opium agencies, or at one of the sulphate of quinine factories in India. According to a recent article in an Allahabad paper, it appears that the matter has been submitted to a careful consideration, and it was found that there should be no difficulty in extracting the alkaloid cocaine in a laboratory such as that possessed by the Medical Stores Department at Madras, with which Dr. Macnamara is connected. On reference, however, to the Surgeon-General, it was found that the total annual consumption of the drug amounted to only $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois, and so it was decided that for the present it would not be worth while making it. The *Erythroxylon coca* has now been cultivated for several years in many parts of the Presidency of Madras. It grows like a weed, we are told, and the yield of cocaine from the leaves is fully equal to that obtained from the South American shrub. Should there happen to be at any future time a larger demand for this alkaloid, there would be no difficulty whatever in obtaining a very large supply of the leaves.

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Supt. of Protestant Public Schools, Montreal.

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Nicolet College, 3rd April, 1892.
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Something on Resins.

Professor A. H. Church contributes the following in *Chemistry of Paints and Painting*:

In commercial parlance resins are incorrectly termed gums. The true gums are either soluble in water or swell up in that liquid, but resins are not acted upon by water. The term resin is used throughout the present volume in its proper sense, so that "copal resin," "mastic resin," are spoken of, not "gum copal," "gum mastic." All the resins used for making vehicles and varnishes are of vegetable origin, and are probably oxidation products of certain hydrocarbons in essential oils. Some resins, such as gamboge, contain gum and are called gum resins; others contain a hydrocarbon of an aromatic acid, and are called balsams; others are true resins, but even these rarely, if ever, consist of a single definite compound, but are mixtures of at least two, often of three, four, or five different bodies. Generally these constituents of true resins differ as to their degree of solubility in various liquids, such as alcohol, ether, spirit of turpentine, benzene, petroleum spirit, and heated fixed oils. They contain carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, with occasionally a little sulphur, and are usually of acid character, and are capable of forming soaps, called resinates, with the alkalis. Resins differ much from one another not only in solubility but also in hardness and in the temperature at which they melt. Those which are least soluble are generally those which are hardest and which require the highest degree of heat to bring them into fusion. Most true resins contain, besides their proper resinous constituents, small quantities of coloring matter, of water, of crystalline aromatic acids, and of a volatile hydrocarbon or terpene. All these impurities, save the first, may be removed generally with advantage by the following treatment. The powdered resin is thoroughly mixed with a little water and placed in a large glass retort. A current of steam is then passed into the mixture until the terpene and volatile acids present have distilled over. To the contents of the retort carbonate of soda is added (1 part for each 100 of resin.) The mixture after agitation is allowed to cool and then filtered through a fine cotton cloth. The purified resin is then washed on the filter with distilled water, then dried in the air and finally in the water oven; the air bath and a temperature of 110° to 120° C. may be used for the desiccation of the harder resins.

Copal is a name given to a number of hard resins which vary not only in their degree of hardness, but also in their degree of solubility; they are the produce of many different species and even genera of trees, while the origin of several of the kinds still remain unknown. One of the hardest, whitest, and best of all is known as Sierra Leone copal, from the port of collection and shipment. It has been identified as the resin produced by a tree,

Copaifera Guibourtiana, which belongs to the sub-order Cæsalpineæ of the order Legeminosæ. It is probable that the hard West African pebble copal is the resin of the same tree, but it occurs in rolled pebbles with an abraded surface, and is at least semi-fossil; it is collected from the beds of streams. Pebble copal has more color than the the Sierra Leone copal, but yields as strong a varnish. The latter resin occurs in irregular rounded lumps or masses, generally varying in size from that of a hazel nut to that of a walnut. It is hard and elastic. It consists of at least two resins, one of which, present to the extent of thirty-three per cent is soluble in absolute alcohol and in spirits of turpentine. The other resin constitutes nearly the whole of the remaining part of the copal and becomes soluble in most of the usual solvents, as well as in hot linseed oil, when it has been previously heated to its melting point or to a temperature of 180° to 221° C. (360° to 430° F.) Another process for rendering this and other kinds of copal soluble is a reduction to a fine powder in the presence of water and the subsequent exposure of this powder to the air for several months or even a whole year. The time requisite for this change may be shortened by keeping the powdered copal at a temperature higher than that of the ordinary atmosphere.

Other species of the genus *Copaifera* yield similar but inferior resins to that produced by *C. Guibourtiana*, but *C. Gorskiana* is the source of Inhambane copal; Benguela copal, Angola copal, and Gaboon copal are other sorts, varying from straw color to a dull reddish orange, produced in all probability by different species of *Copaifera*.

Zanzibar copal is another hard and valuable resin of African origin; it is often called anime. It is produced by another leguminous tree, *Trachylobium Hornemannianum*, which belongs to the same sub-order Cæsalpineæ, as *Copaifera*. Most of this Zanzibar copal occurs in a fossil or semi-fossil state in the earth near the roots of the trees, or in places where the trees have formerly stood. This fossilized resin is covered when dug up with a semi-opaque, rough and dull brown crust, when this powdery coat is removed the remainder of the mass appears of a transparent yellow color, with a surface covered with small rounded elevations like those on the rind of an orange; this is spoken of as "goose skin." Many of the pieces are flat and tabular, with a thickness of a quarter of an inch or more. The same resin when occurring on the bark of the living trees of the same species of *Trachylobium*, presents a smooth and glossy surface; it is not so hard as the fossil variety. Zanzibar copal melts at a higher temperature than Sierra Leone copal, and is very hard. In order to render it soluble it may be treated in the same manner as the Sierra Leone copal. Its chemical nature requires further study.

A third resin, sometimes designated as copal, some times as anime, is produced by

another leguminous tree, *Hymenaea courbaril*, a native of Brazil and other countries of South America. It is rather softer and more soluble than Zanzibar copal. The copal of Madagascar comes from another species of the same genus, *H. verrucosa*. A Mexican copal is probably the resin of an allied species. The resin from *H. courbaril* is generally known as West Indian copal; fine specimens have been received from Demerara.

The bungo tree of Sierra Leone, *Daniellia thurifera*, affords a resin of inferior quality. It is probable that the same leguminous tree is the source of some of the Niger and Soudan copals.

A rather hard resin of comparatively recent introduction is kauri or cowdi copal, produced by the cowdi pine of New Zealand, *Dammara australis*. This is a coniferous tree belonging to the tribe Araucariæ. The largest masses, some of them occasionally over 100 pounds in weight, are found in the earth in many places far from those in which the trees now grow. Kauri resin usually becomes more transparent and yellower by keeping. It is generally somewhat whitish or streaked with opaque bands, when first found. It is cleaned and scraped and then sorted into several qualities. Its use has greatly extended of recent years. It is now largely employed as the basis of most of the so-called copal varnishes on account of its abundance, its low price and its easy manipulation. But the varnish which it yields is inferior in hardness, toughness, and durability to that made from Sierra Leone copal or Zanzibar copal.

Kauri resin is sometimes spoken of as dammar, but this name properly belongs to the resins produced by other trees, not by *Dammara australis*. White or Singapore dammar is the resin of *Dammara orientalis*. It is soft and may be scratched even by mica. "Sal-dammar" is produced by *Suorea robusta*, the sal tree, widely distributed in India. This resin, though soft, yields a good flexible paper varnish. The tree belongs to the Dipterocarpeæ. *Vateria indica*, another Dipterocarpeæ, yields piney resin or white dammar, a similar resin is produced by another species *V. acuminata*, a Ceylon tree. Several kinds of *Hopea* (*H. micrantha* *H. odorata*, etc.), which belongs to the same natural order, yield pale, transparent resins which are a trifle harder than that of the sal tree. Black dammar or Tinnevely resin is produced by *Canarium strictum*; it is of a very inferior quality. This tree belongs to the Burseraceæ. Several kinds of elemi resin are also furnished by plants belonging to the same natural order. These elemis are soft, sticky resins, occasionally employed in varnishes to prevent them from becoming brittle and cracking. They contain essential oils and other aromatic bodies, and vary very much in composition and properties, although they resemble one another in their solubility in boiling alcohol and in their easy alterability. They are unsatisfactory resins.

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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JULY 15TH, 1892.

REMEMBER the Provincial Druggists' Convention to be held in Toronto on August 4th. Let there be a large representation from all parts of the Province.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held in the College building, Gerard Street, Toronto, commencing August 2nd.

BRITISH INDIA has revolutionized the world's trade in cinchona bark and tea by beginning the cultivation of these two products until the Indian yield has nearly doubled the world's supply. The government of Ceylon has now begun the cultivation of the India rubber tree, and this will probably end in doubling the supply and considerably more than halving the price of this article of general consumption.

THE Annual Announcement of the Ontario College of Pharmacy appears again this year, sandwiched with colored advertising sheets of various Toronto firms. To say nothing of the undesirableness of such a method, we would ask, is it fair to thus come in competition with their own Pharmaceutical Journal? If not breaking the letter of the contract between the Council and the publisher, it certainly does break the spirit of it, for it was never intended that advertising schemes should be adopted, such as the one mentioned.

DRUGGISTS of Chicago are having an interesting time "fighting the cutter." This matter of cutting has there become so established that there can be no hope of abating the evil, and the only hope of the drug trade seems to be in the pushing of their own preparations and the confining themselves to drugs proper and the dispensing of prescriptions. The Soda Water trade, which is a very large feature with the drug trade in the United States, has also become the object of an attack from the department stores, which renders it very unprofitable for many druggists.

Sales of Tobacco to Minors.

The Act passed at the last session of the Ontario Legislature to prevent the sale of tobacco in any form to minors, became law on the first of the present month. We present the text of the Act in order that all druggists may make themselves acquainted with it and govern themselves accordingly.

1. Any person who either directly or indirectly sells or gives or furnishes to a minor under eighteen years of age cigarettes, cigars or tobacco in any form, shall on summary conviction thereof before a justice of the peace be subject to a penalty of not less than \$10, or more than \$50, with or without costs of prosecution,

or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding 30 days, or to both fine with or without costs and imprisonment to the said amount and for the said amount and for the said term, in the discretion of the convicting magistrate. And in case of a fine, or a fine and costs being awarded, and of the same not being upon conviction forthwith paid, the justice may commit the offender to the common goal, there to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding thirty days, unless the fine and costs are sooner paid.

2. This act shall not apply to a sale to the minor or for his parent or guardian under a written request or order of the parent or guardian.

3. A person who shall appear to the magistrate to be under 18 years of age, shall be presumed to be under that age unless it is shown by evidence that he is in fact over that age.

4. This act shall go into effect on the 1st day of July, 1892.

The traders who hold licenses to sell tobacco in towns and cities where such sale is subject to municipal regulation, are permitted by those licenses to sell to all minors over 14 years of age. The municipal act gives to towns and cities the power to regulate the tobacco trade for minors up to that age. It will therefore seem that there is a collision of authority between the provincial and municipal law, the former prohibited sale to minors between fourteen and eighteen, and the latter permitting it. In the issue of Toronto licenses it is intended that a stamp shall be placed on each license stating the provincial law on the subject, which it will be advisable for the licensed trader to give the preference to. In places where licenses are not issued to tobacco dealers there is but one course open, and that is not to sell to anybody below eighteen years of age.

Examination Statistics.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Will you kindly allow me through your columns to reply as briefly as possible to an article with the above heading in the July number of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, which is evidently intended to reflect very unfairly on the Board of Examiners. Were the figures there given complete, or the inferences correct, it would not require an answer from me.

The Board of Examiners as a body, and individually, do their work conscientiously and fairly to the best of their ability; careful alike of the interests of the students, of the College and of the public. They therefore do not fear, but rather invite a just criticism of their methods, but the *Journal*, in its criticism, is very unjust, in that its analysis of the constitution of the class is incomplete, its inferences, therefore, are very incorrect. This I shall endeavor to show. I assume the figures there given to be correct, as I have no means of knowing who were and who were not members of the recent senior term class. All candidates come to the Examiners under a pseudonym, and until the work of examining the papers is done, we know practically nothing of each candidate beyond what his paper tells us, nor do we wish to know.

The constitution of the class that offer-

ed for examination was as follows: 114 candidates in all, of which 97 enter for all subjects, and 17 for one or more, thus 8 enters for one subject only, 7 for two only, and 2 for three only. The results as published are: 56 of the 97 pass in all subjects, and 15 out of 17 pass on those subjects for which they entered, having passed the remainder at some previous examination. In all 71, or 62.2 per cent. receive the diploma of the College. According to the *Journal* eighty-nine candidates were members of the College Class of 1892. The remaining twenty-five were members of the class of some former year, therefore may fairly be taken to represent the class of one year ago, of which only 52.7 succeeded in passing. Granted, but truly I think that class deserves better from the *Journal*. Well may they exclaim, "Save us from our friends!"

This twenty-five is composed of the seventeen that wrote on only one or two subjects and eight of those that wrote on the whole examination.

If we summarize the above figures we find

Of 97 candidates that wrote on all subjects,	56 pass—57.7%
Of 89 " of the class of '92,	55 pass—61.8%
Of 5 " of a former class,	1 pass—20%

Or following the analysis laid down by the *Journal*,

Class of '92, represented by 89 students,	55 pass, or 61.8%
" '91, " 25 "	{ 1 passer, or 4% 15 partially, 60%

The inference then is, the examination was very much more difficult and the candidates proportionately better than one year ago.

In offering the above explanation, I sincerely regret the necessity that brings me thus into print.

CHAS. R. SNEATH,
Chairman of Board.

Toronto, July 7th, 1892.

PHOTOGRAPHING INSIDE THE BODY.—Phrenologists have long claimed to be able to ascertain the character of an individual by observing the conformation of the bumps on his skull, but now photography, in conjunction with the electric light, has rendered it possible for a man to know, by ocular demonstration, the state of his own inside, inclosed in a cylindrical camera. In front of the lense are two tiny incandescent lamps, the wires to which, as well as a short pipe from the camera, are carried in an outside casing tube. Simple pressure on a pneumatic ball drives the camera forward in the increasing cylinder, and at the same instant makes the contact for the electric lamps and opens the shutters. By removing the pressure on the ball the camera returns to its place, the lamps go out, and the shutters close.—*The Family Doctor*.

A NEW edition (the 4th) of the Russian pharmacopœia is in press and will be in force as soon as issued.

A SUPPLEMENT to the Mexican pharmacopœia has recently been issued under the auspices of the pharmaceutical society of Mexico.

Armour's Pepsin-Phosphate

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

Armour & Company
Chicago.



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

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

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

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

Vaseline "Blue Seal,"
1 oz. tin boxes \$1.30 per gross, list price.

CHESBROUGH MANU'FG CO., (CONSOLIDATED.)

CANADIAN BRANCH:

83 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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London Label Works.

KNOWLES & CO.

Lithographers,

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TO THE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Advertising Novelties,

Druggists' Containers,

Boxes, Envelopes,

&c., &c., &c.

LONDON, CANADA.



Foreign Notes.

At the instance of their Pharmaceutical Society the Government of the Argentine Republic have appointed a commission charged with the preparation of a Pharmacopœia for the Argentine Federation. The Pharmacopœia Commission, which was constituted by Ministerial decree of March 30, consists of Dr. del Aren (president), of the Academy of Medicine; Senor Centeno, lecturer in materia medica and therapeutics; Senor Laralle, inspector of pharmacies; Senor Francesco Barroga, professor of medical chemistry; and four others.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

PROFESSOR EMIL FISCHER, of Wurzburg, has been offered the chair of chemistry in Berlin, rendered vacant by Von Hofmann's death. Emil Fischer, says the *Apotheker Zeitung*, was born in 1852 at Enskirchen, in Rhenish Prussia, and studied chemistry at Bonn and Strassburg under Kekule and Baeyer. In 1882 he became Professor at Erlangen, and in 1885 he succeeded Wislicenus at Wurzburg.

THE late Signor Achille Zanetti, a Milan pharmacist, has bequeathed to the Royal Lombardian Institute of Sciences and Letters a sum producing an annual income of 600 lire, for the purpose of offering every three years a prize of 1,000 lire to the Italian pharmacist who shall be judged to have done most during that period to promote the interests of pharmacy or medical chemistry in his country.

THE University of Munich has created a new degree—Doctor of Pharmacy—which will be granted after a course of seven semesters and examination in one principal subject, chemistry or botany, and in three secondary subjects, namely, mineralogy, physics, and zoology. An inaugural dissertation must also be presented.

By a recent disastrous fire (June 29th) in Berlin, Germany, the extensive drug stores of Herr Ritter have been destroyed, and property to the value of 250,000 marks consumed. Two persons perished in the fire, which is supposed to have originated in the explosion of a boiler.

THE Russian Government has ordered that druggists in that country shall sell disinfectants at cost price, in order that they may be more generally used during the epidemic of cholera. The streets of Baku are to be sprinkled with petroleum as a disinfectant.

A New Acid.

A NEW acid chromosulphuric, possessing the composition $H_2Cr_2(SO_4)_4$, is described, says *Nature*, by M. Recoura in the current number of the *Comptes Rendus*. A short time ago the same chemist obtained a remarkable isomeric form of chromic sulphate, $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$, which exhibited neither the reactions of a sulphate nor of a salt of chromium. For instance, its solution yielded no precipitate of barium sulphate with barium chloride. This

isomeric form of chromic sulphate is found to combine directly with one equivalent of sulphuric acid or of a metallic sulphate to produce the new acid, or a salt of it. Thus, when a solution of zinc sulphate is mixed with a solution of the isomeric sulphate of chromium in equivalent molecular proportion, zinc chromosulphate is formed, $ZnCr_2(SO_4)_4$.

The solution of this zinc salt so obtained gives none of the reactions of sulphuric acid, nor does it yield those of chromic acid, but it exhibits the usual reactions of zinc salts; hence it must be a zinc salt of a specific acid, chromosulphuric. When the solutions of the new acid and its salts are allowed to stand, they gradually decompose, and barium chloride commences to precipitate barium sulphate; hence they appear not to be very stable, but to decompose slowly into a mixture of ordinary chromic sulphate and sulphuric acid or the metallic sulphate. Boiling brings about the decomposition at once. The acid itself has been obtained in the solid state, combined with eleven molecules of water; it is a green powder, which is very hygroscopic, and rapidly deliquesces in moist air, but is quite permanent in a dry atmosphere. Its solution possesses a brilliant green color when freshly prepared, but, upon standing, changes to blue, and, after a few days, passes completely into a violet colored solution of ordinary chromic sulphate mixed with free sulphuric acid. The potassium salt has also been obtained in the solid state, combined with four molecules of water, as a green powder whose dilute solution yields no precipitate with barium chloride, but at once gives the usual potassium precipitates with platonic chloride and picric acid.

This salt also appears to be formed when chrome alum is dehydrated first for some time at 90°, and finally at 110°. The sodium and ammonium salts have likewise been obtained, and are found to resemble the potassium salt closely in their nature and properties.

COCO, A COOLING DRINK.—Dorvault states that coco, a popular drink sold in the Paris streets, is made by macerating liquorice and a little coriander-seed in water. A kind of coco is also sold in the form of a paste, packed in tin boxes. This variety is described as a mixture of extract of liquorice with Vichy salts, to which essential oils of lemon, orange, anise, and peppermint, as well as absinthie and oil of cherry-kernels have been added. The compound is easily soluble in water, to which it imparts a red-brown colour. The presence of the carbonate (Vichy salts) causes an alkaline reaction, which assists the solution of the glycyrrhizin. In this form coco is recommended as a cheap, agreeable, and thirst-quenching beverage.

The Norwegian parliament has granted a subsidy of 400 kroners per annum for a pharmaceutical journal to be published. Several other scientific journals in Norway receive assistance from the government,

How a Doctor who Has Tried It Regards Physicians' Dispensing.

Druggists will be interested in the following from a contribution to the *Philadelphia Medical World* by Dr. R. H. Kilpatrick, in view of the strong plea that has recently been made that doctors do their own dispensing:

"I am engaged, and have been for the past five years, in doing my own dispensing, and I have to condemn it on many grounds. First, great expense to physicians. My drug bills amount to about two hundred dollars per month, and receipts are not in proportion. Second, increased amount of labor. Third, a patient expects to pay nothing for advice and but a very small druggist's profits on medicines furnished. In fact, it would take a good-sized book to explain all the torment and objections that could be laid against physicians dispensing their own medicines. From a general standpoint I will say that there is no condition in life with as many cares as that of a physician who does his own dispensing. If he happens to have a large practice he has the more worry. After a hard day's work one does not feel like coming to an office to work all night. The plan I would suggest would be as follows: Let every physician have his favored drug store, and keep posted on the stock of his druggist, and there will be but very little substituting and counter dispensing, and no refilling of prescriptions without an order from the physician."

A Timely Hint.

The manager, the bookkeeper, the cashier, the entry clerk, the shipping clerk, the salesman, the office boy, the porter—everyone, in fact, who is in any way connected with a business establishment should bear in mind that there is such a thing as cultivating trade, and that they, as well as the proprietors, are responsible for a share of the firm's success. Because a man is hired to fill a certain position there is no excuse for his hesitating to do any other work which may require attention. A bookkeeper might soil his fingers by stepping outside the office and waiting upon a customer if occasion required, but he would not lower himself in the estimation of his employer through thus signifying his willingness to make himself generally useful, and anyhow the dirt will wash off. To make a business grow and make it pay should be the main object of every employe, regardless of position or conditions. The day is gone when business can be conducted successfully without the undivided and best efforts of those who are responsible for it. In days gone by a merchant might succeed by sitting down and waiting for trade to come to him, but not now. In our day and generation the most persistent and systematic efforts are essential to bringing about a satisfactory result. A progressive spirit and a capacity for pleasing customers will work wonders in any business.—*The Bookkeeper*.



**THE CROWN
PERFUMERY COMPANY'S**

DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME,
CRAB APPLE BLOSSOMS
It is the daintiest and most delicious of Perfumes, and in a few months has superseded all others in the boudoirs of the grandes dames of London, Paris and New York. — ARMOUACT.



**THE CROWN
INVIGORATING
LAVENDER SALTS.**

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

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

177, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

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



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

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

Has a world-wide reputation of being the

BEST MILL IN THE WORLD.

Catalogues sent on application.

Address the manufacturers,

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

Used by all large drug houses.

CHIVERS' CARPET SOAP

Thoroughly Cleanses and Restores Carpets.

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

Likewise in all Woollen Fabrics.

Sold in Balls at 20c. Each.

Ask for Trade Prices and Testimonials.

J. H. WALKER,

9 Gerrard St., East, TORONTO.

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

Homeopathic Vials.
THE
RED STAR LABEL

MANUFACTURED BY

T. G. WERTON & CO., Millville, N. J.

HAVE NO SUPERIOR.

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

W.A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.
DOVES AND DECORATED
PLAIN, LACQUERED
MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN
• IN THE MARKET •

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

THE ODELL DOUBLE CASE TYPEWRITER

ONLY \$20.00.



50,000 IN USE.

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

Our new machine has 78 characters, and is the only Typewriter in the world where a capital or a small letter can be obtained without changing the position of the fingers, and having check perforator attachment. Send for catalogue.

ODELL TYPEWRITER CO.,

234 241 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

JOS. E. SEAGRAM

DISTILLER

—OF—

Pure Spirits

—AND—

Rye and Malt Whiskies.

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

DIRECT IMPORTER OF WINES AND LIQUORS.

WATERLOO, ONT.

A. J. LANGLEY.

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LANGLEY & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Wholesale Druggists

21 and 23 Yates Street,

VICTORIA, - B. C.



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

ONLY 10c. PER LB.

ASK YOUR GROCER AND
DRUGGIST FOR IT.

If you want the Trade of your vicinity, sell only

COTTAM'S BIRD SEED.

You will give satisfaction and treble you sales.

COTTAM'S BIRD BREAD (Patented)

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

Send for Price List, etc.

BART. COTTAM,

400 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

Every Man Grows a Mustache



Not every Mustache is a sign of beauty. In some cases it hangs down and has its touch. This **MUSTACHE TRAINER** will change physiognomy and improve appearance of any man, who desires a favorable change. Send for trial of 100 in Postal Note or Stamp, for \$1.00. Returns returned them.

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

Some New Therapeuticals.

H. F. MEIER.

Some months ago the writer was appealed to by a physician residing in the northern part of the State, to prepare for him a quantity of Tartate of Lithium and Potassium, and also of Succinate of Iron, both of the articles being at that time not obtainable in this market.

They had been recommended through medical journals as excellent agents in the treatment of biliary lithiasis.

As, in the present case, prompt treatment was desirable, it was concluded to proceed with the preparation on a small scale at once, and as it was really unnecessary to crystallize the double Tartate of Lithium and Potassium, the ingredients were adjusted in solution so that each fluid ounce contained 120 grains of the salt.

The formula of the Crystallized Salt being $K Li C_4 H_4 O_6 + H_2 O = 212$, it becomes an easy matter to determine how much Potassium Bitartrate, $K H C_4 H_4 O_6 = 376$, and how much Lithium Carbonate, $Li_2 CO_3 = 74$, are required to produce the article desired. 2 equivalents of the former (188×2) = 376 parts and 1 equivalent of the latter = 74 parts result in the formation of 424 parts double salt.

If the quantities be taken in grains it becomes possible to readily adjust the strength of an aqueous solution of above named strength which is permanent owing to its concentration.

The quantities taken in practice were:

Potassium Bitartrate	.....	600 grains.
Lithium Carbonate	.....	120 grains.
Water q. s. for	.....	5½ fld. ozs.

The combination is brought about with the aid of heat and the cooled liquor adjusted to the proper measure. In the present case 680 grains double salt represent the amount of the end product.

In order to prepare the Succinate of Iron the following method was observed, the intention being to secure 480 grains of the hydrated Ferric Succinate. It should be remembered that the method of the originator was to administer this salt in the form of a magna or precipitate suspended in water, and many physicians still adhere to this method of presentation, although it is possible to furnish a clear solution by the addition of citrates or tartrates.

A working formula for the quantity above indicated 480 grain (which is made up to 16 fluid ounces of shake mixture) reads as follows:

Take of

Succinic Acid	.....	300 grains
Water	.....	16 fld. ozs.
Aqua Ammonia	.....	300 minims, or q. s., avoiding an excess; dissolve and precipitate with a mixture of
Solution Tersulphate Iron	.....	2187 grains.
Sodium Acetate	.....	375 grains.
Water	.....	64 fld. ozs.

Wash the resulting precipitate with water on a cotton strainer until free from sulphates and make up the bulk to 16 fluid ounces. It will be noticed that the

quantity of Solution Tersulphate of Iron is slightly in excess, this provision having been found prudent to insure entire decomposition of the Ammonium Succinate. It follows that each fluid ounce of the thoroughly agitated mixture contains in suspension 30 grains of the Ferric Succinate, which is quite readily soluble in the fluids of the stomach under usual conditions.—*Pacific Druggist*.

Compound Extract of Smart-Weed or Water-Pepper.

C. D. LIPPINCOTT.

While this preparation is not officinal it is nevertheless a preparation of considerable merit as an internal as well as external remedy—internally for colic, cramps, diarrhoea or dysentery, cholera morbus, nausea, flatulence, etc.; externally as a stimulating liniment in sprains, bruises or swellings, but not applicable in burns or abraded surfaces. This preparation is used extensively in the East and South, being sold in pint and quart quantities for general family use.

While not depreciating proprietary preparations under this name, I maintain that the formula here presented furnishes a preparation far superior to any of them:

R. Water pepper pulv.	.....	16 ounces.
Capsicum pulv.	.....	5 drachms.
Camphor	.....	10 drachms.
Oil of aniseed	.....	10 drops.
Oil of sassafras	.....	5 drachms.
Alcohol	.....	4 pints.
Water	.....	2½ pints.

Dissolve the oils and camphor in the alcohol, add the water and pour sufficient of the mixture upon the herb and capsicum to moisten, pack into a conical percolator and pour upon it the menstruum until the liquid begins to drop, cork the lower orifice and macerate for 24 hours; then continue the percolation until all the menstruum has passed. Continue the percolation with a menstruum composed of alcohol three parts, water one part, until one gallon of percolate is obtained.—*Rocky Mountain Druggist*.

GALE OIL. A volatile oil obtained by distilling the leaves of *Myrica Gale*, brownish yellow, density at 12°, 0.876, thickish and of a peculiarly pleasant, balsamic odor.

Java coca leaves have been examined by F. Giesel, (Pharm. Zeit.), who found about two per cent. of total alkaloids, the greater proportion of which were, however, cinnamyl compounds, cinnamyl-cocaine and truxilline. The cinnamyl-cocaine is an isomer or homologue of cocaine, greatly resembling it in chemical and physiological properties.

Azomid or Imidazoic Acid, $N_3 H$, noticed in these columns on several occasions, has now been obtained by the discoverers, Curtiss and Rabenhausen, (Jour. Prakt. Chem.) in its anhydrous condition. It represents a clear, colorless, mobile liquid of penetrating odor, the melting point of which lies at 37°C. The body is extremely explosive.

Laboratory Notes.

A LABORATORY DEVICE.—Most practical chemists are painfully aware of the unsightly appearance of reagent bottles, caused by the drops of the solutions running down the outside and crystallizing thereon. This may be prevented by simply painting the rim with melted paraffin. Care should be taken to cover only the side of the lip—none should be put on the upper surface. This can be accomplished most easily by using a small hog-hair brush and a wax of low melting point, such as is used for embedding sections. It will be found that besides preventing the solution trickling down the outside, it enables one to deliver the reagent easily in single drops without resorting to the plan of only partly withdrawing the stopper.—*Monthly Journal of Popular Science*.

DEODORIZATION OF IODOFORM.—Mr. O. R. Symmes, druggist, of Oswego, Kan., writes us as follows:—For the benefit of the craft I will say that I find that oil of coriander will completely deodorize iodoform, when used in an ointment to the extent of 1 minum to the grain of iodoform. The smell may also be removed from the hands by putting a drop or two of oil of coriander on the hands and then washing them thoroughly.

DEODORIZING OILS.—A process for decolorizing vegetable oils has been patented in England. The specific claims being made are:—

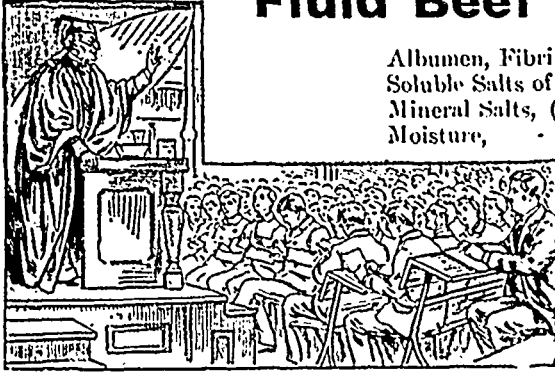
1. The process of decolorizing vegetable oils by mixing an oil with a suitable proportion of a manganese soap or a fatty acid salt of manganese and blowing a current of air or oxygen into the mixture, substantially as described.

2. The process of decolorizing vegetable oils by mixing an oil with a suitable proportion of manganese soap or a fatty acid salt of manganese mixed with a suitable solvent and blowing a current of air or oxygen into the mixture, substantially as described.

3. The process of decolorizing vegetable oils by mixing an oil with a suitable proportion of a manganese soap or a fatty acid salt of manganese mixed with linseed oil and blowing a current of air or oxygen into the mixture, substantially as described.

EXTRACTUM DICENTRÆ FLUIDUM.—Chas. E. Hammerquist made a number of comparative experiments with the view of determining the best menstruum for fluid extract of Turkey corn. The one directed by the "National Formulary," viz.: 3 vols. of alcohol and 1 of water, yields a good fluid extract in which, however, some precipitation takes place. If prepared with alcohol the fluid extract was lighter in color, and less bitter, but remained clear. Made with a menstruum of 4 vols. of alcohol and one of water, a clear fluid extract was also obtained, and proved to be satisfactory in all respects. Other menstrua gave less satisfactory results than the above.

The following Analysis will substantiate the claims of **Johnston's Fluid Beef** to be a Perfect Meat Food :



Albumen, Fibrine, &c., (Nutritious Element)	22.10
Soluble Salts of Flesh, (Stimulating Element)	33.40
Mineral Salts, (Bone Forming Element)	12.60
Moisture,	31.90
	----- 100.00

"Here we have the whole of the elements without a single exception necessary for the formation of FLESH, MUSCLE and BONE."

WATSON'S COUGH DROPS

Are the best in the world for the
THROAT and CHEST and
for the **VOICE.**

—)UNEQUALLED.(—

R. - & . - T. - W.

Stamped on each drop.

The London Drug Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

LONDON, - ONTARIO.

WE OFFER, OF OUR OWN MAKE:

- Citrate of Magnesia.
- Raspberry Citrate of Magnesia.
- Spirits Aetheria Nitrosi Pur.
- Spirits Ammonia Arom. distilled.
- Fluid Extracts, a full line.
- Chlorodyne, from a well tried formula.

POWDERED DRUGS

OUR OWN GRINDING :

- Cream Tartar, lbs, kegs and boxes.
- Pure Spices of all kinds.
- Insect Powder, etc., etc.

—AGENTS FOR—

- Butger's Confectionery.
- Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum.
- Major's Cement.
- Eugene's Corn Salve.
- Kern's Rheumatic Cure.
- Warrick's Real Flavors.
- Sloan's Indian Tonic-Genuine.
- William's Crown Sarsaparilla, etc.

THE LONDON DRUG CO. KERRY, WATSON & CO.
LONDON. MONTREAL

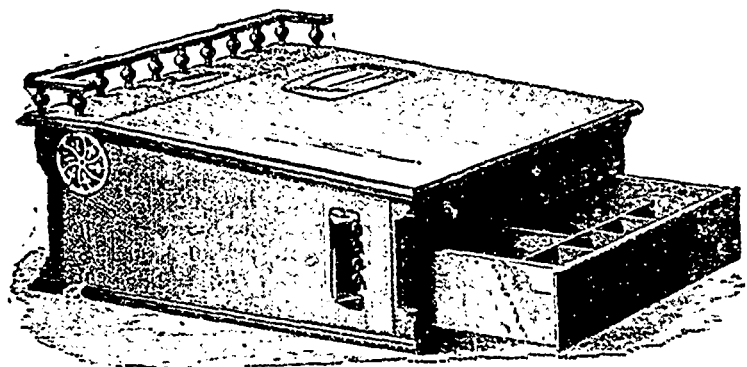
ANTI-DANDRUFF.

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

- Why ?** It removes Dandruff with 3 applications.
- Why ?** It makes the Hair soft and pliable.
- Why ?** It is not of a greasy or oily nature.
- Why ?** It stops falling of the hair.
- Why ?** It is of a nature peculiar to itself.
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Everyday Testing of Drugs and Chemicals.

BY ALBERT SHAW DENHAM, LECTURER IN THE BRISBANE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Barnard Proctor, in the preface to his "Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing," says: "Every pharmacist should test his chemicals occasionally to see that their quality is up to the required standard." But I think that with us in Australia, with the sources from which our wholesale dealers draw their supplies constantly changing, something more is necessary, and that it is desirable to form a habit of subjecting to examination every parcel of drugs and chemicals before it is received into stock. I do not mean that each chemical should be quantitatively, or even in some cases qualitatively analysed, as that would be quite unnecessary for the purpose of ascertaining what we want to know as practical pharmacists, namely, Is the article that which was ordered, and is it fit for use at the dispensing counter? And having given an answer to this, it is in many cases better and simpler to reject that which is faulty than to make an exact analysis and allow for deficiencies. My experience is that, with the exception of a few articles, such as a porcelain crucible, separating funnel and the like, everything necessary can, as a rule, be found at or near the dispensing counter, and I do not think the little time necessary can be better spent than in ascertaining that we are really fit to hold our positions as in part guardians of the public health and suppliers of better and purer articles than it is possible for the general public to obtain at a grocer's store. I believe that if the examination of materials in daily use at the dispensing counter became more general, and care was taken to impress upon the public that such a course was adopted, the reputation of the chemist and druggist would be greatly enhanced. He also will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is doing everything possible to guard against mistakes in the supply of materials to him and by him, as to my own knowledge there have been such made as that of sending P. Ammonii Nitrat. for P. Sodii Nitrat., Sodii Sulph. Essiccata for Mag. Sulph. Essiccata, &c.

Some months ago I began a systematic investigation of every parcel of drugs and chemicals that entered my shop. In the case of organic materials, such as roots, barks, leaves, and the like, to see that their physical characters were what they ought to be, and in that of organic and inorganic chemical salts the application of a few generally simple tests was enough to declare whether the sample under examination was sufficiently pure to be admitted into a retail establishment for general use. I have found that this can be easily and readily done without interference with my usual business. The advantages of such a course are obvious, The eye is trained to habits of correct observation, manipulative dexterity is ac-

quired in the use of apparatus, and if, as I would suggest, a record is kept of the work done, in time a very valuable synopsis of practical chemistry is obtained, and possibly a way opened for an original research which may be found of universal benefit. In most works on pharmaceutical chemistry a table will be found of the official chemicals with their probable impurities, and tests for the same; but I have found it most useful to make a condensed table for one's self, with additional columns for the date of examination of the sample, the source from which it was obtained, the result of experiments thereon, and the inference drawn.

I hope that before many years are over we shall have a B. P. standard, fixing the percentage of extractive matter obtainable from all our liquid pharmaceutical products, and this will, I believe, be one more step in the direction of uniformity in dispensing, and to a certain extent do away with the well worn complaint—"The mixture you made up is so different from that obtained at Mr. Jones's." Such work, as I have endeavored to point out, carefully and conscientiously performed, will enable us to say with our usual regard for truthfulness, "Prescriptions accurately dispensed with the purest drugs only."—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Notes on New Antiseptics.

BY S. A. WALTON.

If we trace back the list of antiseptics and disinfectants to an early date we find that those mostly in use were sulphur, the halogen compound, mercury, coal tar products, and some essential oil. If we again follow up the development of antiseptics we find that these materials form the basis of most of our new antiseptics in a more defined and definite composition. Thus, in place of the old method of burning sulphur, sulphurous acid in many cases replaces it, and compounds of sulphur, as sulphonates, are used in combination, as in the case of ichtlyol (ammonium ichtlyol sulphonate), soziodol (di-iodoparaphenol sulphonic acid), and many others. The same may be said of the halogens, iodoform, iodo and di-iodo-salicylic acids and iodol being iodine derivatives, while the other elements forming this group have corresponding compounds in a greater or less variety.

The mercurial preparations are well known to us, the mercurio-zinc cyanide being one of the developments of chemistry with regard to antiseptics.

The coal tar products are both numerous and varied, and many varieties of new combinations are continually being found that promises to be of use as antiseptics.

Essential oils have been combined with other elements to form valuable antiseptics, aristol (dithymoliodide) being one of these, while oxidized pine oil with camphoric acid forms one of the most popular disinfectants of the present day.

Time does not allow me to formulate or describe the following preparations fully.

I will therefore give such description as is necessary, with the hope that the members of the Association will look into the matter for themselves for further information.

Amongst new antiseptics from coal tar derivatives may be mentioned pyoktatin, methyl-violet, the most antiseptic of the aniline colors. A solution of 1 in 1000 is used in various eye diseases, phthisis, ulcers, etc. There is a yellow variety commonly known as auramine, also used antiseptically.

Lysol is a saponified phenol derived from cresols, and contains the higher homologues of carbolic acid. It is said to possess higher antymycotic power than carbolic acid, and to be less poisonous. This preparation is much used in Germany at the present time.

Retinol, a distillation product of pine resin, is a viscid fluid hydrocarbon. It is a non-irritating and stable antiseptic.

Europhen, iso-butyl-ortho-cresyl-iodide, contains 23 per cent. of iodine, and is non-poisonous.

Dermatol, a basic gallate of bismuth, forms a powerful antiseptic and desiccant.

Sulphaminol, thiooxydiphenylamine, the antiseptic action of which is due to its decomposition in contact with the fluids of the body into sulphur and phenol.

Monochlorophenol is prepared by the action of chlorine on cooled phenol. It is a powerful antiseptic and less irritating than trichlorophenol.

Camphoid, though only a mild antiseptic in itself, is a valuable adjunct to this class of bodies, as it forms a ready method of applying antiseptics to the surface of the skin, and owing to its composition (of spirit, camphor and pyroxylin) it forms a valuable solvent for substances such as salicylic acid, resorcin, hydro-naphthol and many others.

ETIQUETTE is an artificial flower, politeness a natural one.

FENNEL OIL.—A volatile oil obtained by distillation from the fruits of *Feniculum vulgare*, Gaert., which are rich in oil, yielding 3 to 3½ per cent.; sweetish and aromatic, containing much anethol; density, 0.968 to 0.990.

GOOSEFOOT OIL.—A volatile American oil distilled from the seeds of *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, a perennial variety of *C. ambrosioides*, Linn.; used medicinally as a vermifuge, since it is also called wormseed oil. It is of a pungent and bitter taste. It is largely prepared at Baltimore to the extent of several thousand pounds yearly. The yield is from 1½ to 2 per cent. from the fruits; specific gravity, 0.92.

GINGER OIL.—An oil distilled in Germany from the rhizomes of *Zanzibar officinale*. It is yellowish, very thin; density, 0.893. From 1 cwt. of Jamaica ginger only 12 ounces of volatile oil can be obtained. A dilute alcoholic solution of it is a remarkably good flavoring agent, capable of imparting to a very considerable portion of aqueous fluid the very pleasant aroma of ginger.

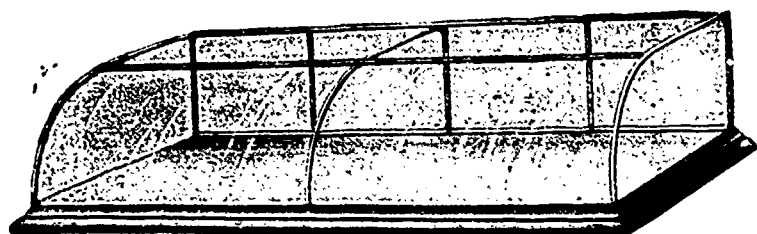
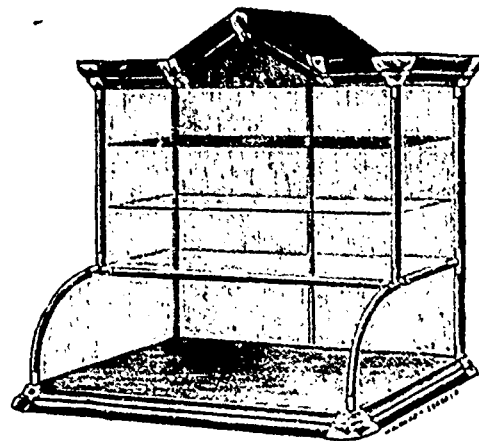
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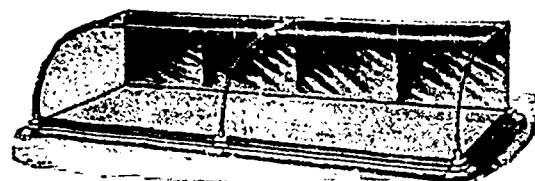
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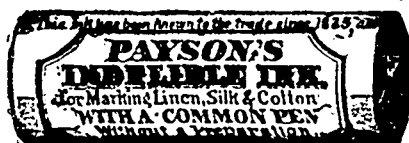
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SELECTIONS.

ZINC GLUE FOR SURGICAL DRESSINGS AND OTHER PURPOSES.—Trentler suggests the following formula: Oxide of zinc, 10 parts; gelatin, 30 parts; glycerin, 30 parts, and water, 30 parts. This paste is thickly applied and rubbed into the maslin or gauze forming the bandage. A thinner preparation contains 20 parts of gelatin and 40 parts of water.

For preparing tincture of iodine, Vauthier recommends placing the iodine upon a glass sieve and suspending this in the alcohol contained in a colored glass bottle, in order to avoid the influence of heat, light and organic matter, whereby hydriodic acid would be formed; moreover, the tincture should not be kept on hand for a long time. *Pat. Mon. de la Phar.*

MICROCIDIN is a new antiseptic, recommended by Professor Berloiz of Grenoble. Extreme solubility, harmlessness and rapidity of action are claimed for it. It is a compound of naphthol and soda, is neither poisonous nor irritant, and has the form of a greyish-white powder. Its solution of three grammes per liter is very slightly colored, and does not stain either the hands or bandage.—*Science.*

CARBOLATE OF CAMPHOR.—This preparation is made by adding 1 part by weight of carbolic acid to 3 parts of camphor, and straining through gauze after standing for twenty-four hours. A permanent liquid results, having a specific gravity of .990. It is said to be thoroughly antiseptic and possessed of considerable germicidal powers. By mixing the liquid with oil its tendency to produce an eruption when kept in contact with the skin is prevented.—*Therapeutic Gazette.*

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF IODINE is the name suggested by Wm. Pepper, M. D., (*University Med. Magaz.*, Feb. 1892, p. 376), for a preparation made by dissolving phosphorus, $\frac{1}{10}$ grain, and iodine and bromine, each $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, in one drachm of simple elixir. It has been used with considerable satisfaction in cases of torpid circulation with subacute gastric catarrh, and of subacute bronchitis with a relaxed and atonic state of the system. An elixir of balsam or of white pine may be used as the solvent, to which the name of Compound Elixir of Pine might be appropriate.

ANTIDOTE FOR PHOSPHOROUS POISONING.—Arpad Bokai recommends, in the *Revue de Therapeutique*, a 33-per cent solution of potassium permanganate as an antidote in phosphorus poisoning. Brought into contact with phosphorus the permanganate converts it into orthophosphoric acid, manganese peroxide being formed simultaneously. The same reactions occur in the stomach, with this difference, that in the presence of the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice the peroxide of manganese becomes the chloride, thus liberating more oxygen and rendering the transformation of the phosphorus into

orthophosphoric acid more certain. Experiments upon dogs show that solutions of the permanganate as strong as 1 per cent. do not produce any ill effect upon the coats of the stomach.

SOLUBILITY OF SULPHUR IN ALCOHOL.—One looks in vain for particulars in any pharmaceutical text-books regarding the behaviour of alcohol towards sulphur, yet it is a well-known fact that homeopathic tincture of sulphur is a reality. Dr. C. Schierholz, of Vienna, communicates a note to the *Pharmaceutische Post* in which he shows that at 17.5° C., practically the normal temperature, 3,300 parts by weight of absolute alcohol dissolve only 1 part of sulphur. The solubility increases very rapidly and steadily with the rise of temperature until one part of sulphur dissolves in 265 parts of alcohol at the boiling-point.

TEST OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE When a drop of a 10 per cent. solution of metaphenylene-diamine chloride is boiled with a few drops of water and a drop of hydrogen peroxide solution, a carmine red coloration is produced. This reaction will detect 0.005 mg. of hydrogen peroxide in a drop of water, but is affected by the presence of nitrites. The test is thus modified to be independent of the presence of the latter compounds: One or two drops of metaphenylene-diamine chloride are added to 1 c. cm. of ammonia solution containing a few drops of hydrogen peroxide solution. The mixture is boiled for some minutes, when the previously colorless solution becomes blue, of intensity corresponding with the peroxide present. Addition of alkali hydroxide solution changes the color to red. *G. Dniyev in Bull. Soc. Chem. and Jour. Chem. Soc.*

EXAMINATION OF ESSENCES FOR TURPENTINE, &c.—A solution is prepared as follows: Twenty grammes of acid tartrate of potassium is neutralised with manganoous carbonate (about 5 or 6 grammes), and dissolved in 1 litre of water. Into a test tube is placed 3 cc. of this solution with 5 cc. of the essence to be tested, and 5 cc. of ammonia solution (specific gravity 0.925), well shaken together, and placed in a water-bath for 30 seconds, and a current of air passed through. The tube is then removed, and its contents well-shaken and allowed to separate. Most of the essential oils are only faintly tinged with yellow by this treatment (except the oil of lemons and bergamot which are colored dark brown) but if any turpentine be present, a coloration varying from brown to very deep brown-black, occurs in the upper layer.

Russian Sunflower Oil.

The sunflower has been known in Russia for many years, but only in certain districts has it been cultivated on a large scale. The first cultivation of sunflower-seed for mercantile purposes in Russia began in 1812, in the village of Alexeievka, district of Berutchinsk, government of Voronezh. That province is even now

the chief district in European Russia for the growing of the sunflower. From there the cultivation of sunflowers spread to the adjacent governments of Tambov and Saratov, where there are extensive cultures owned by the town of Saratov itself. The people of the governments of the Don, Simbirsk, and Samara, are more or less engaged in this trade. Two kinds of sunflower are known, one with small seeds used for the production of oil, and the other with large seeds consumed by the common people in enormous quantities as a dainty. In a district where the seed is cultivated on a large scale, and the plant has been continually grown on the same soil for many years in succession, the sunflower has become subject to a disease called *Puccinia diocoidearum*. Owing to this disease, the sunflower-crops have been rather poor in the government of Voronezh for the last ten years, and the cultivation has, therefore, abated somewhat in this locality. The sunflower-seed is used principally for obtaining an oil, which has superseded all other vegetable oils in many parts of Russia. In general, the cultivation of the sunflower in Russia is considered to be very profitable. At the average yield of 1,350 lbs. per acre, and at the average price of $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per lb., the farmer receives an income of £1 per acre. This income can be increased in districts where the grower himself is engaged in producing the oil from the seed. However, oil-mills are very rare in the villages, the farmers selling their seed to the oil producers. In the seed-growing district of Saratov there are only thirty-four village oil-mills producing oil worth £8,000 annually, whereas in the town of Saratov £90,000 worth of oil is manufactured annually. The substance remaining from the oil-manufacture, or the sunflower-cakes, being used as cattle-food, is also a valuable product. These cakes, however, have a comparatively small demand in Russia, and are largely exported to foreign countries, principally to Germany and England. The sunflower shells, being used for heating purposes, form an article of trade in several districts. The seed-cups are used as feed for sheep. Of the different kinds of sunflower-seed in Russia, some white or grey, some brown with white or grey stripes, some quite black, dyeing the cells a dark violet colour—the grey and white seeds are preferred, as they appear to be much cleaner and handsomer, and therefore command a higher price, especially for the purposes of raw consumption by the common people. The black seed, owing to its dark colouring matter, is generally avoided. All these seeds appear in the market divided into two sorts. The larger kind, containing less oil, is the cheaper; the smaller, producing more oil, is sold to the oil-manufacturers, and is much more expensive. The latter seeds are flat and oval, like coffee-beans, and are considered the best for this industry.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Dyspepsia is said to be favorably affected by 5 grain doses of sulphonal.



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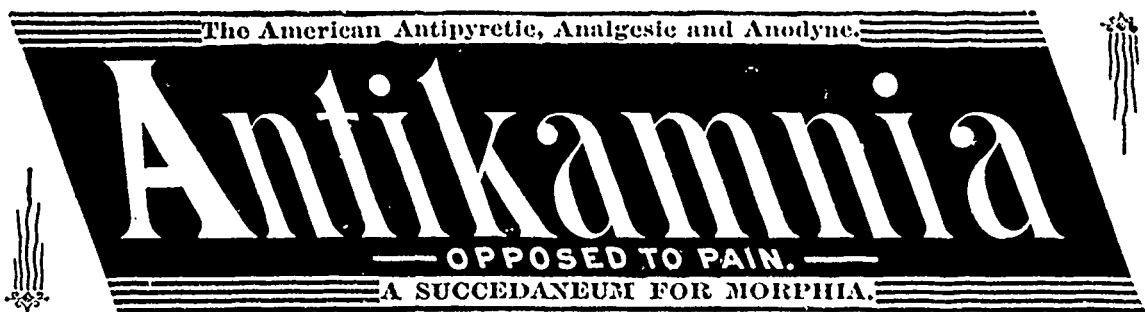
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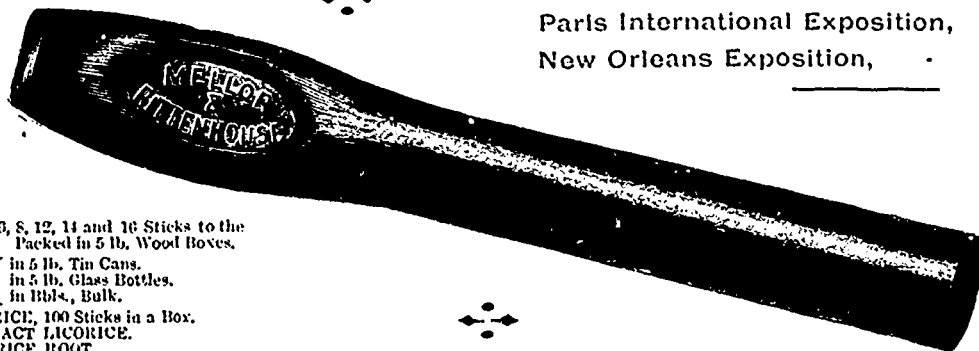
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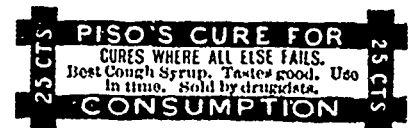
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COMPOUND ELIXIR OF CHLOROFORM.

The following formula is spoken highly of in cholera morbus and kindred complaints:

Oil cinnamon	10 drops.
Chloroform	4 fl. drachms.
Tincture opii	4 fl. drachms.
Tincture camphore	4 fl. drachms.
Spirit. ammon. aromat.	4 fl. drachms.
Spirit frumenti	1½ fl. ounce.

One half to one teaspoonful at a dose.
—*The Prescription.*

A POWDER FOR CORYZA.

R Naphthaline in an impalpable powder	6 drachms.
Powdered borie acid	6 drachms.
Powdered camphor	15 grains.
Extract of violets	15 grains.
Essence of roses	20 drops.

Sig.—Mix and use as a snuff in coryza.

—*Union Medicale.*

THYMOL TOOTH POWDER.

Thymol	30 grains.
Camphor	60 grains.

Rub together until melted then add—

Precipitated chalk	30 ounces.
Powdered soap	10 drachms.
Saccharin	15 grains.
Vauillin	7½ grains.
Otto of rose	a sufficiency.

Mix well and sift.

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER.

Resorein	30 grains.
Salol	60 grains.
Powdered orris	8 drachms.
Precipitated chalk	2 drachms.
Carminc	3 grains.
Oil of peppermint	10 drops.

Mix.

HAIR-OIL PERFUME.

The following formula provides a good and not too expensive mixture.

Oil of lemon	1 drachm.
Oil of cinnamon	¼ drachm.
Oil of rose geranium	¼ drachm.
Otto of rose	6 drops.

Mix.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

MENTHOLATED GELATIN.

The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* gives the following formula for a mentholated gelatin:

Gelatin	5 parts.
Distilled water	65 parts.

Let the gelatin swell in the cold water until it absorbs all it is capable of retaining. Pour off the residue, if any, of water, and melt the gelatin over a water-bath. When melted add 3 gm. of menthol and 25 gm. of glycerin, stir in and remove from fire and let cool.

UNGVENTUM PLUMBI.

According to Kohler (*Apotheker Zeitung*) a permanently white salve can be made by using the following formula:

Paraffin ointment	90 parts.
Lanolin	10 parts.
Lard	10 parts.
Sugar of lead	16 parts.
Sodium thiosulphate	1 part.

Mix. According to the season of the year a little white wax may be added.

TOOTHACHE TINCTURE.

Chloroform	12 parts.
Tincture of aconite	12 parts.
Tincture of capsicum	4 parts.
Tincture of pellitory	2 parts.
Oil of cloves	2 parts.
Camphor	2 parts.

Dissolve the camphor in chloroform and add the remainder. A little should be placed on cotton-wool and pressed into the cavity of the tooth.

CHILDREN'S COUGH MIXTURE.

Bromide of sodium	4 drachms.
Syrup of tolu	3 ounces.
Syrup of red poppies	3 ounces.
Simple syrup	3 ounces.
Ipecacuanha wine	1 ounce.
Tincture wild cherry bark	1 ounce.
Aniseed water to	16 ounces.

Dose—Half to two teaspoonfuls every four hours.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

PASTOR KNEIPP'S REMEDIES.

The *Apotheker Zeitung* gives the following as the composition of these proprietaries:

P. K.'s Traveling Drops.—Equal parts of cinchona and spirit of melissa.

P. K.'s Hustenthee (tea for hoarseness).—Colt's-foot leaves, 20 parts; spotted comfrey (*Pulmonaria officinalis*), 20 parts; mullein leaves, 10 parts; fenugreek seed, 10 parts.

P. K.'s Blood Purifier (tea).—Flores acacie, 10 parts; sandal-wood, 15 parts; chicory root, 15 parts; dwarf-alder root, 15 parts; red currant leaves, 15 parts; elder leaves (*Sambucus*), 15 parts.

P. K.'s Dropsy Tea.—*Uva ursi* leaves, 20 parts; red currant leaves, 20 parts; equisetum, 20 parts; dwarf-alder (*ebulus*), root, 10 parts; dog-rose berries, 10 parts; sandal-wood, 10 parts.

P. K.'s Wuhlhuber Tea.—No. 1: Aloes, 10 parts; fennel, 20 parts; juniper berries, 20 parts; fenugreek seed, 20 parts; mix together and pulverize finely. No. 2: Aloes, 19 parts; fennel, 20 parts; juniper, 20 parts. fenugreek seed, 20 parts; dwarf-alder root, 30 parts. Mix, and make a fine powder.

P. K.'s Grey Bone-Meal.—A mixture of black and white bone-meal and olibanum powder, in equal parts.

P. K.'s Lehmsalbe (clay salve).—This is Armenian bole, ground with water into the consistency of a salve.

P. K.'s Malefiz-ohl (felon oil).—Croton oil, 1 part; sweet almond oil, 6 parts.

P. K.'s Augentrost (Eyebright).—Extract of aloes, 2 parts; fennel, 100 parts; eyebright, 100 parts; alcohol, 90°, 200 parts; distilled water, 800 parts.

P. K.'s Blood-Purifying Tea.—Elder flowers, 10 parts; elder leaves, 10 parts; dwarf-alder root (*radix ebuli*), 10 parts; sandal-wood, 10 parts; buckthorn bark, 10 parts; mistletoe, 10 parts; sloe blossoms, 5 parts; strawberry leaves, 5 parts; nettle leaves, 5 parts; juniper tops, 2½ parts.

P. K.'s Tea for Hoarseness.—Hoarhound, 20 parts; nettle leaves, 10 parts; equisetum majir, 10 parts; juniper berries, 5

parts; rib grass (*plantago lancifolia*), 5 parts; mallow flowers, 5 parts; linden flowers, 5 parts; fenugreek, 2½ parts; mullein flowers, 2½ parts.

P. K.'s Magenrost (stomach consolet).—St. John's wort (*hypericum*, leaves, and flowers), 3 parts; milfoil, 1 part; juniper berries; dogrose, 1 part; gentian root, 1 part; vermouth (*absynthia artem.*), ½ part; buckbean, ½ part; equisetum, ½ part; eyebright, ½ part; little centaury, ½ part; peppermint oil, 1 part; alcohol 90°, 6½ parts.

P. K.'s Blood-Creating Bone-Meal.—Lactate of iron, 2 parts; manganese phosphate, 1 part; manganese lactate, 1 part; white freshly burned bones, 200 parts. All ground together

Pastor Sebastian Kneipp's Pills.—Rhubarb, 4 gm.; extract of aloes, 4 gm.; extract of rhubarb, 1 gm.; soap, 1 gm.; juniper berries, fenugreek seed, dwarf elder root, and fennel, of each, 30 cgm. Mix, and make into sixty pills.

CUNDURANGO WINE.

Hoffmann's process, according to the *Repertoire de Pharmacie*, is as follows:

Cundurango in coarse powder	.5 pounds.
Water	20 pounds.

Mix, and let macerate in a stoneware vessel for two days. Pour the liquid off, and put aside. Add another charge of the same amount of water to the residue, and boil for half an hour. Pour off the liquid, and mix it with the first liquid. Macerate the residue with 10 pounds of alcohol of 95° for a few hours, strain and press out, and add the solution to the aqueous liquids. The mixed liquid is now filtered, the filtrate heated in a water-bath to drive off the alcohol, and the heat continued until an extract is produced. This extract is dissolved in 25 pounds of Malaga wine, filtered and bottled.

Buisson's formula is as follows: Macerate 20 gm. coarsely powdered cundurango in 1 liter of Malaga wine for eight days, press off and filter the colature.

The most useful and active preparation of cundurango is, without doubt, the tincture, as that contains most of the active principle. It is usually prepared with 80° alcohol, 1 part of cundurango to 5 parts of the liquid. This can easily be made into a liqueur.—*Nat. Druggist.*

Sponge Trade Developments.

The developments of the sponge trade during the last two weeks have been rather interesting. That the recent catch is a very light one is no longer an uncertainty, reports from all sides strongly confirming the first news from the fishing grounds. But the fact of light stocks at Key West is made doubly interesting by the claim on the part of a large independent house that they have bought up the entire stock of new sheep's wool sponges, or at least that they have secured \$25,000 worth of sponges and intend to buy up any more which may come to light. At first this report was flatly denied by

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The greatest known cure for Catarrh, Cold in Head, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Pain.
Every Druggist should keep this in stock, as it sells well and gives good satisfaction.

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44 FARRINGDON ST., LONDON, ENG.
Has established an Agency for the sale of their goods at 1. Guyan St., WINDSOR, ONT. Druggists having enquiries for these goods can obtain "SEQUAH'S PRAIRIE FLOWER," "SEQUAH'S OIL," and "SEQUAH'S INSTANT RELIEF," by addressing the above agency.

members of the trust, who claimed that the fishermen, although professedly so antagonistic to the trust, were nevertheless holding off to see what offers the trust's agent would make when he got well enough to be about in the interests of that concern. Now, however, it is generally conceded that the independent firm in question has made the purchases claimed by it, or at any rate a large proportion of them, and it is a fact beyond dispute that they have the money already placed at Key West for the purpose of buying the entire crop, and if the independent company do not succeed in getting it all, it will be through no fault of their own, for to use a colloquial expression, they are "hustling" in the most approved manner. They mean to capture the whole catch, and there seems little doubt of their ability of doing so, especially as the trust is greatly handicapped by the illness of its agent at Key West. Knowing the sworn antipathy of the fishermen for the trust, it may not be apparent at first sight how greatly at a disadvantage the latter are on account of the illness of their agent, who they claim might have been able to make some deal with the fishermen had he not been confined to his room.

Naturally one first wonders what effect the action of the independent concern will have upon the sponge trade generally. The friends of the former are inclined to think that the trust will now find itself in a rather embarrassing position, so far as Florida goods are concerned. On the other hand the members of the combination declare that they are in a position to look after their own interests to their entire satisfaction. Besides the hundred and fifteen vessels owned by the Sponge Gatherers' Protective Association, it will be remembered that there were sixteen sent out in the interests of the trust, and as these vessels, it is claimed, are larger than those of the opposing fleet, and manned by better fishermen, they estimate that they have secured about a quarter of the whole catch. This, with what stock the trust holds in New York, will, they claim be sufficient to enable the combination to carry on the war. Disinterested parties, however, claim that the independent company must have at least two or three times as much of the better grades in stock as the trust, and will consequently have the combination at a great disadvantage for a few months or until the next catch comes in.

The prices paid the fishermen were about fifteen per cent. higher than those paid last year, and this will inevitably mean an advance over the price at present ruling in the local market, unless a lively cutting of prices on the part of the trust should ensue. But the meagerness of the combination's stock renders this course improbable.

There is also another important phase which is likely to develop and which should be most carefully guarded against, especially by out of town buyers. We refer to the substitution of inferior kinds

of sponges for Florida sheep's wool, which trickery is likely to be practiced by unprincipled dealers on account of the scarcity of the genuine article. This dastardly piece of rousery has been frequently practiced in the past, when Nassau sheep's wool and even Nassau velvet have been palmed off on the unsuspecting buyer, as the real Florida sheep's wool. To an expert on sponges it may seem absurd that the difference between the genuine article and the bogus sponge should not be readily detected, but although the Florida sheep's wool differs materially from both kinds of Nassau sponges used as substitutes, enough similarity exists to be exceedingly deceptive. The Florida sheep's wool is a sponge of much closer texture than either the Nassau sheep's wool or velvet, and is decidedly tougher and more durable than either. The general appearance of each is also distinctive, and although difficult to describe, the difference is apparent when the three kinds are compared. It would be well, therefore, for buyers to be on their guard against any frauds which may be practiced in consequence of the meager supplies of the popular Florida sheep's wool sponge.

The Low Opium Prices.

Opium, which is, next to cinchona, the principal drug of commerce, has, like it, suffered a depreciation which would have been thought impossible not many years ago. The cause of the fall in value is the same in either case, viz., extension of cultivation, resulting from high profits in former years; but the effect has made itself felt much less rapidly in the opium than in the cinchona market, and, opium being an annual crop, the market may possibly recover its balance more quickly. The opium trade also, is in far fewer hands than the cinchona business, although, nevertheless, the news of the progress of the crop in Turkey, and to an increasing degree in Persia also, is scanned every season with anxious care by merchants, manufacturers and speculators in Smyrna and Constantinople, as well as in Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany.

The first arrivals of the new season's drug generally reach the Smyrna and Constantinople markets early in June, after which the bulk of the crop takes some months to filter slowly from the hands of the cultivator through those of the numerous middlemen into the possession of the manufacturer. At this moment the harvest in most of the low-lying districts is already safe, though in the northern highlands the juice will not have ceased to flow from the poppies until the end of the present month.

"All's well" has been the watchword from the growing districts ever since the winter seed was entrusted to the earth last winter; and there is every reason to expect a good, if not an abundant crop throughout Asia Minor, as well as in European Turkey. Early in the year,

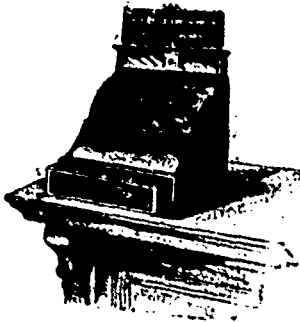
indeed, we were told that not enough rain had fallen to assist in the germination of the seed, but the deficiency appears to have been amply repaired before the close of the rainy season at the end of April.

The total crop in Turkey this year is estimated to yield from 6,500 to 8,000 cases—that is to say, from an "average" to a "very good" result. But in consequence of the unprecedentedly low price of all descriptions of opium during the last two or three seasons, the area placed under poppy cultivation this year has been from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. smaller than in 1891, when the total crop was about as large as it is expected to be this season. And if there should be no serious advance in price this season, and grain crops keep at a pretty remunerative figure, it is exceedingly probable that the cultivation of the poppy will be much restricted in future. The Persians appear to be able to grow the drug much more cheaply than the Turks, for within the last fifteen or twenty years the opium industry has made a great advance in Persia, and according to the reports, consular and other, which reach us from that country, everything points to a still more rapid extension in the future of the poppy cultivation in the Shah's dominions.

At present good druggists' opium may be bought in London at 7s. per lb.—a price which can hardly pay the cultivator for his trouble, if one will consider the number of intermediate persons whose profits must be deducted off that amount. Until the year 1876, the average value of the same kind of opium was from 20s. to 22s. per lb., and when, in 1865, it fell for a moment as low as 12s. 6d. per lb., that was considered an utterly impossible price, and, in fact, only lasted for a short period. Since 1876 the 20s. limit has rarely been reached, and has only been exceeded, we believe, upon one occasion—viz., in 1880, when special circumstances, such as the existence of a strong syndicate of buyers in America, temporarily coincided with a bad harvest. From that year, however, the depreciation of opium has been almost unchecked. Whether it will proceed any further is a question which is agitating many minds in the drug trade. The opium trade, however, has become so complicated of late years owing to the increased number of dealers and speculators in the article, the rise of Constantinople as a rival market to Smyrna, and the growth of Persia as a producing country, that it has become more difficult than ever to give a satisfactory answer to this question. The highest price, by the way, ever known for the drug was in February, 1869, when 49s. per lb. was paid for good druggists' opium.

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

There is a lady in New York who will not permit her children to eat any thing of which Indian meal constitutes an ingredient, for fear it will make them savage. She must be the same lady who would not let her children eat spinnach, for fear it would make them green.



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A Touch of the Finger does it all.

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NO CIGAR TO EQUAL THE
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CLEAR HAVANA.

Made on Cuban principles and equal to the imported at much lower figures.

MADEN IN SEVERAL SIZES.

DRUGGISTS handling this really first class Cigar will build up this department of their business and give their patrons satisfaction.

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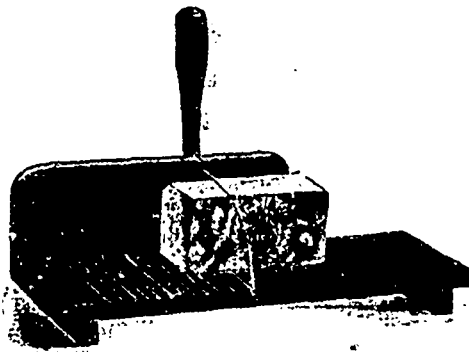
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Soap Cutter and Trimmer.



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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.

Manu'ed by the **EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,**
 (Patentees.)

☛ Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,
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MINERVA

—AND—

RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

Speechettes.

Read the advt. of The Johnston & Johnston Co. on page 36. They offer special lines to the drug trade.

Sacramental Wines.

We would direct the attention of the trade to the advt. of J.S. Hamilton & Co., who advertise a special wine for that purpose.

New Remedies.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advt. of C. F. Segsworth on page 15 of this issue. The preparations advertised there are amongst the most popular class of the druggist's stock.

Wilson's Fly Poison.

Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co. advise us that this year's demand for Wilson's Fly Poison Pads has been much larger than ever before. Fly Pads are evidently growing steadily in favor with the public.

Popular Package Dyes.

The rapid growth in the sales of Turkish Dyes, is the best evidence of their popularity and a confirmation of what the makers claim for them, viz: The largest variety of colors, and their excellency in being true to colors and all "fast."

Pilekone.

An article which is presented to the trade as a certain remedy for all kinds of piles, and which has the endorsement of prominent medical practitioners, has been placed on the market by W. T. Strong, one of the prominent druggists of London, Ont. "Pilekone," as he has named his preparation, is one that has stood the test of years with many physicians, but has not until recently been put as a proprietary preparation.

R. N. No. 1.

The dark room has always been considered necessary an adjunct to the photographer's outfit as a saw is to a saw mill, or a printing press to a printing office. But "wonders will never cease." The Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, N. Y., now manufacture what they style the "Daylight" Kodaks. These new cameras can be loaded in daylight; require no dark room and make twenty-four exposures without reloading.

The Science of Optics.

From an announcement which appears in our advertising columns in this issue, it will be seen that a school of instruction in the art of correctly fitting glasses for cases of defective sight has been opened in Toronto. This is, we believe, the only institution of the kind in Canada, although there are over twenty of them in the United States. The science of optics has not stood still, and the old fashioned method of fitting glasses, employed in most parts of this country, is one that should be discarded, as the plan must be acknowledged to be only, at its best, mere guess-work. The proposed course

of instruction is intended to fit the operator or salesman to properly test the sight and give the proper correction by lenses for cases of old, far and near sight, astigmatism, muscular insufficiency, asthenopia, etc. There should be at least one person in every town who is capable of thus properly testing and fitting the eyes, and it could not be in better hands than that of the druggist. Write the Optical Institute of Canada at 53 King st. east, Toronto, for particulars and terms of course of instruction.

A New, Safe Method of Administering Toxic Medicaments.

A new departure in therapeutical posology marks a recent enterprise of Parke, Davis & Co., which is in the interests of progress, economy and exactness.

The increased knowledge resulting from research in the fields of botany, chemistry, physiology, pharmacy, and materia medica has created a demand on the part of the medical profession for the essential or active principles of drugs in preference to the more cumbersome, less definite pharmaceutical preparations which custom and authority have so long sanctioned.

Not a few alkaloidal principles of drugs have been isolated, and are now frequently prescribed. The conservative element of the profession have, however, in view of the toxicity of certain isolated medicinal principles, and the acknowledged variety

of strength and activity of products of this character of different manufacture, been loath to employ them when indicated.

The doses sometimes being fractions of a thousandth or a hundredth, it is not possible for the physician to always bear them in mind, and in prescribing he is often in doubt as to what constitutes the proper therapeutical dose, and what the dangerous toxic one.

Dr. E. Trouette, in a paper read before the Paris Academy of Medicine, and published in the *Revue de Therapeutique*, entitled "Duodecimal Doses of Toxic Medicaments," proposes a method of obviating the difficulties hitherto preventing the general use of many valuable medicinal principles. The plan he proposes is a new method of posology based on the rational division into twelve parts of the maximum dose which may be given to an adult in twenty-four hours.

The advantages claimed for this method are, first, accidental poisoning need no longer be feared. Second, dangerous medicaments may from the outset be given in efficient dose without the least risk.

Park, Davis & Co. have prepared diurnals and Diurnal Tablet Triturates of a large number of Toxic Medicaments, and will afford the profession full information concerning this new method of posology with reprint of Dr. Trouette's article.

Miscellaneous Specialties :

Medicated Gauze in Glass.

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Powdered Extracts.

Pink Granules.

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Upjohn's Friable Pills & Granules.

Malt Combinations.

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THE JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON CO.,

200 West King Street.

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NEW DISCOVERY by ACCIDENT

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

Lay the hair over and apply the mixture for a few minutes, and the hair disappears as if by magic without the slightest pain or injury when applied or ever afterward. It is unlike any other preparation ever used for a like purpose. Thousands of LADIES who have been annoyed with hair on their FACE, NECK and ARMS attest its merits.

GENTLEMEN who do not appreciate a beard or hair on their neck, find a priceless boon in Queen's Anti-Hairine which does away with shaving, by rendering its future growth an utter impossibility.

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

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

REFERENCES:—The Lyth Safe and Lock Co., 146 to 150 Water-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; Edwin Alden & Co., 214 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio,

MAGAZINES.

STARTING off to a summer resort, or for a week's fishing, or upon a tramp with a gun, or to visit your relations in the country, there is one companion that you will not regret taking with you—a copy of the *July Cosmopolitan*. It contains a wide range of subjects for summer reading. The contents page contains the names of twenty-two contributors, and the range of subjects discussed will suit a multitude of tastes. A midsummer number. The price of the Magazine is 25 cents.

* *

THE fourth number of *Arcadia* contains nineteen pages of reading matter. There is a very interesting article on "Descriptive Music," this being, according to the writer, the process of suggesting not of delineating sounds, or emotions. An enquiry into the character of Rossini seems to show that he was neither envious, avaricious, nor reactionary, as asserted by his enemies. But he was sceptical and fond of a gay life. This character sketch is by Lois Saunders. "Music in Ottawa," by Annie M. Lampman, treats of the musical taste of the citizens of the capital. A description of the pictures comprising the Tempest bequest to the Art Association will prove interesting reading for Montrealers. "Art in Toronto" remarks upon the penchant of Canadian artists and poets for the descriptive rather than the imaginative. A short biography and critique of Freeman, the late historian, is both instructive and entertaining. Freeman maintained that history was closely connected throughout, and that it was absurd to speak of ancient and modern history, there being no distinct line of demarcation. "Table Talk" speaks of American women, of Max O'Rell, and of Dr. Samuel Smiles. "La Tour des Anges" continues the story of Pope Urban V. The New York letter brightly mentions some of the difficulties connected with the compilation of library indices. There are four poems in this issue.

* *

THE *North American Review* announces for publication in its forthcoming (July) issue, articles on Lynch Law in the South, by Frederick Douglas, on The Needs of the New Northwest, by the Governor of Minnesota, on Politics and the Pulpit, by Bishops Doane and Malhieu, on the Italian Situation, by Signor Crispi, on Organized Labor in the Presidential Campaign, by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, on The Use of Cathedrals, by the Dean of St. Paul's, and on Abraham Lincoln as a Strategist, by Archibald Forbes. The number will also contain a symposium, What shall the Ratio be? referring, of course, to the question of the coming international conference on silver. The contributors to this are Senator Stewart, of Nevada, Representative Wm. H. Springer, of Illinois, Senator H. C.

Hansbrough, of North Dakota, Representative R. P. Bland, of Missouri, and Representative John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania.

* *

THE *Review of Reviews*, always timely in the subject matter it presents, is especially so in the July number. Although the month covered by this issue expired less than five days after the Republican candidate for President was nominated, it contains perhaps the most complete and intelligent character sketch of Benjamin Harrison that has ever been written. In addition to this sketch of the nominee of the Republican Convention there are reviewed and discussed, in the department "The Progress of the World," the work and the proceedings of the Convention itself. With this account are presented portraits of the most conspicuous figures in that great political assembly; Governor McKinley, Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Wolcott, General John C. New, Ex Senator Ingalls, Ex-Speaker Reed and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster. There is besides these a striking portrait of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the Republican nominee for Vice-President. In "The Progress of the World" of this number are discussed, as well, the political and social movements most prominent in other countries of the world, particularly the political situation in Great Britain. The reader who has likewise allowed the general news to escape his attention will find in the department, "Record of Current Events," a full summary of the world's happenings during the month. The department of "Leading Articles" includes a larger number of topics than usual. Mr. W. C. Edgar, who has had in charge the distribution of the Russian relief cargo of the steamer *Missouri*, contributes to the July number an exceedingly interesting paper on "Russia's Conflict with Hunger."

BOOKS.

"PARASITES AND PARASITIC DISEASES OF THE DOMESTICATED ANIMALS." By L. G. Neumann, Professor at the National Veterinary School of Toulouse. Translated and edited by George Fleming, C. B., LL. D., F. R. C. V. S. 8vo., cloth, \$73 pages, 365 illustrations, \$8.00. William R. Jenkins, 851 and 853 Sixth Avenue, New York.

In 1876 realizing the need, in the English language, of a work to which the student of human or veterinary medicine, the sanitarian, agriculturist, or breeder or rearer of animals could refer for full information, with regard to external and internal parasites—vegetable and animal—which attack the various species of creatures man has domesticated, Dr Fleming commenced a work to meet the want but, owing to pressure of other duties, was compelled, temporarily, to relinquish this task. In 1888 Neumann's treatise was issued and, that being the most complete and comprehensive of any which had yet appeared, and the arrangement somewhat

on the plan Dr. Fleming adopted, Dr. Fleming resolved to venture on its translation instead of proceeding with an independent attempt.

The result of his efforts is this book. With it, no work in English is to be compared so far as veterinary medicine is concerned; and even in human medicine English or foreign—there is none so comprehensive and complete.

The damage done to health—the parasitic diseases—the author had particularly in view and so deemed it useful to establish the order to be followed according to the nature of the organs invaded, and this has been the predominant idea throughout the work.

In order to facilitate diagnosis, the study of the commensals, which are so frequently met with has been added to the study of parasites. All the living forms observed on the surface or in the texture of organs, whether common or rare, frequent or exceptional, have been included. The work is divided into eight sections as the following: Parasites of the Skin, Parasites of the Digestive Apparatus, Parasites of the Serous Membranes, Parasites of the Respiratory Apparatus, Parasites of the Circulatory Apparatus, Parasites of the Muscles, connecting tissue and bones, Parasites of the Nerve Centres and Organs of Sense, Parasites of the Genito-Urinary Organ.

THIOPHENE.—This is the name given by Victor Meyer to a liquid discovered by him in the benzoin of coal tar. He obtained it by passing acetylene over boiling sulphur and gives it the formula C_4H_4S . It is an oleaginous liquid, of pronounced odor. It is insoluble in water, boils at $84^\circ C.$, is non-toxic. It presents great analogies with benzoin and, like it, forms substitution products with chlorides, bromides, iodides, sulphides, etc. The sodium salt of sulphonic thiophenic acid is a sulphonic derivative of thiophene. It appears as a white, crystalline powder containing 33 per cent. of sulphur. Thiophene-sulphonate of sodium is, therefore, much prized as a remedy in skin diseases, being found preferable to beta-naphthol, especially in prurigo complicated with eczema. Bimiodated thiophene, an iodine derivative of thiophene, analogous to iodol, is a crystalline powder, of a peculiar aromatic odor, not at all disagreeable, which contains $75\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of iodine and $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of sulphur. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in warm alcohol, ether, and chloroform. Hoek recommends it as a succedaneum of iodoform. He employs it in powder or under the form of an impregnated gauze.—*National Druggist*.

Watch your credit accounts. You can soon dispose of your goods if you trust.

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PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAIN. — New; a bargain; made of solid walnut and British mirror plate, bevelled edges; triple plate taps, &c. For further particulars apply to

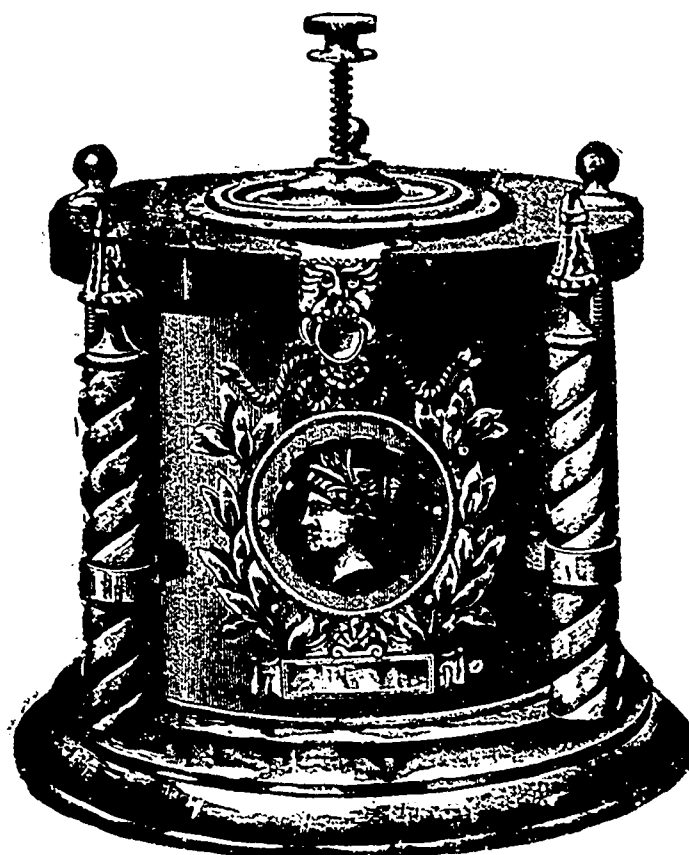
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BARR ELECTRIC M'F'G. CO.,

17 and 19 Broadway, NEW YORK.

Drug Review.

As usual at this season of the year business is somewhat on the quiet side. The cutting in patent medicines going on in Toronto, Hamilton and London, and to a smaller extent in other cities, has a depressing effect on business, and makes trade in an unsettled condition. The air is full of rumors of schemes for combating this severe cut at the drug business. The druggist stood quietly by while sundries, perfumes, &c., largely left him, and we are glad to see that efforts are being made to put a stop to this gradual stealing of the drug business.

In our own line no startling changes in prices have taken place.

- Rhubarb Roots have advanced.
- Taylor's Feeders are higher.
- D. & F. Chloroform advanced and firm.
- Strychnine easier.
- Oil Cubebs and Cubebs easier.
- Colgate's Violet Water higher on account of duty.
- Phenacetine easier.
- Sulfonal easier.
- Paris Green, demand large, price unchanged.
- Ether (Sulph.), will be higher owing to a combination.

A Mohammedan woman has received a diploma from the Odessa Russian university

Whiffs.

Time is an herb that cures all diseases. He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.

AVOID THIS QUESTION.—Patient, "Say, doctor, have I got the Grip?" Doctor, "Yes, on the money you owe me."

A GOOD many people were recently deluded into going into an apothecary shop in a village on the Hudson to see a red bat, which had been captured and was on exhibition. They saw it, and it was red as brick-bats generally are.

The following hit at the water cure was made by Charles Lamb, and none but himself could have made so quaint a conceit. "It is," said he, "neither new nor wonderful; for it is as old as the deluge, which in my opinion killed more than it cured."

AN EXPENSIVE ERROR.—Skroople (the druggist)—"Young Bangs wanted me to hire him as prescription clerk, but I can't afford to engage a man who has been known to dispense morphine for quinine." Gazzam—"That's dangerous, isn't it?" Skroople—"O, yes. Morphine costs ten times as much as quinine."—*Judge.*

MIXING PRESCRIPTIONS.—"Man, Peter," said a Scotch quack doctor to his apprentice, "ye maun aye be awfu' cautious in the pharmacy. Even I ance made a ter-

rrible mistake.' I was attentin' Mr. Kittlebody, wha was sair fashed wi' tickdolaroo, an' I was called upon by John M' Fikeit, wha's croon was sae thin o' hair,—as weel as serser—that he was ashamed o't; especially as he was coortin' a strappin' young widow that had a fillie public hoilse; an' I mixell up baith potions at the same time, an', losh sake, man, I happened to gi'e them ilk ither's medicine! So puir John, rubbin' Mr. Kittlebody's preparation for her tickdolaroo on the top o' his head, declares he's had a bee in his bonnet ever since; an' Mrs. Kittlebody, rubbin' her jaws wi' the ointment intended for John's bald pow, in less than a fortnicht had a pair o' whiskers the envy o' a' the young men o' the village.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

The new Italian pharmacopœia has been issued. It is printed in the vernacular.

The largest telephone switchboard in the world is that in the Exchange at Berlin, Germany, where 7000 wires are connected with the main office.

Those who trust entirely to memory, find very often the memory capable of retaining nothing but what concerns their own personality.

It is computed that in the United States and Canada the changes in business number 2,000 per day. These are not all failures, but include dissolutions, retirements, deaths, etc.



PRICE:—\$2.50 per Card.

Seely, the American Perfumer.

Established at DETROIT, MICH., in 1862.

Branch Laboratory, WINDSOR, ONT.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT:—500 STYLES

Cut and Decorated Bottles

PUT UP IN

Handsome SATIN-LINED boxes,
HAND PAINTED boxes,
and FANCY PAPER boxes.

Provided our representative does not call on you regularly, please notify us that he may see you.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE.

Correspondence and Mail Orders solicited.

Seely Manufacturing Co.,
WINDSOR, ONT.

Do you realize the fact that


WILSON'S FLY POISON PADS

(REGISTERED)

Are at least THIRTY TIMES CHEAPER than other Fly Killers. ONE OF WILSON'S FLY PADS will kill more Flies every day for a month than can be got on to any Sheet of Sticky Paper.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.,

Proprietors, HAMILTON, ONT.

 Sold by almost all Retail and Wholesale Druggists in Canada.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO JULY 10th, 1892.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 03	\$4 20	CASTOR, Fibre, lb.....	9 00	9 50	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	Precep., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.....	4	5	Sorts, lb.....	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.....	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Thus, lb.....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50	CLOVE, lb.....	25	30	Hann, 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	Boneset, 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	CONFECTUS, Senna, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
BARK, Barberry, lb.....	22	25	Creosote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	DEXTRISE, 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
Casarea Sagrada.....	30	35	ERGOT, 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	ERGOTIN, 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.....	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Elder, lb.....	29	22	Sage, Ozs, lb.....	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.....	35	40	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	French, white, lb.....	40	50	Hors, fresh, lb.....	25	30
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.....	17	20	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Tonka, lb.....	1 00	2 75	GUARANA.....	3 00	3 25	INSECT POWDER, lb.....	25	28
Vanilla, lb.....	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	1 25	1 50	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.....	1 50	1 75	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Juniper, lb.....	10	12	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	12	14	Assafetida, lb.....	23	25	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	90	1 00	Buchu, long, lb.....	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Powdered, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Short, lb.....	15	18
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
CAMPHOR, lb.....	65	70	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 60	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Hyoscyamus.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb.....	70	75
CALSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Guaiac, lb.....	80	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 20	Tinnewelly, lb.....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18	Kino, true, lb.....	45	45	Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
CARMINJ No. 40; oz.....	40	80	Myrrh, lb.....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	LEECHES, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	3 50	3 60	LICORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	4 60	4 75	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00	Grasso.....	50	35
			Shollae, lb.....	25	40	X & S—Sticks; 6 to 1 lb., per lb.....	87	80

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	Valerian, English, lb. true.	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2	00	
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2	00	Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45	BORAX, lb.		9		10	
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.	1	50	Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18	Powdered, lb.		10		11	
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins.	2	00	RUSS, Bay, gal.	2	25	BROMINE, oz.		8		13	
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3	00	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.		20		25	
LYCOPONIUM, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1	25	Iodide, oz.		45		60	
MADE, lb.	1	20	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1	50	1	60	
MANNA, lb.	1	60	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.		95		1	00
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.		35		38	
" Fish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Sulphide, oz.		5		6	
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46	00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CERUUM, Oxalate, oz.		10		12	
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1	25	CHINOIDINE, oz.		15		18	
Powdered, lb.	23	30	Celery	30	35	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.		75		85	
NUTMEGS, lb.	1	00	Colchicum	75	80	Cioton, oz.		75		80	
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLORFORM, lb.		50		1	75
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.		25		30	
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.		15		20	
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$	70	75	Fennugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	9	50	10	00	
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3	4	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.		7		8	
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.		65		70	
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	6	6	COPPERAS, lb.		1		3	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.		75		80	
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.		45		50	
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin,	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1	00	1	10	
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl. cash.	2	25	Quince, lb.	65	70	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.		25		30	
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5	00	5	00	
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODIFORM, lb.	6	00	7	00	
Gambanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOL, oz.	1	30	1	40	
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IRON, by Hydrogen	1	00	1	10	
POPPY HEADS, per 100.	1	00	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.		15		16	
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2	3	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	Sacch., lb.		35		40	
White, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.		45		55	
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sol., lb.		13		16	
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	26	28	SFERMACETI, lb.	55	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.		90		1	00
ROOR, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.		75		80	
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1	50	3	00	
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Quin. and Stry., oz.		13		30	
Blood, lb.	15	16	Yellow	40	45	And Strychnine, oz.		13		15	
Bitter, lb.	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.		50		55	
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.		55		60	
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Red Sanders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.		20		25	
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.		40		45	
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	CHEMICALS.			Syrup, lb.		40		45	
Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20	Acid, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Lactate, oz.		5		6	
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Permanganate, solution, lb.		15		16	
Colombo, lb.	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Phosphate scales, lb.	1	25	1	30	
Powdered, lb.	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Sulphate, pure, lb.		7		9	
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	Boracic, lb.	20	25	Exsiccated, lb.		8		10	
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	25	28	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.		80		85	
Cucurbita, powdered, lb.	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2	10	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.		85		90	
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1	35	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.		13		15	
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	Citric, lb.	65	70	Carbonate, lb.		7		8	
Galangal, lb.	15	18	Gallic, oz.	10	12	Iodide, oz.		35		40	
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Red, lb.		7		9	
Gentian, lb.	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-			LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.		3		4	
Ground, lb.	10	12	tles doz	1	50	One lbs.		6		7	
Powdered, lb.	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.		40		45	
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	Carbonate, oz.		30		35	
Po., lb.	13	15	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Citrate, oz.		25		30	
Jamaica, bleed., lb.	25	28	Nitric, lb.	10	13	Iodide, oz.		50		55	
Po., lb.	28	30	Chem. pure, lb.	25	30	Salicylate, oz.		35		40	
Ginseng, lb.	2	60	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.		55		60	
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Carbonate, lb.		18		20	
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1	00	Citrate, gran., lb.		40		45	
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.		1		3	
Indian Hemp	18	30	Pyrogallic, oz.	32	35	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.		5		7	
Ipecac, lb.	2	90	Salicylic, white, lb.	1	80	MENTHOL, oz.		30		35	
Powdered, lb.	3	10	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2	2	MERCURY, lb.		90		95	
Jalap, lb.	55	60	Bottles, lb.	5	6	Ammon (White Precip.),	1	25	1	30	
Powdered, lb.	60	65	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.		1		10	
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	Tannic, lb.	1	10	Calomel, lb.		1		15	
Licorice, lb.	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	With Chalk, lb.		60		65	
Powdered, lb.	13	15	ACETANILID, lb.	90	1	Iodide, Proto, oz.		35		40	
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	ACONITINE, grain	4	5	Bin., oz.		25		30	
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	ALUM, cryst., lb.	1	3	Oxide, Red, lb.	1	30	1	35	
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.		70		75	
Powdered, lb.	28	30	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb. SS9.	10	13	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.		50		55	
Pareira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1	50	1	60	
Pink, lb.	75	80	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	Muriate, oz.		1		50	
Parsley, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Sulphate, oz.		1		50	
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	PERSIN, Saccharated, oz.		35		40	
Poke, lb.	15	18	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PHENACETINE, oz.		50		60	
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHLOGARPINE, Muriate, grain.		5		6	
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PIPERIN, oz.	1	00	1	10	
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2	ANTHYRIN, oz.	1	00	PROSTRORUS, lb.		90		1	10
Sarsaparilla, Houd, lb.	40	45	ARISTOL, oz.	2	00	POTASS. Caustic, white, lb.		55		60	
Cut, lb.	50	55	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.		35		40	
Senega, lb.	55	65	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	Bicarbonate, lb.		15		17	
Squill, lb.	13	15	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bichromate, lb.		14		15	
Sellingia, lb.	22	25	White, lb.	6	7	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.		28		30	
Powdered, lb.	25	27	ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7	00	Bromide, lb.		37		40	
			BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Carbonate, lb.		11		16	

Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	20	22	VERATRINE, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Lemongrass, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Powdered, lb.....	25	27	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30	Neroli, oz.....	1 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.....	2 75	2 90
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Peppermint, lb.....	4 25	4 50
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Pimento, lb.....	2 60	2 75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Rhodium, oz.....	80	85
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Rose, oz.....	6 00	7 00
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rect., lb.....	65	70	Rosemary, lb.....	70	75
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	25	27	Anise, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Rue, oz.....	25	30
Ozs., oz.....	32	38	Bay, oz.....	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.....	5 50	9 00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.....	16	20	Bergamot, lb.....	5 00	5 25	Sassafras, lb.....	65	70
SALICIN, lb.....	3 75	4 00	Cade, lb.....	90	1 00	Savin, lb.....	1 60	1 75
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.....	6 00	6 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 60	1 65	Wormwood, lb.....	6 50	6 75
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1 60	1 75	FIXED OILS.		
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1 50	1 75	CASTOR, lb.....	95	12
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	11 00	12 00	COD 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	35	Fennel, lb.....	1 60	1 75	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....	61	65
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Geranium, oz.....	1 75	1 80	Raw, gal.....	58	60
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1 00	1 10	Rose, lb.....	3 20	3 50	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1 00	1 10
SULFONAL, oz.....	40	45	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4 50	5 00	OLIVE, gal.....	1 35	1 40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	25	4	Wood, lb.....	70	75	Salad, gal.....	2 25	2 40
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.....	3 00	3 50	PALM, lb.....	12	13
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Garden, lb.....	1 50	1 75	SPERM, gal.....	1 60	1 75
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....	60	65	Lemon, lb.....	2 75	3 00	TURPENTINE, gal.....	55	60

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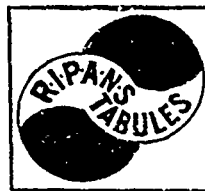
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