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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 3.

OCTOBER, 1891.

No. 10.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 6th of the month.
All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor.
New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

Collège Prospects.

WHEN the new lecture hall at the Ontario College of Pharmacy was thrown open on Thursday, the 1st inst., the larg-



C. D. DANIEL.

est class in the history of the institution presented itself for the opening lecture, there being 104 students to welcome the new staff, and relieve the large hall of any impression of emptiness.

The Registrar, Mr. Lewis, introduced Mr. Mackenzie, the energetic chairman of the Education Committee, to the class, and he, after a few remarks which were well-timed and enthusiastically received, introduced in turn the Dean, Prof. Scott, and Profs. Hoebner, Fotheringham and Chambers.

The appreciation shown at the remarks of these gentlemen, as well as of the opening lecture delivered by Prof. Fothering-

ham, afforded ample proof of the cordial relations which are likely to exist between the members of the staff and the students



L. T. LAWRENCE.



A. BUCHANAN.

and established at once a bond of sympathy which augurs well for the future.

Mr. John McKee, of Peterboro, a member of the Council, and whom to

know is to like, was an interested though silent spectator of the opening ceremony

Although the workmen have not entirely completed the reconstruction of the building, sufficient accommodation has been provided to enable the Professors to deliver their lectures, practical demonstration being held in abeyance for a short time until such can be given in a thorough and satisfactory manner. The class being considerably larger than even the most sanguine anticipated, additional apparatus will have to be immediately provided, to secure to each student the full benefit of the instruction imparted.

We are not sufficiently in the confidence of the Council to know to what extent they felt the need of an enlargement of the College accommodations, but they have been singularly opportune in pro-



J. H. MACKENZIE.

viding for a class which could not have been instructed in the building as it herebefore existed. Now, with a class larger than ever, a building surpassed by none on the continent, an equipment which, while good, will speedily be made better by the addition of the latest designs of chemical and pharmaceutical apparatus, a staff with a record here to make, and the ability to make it, our College has entered upon an era of progress which should speedily secure it a prominent position in the ranks of pharmaceutical institutions. The cloud which so recently overshadowed it, and which some were pleased to predict would settle like a pall

over its future, in dispersing has exhibited a silver lining which has cheered its friends and confounded its enemies. The College has no right to suffer for the personal interests of anyone and we are firmly convinced never will.

The advertising which the College recently received, though not of a purely educational nature, has doubtless done good, in that it aroused widespread interest, and caused its standing and mode of imparting instruction to become better known. The very reasonable charges for board and lodging in Toronto, which are less than half that charged in American cities where good colleges exist, coupled with the moderate charges for sessional instruction, which is designed to be of a thoroughly scientific and practical nature, will serve to prove an attraction to students and maintain a continuous large attendance. The very valuable announcement which is issued from time to time, and which we believe to be the best medium for explaining what is taught for the money charged, and of enabling kindred institutions to judge fairly of the qualifications our graduates are likely to possess, will also show that we are up with the times and are not afraid to let it be known.

We have no reason to be ashamed of the progress our College has made in the past, but now, with increased facilities and a larger staff, we want to be proud of the work done and the workmen turned out. A good start has been made and we sincerely hope the course, when completed, will insure a good finish.

ALPHA.

A Course in Microscopical Technology for Colleges of Pharmacy.

BY DR. H. M. WHELPLEY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Professor of Microscopy in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy; Professor of Physiology and Histology and Director of the Histological Laboratory in the Missouri Medical College; Editor of the Meyer Brothers' Druggist, etc.

THE past few years have witnessed an appreciable growth in the use of the microscope in drug stores. The Colleges of pharmacy have not been slow to realize the situation, for we find that microscopy constitutes a part of the curriculum in nearly all of the teaching Colleges of pharmacy. Judging from the information given in the various annual catalogues, there exists quite a diversity of plans for instructing pharmaceutical students in the use of the microscope. The following outline is given, not as the only serviceable plan, but as one which has proven of value in the past. Like all systems for education in special branches of study, it is not perfect, and I hope that discussion may follow this paper and result in adding to the efficiency of the plan. I believe that the instructions in microscopy at a college of pharmacy should not be confined to strictly pharmaceutical microscopy, but should give such information as will enable the student to manipulate

the instrument in any other vocation of life.

In order to base the knowledge of microscopy on a solid scientific foundation it is essential that the students have an understanding of the principle of optics that apply to microscopy. A special lecture on this subject, illustrated with blackboard drawings or stereopticon views, is far more valuable than book study. In fact, I find but little use for text books in teaching microscopy.

Following the lecture on optics should come one of practice with the simple microscope. This will initiate the students into the mysteries of magnified objects, and teach them to appreciate the relation between objects as seen by the naked eye and those that are magnified. Several kinds of simple microscopes should be used.

Next comes the compound microscope. As a physician studies the anatomy and physiology of the human body, so should the student be taught the anatomy and physiology of the microscope. The stand with a consideration of its various parts is first in order. Then follows the optical apparatus.

It is essential to teach the students how to sit at the table, and how to place the instrument so that the most work can be accomplished with the least discomfort. Habits must be formed early in the practice.

Only low powers are suitable for the first lessons. The use of transmitted light can be followed by reflected light.

Never give the students very small or unfamiliar objects until they have complete control of the instrument, and realize the relation of object and image. This is the time to teach the desirability of examining objects by both reflected and transmitted light.

The measuring of magnified objects is next in order. This serves to fix the real value of an instrument on the minds of the beginners, and I find that they appreciate it. First measure familiar and large objects, and then follow with less familiar and smaller ones.

By this time students will be ready to determine the magnifying powers of both simple and compound instruments. See to it that they learn the principle and make free use of it. Every student who has an instrument of his own should be permitted to bring it to the class, and determine the value of the various combinations, as well as taught how to record them.

The use of the camera lucida and drawing naturally follows at this point and should be given attention. A review of all that has been studied is appropriate and will determine whether the students are ready for the next step.

The mounting of objects will have excited the curiosity of students by this time, and they will be ready to give it close attention. Commence with the very simplest forms of dry mounts, and then step to the use of liquid media, and finally the use of "balsam" and other resins.

The mounting of crystals and other objects which require special manipulation can follow the simple work.

Section cutting and the preparation of specimens of various kinds will next interest the student. Here special attention and practice should be confined to pharmacy, but reference can be made to work in animal histology and pathology.

It will be observed that the above outline of study is not in the order that a person will follow when working at home. The microscopist will cut sections, prepare and mount the specimens, and then measure and otherwise study them. It is from experience that I have concluded that a different order is better for instructions.

It is not my purpose to outline a course in the application of microscopy to pharmacy, such as the study of vegetable histology, the detection of adulterations, etc. In such work text-books and collateral instructions are serviceable. The subject is one worthy of a special paper.

The proper care of the microscope should be insisted upon in the class-room, so that the students will not neglect it at home.

Towards the close of the course is the proper time to impress the students with the importance of forming collections of such specimens as are of use in work or entertaining when exhibited. I always feel as if the microscopist who never makes permanent mounts is like a person who does not preserve books for reference after having read them. Both books and permanent mounts are of use to others.

Pharmacy students scatter to all parts of the country, and can do a good work in the interest of microscopy if they form local organizations where even two or more workers are found. Competent physicians are ever ready to join, so that the druggist and doctor can meet on a common ground and instruct each other in the application of microscopy to their respective vocations.

The low price of microscopes at the present time enables any druggist to own one, so that students should be urged to make the instrument one of the requisites for a well-kept store, and use it as often as possible. Local societies assist in this direction. While the microscope is a necessary instrument for the use of the educated pharmacist, it is also serviceable for amusement. The pestle and mortar should not leave the laboratory, but the microscope will grace the home and entertain a drawing-room of visitors. Teachers can point this out during the course of instructions, and occasionally use specimens suitable for such occasions as sociable gatherings.

The course of instructions must not be closed without reference to the literature of microscopy. Each teacher will have individual ideas as to books and periodicals, but all must agree that it is desirable to keep posted on current topics, and each owner of a microscope should take one or more periodicals.

The world's fair—the ladies.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO., MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN,
NEW YORK CITY, No. 1 Platt St.

WINDSOR, ONT.

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And offer full lines of the following standard preparations of our own manufacture, as well as many specialties not easily classified under any of the general heads, but which are fully described in our Price Lists and Catalogues, any of which will be mailed free upon application.

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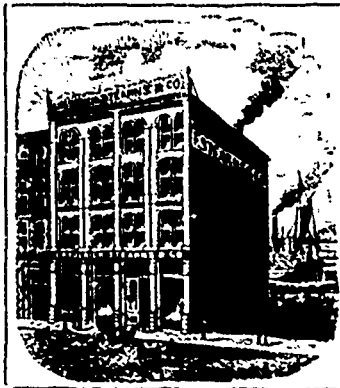
SUGAR & GELATINE COATED, of Br. and U.S. Ph.
TINTED GRANULES.

We make a specialty in preparing private formula Pills. Estimates furnished upon application, and all formulas kept strictly confidential.

PILLS in BULK, PILLS in BOTTLES, PILLS in WOOD WRAPPED WITH BUYER'S ADDRESS.

ELIXIRS, WINES, SOLUTIONS, SYRUPS, MEDICATED LOZENGES, OINTMENTS AND CERATES.

DRUGGISTS' CONVENIENCES.



LABORATORY AT WINDSOR, ONT.

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Made by the latest improved methods from Select Drugs procured in large quantities from first hands. NO HEAT IS USED, and the full medicinal strength represented.

SOLUBLE ESSENCES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, PERFUMES, HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS, TOILET WATERS, Etc.

CONCENTRATIONS.

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS.

DIKE'S PEPSIN IN SCALES, DIKE'S PEPSIN POWDERED, LACTINATED PEPSIN, SACCHARATED PEPSIN, COMPOUND PEPSIN POWDER, PURE PANCREATIN, SACCHARATED PANCREATIN.

ELIXIR LACTINATED PEPSIN

This is a very superior preparation.

CASCARA SAGRADA

In form of Fluid Extract, Solid Extract, Pills, Granules, Etc.

STEARNS' CASCARA AROMATIC

A full strength fluid extract, yet sweet in taste, the bitter principle being entirely masked. Thousands of physicians have tested it and are prescribing it daily. The only liquid preparation of Cascara of concentrated dose applicable to cases of delicate women and children to whom the intense bitterness of the ordinary fluid extracts is nauseating to a prohibitory degree. Samples, literature and further particulars free.

NON-SECRET MEDICINES

Were originated by us fourteen years ago, and are simply ready-made preparations for household use, pharmaceutically prepared without secrecy. They entirely replace patent or quack medicines, with profit to the retailer and satisfaction to the consumer.

THEY ARE SOLD IN EVERY COUNTRY AND COLONY ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE.

SPECIALTIES:

STEARNS' INSTANT HEADACHE CURE

Put up in Limough cachets, 12 in a box. Liberal supply of samples with orders for three dozen or more.

Stearns' Effervescent Granules Hydromate of Caffeine.

Stearns' Improved Bronchial Lozenges in bulk or in small slide boxes.

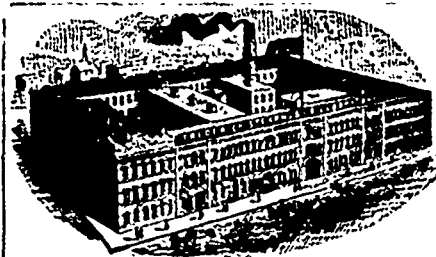
Tonic Hypophosphites, replaces trade-marked and proprietary syrups at half the price.

Little Cathartic Granules in bulk or boxed, with buyer's address.

Aromatic Fluid Extract Licorice, for masking taste of Quinine.

Stearns' Fluid Extract Myrcia (Bay Rum Extract). Highly concentrated, 1 1/2 ounces making 8 pints of Bay Rum, having the true odor of the Bay leaf.

Stearns' Imperial Tooth Soap, the best dentifrice made. Colored lithograph hinged top box.



LABORATORY AT DETROIT, MICH.

FL. EXT. YERBA SANTA AROMATIC, SOLUBLE

For making Syrup of Yerba Santa Aromatic. Each fluid ounce of this syrup will thoroughly mask from 25 to 30 grains of Quinine Sulphate.

Fluid Extract Trifolium Comp. for making Syrup Trifol. Co.

Syrup Trifol. Co. Each fluid ounce contains Red Clover 32 grs., Stillingsia, Burdock, Poke Root, Berberis Aquifolium and Cascara Amara each 16 grs., Prickly Ash Root 4 grs., Lithio Potash 8 grs.

Stearns' Beef, Iron and Wine

Stearns' Quinine, Wine and Iron.

Fluid Extract Golden Seal, Chalks

Effervescent Headache Powder, a new and strong stimulant.

Family Root Beer Extract. Four ounces of this extract makes five gallons of excellent Root Beer.

In the preparation and putting up of a private formula in pillular, powder, liquid or any other form, we can do it better, cheaper and more elegantly than the retail dealer can possibly do for himself.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

SEELY

THE
American Perfumer

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

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Seely's PERFUMES have a world-wide reputation, and are known as the STANDARD goods of America.

SPECIAL ODORS :



NO. H (1 IN BOX)
Cut and Engraved.

Victoria Regia.
Her Majesty Rose.
Purple Lilac.
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Knight's Templar.
Golden Rod.
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Marie Stuart.

PRICE LIST :

Half Pound Bottles,	-	\$2.00 each.
Dime Size,	-	.35 per doz.
½ oz., No. 993,	-	2.00 "
1 oz., No. A,	-	4.00 "
1½ oz., No. B,	-	6.00 "
2 oz., No. C,	-	8.00 "
10½ oz., No. H, (see cut)	-	4.00 each.

Our line of Imported Cut and Decorated Bottles for the HOLIDAY TRADE has been received, and we are now ready to fill orders for Perfumes, Colognes or Toilet Waters, put up in various sized bottles, which shall be handsomely boxed. Our line will be presented early, and we respectfully ask the Druggists to see it before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be to their interest to do so.

Mail orders receive careful and prompt attention.

Correspondence solicited.

Seely Manufacturing Co.,
DETROIT, MICH. WINDSOR, ONT.

J. PALMER & SON

1743 & 1745 Notre Dame,
MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR

PEARS' ✦ SOAP,
Bertrands Freres Perfumery,
Dupont's Brushes.

Special prices given for Import Orders on
Brushes and Perfumery.

We have just received and our stock is now complete in the following:

Turkey and Honey Comb Sponges, 250 Cases.
Chamois Skins, extra quality and good value.
Violet and White Lilac Perfumes, the latest and best.
Also Roger & Gallet's, Coudray's, Gelle Freres, Pinaud's and Pivers', Colgate's and Vennard's Perfumery.

A splendid variety to select from.

Belladonna

Plasters.

PROF. D. HAYES AGNEW,

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

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

THOS. LEEMING & CO.
MONTREAL.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

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Baldwin's Satchets and Perfumes.

Crown Lavender Salts.

Colgate's Tooth Paste in tubes.

Everlasting Satchets in silk packets.

Ivory Fine Combs.

Lead Combs.

Poroplastic, for Splints.

Tooth Forceps, common.

Sanitary Spitting Cups.

Carlsbad Salts.

K. D. C.

Neaves' Food.

Nine O'clock Oil.

Piso's Cure.

Papine (Battle & Co.)

WE HAVE IN STOCK

Antikamnia & Antikamnia Tablets.

Our stock of CUT AND PRESSED GLASS BOTTLES is very complete. See them soon to get a good assortment.

TRADE NOTES.

Miami, Man., wants a drug store.
Ryan & Cooke, drugs, Moncton, N. B. have dissolved.

J. W. Manley, drugs, Owen Sound, Ont., has sold out.

Gayfer & Thompson, drugs, Ridgetown, Ont., have sold out.

F. H. McCallum, drugs, New Hamburg, Ont., has closed up.

The California Wine Co. is the name of a new Victoria concern.

J. Teague, druggist, Victoria, B.C., has sold out to Dean & Peacock.

C. H. Newman is now located corner Clinton and Bloor sts., Toronto.

W. B. McVey, drugs, St. John, N. B., stock levied on under execution.

G. H. Blakeway & Co., druggists, Nanaimo, B.C., contemplate dissolving partnership.

Mr. George Fear, druggist, of Goderich, was married Oct. 6th to Miss Swann, of Strathroy.

The Japanese art store and stock, Vancouver, B. C., is offered for sale by J. F. Galbraith.

T. E. Jackson, drugs, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, has sold out to J. G. White & Co.

C. H. Couen, Parliament st., Toronto, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Chandler & Co., drugs, Drumbo, Ont., have transferred their business to Archdale Wilson & Co.

A. T. Playter, a graduate of Ontario College of Pharmacy, died last week at Anaconda, Montana.

D. W. Kirkland, of Kirkland & Trowbridge, Oakland, Cal., an old Canadian, is visiting in Toronto and Trenton.

H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver, B. C. are going into the wholesale drug trade in connection with their present business.

A. E. Munson, drugs, Shoal Lake, Man., has moved to Carberry, where he has bought out the drug business of Wm. Dickie.

John B. Dale, at present with Geo. J. Little, Queen st., intends opening a store corner of Avenue Road and Boswell ave., Toronto.

H. L. Salter, formerly of London, and later manager of W. H. Gilpin's Bloor st. branch, Toronto, is starting a store at 974 Bathurst st. The store will be called St. Alban's Pharmacy.

Recent decisions of the Customs Department place the tariff on powdered liquorice root at 20 per cent.; phenacetin (rated as a patent medicine) 25 per cent.; chemically prepared photo. paper, 35 per cent.

The first large quantity of American sponges ever sent to European markets was recently shipped from Philadelphia. The lot comprised 6,000 pounds each of

two kinds of sponges from the Florida coast.

Messrs. G. M. Anderson, traveller for the London Drug Co., and M. T. Nelles, lately with B. A. Mitchell, have formed a partnership and are opening a drug store on Dundas St., London, Ont. The firm name is Anderson & Nelles.

The Nanaimo *Free Press* says: The first nitro-glycerine ever manufactured in British Columbia was made at the Hamilton Powder Works at Northfield on Wednesday morning. The works are now ready for the manufacture of all grades of high explosives.

The merchants of the Northwest and British Columbia cities, as also the banks and police authorities, are having trouble with counterfeit \$10 gold pieces, which are being circulated by a gang of "Smashers," who apparently are well organized and thoroughly understand the distribution system. The general idea is that this party hail from one of the Sound cities.

H. M. Whelpley, Ph. G., M. D., F. R. M. S., has been elected Professor of Physiology and Histology, Director of the Histological Laboratory and Secretary of the Faculty of the Missouri Medical College. He has been a lecturer in the institution for five years. The Doctor is also editor of the *Meyer Brothers Druggist* and Professor of Microscopy in the St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

Mr. C. W. Cryderman, druggist, of Walkerton, Ont., was going to the bank recently with a deposit of \$90 when he was called outside the door to attend to another matter. He left the money with a deposit slip and bank book on top of the safe at the back of the store. On returning a minute or two afterwards the money was gone. No clue to the thief has yet been discovered.

Among the handsome shops opened along St. Catherine street, Montreal, the present season is that of Mr. J. A. Harte, the well known retail druggist. Mr. Harte's warehouse and shop on Notre Dame street, known as the "Glasgow Drug Hall," is one of the oldest and most prosperous establishments in the city. No expense has been spared to render the new store (corner of Metcalfe St.) complete and attractive, and it may in respect of all that pertains to this business, favorably compare with any of the best appointed retail drug stores in Canada or the United States. Mr. J. A. H. Harte is in charge of the branch.

Manitoba Notes.

Mr. A. E. Waldon has opened a drug store at Regina.

Mr. D. W. McDonald has opened a drug store at Edmonton.

Dr. J. S. White has purchased the business of Mr. T. E. Jackson, of Prince Albert.

Mr. W. R. Bartlett, manager of Mr.

W. J. Mitchell's drug store, has returned from a holiday trip from the East.

The lecture course in connection with the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba began Oct. 10th.

Mr. E. Casselman, druggist, of Emerson, showed a remarkably fine colt at the Winnipeg exhibition and carried off third prize from a large field.

Mr. W. J. Mitchell is spending a few weeks in the city and is enjoying the excellent shooting this Province affords. We will not be inveigled into telling any of his chicken yarns.

Messrs. Martin, Rosser & Co., wholesale druggists, report a number of druggists from the various towns throughout the Province and Territories visiting the city and taking in the exhibition.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

The preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, Oct. 1st. Twenty-three candidates presented themselves at Montreal and three at Quebec. Of these the following gentlemen, named in order of merit, passed, and are entitled to enter the study of pharmacy, on being registered as certified apprentices. Montreal candidates:—A. C. Roy, J. E. O. Levergue, Geo. F. Stewart, C. O. Chartier, A. Brillion, E. J. Desaulniers. Quebec candidates:—F. C. de Lachevisitiere, J. M. E. Genest and Chas. Alphonse Fournier. Three of the Montreal candidates having failed in one subject, were referred for further examination on that subject only, the remainder were referred back for further examination on all subjects. The next examination will take place on the 7th of January, 1892.

The Board of Examiners for Montreal were Wm. S. Kerry, A. G. DuBerger, C. E. Scarril. For Quebec, P. F. Rinfret, Wm. B. Rogers.

Pharmaceutical Association—Hamilton District.

The seventh annual meeting of the above Association was held in their rooms on Friday evening, 9th inst.

A large number of members were present, nearly every drug store in the city being represented.

After the routine business had been disposed of the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, the officers of last year being re-elected in the following order:—President, A. Vincent; 1st vice-president, W. C. Niblett; 2nd vice-president, J. W. Gerrie; secretary, J. W. Sutherland; treasurer, R. Brierly; auditors, W. Park and J. A. Zimmerman.

A committee composed of Messrs. Vincent, Chapman and Riche was appointed to strike the standing committees for the year and submit a report of the same at the next regular meeting.

The treasurer presented his report

showing the association to be in a good financial standing with a surplus on hand. After the business had been transacted, the members adjourned to "Newport's" dining hall to enjoy an excellent repast provided by the Committee on Entertainments.

After partaking of the refreshments, regrets were read from Messrs. Geo. Rutherford and Geo. La Riche, of Messrs. J. Winer & Co., and the following list of toasts were proposed:—

"OUR QUEEN AND COUNTRY,"—The company sang God Save the Queen.

Alderman P. C. Blaiher, chairman of Finance committee of the city council, made a very patriotic and eulogistic speech.

"OUR GUESTS AND THE WHOLESALE TRADE,"—Responded to by Mr. J. McHaffie, of Messrs. J. Winer & Co, and Mr. Archdale Wilson, of Messrs. A. Wilson & Co.

"ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY."—Mr. John A. Clark responded, giving an account of the work entered upon by the council, the enlargement of the college, increase in instruction, personnel of the new staff, the large attendance of students and financial matters of the college.

Mr. Clark also gave a very full account of the changes in the membership of the association and in the drug stores in the city during the past seven years, giving statistics of the number of stores in 1881 and 1891, relative proportion to the population in comparison with the city of Toronto and the province in the same, which clearly showed that considering all points our city was as fully supplied with drug stores as Toronto and more in number to the population than the Province.

"PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION."—Mr. R. Brierley in response gave an interesting account of the condition and number of druggists and appearance of our city some thirty years ago.

Reading by Mr. Robt. Stark.

"PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, HAMILTON DISTRICT."—The President, Mr. A. Vincent, responded in his usual good style.

Song by C. O. Baker.

Reminiscences of old times by R. Brierley, R. Stark, Archdale Wilson and others.

Recitation by M. C. Wild.

"THE LADIES,"—Responded to by C. O. Baker.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the wholesale druggists, Messrs. A. Wilson & Co., and J. Winer & Co., for their kindness in supplying the "extras" which added to the enjoyment.

The members dispersed at 1.30 a. m., having spent a very enjoyable evening together.

A very cordial feeling exists among the members of this association and also between the members and the wholesale druggists of this city.

J. W. SUTHERLAND, Sec.

Sow good deeds and reap a harvest of sweet remembrances.

Nova Scotia Correspondence.

THE ETHICS OF QUACKERY, with some thoughts on the true relation of the retail druggist to his customers as unremunerated "Guide, Philosopher and Friend," in sanitary and medical matters.

An ancient wise man said there was "no new thing under the sun," but he lived before the age of patent medicines, or advertising agents. To one who, like the present writer, has for forty years been conversant with the misleading and conscienceless character of patent medicine literature, it is, to say the least, amusing, to learn of an advertising agent for fifteen patent medicines posing, at a recent trade gathering in St. Paul, as a preacher of righteousness, and sternly denouncing the retail druggists of the country as sinners above many, because, in the interests of their customers they sometimes recommend some other "sarsaparilla," &c., than that for which said agent at present works. The theory advanced appears to be that the advertiser has acquired a species of proprietorship in the suffering public and the drug trade, to such an extent that it would be an actual wrong for the druggist when asked by his customer for a particular make of tonic or corn cure, &c., to intimate that he was prepared to supply as good or a better article of the same kind by another maker. The preposterous character of such a pretension is only equalled by the fatuous malignity which seeks to affix a wholesale stigma to such a body of men as the retail druggists of America; and the appropriate recognition, on their part, of the attack, should be a discountenancing along the whole line of the various proprietaries said advertiser represents. The makers, in that case, would soon call off their dogs, in view of the fact that *the dealers collectively* are more necessary to the maker, than the makers are to the dealers.

The incident referred to above directs attention to the relation sustained by the druggist to his customers, as a trusted and expert adviser in constantly recurring medical and hygienic matters, a position which he occupies by the *will and favor of the people*, and for which he, as a rule, has singular fitness, both as a result of special training and long experience, and from which he is not likely to be soon dislodged by the tirades of wholesale quacks on the one hand, or the machinations of envious young medicos on the other.

The retail druggist, when consulted by his customer, charges nothing for his advice, and has precisely the same right to give it that the clergyman, or other friend of the sick man, possesses, and exercises, too, without let or hindrance, and on this right of free speech—the birthright of every Briton—the druggist should take a firm stand, prepared in its defence to battle against all comers. The fact that he may have for sale the article, whether of his own or some other person's compounding,

which he believes will benefit his sick friend, is evidently no argument against his bona fides in recommending it, inasmuch as he charges no more for the goods than he would if his customer came in and ordered them without a word of preliminary consultation. The druggist does not go out of his shop to seek or attend patients. He does not advertise himself as a medical practitioner, nor, as I have said, does he take a fee. He is always sought by those who consult him, the initiative is taken by the customer, and his rights, as well as those of the druggist, are assailed by those who would curtail the functions of the latter. The judicious druggist (and the great majority are so far judicious) never undertakes to deal with dangerous diseases, or those with obscure or threatening symptoms. He recognizes the gravity of such cases more fully than do most other men, and invariably counsels prompt recourse to the best available medical skill. He is always on hand when wanted, and is, in short, about the most generally useful member of the community where he resides.

The growth, especially during the past twenty years of wholesale quackery, not only in the line of vulgar cure-alls, but in the more insidious form of proprietary elixirs, and sugar and gelatine coated pharmacopœials, together with the baleful arts of the ubiquitous cutter, have rendered it especially desirable for every druggist to prepare and push his own line of proprietary medicines, while giving undiminished attention to the manufacture of such pharmacopœia goods as his local trade demands; and the pharmacist of high character, who pays due attention to these matters, will find that the majority of his customers, both professional and lay, will prefer the home made article nine times out of ten.

Halifax, Oct. 10, 1891.

Notes From England.

EARLY this month the new regulations concerning the minor and major examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society come into force. Besides considerably extending the scope of the former examination subjects, two subsidiary portions have been added in the shape of practical work in pharmacy and also with the microscope. Hitherto the *viva voce* examination in pharmacy has been based upon the recognition of galenicals and questions as to their method of preparing the same. Now, however, a candidate will be expected to show practical acquaintance with the manufacture of plasters, extracts, etc., and processes such as distilling, evaporation *in vacuo*, etc. The manipulation of the microscope will come in both materia medica and botany, candidates being liable to be asked to determine by sectional examination under the microscope whether a drug is pure or if the sample is adulterated. Both additional subjects are of immense practical importance and will tend to a more thorough knowledge of both scientific and practical pharmacy.

= In Emergency Cases =

The Medical Man needs :

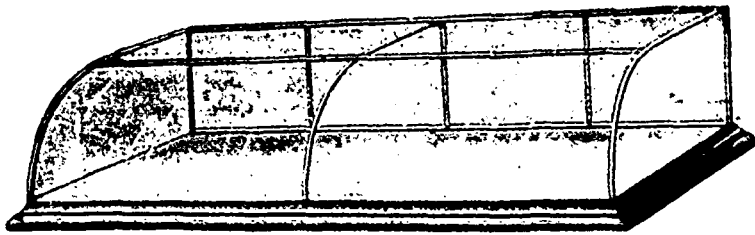
All the precious elements of Prime Beef in some readily - available and easily - assimilable form.



These are supplied by

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Largely used by the medical profession during operations, and in cases of extreme exhaustion.



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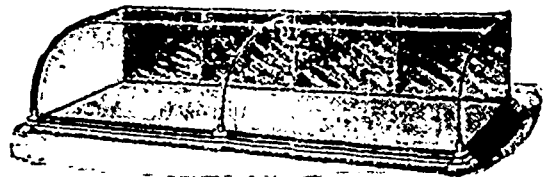
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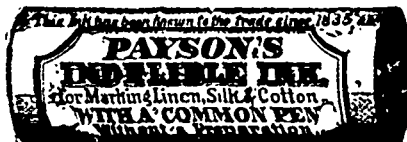
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Advertisement for THE COUGH CURE, PARKS REW & CAPSULE CO. 132 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

THE OLDEST. - THE BEST.



Trade Supplied by all Wholesale Druggists.

BARKWELL'S CORN CURE.

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

ORDER A SAMPLE DOZEN FROM YOUR JOBBER.

W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.

It must not be supposed that the education afforded by the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society has hitherto neglected these subjects. In the old days when Professor Bentley occupied the chair of Botany, some teaching in histological botany was imparted, sufficient in numerous cases to enable a student to apply himself further with the subject.

Perhaps the greatest drawback to further work on histology by students is the expense of a really good microscope. In an American contemporary I notice an article advocating higher education in this branch and at the same time recommending a microscope of a certain maker at the price of \$75. At a time when pharmaceutical students are carefully calculating the expense of a curriculum at college or school, it is ridiculous to saddle them with such an expensive instrument. At the society's school microscopes with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch object glasses are provided for histological work for the students, whilst two or three instruments with higher powers are to be obtained in the library. With these all the necessary work of microscopical examination of cells, spores, stomata, spiral vessels, etc., can be easily performed.

Having recently spent a short time in the south of England, a few notes on the state of pharmacy with description of some of the chemists' shops may be of interest. We, in London, have become quite accustomed to the competition of the large stores, and also of cutting chemists so that we hardly realize the depth of feeling on the subject as found in the provinces. But, as a rule, the provincial chemist has little need to grumble as prices are rarely "cut" to any grievous extent. The opposition too often comes most seriously from large grocers who do not hesitate to dabble in pharmacy as much as they dare.

Thus, in several towns I found these grocers selling all the pharmacopæial preparations which do not contain poisons. Of course, there is no law at present that can prevent this unsatisfactory state of affairs. Lately they have been discovered in attempting to evade the provisions of the Pharmacy Act by selling paregoric without the opium. Our lynx-eyed public analysts, however, speedily put an end to this piece of fraud by summoning the offenders, there being no difficulty of obtaining medical evidence to show that opium was the essential and principal ingredient in compound tincture of camphor. It was noticeable that in those towns which possessed a cutting chemist or drug store, the majority of pharmacies were far more elegantly fitted up than in others. Evidently the spirit of competition tends to the evolution of elegant pharmacies. The shops were fitted with mahogany or walnut, with mirrors between the shelves and mosaic flooring. Bottles were of the latest designs, having burnt-in enamel labels in black and gold. Windows often contained tall handsome cut glass stoppered bottles with elixir of coca, essence of seaweed, liquid extract of cascara, tincture of myrrh and borax, and other spec-

alties of the proprietor. The number of pharmacists in three towns 34,000, 64,000 and 140,000 population was 16, 34 and 66 respectively. In most cases a few chemists have one or more branches, but the average is fairly near 1 pharmacy to every 2,000 inhabitants.

FORMULÆ.

Lip Salve.—Almond oil, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.; spermaceti, 6 drms.; white wax, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.; carmine, 18 grs.; balsam of Peru, 45 drops; otto, 30 drops. Melt the spermaceti and wax, add the oil and balsam and lastly the carmine and otto.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Lime Juice and Glycerine.—Borax, powdered, 4 drms.; distilled water, 4 ozs.; olive oil, 12 ozs.; oil of bergamot, 80 m.; oil of rose-geranium, 20 m.; essence of lemon, 30 m. Mix.

Prepared Fuller's Earth.—Fuller's earth powdered, 3 lbs.; oxide of zinc, 4 ozs.; French chalk, 1 lb.; starch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Mix and pass through a very fine sieve.

Dentifrice Water.—Carbolic acid, 2 ozs.; glycerine, 2 ozs.; oil of wintergreen, 6 drms.; oil of cinnamon, 3 drms.; powdered cochineal, 30 grs.; rectified spirit, 40 ozs.; distilled water, 40 ozs. Mix, allow to stand a week and filter.—*Ibid.*

London Market Report.

Both chemical and drug markets have been very quiet during the past month, although there have been several important alterations in value. Particularly is this the case with jalap, ergot, ipecacuanha and several essential oils. The soda syndicate maintain all their compounds at old rates with surprising firmness. Opium bids fair to decline and quinine is unsettled at 19c.

The current rates are as follows:—

CHEMICALS.		
Acid citric	per lb	.....\$ 34
" oxalic	"	..... 6
" tartaric	"	..... 27
Borax	"	..... 6
Creom of tartar	"	..... 19
Mercury	"	..... 60
Calomel	"	..... 74
Corrosive sublimate	"	..... 48
Soda caustic	per cwt.	..... 2 65
" crystals	"	..... 84
" bicarbonate	"	..... 1 75
DRUGS.		
Camphor refined	per lb	.....\$ 49
Cinchona	"	..... 10 @ 20
Ergot Spanish	"	..... 35
Gentian root	per cwt.	..... 4 20
Ipecacuanha	per lb	..... 1 86
Jalap	"	..... 49
Opium	"	..... 2 36
Oil peppermint H G H	"	..... 3 42
Shellac T N	"	..... 20
" Button	"	..... 18

Antikamnia.

Massillon, Ohio, Sept. 14th, 1891.

Antikamnia Chemical Co., St. Louis, Missouri.—

GENTLEMEN,

"In the characteristic and excruciating frontal headache accompanying influenza, I immediately prescribe Antikamnia in

five or six grain doses, repeated once in one or two hours, with the happiest results. I have learned to look upon it as almost a specific in counteracting this form of pain."

The above is an extract from an article on Influenza read by me before the "Stark County Academy of Medicine," at Canton, O., Sept. 1st, 1891.

Very respectfully,

D. S. GARDNER, M.D.

Crystallized Glycerin.

THAT highly concentrated glycerin under certain circumstances (extreme cold combined with long continued agitation, as on a railway journey) becomes crystalline throughout has long been known; but little is known of the nature of this change, or of the properties of the crystals. A writer in *l'Union Pharmaceutique* thinks, therefore, that a collation of the facts that are known should be made. He contributes the following:

Glycerin concentrated to 31° B., under persistence of a low temperature, and subjected to a jolting or even tremulous motion, becomes a solid crystalline mass. Such, at least, were the conditions under which a consignment of 1,500 kgm. (about 3,000 pounds), from the house of Armandy-Conturier, of Lyons, became solidly crystalline last winter. The fact that such a metamorphosis could occur being unknown to the consignee, he thought that an error had been made by the shippers, or that he was the victim of some maladroit falsification. However, he had the forethought to try the effect of heat on the crystals, and soon found that pure glycerin was the result. By experiments made on this lot of crystallized glycerin the following facts were developed.

1. Glycerin once crystallized and reduced to the liquid form by heat cannot again be crystallized, even when subjected to intensely low temperatures and agitation, for a very long time.

2. When, however, to this same glycerin a few crystals of frozen glycerin are added, and the whole is subjected to a low temperature, crystallization in mass at once takes place.

3. Crystals introduced into pure glycerin of a density greater than 30° B., and the whole subjected to cold, cause crystallization *en masse*.

4. Crystalline glycerin resumes its liquid state very slowly at from 13° to 15° C. It retains its crystalline condition indefinitely at 10° C. and under. It is therefore easy to preserve specimens in the ordinary refrigerators, etc., in schools of pharmacy and medicine for demonstration purposes.—*National Druggist.*

To detect cottonseed oil as an adulterant of castor oil, add to ten grams of the sample six grams of a solution consisting of five grams of silver nitrate, one gram nitric acid and 100 grams alcohol, and heat to 100 degrees C. on a water bath. If cottonseed oil be present, a red color is produced after a few minutes.

SPECIAL.

\$5,000.00

TO THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS OF CANADA :

Five Thousand Dollars will be placed for advertising
my Small Size of

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil

Which is sold at 35cts. per bottle, to place it
within the reach of all, and can be purchased
from all Wholesale Druggists in Canada.

SMALL SIZE, - \$3.00 PER DOZEN, less 5%
LARGE SIZE, - 8 00 PER DOZEN, less 5%

Order from your Wholesale Druggist at Once.

Circulars and Beautiful Lithographs supplied on application.

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TORONTO, ONT.

Practical Hints on Dispensing for Students.

BY C. J. S. THOMPSON.

(From the *British and Colonial Druggist*)

PILLS.

UNDOUBTEDLY the most popular method of administering drugs in a solid form is that of the pill, it being easily taken, handy, and an excellent means of exhibiting otherwise nauseous medicines. Pills are compounded of various sizes, ranging from one to five grains each in weight, but rarely exceeding that, as it would render them too bulky and difficult to swallow. The drugs prescribed in this form are very numerous, the pill being an easy method of administering substances that cannot readily be given in solution. The ingredients usually consist of alkaloids or other active principles, vegetable extracts, resin or resinous substances and essential oils, &c., either alone or in combination. It may be well to briefly describe the general process of making and dispensing pills according to prescription. The first essential point is to properly combine the ingredients ordered into a solid and plastic mass of suitable consistency, for rolling and forming into the shape of pills. The art of making a good pill mass is one in which manipulative skill and dexterity largely enters, and may be included among the more difficult operations it is necessary the student of pharmacy should master.

The ordinary methods of beating or working into a pill mass must be learnt by practical illustration and experience, but there is also a large class of drugs the student may meet with in dispensing which, owing to their constitution presents certain difficulties to the formation of a good mass. In such cases the difficulty is soon solved if the right excipient or combining medium is used, a practical hint to which being the key to the whole subject. With regard to the implements used, the wedgewood mortar should not be too deep, and the pestle being almost straight the whole length, but rounded at the end. Pill machines for dispensing purposes may be had to cut from one to four dozen pills, of from one to five grains in size. They should be kept in good condition, the dispenser taking care to see the one he is about to use is perfectly clean. In proceeding to compound a prescription for pills, it should be noted all substances of a hard and crystalline nature must first be reduced to a fine powder, and the more active ingredients should be placed in the mortar first. When soft extracts are to be mixed with dry powders, care must be exercised to see the former are well incorporated with the other ingredients. Essential oils when ordered should be added last. When a minute quantity of any poisonous chemical or alkaloid is prescribed, it should be weighed first, placed in the mortar and triturated with a little sugar of milk or other inert powder in order to render its distribution throughout the

mass, and with the other ingredients more easy. The whole ingredients having been placed in the mortar and intimately mixed, the next step is to form them into a mass of pillular consistency. As the student gains experience he will be able to judge from the composition and nature of the ingredients the proper excipient (if one is necessary) to use at once, and so avoid failure. Should they include an admixture of soft extracts the whole may be beaten into a suitable mass. They may also consist of powdered substances which only need the action of something of a solvent nature to enable the particles to combine, or they may be composed of dry powders, which necessitates the use of a solid excipient to act as a medium in binding the whole into an adhesive mass. The method of procedure must depend therefore on the nature of the ingredients employed. When the prescriber distinctly orders a certain excipient in his prescription, it should always be used, unless the dispenser finds, as is not infrequently the case, it is absolutely necessary to use another. In these cases, where no special excipient is mentioned, the dispenser should select one that will least increase the pill in size. With the help of the excipient the ingredients are next worked up into a plastic mass of a consistency just soft enough to enable it to be rolled out without crumbling, and sufficiently adhesive to form a good firm pill that will retain its shape. The best method of using the pestle in working up a small mass is with a lever-like motion, and so thoroughly incorporating the ingredients that the whole when finished should present a perfectly homogeneous appearance throughout. Care should be taken in choosing a liquid excipient that it is not one that will act as a complete solvent to the ingredients, and so cause the pills, after they have been finished, and stood awhile to fall into a soft and sticky condition. Rectified spirit will act in this way with some drugs; it should therefore be driven off after it has been used as an excipient, before rolling the mass. Much trouble is caused at times through making the mass too soft, which necessitates the addition of powdered gum before it can be rolled, and so increasing the bulk of the pills. This habit of adding powdered tragacanth or other gum to a pill mass should be avoided. An excipient, especially a liquid one, should be used cautiously, and is best added a very little at a time, so that the smallest quantity possible may be used. Excipients must always be avoided that will be incompatible with any of the ingredients, and that would by any possibility interfere with their action. It is desirable that pills should always be made up as small as possible, and it frequently occurs when a very small quantity of drugs are ordered that the prescriber leaves the size of the pill to be made to the discretion of the dispenser. In such cases when the weight of the pill would not amount to a grain, it is usual to make it up with some inert powder, such as althea or sugar of milk,

and dispense as a two-grain pill. The same rule may be followed when a minute quantity of a powerful drug is ordered. It is generally made up with sugar of milk and glycerine of tragacanth, and dispensed in one or two-grain pills. The dispenser should always note the size dispensed in the prescription book for the guidance of others. After being cut and rounded, the pills should be made quite globular in shape by placing them under the pill-finisher and giving them a few rapid turns on a smooth surface. A good pill when finished should be firm, yet not too hard, quite round in form and have a perfectly smooth surface. They may be completed either by dusting over with finely powdered French chalk or lycopodium, &c., varnished or coated with silver leaf, French chalk, or gelatine, &c.

EXCIPIENTS.

The following general excipients will be found useful, and are usually kept ready on most dispensing counters:—Glycerine and rectified spirit (2 to 1) forms an admirable liquid excipient when carefully used with most vegetable powders.

Simple syrup is a good excipient for such powders as rhubarb, ipecacuanha, jalap, &c.

Mucilage, tragacanth and acacia are often used for dry powders when much moisture is necessary. Decoction aloes co. forms an excellent excipient for all combinations containing aloes and resinous gums.

Glycerine of tragacanth, a most useful general excipient, prepared as follows:—

Powdered tragacanth	1 drs.
Glycerine	4 ozs.
Water	14 drs.

Mix and heat in a water bath for ten minutes, and allow to cool.

Glycerine should not be used alone as an excipient. Mixed with treacle it forms a good medium, also

Powdered tragacanth	1 drs.
Rub with S. V. R.	2 drs.
And add treacle	2 oz.

Allow to stand.

Soap is useful in making pil. opii, and in powder forms a good excipient for creosote. Bread-crumbs, often used to make up calomel, balsam of Peru, carbonic acid, &c.

Calcium phosphate, an admirable medium for making ung. hydrag. or other fatty matters into pills. Confection of roses will be found useful when a solid sticky excipient is required. It should be avoided when sulphate of iron, tannic acid, or vegetable astringents are among the ingredients.

Kaolin ointment forms an excellent excipient for permanganate of potassium and nitrate of silver. It may be prepared by taking of

Vaseline	1 oz.
Paraffin wax	1 oz.

Melt and add

Kaolin	1 oz.
--------------	-------

Stir well until cooled.

The student should avoid using more

HERMAN BECKER.

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

FREDERICK BAXTER.

The Philadelphia Truss Company!

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

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GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

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SPECIAL MEDAL AT CENTENNIAL.

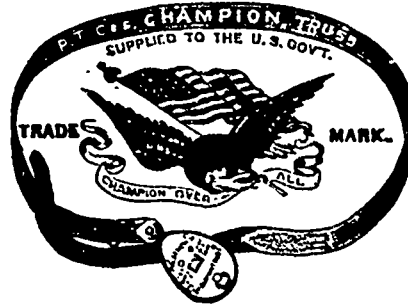
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Firm Name, Dates of Patents,
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"CHAMPION"

On Plate of Each Truss.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW INDESTRUCTIBLE VULCANOID TRUSSES AND ADJUSTABLE ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER

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Bandages, and Headquarters for Crutches,

Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters, &c.



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

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CARBOLIC ACID.

Having introduced the most improved machinery, including a Powerful Ice Machine, we are enabled to manufacture all grades of Carbolic Acid in large quantities.

CRYSTAL CARBOLIC ACID, specially prepared to withstand
summer temperatures.

In 1 and 5 pound Bottles, Cans and Bulk.

LIQUID CARBOLIC ACID, same test as Calvert's No. 5. A very
cheap disinfecting acid.

In all size Packages.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACIDS of all kinds, percentage of acid
guaranteed.

Free from sediment.

CARBOLATE of LIME; CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP, etc.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

The H. W. Jayne Chemical Co.,

FRANKFORD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

than one excipient in making a pill mass, and not mix two or three together.

Magnesia should not be added to pills containing extract colchici, acid, and a steel-knife should not be employed when perchloride of mercury is present.

GENERAL HINTS.

A convenient method of keeping such extracts as taraxicum, compound colocynth, and others of a similar soft nature is in the form of powder, allowance being made for the difference in bulk. Some pill masses are very handy kept in this way, especially those like aloes and iron, &c., which on keeping becomes very hard and is somewhat difficult to reduce to a soft mass again. Compound rhubarb pill, aloes and myrrh, and compound colocynth are also easily prepared and kept in this form, which will be found most convenient for dispensing purposes.

When aloes in any form enters as an ingredient in a formula for pills, an excellent mass may be worked up on the addition of a few drops of decoct. aloes co. As an excipient it should be used very carefully. Most resinous extracts and gum resins are formed into a good mass with a little mucilage or spirit. For ipecacuanha, rhubarb, and powders of this class, syrup or treacle forms a good excipient. Powdered rhubarb may also be made into a good mass with thin honey. Tincture of jalap may be used as an excipient for powdered jalap. Euonymin, leptandrin, iridin, and drugs of this class mass well with glycerine of tragacanth. For hard extracts and pills heat is often of great assistance, and a warm mortar or pill tile will be found very useful in bringing them to a plastic consistence. When it is necessary to make very soft extracts, such as cascara sagrada, or viburnum prunifolia alone into pills, and the addition of powdered gum would render them too bulky, the extract should be evaporated down over a water-bath until almost dry. Should the extracts be already hard and dry they may be reduced to powder and worked into a mass with a few drops of spirit. When essential oils are prescribed alone, a good mass may be formed with calcined magnesia and a small quantity of soap. Most intractable ingredients may be worked into a fair mass by the aid of glycerine of tragacanth, or the mixture of tragacanth and treacle, with the judicious mixture of a little powdered gum if necessary.

SPECIAL EXCIPIENTS AND PILLS.

Most dispensers have their favorite excipients for working up certain drugs, some succeeding better with one than another.

The following enumeration includes those generally employed, and on which the dispenser may rely for the special drugs mentioned.

Antipyrine may be made into a good pill with glycerine of tragacanth, or with powdered gum and water.

Argent. nitrate with kaolin ointment, sugar of milk or mauna. Bread-crumbs should not be used as an excipient for

argent. nit. on account of it containing salt.

Ammonium chloride with soluble cream of tartar.

Beberie sulph. with sugar of milk and glycerine of tragacanth, or compound tragacanth powder and proof spirit.

Benzoic acid with Canada balsam, 1 to every 4 grains, or with glycerine 1 drop to 5 grains.

Balsam of Peru with bread-crumbs or beeswax.

Bismuth nitrate with soluble cream of tartar, powdered tragacanth, and water.

Calcium sulphide with glycerine and tragacanth powder, or sugar of milk, powdered liquorice and glycerine of tragacanth.

Calomel with confection of roses, or manna and compound tragacanth powder. Calcined magnesia should not be used with calomel.

Camphor. The gum having first been reduced to a very fine powder, it may be worked up with glycerine of tragacanth and soap, castor oil and soap, or powdered curd soap, one-third its weight, and a few drops of rectified spirit. It forms a good mass combined with extract of henbane.

Camphor monobromata, with Canada balsam, one grain to five, in a warm mortar.

Camphor salicylate, with suet or lard.

Carbolic acid, with powdered liquorice, one grain to each minim and mucilage. A firm pill may be formed with powdered althea and glycerine in the following proportions:—acid carbolic, 2; pulv. althea, 3; glycerine, 4. Another method is with powdered soap, 1; powdered liquorice, 5; acid carbolic, 1. This, when properly worked, makes an excellent mass. Bread crumb is also used as an excipient.

Cerium oxalate with glycerine of tragacanth, or confection of roses.

Chloral hydrate with Canada balsam, ½ gr. to 5, or syrup and powdered tragacanth; also with soluble cream of tartar, powdered tragacanth and a drop or two of water.

Creasote. Several methods are employed for making a pill mass, the success in forming the pill depending a good deal on the manipulation.

(1.) Powdered soap and yellow wax. They should be rubbed down in a warm mortar.

(2.) Digest the creasote with curd soap, reduced to powder, together, in about equal parts, by means of a water bath, until they combine.

(3.) With calcium phosphate and hard soap.

(4.) With powdered liquorice and glycerine of tragacanth.

(5.) With bread crumb. 2 to 1.

(6.) With powdered soap, 1 part; liquorice, in powder, 5 parts; creasote, 1 part.

Copaiba balsam, when mixed with calcined magnesia and allowed to stand for a length of time, a workable mass is formed. Carbonate of magnesia or slaked lime

answers equally well. Also with calcined magnesia and beeswax.

Essential oils such as savin, cloves, &c., may be massed with calcined magnesia and powdered soap, or with calcium phosphate and soap. Soap and powdered liquorice also forms a good base. 1 to 5.

Croton oil with bread crumb, magnesia and soap, or powdered liquorice and mucilage.

Ergotin should be evaporated down and worked up with powdered tragacanth.

Extract cannabis indic and other thin extracts may be massed with compound tragacanth powder and magnesia.

Fil. boyin., when very soft, should be heated over a water bath, and a small quantity of powdered tragacanth added.

Gallic acid with glycerine and compound tragacanth powder.

Hydrarg. c. creta with confection of roses. Care should be taken not to work it too hard, or the mercury will separate out from the chalk.

Pepsin with glycerine and powdered tragacanth.

Potassi iodide, bromide, and other crystalline salts should be reduced to a very fine powder, and massed with a small quantity of liquorice powder, powdered tragacanth, and a drop of water. Also made up with powdered tragacanth and confection of roses.

Potassi permanganate, with kaolin ointment or resin ointment, &c. Decomposes when mixed with organic substances.

Quinine, with glycerine of tragacanth, 1 to 4, also with 1 drop of dilute sulphuric acid to every five grains. A good pill is made tartaric acid, 1 grain to every 10 grains of quinine, and a drop of water. Also with lactic acid, 3 minims to every 16 grains, and confection of roses and glycerine.

Quinine et ferri citras with ung. resina.

Tar with lycopodium.

Turpentine oil, with calcined magnesia and white wax. Chian turpentine, 3 grains to 2 grains of sulphur makes a good mass.

Tannic acid with glycerine, and a little powdered tragacanth if necessary.

Thymol should be reduced to fine powder; mixed with powdered soap, and massed with a drop of rectified spirit.

Sulphur with soluble cream of tartar, powdered tragacanth, and a little water.

Ung. hydrarg. and other greasy substances may be made into a workable pill mass with calcium phosphate.

Zinc oxide with glycerine and glycerine of tragacanth, also with powdered tragacanth, soluble cream of tartar, and water.

The incorporation of phosphorus into pills is sometimes a source of difficulty to the student. The formula of the Pharmacopœia is troublesome and slow, and not easy to combine with other ingredients. A convenient process, and one prepared with little trouble is that suggested by Martindale.

B. Phosphorus 12 grs.
Ol. theobroma q. s.

Heat the oil to 300° F., and sustain the

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YOU WILL FIND FAIRCHILD'S GLYCERINUM PEPTICUM THE BEST ADAPTED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

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heat for five minutes. Strain and weigh 1,200 grains into a wide-mouthed bottle with a rubber cork, and when cooled to 130° add the phosphorus. Cork and shake well until the fat begins to solidify. This mass contains one per cent. of phosphorus. Another useful formula is as follows:—

- R Phosphorus 1 gr.
- Chlorof. pur 50 grs.
- Pulv. althea 80 grs.
- Pulv. acacia 1 ser.
- Glycerine 2 ser.
- Aqua 1 ser.

Proceed by dissolving the phosphorus in the chloroform, mix the powdered althea and acacia in a mortar, add the solution of phosphorus, then the glycerine and the water; work into a mass, and divide into 100 pills. They should be varnished with tolu at once. Carbon bisulphide is often used as a solvent for phosphorus, the mass being made up powdered liquorice and glycerine of tragacanth. When phosphorus is prescribed in combination with other ingredients, a convenient method is to use a base of definite strength and of a suitable nature, such as that prepared with suet in the following manner:

- Phosphorus..... 10 grs.
- Carbon bisulphide 50 m.

Dissolve, and add prepared suet 90 grains. Mix thoroughly and allow the bisulphide to evaporate. This base contains 10 per cent. of phosphorus, and may be combined with iron, nux. vomica, or quinine, &c.

To be continued.

What Constitutes a Drop?

BY A. E. PHILLIPS.

"THE size of drops varies from various causes, of which the nature of the liquid, the size and shape of the vessel from which dropped, the extent to which the lip is moistened and the rapidity of dropping, are the most important."—*Parrish.*

"Small quantities of liquid medicines are often administered by drops, each of which is usually considered equivalent to a minim, or the sixtieth part of a fluid-drachm. The drop of water and watery fluids, is, sometimes about that size; but the same is by no means the case with all medicinal liquids, and the drop even of the same liquid varies much in bulk, according to the circumstances under which it is formed. This is, therefore, an uncertain mode of estimating the quantity of liquids, and should be superseded where minim measures can be had."—*United States Dispensatory.*

The following results were obtained by a druggist from fluid extract of gelsemium (the article used was prepared by R. A. Hance, of Philadelphia.)

Number of drops equivalent to a fluid drachm, minim measure—

- From the original 2-pint bottle... 75 drops.
- " 1 oz. Phil. oval vial 100 "
- " " minim measure 136 "
- " " medicine dropper 164 "

To be sure of accuracy, each experiment

was repeated, with precisely the same results.

The subjoined prescription was at hand:

- R Ext. Gelsem..... dr. ij.
- Syr. Tolut..... oz. ss.
- Aq. Camph q.s. r. oz. ij.

M. Sig. Shake well and take a teaspoonful every hour as directed.

(It was not unusual for this prescriber to write "extract" when he intended fluid extract.) The dose printed on Hance's label was from 3 to 10 drops, so this was to be the guide in the case, notwithstanding the fact that only 2 or 3 drops were directed of the United States Ph. preparation. But before preparing the prescription there were two questions to settle: First, what constitutes a drop of the gelsemium to be used? Second, how many drops will be included in the prescriber's dose?

Discarding the number of drops obtained from the two-pint bottle, because of its very thick and broad lip, and adding together the number of those obtained from the three other sources, the sum was divided by 3 and the result, 130, was accepted as a fair average of the number of drops of Hance's preparation to the fluid drachm, not forgetting that 149 drops were required by the United States Ph. fluid extract.

By this procedure it was apparent that the prescription in question if prepared as written, would contain 260 drops of the gelsemium. The dose, as ordered, being 1-16 of this quantity would contain 16½ drops, or a little more than 1½ times the maximum dose authorized by the manufacturer, to say nothing of its being repeated "every hour as directed."

The circumstances were such, that it was not practicable to consult the physician, which, it is acknowledged is a plain duty in such cases. The patient was a chronic sufferer from neuralgia, and was undergoing an attack at the time. The case was familiar to the dispenser, and the fact that such a one, accustomed to strong remedies, might bear larger doses than usual, was considered. Yet to risk 1½ times the maximum dose of so powerful and dangerous a poison as gelsemium was not to be thought of. It seemed evident that the prescriber had fallen into the common error alluded to in the foregoing passage quoted from the Dispensatory, that a drachm of liquid signified 60 drops, and that, therefore the prescription would contain only 120 drops instead of 260, and his patient would take about 7½—a little more than a medium dose—instead of 16½ drops, or 1½ times the maximum.

Acting on this idea, only 120 drops of the gelsemium were used, and this was dropped from the minim measure, that vessel having yielded nearly the accepted number of drops to the drachm.

The object of this paper is not to present the course taken by the dispenser for criticism. It is understood, however, others might hold that under no circumstances should a physician's prescription be altered without his knowledge and con-

sent. The dispenser admits, as intimated, the correctness of this principle, and practices such a rule except in extraordinary cases like the one cited, when no alternative remained but to refuse to prepare the prescription and leave a well known sufferer to suffer, as well as risk unnecessary damage to the doctor's reputation. It is, of course his duty to state the circumstances to the prescriber as early as practicable.

But the object in view by the writer is to press the question forming the title of this paper. What constitutes a drop? From what vessel or instrument shall the dispenser drop the various liquids he proportions in order to secure accuracy and uniformity and to know precisely what he is doing? What standard can be adopted by which both the manufacturer and dispenser shall be governed so that the dispenser's drop shall be precisely the same quantity as that designated or intended by the manufacturer or Pharmacopœia?

The Dispensatory says: "The drop is an uncertain mode of estimating the quantity of liquids and should be superseded by the minim where measures can be had." But this suggestion is of little value in the present discussion, as will be immediately shown. It can only imply that in the absence of the minim measure the dispenser is expected to guess at the quantity to constitute a minim. But even if he possess the minim measure, what then? He is still at a loss, without experiment, to find how many drops make a minim, unless he has a correct drop-former at hand and then he would not need a minim measure. The number of drops is what he wants to know, not minims, if the prescriber, as usual, had drops in his mind in proportioning his dose.

Prescribers too often confound drops with minims as identical; but this error, as illustrated, is likely at any time to lead to dangerous results, which the minim measure if used in the same sense would only assure rather than avert.

Durand, Proctor, Parrish, Talbot, all come forward with their tables showing how the bulk of a given liquid will vary, dropped from different vessels, or how various liquids vary in the formation of drops under different circumstances; but none of them offer an expedient by which the difficulty that these very facts place in the way of the dispenser can be obviated. The dispenser cannot possibly keep all these differences definitely fixed in his mind, nor can he exercise necessary despatch if he must stop to refer to tables and calculate, every time he needs to know, how many drops of a certain liquid constitute a given quantity, nor is it likely that the liquid he may be required to measure will always be named in the tables. His confusion, however, does not stop here, but reaches a torturing extreme when, as is often the case, he is compelled to drop the dose of some dangerous poison, and finds that neither the table-makers nor any other duly constituted authorities have established a uniform rule for measuring or forming drops! Then it is that

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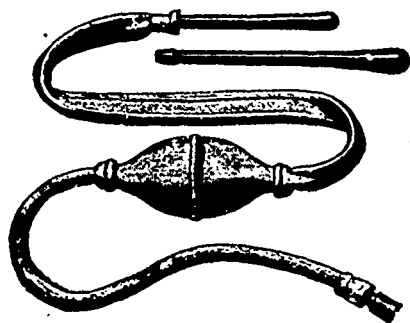
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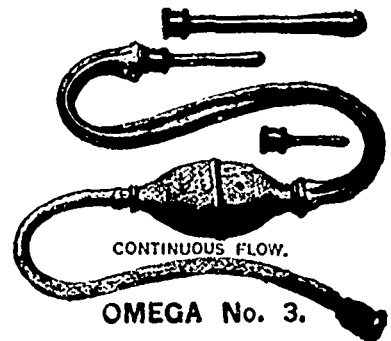
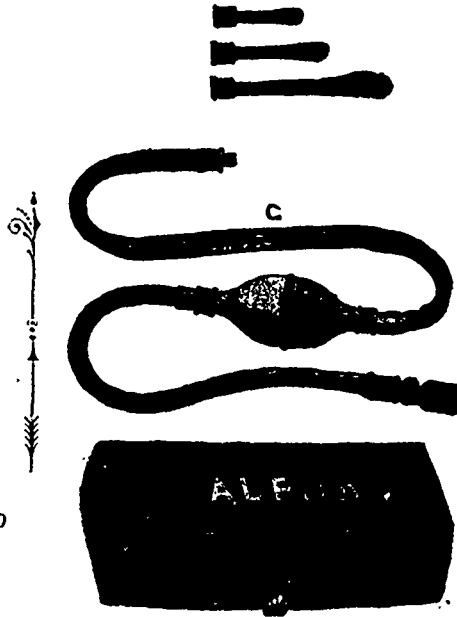
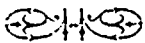
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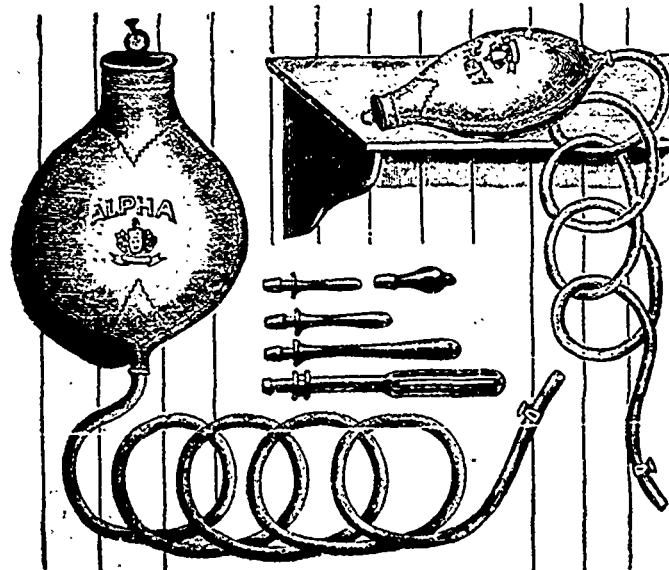


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Alpha Fountain Syringe, with Self-closing Neck.

A simple invention of great merit. All Hard Rubber Pipes.

THE mouth of this improved Syringe is provided with a simple rubber device which automatically closes the opening after the Bag has been filled, and prevents any spilling of the contents, no matter what position the Bag may be placed in. THIS IS A MOST IMPORTANT CONVENIENCE, as the Syringe can be easily operated, when a peg is not convenient to suspend it on, by simply laying the bag upon a mantel, shelf or other object, about four feet above the outlet.



THE various uses to which this Syringe is adapted render it indispensable to every family: while travellers and persons living at hotels, where they do not have the facilities of a private house, will find it a valuable improvement over any Fountain Syringe in the market.

These goods can be obtained from any Wholesale Druggist in the Dominion. Write for description.

We make in Canada, a full line of reliable and perfect DRUGGISTS' RUBBER SUNDRIES,

RUBBER MOULDS AND MOULD WORK A SPECIALTY.

he is brought face to face with the question before us—and which, under such circumstances, assumes a grim aspect—What constitutes a drop?

As it is not practicable, for obvious reasons, to abolish the use of the term "drop," and substitute *minim*, universally, it is exceedingly important that some instrument should be adopted by the Pharmacopeias as the only official drop former, and the drop formed by this instrument should invariably be the quantity signified whenever the drop is directed or intended by the manufacturer or prescriber, or measured by the dispenser.

No further argument is needed to illustrate that the proportioning of doses by drops, formed in the present unofficial, indefinite, "as-you-please" manner, is not only productive of confusion, but may, on the other hand, lead to falling far short of, and on the other reaching dangerously beyond the desired effect.

What then—it is repeated and emphasized—what, then, constitutes a drop? Or what shall be adopted as the official drop-former?

It is needless to add that when this matter shall have been authoritatively settled, the prescriber will be able to substitute preciseness for vagueness in proportioning his dose of liquid poisons, the prescription druggist will be able to know instead of guess at the quantity of such poison wanted, and human health and life will be safer at the hands of both.—*Registered Pharmacist*.

Medical Men and Pharmacy.

THE practice of medicine and pharmacy combined, as is frequently the case in this country, is detrimental in many ways both to those who carry on such practice and to the public. Originally an apprentice to an apothecary served five years; this was afterwards reduced to one year, the other four being devoted to a compulsory curriculum after registration as a student before he could present himself for his "pass" examination. Now the Apothecaries' Hall only requires a three-months' course of pharmacy and dispensing, and the conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons requires no stipulated time to be devoted to the subjects of pharmacy and materia medica, or even to chemistry. All that is necessary is that the schedules are signed to the effect that the student has received instruction in the different subjects to the satisfaction of a teacher, who, for pharmacy, may be a member of the pharmaceutical society. As there is no examination in practical dispensing, I fear the work is generally done in a very perfunctory manner, and that the knowledge gained of this subject is, in many cases, the minimum.

As it is much more important for a surgeon to know a sharp knife than to know the varieties of iron ore, so a physician ought to be acquainted with the medicinal preparations he prescribes, rather than with the crude drugs from which they are obtained. He should not be like the med-

ical student, who, parrot-like, said of gum arabic, "it is soluble in alcohol and insoluble in water, or the reverse, but I am not sure which."

It is proposed that the compulsory course of medical study be extended to five years; but as these subjects—chemistry, pharmacy and materia medica—may be studied prior to registration as a medical student, I think a course of six months' practice under the eye of a pharmacist would be of great service to the embryo medical practitioner before commencing his hospital career. The courses of chemistry and materia medica might be taken simultaneously, and probably under the same teacher.

If the coming race of medical practitioners receive no practical training in pharmacy, they will have no confidence in prescribing, because they will never have known their medicines. They will thus become a prey to advertising manufacturers of ready-made mixtures and specialties in place of making use of official or official preparations. With the B.P. more under the influence of pharmacists, as I expect in future it will be, and our Unofficial Formulary entirely under our own control, I trust in future we may be able to set before prescribers a better array of preparations than they have hitherto had.

If the medical licensing bodies do "throw physic to the dogs," quackery will become more rampant, as the public will have medicines, and have them "elegant" or agreeable to take. Not only so, but the public demands also to have them convenient for use, and in a stable and portable condition. The division of labor tends to perfect the processes of elegant pharmacy. The irresistible fact must be acknowledged, not only in pharmacy, but in all the arts and manufactures, that though the making of preparations in a wholesale manner may in many cases be detrimental to retailers' interests, yet if it be for the public weal, the practice will be irrepensible. The age of boluses is past, and the polypharmacy of former times will not go down in the present day.—Extract from Mr. Martindale's Presidential Address, British Pharmaceutical Congress.

The Ownership of the Prescription.

THIS question has been settled by law in New York, Massachusetts, and a few other States. They all give the prescription to the druggist. Some time ago a judge of a court in Berlin, Germany, gave a similar decision. The text of the decision from the judge of the supreme court of one of our States is as follows: "The question before the court seems to be very simple, indeed. A patient applies to a physician and receives from him certain advice, for which he tenders a fee. The physician hands a piece of paper to the patient, purporting to be a written order for certain goods called drugs, which order is filled by a merchant or apothecary. The payment of the fee and the delivery of the goods or drugs, terminates

the verbal contract, and the druggist keeps the prescription as an evidence that the contract has been fulfilled, as far as he is concerned. The druggist can, if he so please, on his own responsibility, renew the drugs, for he is but a merchant, and has a perfect right to sell drugs to any one and in any shape. He need not keep the prescription, nor is he bound to give a copy, but should error occur, he has no protection in case of suit."—*The Pharmaceutical Era*.

Borax and Chloral.

THE growing practice of ordering "borated chloral," or a mixture of borax and chloral, for certain throat affections has induced a French pharmacist, M. Dujardin, to publish a note calling attention to the fact that the product supplied will vary with the temperature at which it is prepared (*Bull. Gen. de Ther.*, July, p. 91). When the solution is made in the cold, as the borax is without perceptible action on chloral at a low temperature the latter will remain intact in the solution. With the application of heat, however, the two compounds will react, and chloroform will be liberated from the chloral and may remain in the liquid. Should the liquid be allowed to boil a few minutes, the whole of the chloral would be decomposed and the resulting chloroform would volatilize. M. Dujardin therefore recommends that if in making this preparation heat be used to dissolve the borax, the solution should be allowed to cool before adding the chloral.—*Pharm. Journ.*

Sierra Leone Druggists.

THE British West African Colony and Sierra Leone is a place where the public have a proper sense of the dignity and importance of the pharmaceutical craft. It is also a suitable locality for putting a man's faith in his principles to a practical test. This is what the acting Governor reports in his review for the year:—"A draft of 'The Sale of Drugs and Poisons Bill,' which was printed, but not presented to the Legislative Council, was viewed by the public generally as limiting the influence and practice of the druggists, and it was accordingly unfavorably received. A small party of American missionaries arrived in the colony in the early part of the year with the view of proceeding due east into the interior. They tried to live in Freetown as the natives do, and, being believers in the faith-healing doctrine, they objected to medical treatment. It was only to be expected, therefore, that they would be struck down with fever, and in less than a month after arrival three of them died."—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Carbon Disulphide in gelatin capsules has been found an excellent parasiticide by horticulturists and viticulturists. The capsules are dug into the ground around the infected plants.

Fresh Arrivals.

TWO TONS

ROWNTREE'S FINE CONFECTIONERY

Put up specially for the Drug Trade.

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A large assortment.

SPONGES—Honey Comb Shape.

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Simson's - Liniment.

WE are proprietors of this medicine, well known and largely sold in Nova Scotia and Quebec.

A powerful ammoniacal liniment of a rich creamy consistence.

Approved by all who use it, and always makes trade for itself.

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Soothing - Syrup

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

Should always be used for Children while Teething. It Soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Alays all Pain, Cures Wind Colic and is the Best Remedy for Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

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It prevents and relieves more suffering than all other Asthma preparations. Testimonials free.

Trial Package, 10c. Box, \$1. 6 Boxes, \$5.

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WORN ON THE CHEST,

Are a great preventative from taking Cold, and never fail to Relieve and Cure Lame Side, Back or Stomach, and will prevent Rheumatism and a doctor's bill if used in time.

Price, 20c. or SIX for \$1.00.

All are invited to send for Testimonials.

Sold by Druggists generally or by mail direct from

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SOLD TO THE TRADE BY

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This Beats All.

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Are you selling RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES? If so, write to me at once and some paying advertising matter will be sent to you FREE OF CHARGE. If you do not handle them and want to start in right now, write me at once, and send me the name of your jobbing house, and I will send to you in their care, FREE OF ALL CHARGES, two (2) boxes of RUDY'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES, each retail at 50 cents each, with FREE SAMPLES, a neat metal sign, etc.

MARTIN RUDY, Lancaster, Pa.

Seasonable Coods.

MOUTARDE A LA RAVIGOTTE.—There are a number of formulæ for French mustard; but the best is the Ravigotte for which you need the following ingredients:

Parsley	2 parts
Chervil	2 parts
Chives	2 parts
Cloves	1 part
Garlic	1 part
Thyme	1 part
Tarragon	1 part
Salt	8 parts
Olive oil	4 parts
White-wine vinegar.....	128 parts
Mustard flour, sufficient.	

Cut or bruise the plants and spices and macerate them in the vinegar for fifteen or twenty days. Strain the liquid through a cloth and add the salt. Rub up mustard with the olive oil in a vessel set in ice, adding a little of the spiced vinegar from time to time until the whole is incorporated and the complete mixture makes 384 parts.

CHOWCHOW.—

Curry powder	4 ozs
Mustard powder.....	6 ozs
Ginger, powdered	3 ozs
Turmeric	2 ozs
Cayenne pepper.....	2 drs
Black pepper	2 drs
Coriander	1 dr
Allspice	1 dr
Mace	30 gm
Thyme.....	30 gm
Savory.....	30 gm
Celery seed, in powder	2 drs
Cider or wine vinegar.....	2 galls.

Mix all together, and let simmer over a slow fire for three hours. The pickles should be scalded or slightly parboiled with boiling salt water, and the spiced vinegar poured over them while still warm. *National Druggist.*

Pure Phosphoric Acid.

In the *Compt. Rend.*, M. Nicolas describes a method of preparation of pure phosphoric acid in which a known quantity of pure calcium phosphate is gradually added to a slight excess of pure dilute hydrofluoric acid contained in a leaden or platinum vessel, the mixture being well stirred after each addition. An energetic action takes place and considerable heat is evolved. When all the calcium phosphate has been added, the high temperature of the mixture must be maintained for some time in order to complete the reaction. After the removal by filtration of the calcium fluoride which is formed, the solution of phosphoric acid is evaporated. At the point when the solution commences to become viscid the excess of hydrofluoric acid used is volatilized. The evaporation is continued until a thick syrup, containing 60 to 70 per cent. of phosphoric anhydride, is obtained. Meta and pyro-phosphoric acids may be prepared by further continuing the evaporation and heating. The various calcium salts of phosphoric acid described by Erlenmeyer may be readily prepared by adding hydrofluoric acid to a large excess of calcium phosphate, and, after mixing well, dissolv-

ing out with warm water the acid salts produced. Impure phosphate, such as bone ash, may be used for the preparation of phosphoric acid, provided that the resultant acid, after being evaporated to carbonise the organic matters present, is diluted with water, filtered, and again evaporated.—*Chem. & Drug.*

Cathartic Acid.

CATHARTIC ACID occurs in brown hygroscopic scales, easily soluble in water and in dilute alcohol. It presents a combination of the Acid Glucoside of Senna-leaves with lime and magnesia. The preparation contains from 20 to 25 per cent. ashes, and is really but a purified extract of the active constituents of Senna-leaves.

Pure Cathartic Acid decomposes very easily, and the efforts to produce it for the market, have, in consequence, remained unsuccessful. A preparation comparatively free from mineral matter can indeed be obtained; but even with the most careful operation and the avoidance of all powerful agents in its manufacture, it is almost inert physiologically. On this account, as announced in a recent circular, E. Merck, of Darmstadt, has dropped the "Cathartic Acid, pure," from his price list.

No Doctor's Bill in Japan.

WHEN a rich man calls in a physician he does not expect that he will be presented a bill for medical services. In fact, no such thing as a doctor's bill is known in Japan, although nearly all the other modern practices are in vogue there. The doctor never asks for his fee. The strict honesty of the people does not make this necessary. When he is through with a patient a present is made to him of whatever sum the patient or his friends may deem to be just compensation. The doctor is supposed to smile, take the fee, bow and thank his patron.

THE Fuller & Fuller Co., Chicago, now send out with every package a little slip bearing these words: "To avoid the appearance of competition with our patrons, the retail druggists, and in compliance with instructions from the proprietors of patent medicines, we must decline to sell at jobbing prices any goods not designed for use in manufacture or for resale."

Shellac solutions may be clarified in from 10 to 14 days by adding a little lead carbonate and allowing to settle.

RAISINS were first produced in California in 1873, when about 120,000 pounds were put upon the market. Last year the state produced 45,000,000 pounds of raisins, while the estimate for 1891 is 55,000,000 pounds.

Malic Acid Lozenges have found considerable favor as a remedy for sore throat and bronchial cough. They are efficient not only in excessive secretion of mucus and cough, but also in catarrhal conditions of the bowels and in hæmorrhoids.

Dont's.

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

- Don't encourage loafing in the store.
- Don't cut regular prices to draw trade.
- Don't neglect to test the goods you buy.
- Don't take less than three drug journals.
- Don't forget to be polite to all customers.
- Don't fail to learn the antidotes to poisons.
- Don't think that bottles are accurate measures.
- Don't send out unsightly looking packages.
- Don't neglect to insure your stock of goods.
- Don't allow the scale pans to remain soiled.
- Don't forget that carbolic acid is combustible.
- Don't think red phenol is unusually poisonous.
- Don't do without Curtman's Chemical Analysis.
- Don't neglect to keep ointments in a cool place.
- Don't think that drops are always the same size.
- Don't forget that alcohol stains varnished surfaces.
- Don't forget to become familiar with new remedies.
- Don't cause an explosion by pouring acids into water.
- Don't let the color in the show globes become muddy.
- Don't induce ignorant or lazy boys to study pharmacy.
- Don't talk to customers while dispensing prescriptions.
- Don't scowl at the poor and smile on rich customers!
- Don't permit unregistered drug clerks to run your store.
- Don't forget that cocotrine aloes is the only kind official.
- Don't forget that alumen designates the potassium alum.
- Don't make a practice of forgetting what you never knew.
- Don't lose your presence of mind when an accident occurs.
- Don't forget that phosphorus is a dangerous article to handle.
- Don't forget that quinine will preserve mucilage, paste, etc.
- Don't forget that a "want" book is of no value unless used.
- Don't forget that a good druggist is not necessarily a doctor.
- Don't keep books of reference where you cannot find them.
- Don't call an one-eighth ounce package of morphine a dram bottle.
- Don't forget that dirty windows shut out trade as well as light.

ALLAN & Co.

53 FRONT STREET, EAST,
TORONTO, - ONT.

SPECIALTIES :

Dr. Carson's Bitters.
Pectoria.
Stowe's Liniment.
Allan's Cough Candies.
Silver Cream.

E. B. Shuttleworth's Fluid Extracts & Pharmaceuticals.

We are offering special inducements in above lines, and will be glad to quote lowest prices for anything in our line on application.

The Following Specialties,

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

- GRAY'S "CASTOR-FLUID" for the hair.
- " "SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE"—An excellent anti-septic dentifrice
- " "DENTAL PEARLINE"—An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.
- " "SULPHUR PASTILLES" for burning in diphtheritic cases.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

HENRY R. GRAY,

Pharmaceutical Chemist,

22 St. Lawrence Main Street, (Corner of LaGauchetiere)

MONTREAL.

Major's - Cement.



MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

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

Large and small Lithograph Cards in fine colors, sent on application to all dealers who handles my goods.

Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 8 in., for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, first-class in every respect. Also a Portrait Sign for Show Case, 9 x 12, with glass frame and a strong easel. Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

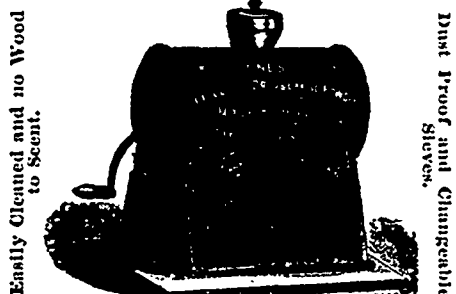
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FOR THE HAIR

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

At all Chemists 50 cts. a Bot.

Only \$10.—The Best in the World.



Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Scant.

Just Proof and Changeable Two Sieves.

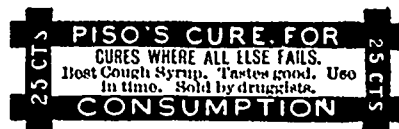
Rubber brush rubs all lumps out of powder before it is sifted.

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

Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer, and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, &c. Send for circular to sole Manufacturer and Inventor. AGENTS WANTED.

M. J. JONES, Rochester, N. Y.,

280 East Main St.



HUMPHREY'S

SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS. SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL. MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

DUTY FREE.

Write for catalogue, photographs of counter show cases, terms and inducements.

Humphreys' Medicine Company

NOS. 111 AND 113 WILLIAM ST., AND NOS. 61, 63 AND 65 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OCTOBER 15TH, 1891.

Our Illustrations.

We have pleasure this month in presenting to our readers photo-engravings of four additional members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, viz., Messrs. L. T. Lawrence, London; C. D. Daniel, Toronto; J. H. Mackenzie, Toronto, and A. Buchanan, Kemptville.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The opening lectures of the Ontario College of Pharmacy began Oct. 1st, in the College building, the usual formalities being dispensed with for a few weeks on account of the unfinished state of the laboratories. The attendance at the opening must have been exceedingly gratifying to the members of the council, and to the faculty. At the time of writing 109 students are in attendance, a number that it would have been impossible to give suitable instruction to in the old college building. We bespeak for the Ontario College under the auspices of the present progressive council and in the hands of its able staff of Professors, a career of success surpassing even its former prestige in America.

Pharmacy in Masonry.

Masonic chemists will probably be interested to learn that a project which has been for some time past in contemplation for the foundation of a lodge to which members of the medical profession will be more especially eligible has now been carried out, and that a warrant having been obtained for that purpose from the Grand Master, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the consecration of the Asclepius Lodge will take place at the beginning of October. Both medicine and pharmacy will then be represented by special masonic lodges, and it may be hoped that the additional bond of association thus established between those engaged in the practice of these important arts will conduce to their mutual improvement as well as to agreeable intercourse.—*Phar. Jour.*

Retail Druggists Aroused.

At a special meeting of the St. Louis Apothecaries' Association held in St. Louis, President Osann of the Chicago Drug Exchange read a letter addressed by that organization to the drug trade, and which he said met with the approval of a large majority of druggists in Chicago and other cities of the Northwest. The letter proposes a vigorous protest against the action of patent medicine manufacturers who seek to discourage the sale of similar medicines put up by the retail men, and

some formal action, it is said, was taken setting forth the independent attitude of the retailers. To this end a considerable sum of money had been pledged by various manufacturers of non-secret medicines, and a meeting of druggists will shortly be called to formulate a plan of action.—*Paint, Oil and Drug Review.*

Answer to Correspondent.

A. H. Turton, Latrobe, Tasmania:

Application must be made to the Council of the College of Pharmacy, through the Registrar of the College, stating what certificates you hold.

Clause 15 of the Ontario Pharmacy Act reads—

"All persons approved of by the Council of the College, who hold diplomas from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or certificates from any pharmaceutical college in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, may be registered as members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy without the examination prescribed by this Act."

Address, I. T. Lewis, Registrar, O. C. P., Toronto, Ont.

Women Pharmacists and Physicians.

The employment of women in pharmacy is receiving general attention abroad. Frau Schuhrath Caner in Germany has recently presented a petition numerously signed to the Prussian Reichstag in favor of admitting women to this profession. The petitioners base their demand on historic right, and recall the fact that for centuries, and until the middle of the eighteenth century, the preparation of medicine was almost wholly in the hands of women; that women apothecaries, who were examined by learned physicians, were given the right to prepare and sell drugs, and many of them enjoyed a high reputation in the business.

The petition also claims that about the middle of the eighteenth century narrow-minded jealousies of women arose, and a desire to drive them from all lucrative handiwork to make place for men resulted in their almost absolute exclusion from this calling. They argue that the profession of the druggist demands no great bodily exertion nor any undue publicity which should render it difficult for women or unwomanly. It is as womanly a calling as that of a teacher or saleswoman. Physicians testify, according to this petition, that "women are far superior to men in the fulfilment of all sanitary duties, in punctual obedience to a physician's orders, in dexterity, and deftness."

The State Council of Russia has decided to admit females to the study of pharmacy at all Russian universities; they must be not less than 16, or more than forty years of age, and after three years' of study may present themselves for the final examination, the same as the male candidates.

The first lady admitted to the medical profession in Portugal completed her cur-

riculum in the Lisbon Medico-Chirurgical School last year. This year two ladies, Senhora D. Amelia Cardia and Senhora D. Sophia da Cunha, have taken the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the same seat of learning, and two others have just finished their medical studies at Oporto.

There is only one woman doctor in Sweden. She is Froken Caroline Viderstrom, and is said to have a large practice in Stockholm. A few other women are studying medicine, but the length of time necessary to qualify seems appalling. Altogether, nine years must be spent from the date of the first examination.

The Medical Association.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association was held in Montreal Sept. 16th and 17th. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:—Dr. Bray, Ottawa, president; Dr. Praeger, Nanaimo, 1st vice-president, British Columbia; Dr. Jones, Winnipeg, 1st vice-president, Manitoba; Dr. Lafferty, Brandon, 1st vice-president, North-West Territories; Dr. Frost, Ottawa, 1st vice-president, Ontario; Dr. Desjardines, Montreal, 1st vice-president, Quebec; Dr. Christie, St. John, 1st vice-president, New Brunswick; Dr. Farrel, Halifax, 1st vice-president, Nova Scotia; Dr. McLeod, Charlottetown, 1st vice-president, Prince Edward Island; Dr. F. Agan, New Westminster, local Secretary, British Columbia; Dr. Kennedy, Fort McLeod, local secretary, North-West Territories; Dr. Riddle, Crystal City, local secretary, Manitoba; Dr. McKeough, Chatham, local secretary, Ontario; Dr. Cotter, Cowanville, local secretary, Quebec; Dr. Daniels, St. John, local secretary, New Brunswick; Dr. Morrow, Halifax, local secretary, Nova Scotia; Dr. Johnston, Charlottetown, local secretary, Prince Edward Island; Dr. W. S. Bennett, Montreal, general secretary; Dr. Elder, general assistant secretary; Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, Toronto, treasurer. Ottawa was chosen as the next place of meeting.

For Sale.

DRUG BUSINESS—Excellent chance; in one of the richest towns of Western Ontario, population over 2000; good country trade; one opposition; stock \$2,500; cash required \$1000, balance on easy terms, good security. Address—Drawer B, Canadian Druggist.

DRUG BUSINESS—In the solid city of British Columbia; stock about \$2,500. Address—Box 24, Canadian Druggist.

DESIRABLE BRANCH DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE in Portage La Prairie; population 3500; established nine years; stock and fixtures \$1,500; first class stand; shop plate glass front. Terms \$1000 down, balance secured. Grand crops; excellent business prospects; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply to W. M. Canniff, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba.

Wanted.

ASSISTANT FOR LABORATORY, to work under an experienced Chemist. Must have a taste for pharmacy and some experience. Archdale Wilbur & Co., Hamilton.

GRADUATE to take charge of Retail Drug Store. Apply to Box 1318, Winnipeg.

DRUG APPRENTICE—In first or second year; must have good character; \$5 to \$8 per month. Address Drawer D, Canadian Druggist.

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Arrives at Cities, Towns and Villages hours ahead of all others. Try it.

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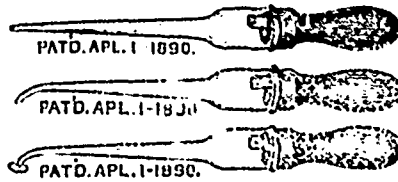
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Proprietor of the following Specialties:
Father Mathew Remedy,
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MIZPAH
Medicine Droppers and Eye Pipettes.



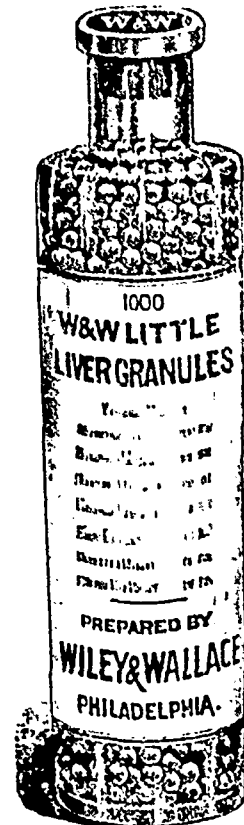
These Droppers and Pipettes have a Valved Stopper in the end and the bulb that prevents the liquid from entering the rubber bulb, but at the same time will allow the air to pass through when the bulb is compressed and again expands to draw the liquid into the bulb.
This is a valuable feature, as it will prevent that in all rubber bulbs, that will leak and possibly absorb a collection on the inner surface of the bulb of the rubber, which in ordinary Droppers and Pipettes become mixed with the liquid used, and often produce deleterious and injurious effects, and destroys the medicinal properties, while in the MIZPAH Dropper the liquid used is preserved perfectly pure and clean.
It is also provided with a long slender point which will reach well into a deep bottle.
They are made in two styles of points, one above, and retail for 10c. each.

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36 Front St. East. TORONTO, ONT.

R. BRAYLEY,
Wrapping Papers,
Paper Bags,
TWINES,

Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Boudoir Paper, Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Scidlitz Powder Boxes, White D. D. Paper, D. Blue Paper, &c., etc.
Printing at lowest prices.
14 Front St. West. TORONTO.

W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.



Sugar-Coated, White or Pink. Plain or Gelatine Coated.
SMALL, PLEASANT, PROMPT, EFFECTIVE.

FORMULA.
Alum, 1-10 gr., Jalapin, 1-10 gr., Polyphum, 1-10 gr.,
Ext. Hyocyanus, 1-20 gr., Ext. Nux Vom 1-20 gr., Oleo
Res. Caps c, 1-25 gr.

SOMERVILLE'S
MEXICAN FRUIT
- CHEWING GUM.

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

GUARANTEED AN

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

IT IS THE POPULAR GUM TO-DAY.

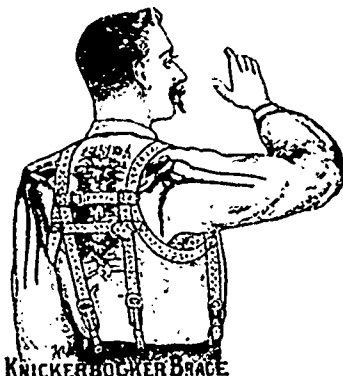
Nicely put up. 5 cent Bars. 36 Bars in a Box.
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FOR SALE BY THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

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



KNICKERBOCKER BRACE

NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS

KNICKERBOCKER
Shoulder-Brace

—AND—
SUSPENDER COMBINED.

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

Cheapest and Only Reliable Shoulder-Brace.

The importance of a Shoulder-Brace in holding the body erect, expanding the Chest, preventing Round Shoulders and Hollow Chest, is well understood. Good health depends upon it. Many attempts have

been made to present a suitable article for this purpose, all of which, however, were objectionable in some respects, which prevented their coming into general use. In the Knickerbocker Brace all objections have been overcome. It is a Combined Shoulder-Brace and Suspender. It provides new and improved suspenders for men's pants, and supporters for ladies' underskirts, which do the double duty of holding up and bracing up.

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

Knickerbocker Brace Company,
EASTON, PA., U.S.A. N. A. JOHNSON, Prop.
For sale by Lyman Bros. & Co., of
TORONTO, and other Wholesale Druggists.



Eucalyptus and Eucalyptol.

THE introduction of eucalyptus oil has for years been an important commercial enterprise which has been an excellent auxiliary to the ordinary business of colonial pharmacists. The oil was at first derived solely from Australia, but some few years ago Algeria and California began what has since turned out to be a powerful competition with the antipodal colony.

The first species of eucalyptus worked on the large scale for the preparation of the ethereal oil seems to have been *E. globulus*, the product of which was soon found to possess valuable medicinal properties, either externally as a liniment in rheumatism and neuralgias, and is an antiseptic dressing for atonic ulcers and the like; or internally in chronic bronchitis, pulmonary gangrene, asthma, catarrhal affections of the urinary tract in intermittent fever.

As soon, however, as the demand for eucalyptus oil became steady and constant, Australian distillers found out that it would be impossible to meet it with the product of *E. globulus*, and hence the oil of another species, *E. amygdalina*, was put upon the market. This article attracted the attention of the school of antiseptic surgery, who made trials with it and pronounced it to be a valuable member of the class "antiseptic."

At the same time there were many people, and they seem to be still represented among us, who had got into the way of looking upon *E. globulus* as the only species of the genus, and hence the term "ol. eucalypt. glob." came to be very loosely applied to all kinds eucalyptus oil. All varieties of cheap oils have been and are introduced under this title, which to day is of no significance in determining the value of an oil of eucalyptus. We depend now upon chemical factors.

Of course, as soon as the oil assumed commercial and medicinal importance, it was subjected to chemical examination, and during the course of the seventies the composition of the oils of eucalyptus was determined by Cloez, Faust and Homeyer, E. Jahns, Wallach, Brass and others. As a result of these researches, it was found that the oil of *E. globulus*, at least, contained a constant constituent, and this was called "eucalyptol."

Early in the history of the subject there seems to have been some doubt as to what "eucalyptol" was, but a few years ago the investigation of Wallach and Jahns determined for eucalyptol the formula $C_{10}H_{18}O$, the unvarying boiling point 176° to 177° C, and specific gravity of 0.930 at 15° C.

The classification of eucalyptus oils has been based upon this factor of the presence or absence of eucalyptol, and for medicinal purposes preference has been given to those which contained this oxygenated constituent, and the value of any new variety has been estimated by this standard.

It was for this reason that the Austral-

ian oil of *E. oleosa* attracted at once so much attention. Messrs. Schimmel, the well-known essential oil producers of Leipzig, said of this oil in the early part of this year:

"We recently received a lot of Australian oil of the species *Eucalyptus oleosa*, which is so extraordinarily rich in eucalyptol that in a freezing mixture it solidifies to a pasty mass. The oil has also the agreeable property of being free from the light constituents which excite cough, and it is, therefore, quite suitable for spray in the sick room. Cuminaldehyde is also abundantly present, as is evident from the odour.

"This new oil has a specific gravity of 0.923 at 15.5° C., 72 per cent. of it boiling between 170° C. and 180° C."

This oil was also examined by others—R. H. Davis, H. Helbing, C. R. Blackett—who also found it to be rich in eucalyptol and well suited for therapeutical application. It will be fresh in the memory of our readers that in a recent investigation of the eucalyptus oils of commerce—the results of which were read before the meeting of the Conference last month—the richness of the oil of *E. oleosa* in eucalyptol again attracted attention. From 500 cc. of this oil 120 grammes of approximately pure crystalline eucalyptol were obtained with a specific gravity of 15° C. of 0.9190. Pure eucalyptol has been ascertained to be optically inactive, and this body had a specific rotatory power of only 1.46° in the 100 mm. tube.

There seems to be no doubt that among the oils which contain eucalyptol this of *E. oleosa* takes a foremost place. It is a superior product, especially prepared for inhalation because it is more penetrating and does not produce any unpleasant sensation in the bronchial tubes.

On the other hand, it seems likely that the oils not distinguished by their richness in eucalyptol are also of value. So far back as the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, specimen samples of a variety of oils from different species of eucalyptus were exhibited. Several of these, among which is the oil of *E. masculata*, var. *citriodora*, have since attracted much attention, owing to their delightful fragrance, resembling melissa, lemon and verbena. These oils, especially that named, have been also recommended for internal and external use in fevers, colds, rheumatism, throat affections, &c., but the largest and principal field for their employment will be in perfumery. For some years after the first appearance of samples of these oils in this country they were eagerly sought after in bulk, especially that of the species *masculata* named above. Only recently however has this particular variety mentioned been obtainable in any quantity, and so soon as its properties are practically studied and understood further uses will no doubt be found for it.

There is further a strictly pharmaceutical application for the fragrant eucalyptus oil, obtained from *E. masculata*, var. *citriodora*, viz., in the deodorization of various medicinal agents possessing a disagreeable

odor. Thus it has been found that this oil of the spotted eucalyptus annuls or covers very effectually the characteristic smell of iodoform; and we have also learned quite recently that it is being used in combination with ichthyol, the now familiar remedy for skin affections; the objection to the peculiar, and to many persons disagreeable, odor of this substance is readily overcome by the addition of a small quantity of the perfumed oils of eucalyptus to the ointments containing it.

Thus, with the multiplication of the sources of eucalyptus oil, new applications have been and are being opened up, in which it may prove to be of great use. At the same time our knowledge of the chemistry and pharmacology of the subject will be added to, and, as we have already indicated, there is room in both these departments for continued investigation.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Chemists' Curious Customers.

The curious articles for which a chemist is asked almost every day would astonish anyone not intimately acquainted with the peculiarities of the British public.

My "pharmacy" is situated in the main street of a small provincial town, but the rear part of the premises is surrounded by a number of narrow streets and alleys, the tumble-down houses of which are inhabited for the most part by poor people," and, as there is not another chemist's establishment within some little distance, I do no small proportion of "penny-trade," as well as a better class trade; in fact, mine is what is known as a mixed business.

Amongst the poorer classes it is generally a small child of from four to seven years of age who is sent with a piece of paper and some coppers, with the message: "It's writ in the paper what I want." From this class of customer I give a few samples, copied from the originals, which I keep by me when of sufficient interest.

Amongst others are "One penny of stone amano, half penny of guman Beeb," for which was supplied a pennyworth of ammonia and a halfpennyworth of gum arabic.

"Borealmuac" becomes bole Armenia.

"I canoils" is intended for a pennyworth of chamomiles.

"Clauder lime" stands for chloride of lime.

"Penny scrips rhubarb and hippyquicker mixed" suggests "a pennyworth of syrup of rhubarb and ipeacuanha wine mixed."

A young lady, who evidently was desirous of producing an impression on her swain, sent her little sister with a piece of paper bearing the following legend:—"Please to send some invisible powder to make the face pale for an hour or so"; for this we supplied the ordinary face powder, and trust that it answered the purpose.

Another paper reading:—"An coxycombes," was interpreted as requiring four pennyworth of capsicums or cayenne pods.

"Pennyworth of sugger of led for a

FELS & Co.

TOILET SOAP MAKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Doubling our business in a short time, and still increasing it, means that the

QUALITY, STYLE AND ORIGINALITY

of our Soaps are

PERFECT.

Write us for Catalogue to

THE HEMMING BROS. CO. Ld.
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To Retail Druggists and Chemists

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

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

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

Take a Kodak with you.

*"You press the button,
we do the rest."*

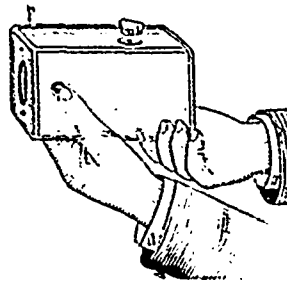
(OR YOU CAN DO IT YOURSELF.)

Eight Styles and Sizes

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DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

Produces a delightfully Cooling and Invigorating Sparkling Aerated Water.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, SEA SICKNESS, ETC.

W. G. DUNN & CO., London, England, and Hamilton, Canada. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

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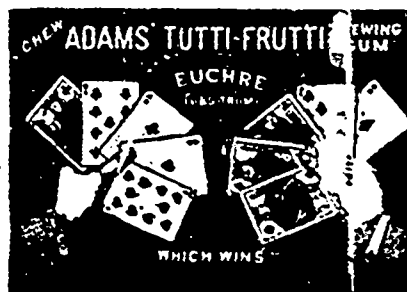
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ADAMS' MONTE CRISTO CHEWING GUM.

Each box contains a brilliant ring which is set in the latest Parisian style. Be sure to ask your Dealer for it.

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loen" is tolerably easy, but looks better when written a pennyworth of sugar of lead for a lotion. "Penneth of gentle root" is converted into a pennyworth of gentian root.

Citrate of magnesia is asked for indifferently as "fizzing magnish," "cigarette magnisher," and "boiling magnesia"; whilst seidlitz powders becomes "settler's powders" and "sedget's powders."

A servant girl came in recently for a tablet of "cast-iron" soap. I suggested "Castile," to which she assented, with the remark, "Oh, yes, I knew it was some sort of metal the missis said." Laudanum or tincture of opium is largely used amongst the poorer classes, alike for mother and child; the mother takes it for "that nasty tickling cough" or "them pains," and administers a few drops to the child, "just to get him to sleep, he is so cross, and I can't get on with my work."

In this country men do not seem addicted to the use of opium nearly so much as women; at any rate, if they do indulge in it they must send the women for it, as we have twenty female customers for it to one male; perhaps the explanation lies in the fact that men fly to the nearest "pub" and drink to drown their sorrows, whereas women indulge in the drug at home in greater privacy and at less cost.

The opium habit once contracted is even more deadly and worse to shake off than alcoholism. Amongst the better classes "my lady," after a night of excitement and pleasure, retires to her couch, and, finding sleep coy, woos the soothing god by swallowing a tiny pellet, which is composed either of morphia (an alkaloid obtained from opium) or chloral, from which chloroform is manufactured.

Until quite recently a woman came to my establishment for eight ounces of laudanum regularly every day, and I have seen her drink four ounces of it off at one draught in the shop. When you take into consideration the fact that four ounces of laudanum contains the active ingredients of 132 grains of opium, and that three grains is the maximum dose sanctioned by the Pharmacopœia, some idea may be formed as to how far the habit has grown on her. This is one of the worst features in the use of this drug—viz., the longer you take it the more you have to take to produce the desired effect until ultimately as much may be taken in one dose (as in the above case) as would poison a score of people not accustomed to its use.

Until the prices of patent medicine were "cut" so much by "stores" and grocers, some of our most profitable customers were those who, imagining that they suffer from chronic malady, are ever ready to try each new nostrum as it is placed on the market.

As a rule, they come in with a most lugubrious countenance, and tell you that they have been to six doctors and are no better. "Do you think that Brown's Bileous Bitters will do me any good?" My reply is generally guarded "Yes, they might; you can but try them." They

take a bottle and go away contented, only to return in a few days to see if I don't think that Bland's Beansed Balsam is better suited to their symptoms.—*Tit-Bits*.

Artificial Almonds.

ACCORDING to the *Lancet*, artificial bitter almonds are now being manufactured. The false seeds are composed chiefly of grape sugar, with an extremely small quantity of nitro-benzole, which gives them the flavor of oil of bitter almonds. They are pressed in a mould, which causes their external appearance to resemble natural almonds so well that when a number of the false seeds are mixed with the true ones, the deception is exceedingly difficult to detect by mere inspection. Owing to the low price of the false seeds, the adulteration is, of course, highly profitable.

The Iodide of Carvacrol.

CARVACROL, an isomere of thymol, gives iodated derivatives possessed of properties analogous to those of the iodated derivatives of phenol and corresponding acids. The iodide of carvacrol occurs in the form of a yellowish-brown powder, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, readily soluble in ether, chloroform, and olive oil. It does not decompose under the influence of light, and has been recommended as a substitute for aristol.—*Journal de Médecine de Paris*.

Books and Magazines.

3,000 questions on medical subjects for self examinations; cloth, 144 pages; P. Blakiston, Sons & Co., Philadelphia. This work of suitable size for the vest pocket contains questions on anatomy, materia medica, therapeutics, chemistry, etc., and is a valuable help to the medical student or practitioner. The work will be sent free to all medical students sending ten cents to the publisher to cover expense of mailing, wrapping, etc.

* *

A BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR.—Splendid illustrations, supplements, literary features and artistic arrangement; beautiful engravings, charming stories, sketches and poems, wit and humor, in delightful combination in the Christmas number of the *Dominion Illustrated* for 1891. No expense will be spared to make it the most magnificent holiday souvenir ever issued in Canada. Published by the Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co., Montreal.

* *

TABLES FOR DOCTOR AND DRUGGIST, by E. H. Lang, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Buffalo College of Pharmacy; 133 pages, price \$2; George S. Davis, Toronto. This work contains tables of solubilities, reactions and incompatibilities, doses and uses of medicine, specific gravities, and poisons and antidotes. The work has been carefully compiled and should prove useful as a ready reference for the pharmacist as well as the physician.

A TYPE OF CANADIAN BEAUTY.—A Type of Canadian Beauty, a Study from Life, is the title of an oil painting executed specially by the celebrated artist, J. W. L. Forster, R. C. A., of Toronto, for the Christmas number of the *Dominion Illustrated*. This painting is conceded to be one of Mr. Forster's best works, and will form one of the four splendid supplements to be given away with the unrivalled Christmas number which the publishers of the *Dominion Illustrated* have now in preparation.

* *

SOME idea of what the illustration of a magazine means, may be obtained from the announcement that the publishers of the *Cosmopolitan* paid Madeleine Lemaire for the illustration of "Three Women of the Comedie Francaise" ten times the amount paid for the article. Madame Lemaire is one of the most famous of French illustrators, and her work in the *Cosmopolitan* this month is accompanied by that of Kate H. Greatorox, A. F. Jacassy, F. G. Attwood, Dan. C. Beard, W. H. Goater, F. G. S. Bryce, C. R. Grant and others. The illustration of the *Cosmopolitan* has always been one of its special features, but this month it exceeds in this respect all previous numbers.

Amelie Rives' striking story "According to St. John" is brought to a dramatic close in this number. No other piece of current fiction by an American author has attracted so wide attention as this tale of Paris life, and the concluding pages fully sustain the interest awakened by the earlier chapters.

* *

"DRUNKENNESS IS CURABLE," is the title of an article in the October number of the *North American Review* which is destined to attract wide attention. It is written by Mr. John F. Mines, a well known New York journalist, and a gentleman of unquestioned character for veracity. After a heroic fight for more than twenty years against the power of the drink-habit, and taking treatment in a number of institutions conducted specially for that purpose, all without success, he placed himself under the care of Dr. Keeley, at Dwight, Ill., where in six weeks he was completely cured. "The disease is out of my blood and bones," says Mr. Mines, "and I know it is out forever."

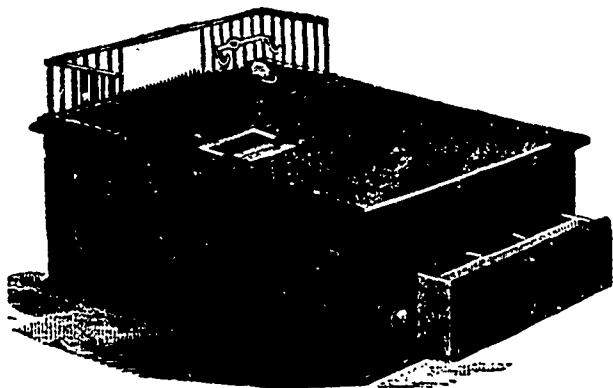
He then gives in graphic style an account of his own experience under the Keeley treatment of drunkenness, which he regards as one of the greatest of medical discoveries, and a blessing to humanity which cannot be overestimated.

To be appreciated our possessions must have cost us their full value.

Customs vary in different countries, but politeness is the same the world over.

Platinum and Palladium have been obtained as brilliant octahedral crystals by Prof. Joly, of Dublin.

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No argument should be needed to convince you, a business man, of the necessity and very great advantage of keeping a correct account of your daily cash receipts.

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ALL FOR \$45.00.

Your order is solicited, and when received shall have prompt attention.

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24 West Front St., **TORONTO.**

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DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS.

The most pleasant Worm Medicine ever offered to the public, being in the form of a Chocolate Cream.

Children Never Refuse Them.

These goods are sure to have large sales, not only on account of their being extensively advertised, but also that one sale is certain to make another.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AT \$1.75 PER DOZ.

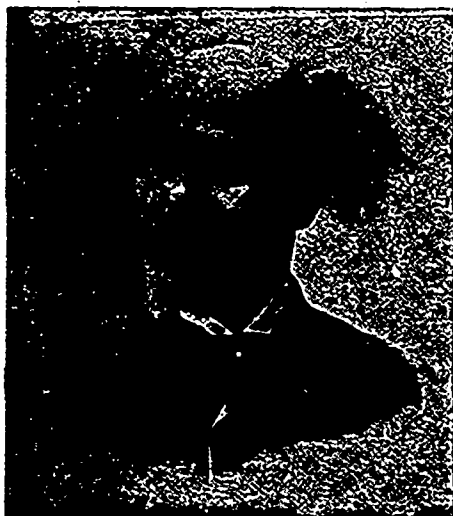
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We have originated and put on the market a novelty, **--PEPSIN GUM.**



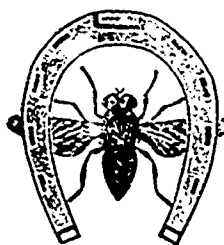
The only Chewing Gum containing Pepsin ever placed before the public. Each tablet contains a grain of pure pepsin, is a delicious remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and the best Chewing Gum ever manufactured.

Put up in 5 cent packages and 15 cent boxes, especially designed for the Drug Trade.

Samples sent on application. Address

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FLY POISON MATS

The Greatest Destroyer of Flies and Insects known.

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HAMILTON, ONT.

Manufacturers of the Celebrated "**SHOO-FLY**" Fly Poison,

Notes on Chemical Drugs and Chemicals.

FROM A REPORT OF MESSRS. GEHE & CO.,
DRESDEN.

Bismuthum salicylicum basicum.—This preparation has secured for itself a permanent place in therapeutics and is eagerly sought after, so that sometimes we have not been able to manufacture it fast enough. Of course, the price affected by sharp competition is already so depressed that only transactions on a large scale ensure a moderate profit. For the rest it should not excite surprise if, from the surgeon's point of view, the idea of using this salt also as a substitute for iodoform were to take root.

Bromum.—The agreement existing between the National Bromine Company in Philadelphia and the United German Bromine producers is at an end. According to this the Americans were not to offer or sell bromine or bromides on the European market, while the same restriction was laid upon the German producers with respect to America. In consequence of want of unanimity among the members, the American union was dissolved, and the latter, in despite of the treaty, offered bromine and bromides in Europe. It is said that 10,000 lbs. of bromine have been already shipped to France.

Under such circumstances reprisals on the part of the German producers, which have so far made themselves evident in a reduction of prices of bromine to the extent of 20 per cent., could not fail to obtain. A further reduction still is in no way unlikely, as when two powerful parties begin to underbid one another the end of the rivalry is not easily foreseen.

Although therefore the value of bromine has already fallen 20 per cent., no alteration in the preparations of that element, bromide of potassium and other salts, has yet taken place in Germany, because in reference to the sale of their preparations there exists here a special combination of producers that for the present is not inclined to take any notice of the altered conditions. How long it will be able to maintain this attitude is of course another question, and will depend upon whether the price of bromine in America undergoes a further reduction or not. As a matter of fact, bromide of potassium and other salts, on the basis of the present prices of bromine in America, are offered at lower figures than the German goods, although in this respect it must be remembered that the American product on account of its content of chlorides (5 to 6 per cent.) does not correspond to the requirements of the Pharmacopœia.

Chloroformum.—In consequence of competition at home and abroad prices have recently been reduced by the United German manufacturers, and now approximate to their earliest lowest level, which in spite of the cheaper prices of chlorinated lime and spirit which then ruled, was regarded as insufficient to enable the production to pay.

The chloroform purified by Pietet's freezing-out process has just appeared in commerce, and the answer to the question whether it will realize the hopes cherished with regard to its action may be therefore soon expected. The removal of higher chlorinated compounds, the presence of which is quite conceivable, appears to be effected at -70° C., whilst the chloroform itself only solidified under -100° C. According to our experience the chloroform so purified is diluted to the official specific gravity of 1.487 with alcohol. This proceeding almost points to the conclusion that unsatisfactory observations have been already made as to the stability of the product, otherwise a body so carefully purified would scarcely be subjected to the risk of contamination anew by the addition of alcohol. At any rate a professional judgment will be of more service here also than the sanguine and confident prediction so generally affected, which only too often gives hopes and desires the precedence of actual discoveries. Whether the very high price of the improved preparation is counterbalanced by the advantages of its application can only be determined after a long period of observations carried out by chemists and therapeutists in co-operation.

Crocinum.—The employment of this remedy is constantly increasing, and extends principally in the domain of veterinary medicine, where it continually grows in favor for the treatment of itch and other diseases of a parasitic nature.

Duboisinum.—This alkaloid, well nigh forgotten medicinally, has been newly recommended as a prompt sedative in psychoses associated with conditions of excitement. It is said to be preferable to hyoscyne in its freedom from danger, and is subcutaneously used as sulphate in doses of $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{3}{10}$ grain.

Iodopyrine.—This new iodine derivative of antipyrin has not yet passed the experimental stage of its existence. As an interesting fact, we may mention that patent rights have been applied for in re its application to engraving upon metal instead of the corrosive substances generally employed.

Lanolinum.—A patent has been recently granted for the preparation of a sulphurated lanoline by heating the latter with 20 per cent. of flowers of sulphur. Primarily it is intended to employ the new product in the production of medicinal soaps. If, as may be assumed, the sulphur be contained therein in a readily absorbed form, its medicinal use may perhaps develop to a far greater extent, similarly to that of ichthyol, which is also due to the sulphur it contains.

Morphinum.—The fate of the new opium harvest is so far not definitely decided, but all signs indicate that it will furnish an abundant yield. One can scarcely go far wrong in estimating the total result at 8,000 cases, while during the past year only about 6,000 cases were harvested. Besides this new yield about 2,000 cases of old stock must be added,

which are to be found in second and third hands in Smyrna, Constantinople and Salonica, so that the new season will open with about 10,000 cases. In the opium market it has not been possible to overlook the significance of these facts and desires, which indeed have found expression in a reduction of prices.

Important transactions have been closed at these reduced prices, after which, however, the market became firm again. Most sellers have withdrawn their offers and prefer to temporise; because they are of opinion that the crops may have been over-estimated, and that, even in the most favourable cases, all good chances have been discounted by the existent condition of the market.

With reference to the Morphine prices no definite opinion can so far be formed. Thanks to a strong demand for morphine, manufacturers have been able for some time to isolate themselves from the depressing influence of the Smyrna opium market, and to maintain higher claims; later, however, they have been obliged to take the altered conditions into consideration. The newly acquired firmness in the opium market has, of course, not failed to exert a corresponding effect here also. The value of morphine has increased, and the manufacturers stand by that position, because they do not much like to run the risk of the material for later deliveries being dearer.

Podophyllotoxinum.—Our knowledge of the constituents of podophyllum rhizome has been considerably increased by the interesting work of Kuersten. We doubt, however, whether the crystallised podophyllotoxin discovered by him will be successfully introduced as a medicinal agent, as principally the official podophyllin is ordered, and even the podophyllotoxin "Podwysotszki" hitherto used has found its chief consumers in the department of patent medicine manufacture.

Resorcinum.—The medicinal use of this dioxybenzol is still on the increase, and its use has during the past year undergone a considerable development. With reference to its testing, according to the German Pharmacopœia, we have to remark that so far no resorcin has come under our notice which reacted neutral in solution; a feebly acid reaction has been always perceptible, and consequently this requirement of the "Arzneibuch" does not appear to be at present capable of being met.

From the section on

SIMPLE DRUGS,

with which the report opens, the following abstracts are worthy of reproduction.

Aloes.—The three centres of production, or rather of export of aloes, yield annually, on the average, about the following quantities:

Bombay	50,000 kilo.
South Africa (Cape Town)	300,000 " "
Curacao and Barbadoes	170,000 " "

The Bombay aloes are principally derived from the *Aloe parryi*, a wide spread plant on the chalk plateaux of Socotra which yields the Socotra aloes of com-

The American Antipyretic, Analgesic and Anodyne.

Antikamnia

— OPPOSED TO PAIN. —
A SUCCEDANEUM FOR MORPHIA.

The GENUINE is put up in two forms only:—"POWDERED" AND "FIVE GRAIN TABLETS."
Valuable in Neuralgia, Sciatica, Acute Rheumatism and Typhoid Fever; also Headache and other Neuroses due to Irregularities of Menstruation. Exhibited in Asthma, Hay Fever, Influenza, LaGrippe and Allied Complaints, it secures the desired result. Further information and samples sent free on application.

ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Pennyroyal Wafers

Have an Label on Both Box and Wrapper in French and English, with our Signature in RED across both. Look for this hereafter.

NOT A DRUGGIST

In Canada or United States ever was overstocked with our goods when buying of us, but several got hit with counterfeit. We cannot advertise counterfeit goods. But the original and genuine we will advertise, and well, too.

We want one Druggist in each town or city for Local Agent. Will advertise him as local dealer. Make terms with him in which his profit is assured.

If you want to get good profits at no expense to your self, write to us, tell us something about your location and class of trade. We ship from Windsor, Ontario. No Duty to pay.

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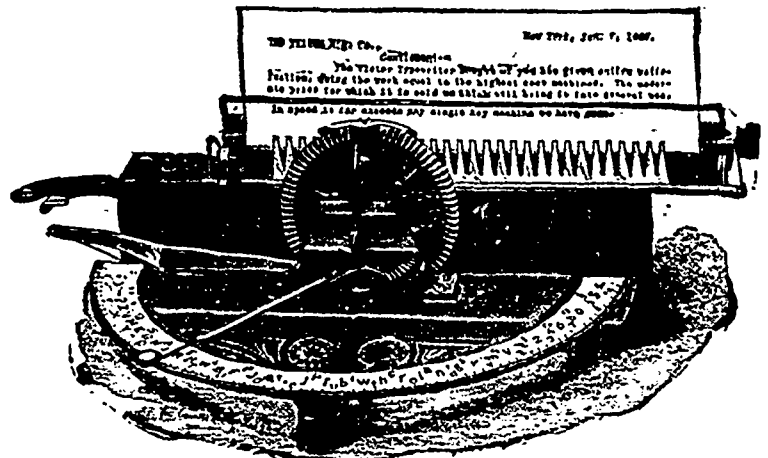
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GARFIELD TEA FOR CONSTIPATION AND SICK HEADACHE

This preparation is being extensively advertised. Sales steadily increase wherever introduced. Trade supplied by Wholesale Drug Houses. You will largely increase your sales by keeping our FREE SAMPLES to give your customers. Furnished free by application to

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EVERY
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MACHINES.



Your writing is readable. Mistakes prevented in writing your wholesaler. They do the work like the larger machines. The Canadian Druggist has one. "Can we send you One?"

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DEALER IN

Pharmaceutical Appliances and Specialties.

merce; the South African, presumably from *Aloe ferax*, as also *A. africana*, and the West Indian from *A. vulgaris*. On the European continent the Cape aloes is most frequently employed, and in the German "Arzneibuch" the drug is also described as the inspissated juice of the leaves principally of *Aloe Ferax* and *A. Africana*. Besides this, the ordinary *Aloe capensis lucida*, there is now an aloe in Natal which is quite dissimilar, being of grey color, non-translucent, and containing a crystalline constituent. According to experiments recently carried out at Kew, this is certainly derived from *A. ferax*. The perfectly amorphous and lustrous Cape aloes can, therefore, be no longer be referred to this species.

Asafetida.—At the present time the market is quite bare of good qualities, and the London stock stated on July 1st as 785 cases, included only inferior residues from earlier auctions, scarcely fit to be used. If further imports do not soon arrive there will be little suitable material for powdering for the approaching winter demand, and the present sensible deficiency will become further apparent.

Balsamum Copaiva.—Some time ago a large lot of copaiba balsam from West Africa was put upon the market, but did not find any buyer, partly because it was of so dirty a quality and partly because the origin was not stated. When investigated later it was found to be a genuine balsam but not purified. Hitherto it has been always assumed that South America is alone the native land of the copaiba tree.—*Br. and Col. Druggist*.

Bleaching Beeswax.

The following is A. and P. Buisine's theory as to the bleaching of beeswax, &c., by the exposure to air, as portrayed in the *Compt. Rend.*, 112:

When beeswax is exposed in thin layers to the air, and to direct sunlight, it is quickly rendered colourless, but in the dark, in presence of a free supply of air, oxygen or ozone, no decolorisation whatever is effected, even after a long time. In presence of sunlight, oxygen, and especially ozone, destroy the colour very rapidly, but the presence of oxygen is not absolutely necessary, for when the wax is exposed to sunlight in vacuo, or in an atmosphere of carbonic anhydride it is bleached, but much more slowly than in the presence of air.

The composition of the unbleached wax differs considerably from that of wax which has been bleached by exposure to air and sunlight. The latter contains a slightly larger percentage of free acids, but a larger proportion of the unsaturated hydrocarbons in the crude wax have disappeared; this fact shows that in the bleaching process not only does the coloring matter suffer total combustion, but the unsaturated acids and the unsaturated hydrocarbons are converted in saturated compounds by the fixation of oxygen. This is also the case with other fatty substances, such as suet, and the reason why

the addition of 1 to 5 per cent. of suet to beeswax causes decolorisation to proceed more quickly, is because the suet in its oxidation or combustion aids the destruction of the coloring matters. The addition of a small quantity of other oxidisable substances, such as essence of terebenthene, also hastens the action, so that it would seem that the destruction of the coloring matter is due to the formation of ozone by the oxidation of the added substance.—*B. & C. Druggist*.

How the Druggist Should Cleanse his Hands.

ON this subject, a writer in the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* advises as follows: When the hands have been stained by strong alkaline solutions, they should be washed in some dilute acid nitric, oxalic, or acetic (1 to 100 of water). If soap without water is then immediately applied, fatty acids are deposited in the skin, which thus becomes less liable to crack. The effects of the lime solutions, and also of strong ammonia may be prevented in the same way. After using mineral acids, the hands should be washed with water and rubbed while wet with a piece of soap. If the acid was strong, or has affected a large surface, they should be bathed, after washing, in a weak solution of soda (1 to 100). Strong sulphuric acid is first to be washed-off as far as possible with plenty of water, after which soap should be employed as above directed. If water is used abundantly there is no danger of too much heat being evolved. When the acid has caused severe burns, the affected parts may be covered with a paste composed of magnesia, carbonate of magnesium, or bicarbonate of sodium, with a little water. Nitric acid is removed by the same process. Burns by this acid, especially when treated with alkaline agents, are apt to leave behind a yellowness of the affected integument. Nitric acid destroys the epidermis so quickly that it can scarcely ever be restored to a normal condition, and the same is the case with the fumes; also with those of nitromuriatic acid, bromine and chlorine. Iodine stains should be treated with a solution of sodium thio-sulphate (1 to 10 of water). When the hands have been exposed for a long time to the action of carbolic acid, wash them first with alcohol, which may be used several times over for this purpose, and then with soap, after which without being dried, they may be rubbed with lanolin. After working with sublimate solutions, it is best to bathe the hands for some time in a solution of common salt (1 to 50 of water), followed by soap and lanolin.

Milk a Microbe Killer.

THE results of Dr. Freudenreich's experiments, as now published in the *Annales de micrographie*, are of the greatest importance. He finds that the cholera bacillus, if put into milk drawn fresh from the cow, dies in an hour, and in five

hours if put into fresh goat's milk. The bacillus of typhoid fever takes 24 hours to die in cow's milk, and 5 hours in goat's milk. Other microbes suffer a like fate in varying periods. By this showing, fresh milk is a bactericide or killer of disease-causing micro-organisms. But Dr. Freudenreich's researches go yet further than the foregoing. He finds that milk, maintained for an hour at a temperature of 55 degrees (131 degrees F.), loses its power to kill microbes—a statement which is of interest in face of the common teaching which makes the purification of milk depend upon its being boiled. Again, the microbe-killing properties of milk become weaker the older it gets. Cow's milk after four days, and goat's milk after five days, cease to have any effect upon micro-organisms. The conclusions, at any rate, are altogether in favor of the consumption of fresh milk.

Cash as an Available Asset.

PROMISES to pay are sometimes good. Cash in hand is always reliable. Book accounts, no matter how good they may be, will not pay a bill or take up a note when it falls due. Having too many accounts "good as wheat" has ruined many a man, for the simple reason that he could not realize on them at the time when he needed money the most. It would seem impossible to do business without credit; but all business need not necessarily be done on a credit basis. Keep a supply of ready money always on hand, no matter what the temptation may be otherwise. This is an absolutely safe rule for all business men. Occasions may arise, and often do arise, when cash, and cash only, will do the talking. During a stringency in the money market, and in times of panic, it is the man who has the cash who is master of the situation. Instances are known where millionaires, many times over, could not raise money on the gilttest of gilt edge securities. The great firm of Baring Bros., one of the oldest and wealthiest banking firms in the world, got into trouble because they had too many "securities" and not enough cash. And so it is likely to happen with every business man, if he neglects this all-important matter of ready money. Any man may be a shrewd investor and money maker, and yet a spendthrift, not in the sense that he throws his money away, but for the reason that he has it all "invested" when his cash drawer should be full of coin. It is a bad, and oftentimes, a ruinous system of doing business, to have one's entire capital tied up in stocks and bonds, or merchandise and book accounts. Never fail to keep a good cash balance in one or more banks, when misfortune is much less likely to overtake you.—*Ex.*

Chrome Blue is a new chromic pigment, supplementing those previously known, viz., yellow, green and red.

A harness that looks luminous in the dark has been invented. It is intended to prevent collisions at night.



"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.
Miss Fletcher.
ONLY 100. 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 trouble 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.

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TURKISH DYES.

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- Dr. Wilson's Persian Salve
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- Dr. Wilson's Sarsaparillian Elixir.
- French Magnetic Oil.
- Dr. Wilson's Worm Lozenges
- Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam.
- Dr. Wilson's Cramp and Pain Helleyer.
- Dr. Wilson's Dead Shot Worm Sticks.
- Nurse Wilson's Soothing Syrup.
- Clark's Derby Condition Powders.
- Wright's Vermifuge.
- Robert's Eye Water.
- Hurd's Hair Vitalizer.
- Dr. Howard's Quinine Wine.
- Dr. Howard's Beef, Wine and Iron.
- Strong's Summer Cure.
- Dr. Howard's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.

MILK OF MAGNESIA

CURES
DYSPEPSIA
INDIGESTION
SICK
HEADACHE
HEARTBURN

The best, safest and most agreeable of the preparations of Magnesia. For all disorders of the stomach it will afford immediate relief. Its pleasant taste and milk-like smoothness render it very valuable for infants. It positively prevents food souring on the stomach.

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

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in the MOUTH
NAUSEA
Sour Stomach
Impure Breath

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A GREAT Scientific Revelation.

The microbe, the germinal cause of all disease can now be effectively destroyed and removed from the system.

Cases of Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Eczema, Bright's Disease, Stomach Troubles, Tumors, Etc.,

Cured by the thousands during the past four years.

This remedy has proven a very successful as well as a remunerative line to handle by "Retail Druggists."

While the sale may be slow the first two months, owing to the greater price charged for it, yet in time it actually becomes a "leader" because of its merits.

Druggists all over the United States and in England are finding it a splendid medicine to handle, one of which no complaints are made against by the purchaser.

It really draws trade to one who handles it, especially where we give exclusive agencies for it.

It is a remedy which can be guaranteed by the "seller" to do all we claim for it.

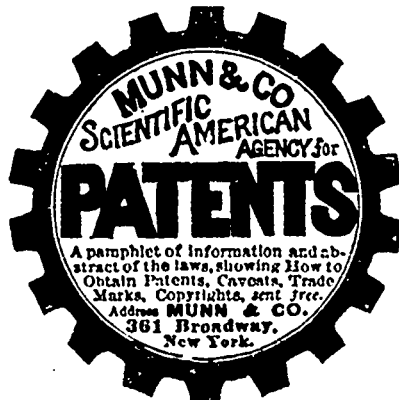
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- Burlock Blood Bitters,
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- Victoria Hypophosphites,
- Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi,
- Hagyard's Pain Remedy,
- Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam,
- Hagyard's Cathartic Pills,
- Hagyard's Yellow Oil,
- Hagyard's Black Oil,
- Hagyard's Condition Powders,
- Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment,
- Hagyard's Cattle Spike,
- Dr. Foster's Extract Strawberry,
- Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid,
- Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges,
- National Pills,
- Egyptian Salve,
- Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy,
- Freeman's Soothing Syrup,
- Freeman's Worm Powders,
- Freeman's New Domestic Dyes,
- Dr. Low's Worm Syrup,
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- Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine,
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- Roscoe's Hair Reviver.

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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. It sells well and gives good satisfaction.

Retails for 25c.

- Franklin's Blood Remedy, - 50c.
- Blair's Gold Oil, - 25c.
- Blair's Cement, - 15c.
- Blair's Wild Indian Blood Purifier, per package, - 25c.

Put up by FRANKLIN MED. CO., 26 King St. east, Toronto, or 175 Main-St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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

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.

FORMULARY.

FOR PRESERVING BOTANICAL SPECIMENS.

For tissues, leaf sections, &c.,

I.

Take of

Glycerine	.....1 oz.
Sp. vini. rect	.....1 oz.
Aqua dist	.....1 oz.

II.

Take of

Glycerine	.....3 ozs.
Aqua camph	.....2 ozs.

If intended to keep, preserve it in well corked bottles.

III.

GLYCERINE JELLY FOR BOTANICAL PREPARATIONS.

Take of

Gelatin	.....1 oz.
Water	.....6 oz.

Soak for two hours, then add

Glycerine	.....7 ozs.
Carbolic acid	.....1 per cent.

Warm until the floccs formed by the acid disappear, then filter while warm through tow or glass wool.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

BROWN LEATHER POLISH.

Annatto	.....$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Catechu	.....1 oz.
Gamboge	.....$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Gum acacia	.....$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Hydrochloric acid	.....1 fl. oz.
Water	.....2 pints.

—*B. and C. Druggist.*

TRANSPARENT COMETIQUE.

Take of

Tallow oil	.....8 ozs.
Cocoonut oil	.....2 ozs.
Soda lye (specific gravity, 1.336)	.....5 ozs.
Strong alcohol, 60 per cent.	.....5 fl. ozs.
Canada balsam	.....$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Cassia oil	.....15 minims.
Oil of cloves	.....10 minims.
Oil of lavender	.....10 minims.
Oil of citronella	.....10 minims.
Oil of thymol	.....10 minims.
Glycerine	.....1 oz.

Melt the fats together; mix the soda lye and alcohol and warm over a water bath, then mix with the melted fat and keep well stirred over the water bath, until a portion being removed sets to a soap-like firmness. Then remove from the heat and mix in the perfume, Canada balsam and glycerine, and cool as rapidly as possible by standing the vessel in cold water. A tin vessel is best for making this preparation. When nearly cold it may be run into the desired shapes or moulds.

SHAVING LOTION to be applied to the face after shaving.—Stir seven parts tragacanth in 700 parts warm water; allow to stand two or three days with occasional stirring, until completely dissolved, when 5 parts menthol, dissolved in 30 parts alcohol and 21 parts glycerine are added.

—LOTIONS FOR BALDNESS.

Dr. Tom Robinson, who has made the diseases of the hair a special study, recom-

mends for baldness occurring in young ladies, and premature baldness in men, the following washes. The alkaline lotion is to be used for a week, and afterwards the acid one. The rubbing must be done with a piece of flannel or sponge:—

Alkaline.

Borax	.....1 drachm.
Glycerine	.....2 drachms.
Tincture of cantharides	.....6 drachm.
Solution of ammonia	.....1 oz.
Essential oil of bay	.....4 drops.
Water	.....to 6 oz.

M.

Acid.

Aromatic vinegar	.....2 drachms.
Glycerine	.....2 drachms.
Rectified spirits	.....1 oz.
Blistering liquid, B. P.	.....1 drachm.
Orange-flower water	.....2 oz.
Rose-water	.....6 oz.

M.

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

EVERLASTING SALT.

Take of

Liq. am. fort	.....10 oz.
Ol. lavand	.....30 drops.
Ol. cloves	.....5 drops.
Ess. lemon	.....60 drops.

Having filled the bottles with small crystals of sulphate of potash, pour as much of the above solution as will fill the bottles.

SOLUBLE CARBOLIC TOOTH-POWDER.

Carbolic acid	.....6 grains.
Borax	.....1 drachm.
Sugar of milk	.....4 drachm.
White sugar	.....4 drachm.
Powdered cardamon-seeds	.....15 gr.
Oil of cloves	.....1 gtt.
Rose pink or carmine	.....q. s.

M.

TOILET VINEGAR.

Oil of lavender	.....5 minims.
Oil of rosemary	.....5 minims.
Oil of peppermint	.....4 minims.
Oil of lemon	.....10 minims.
Oil of cloves	.....6 minims.
Balsam of Peru	.....1 drachm.
Rectified spirit	.....4 oz.
Acetic acid	.....$3\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Water to	.....20 oz.

Mix the oils and balsam with the spirit and add to the acid and water. Let it stand for two or three days, shake occasionally, and filter.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Preparations of Ipecacuanha.

OBSERVING that a paper is to be read at this year's meeting of the conference on the subject of ipecacuanha, I think it may be interesting to place before you certain samples of preparations which, with the view of ascertaining how they kept their virtue, I made some five years ago.

Concerning the ipecacuanha used I have the following notes: It lost 12.8 per cent. of its weight on drying in a water-oven. Treated as described in the Pharmacopœia, 3 ounces yielded 265 grains of dry acetic extract, or nearly 90 grains per ounce. This extract with certain precautions could be powdered, but it was very hygroscopic.

Made into a paste with lime, ammonia, and water, and allowed to stand twenty-four hours, then dried at a low tempera-

ture and percolated with boiling chloroform to exhaustion, 45-grains of this acetic extract yielded 1.98 grains of a substance which had the characters of impure emetine.

Some of the above-mentioned acetic extract was made into the official wine by dissolving in Gilbey's Castle G sherry. Another portion was similarly treated with sherry which had been mixed with gelatin and subsequently filtered. From the same ipecacuanha I made vinum ipecacuanha, B.P. 1867: acetum ipecacuanha, Y.B. 1872; a tincture with proof spirit and another with weak spirit containing about 10 per cent. alcohol, also an ammoniated tincture by moistening 1 ounce of ipecacuanha with 1 dram of solution of ammonia (10 per cent.), and then slowly percolating to 20 ounces with weak spirit (10 per cent.)

None of the samples have been filtered since they were first made, they have been taken as fairly as possible from the bulk, the bottles being well shaken just before sampling. At no time has any precipitate been discernible in the ammoniated preparation, and it is to this preparation that I wish particularly to draw your attention, for it is the only one which has stood the test of time, it still contains a large proportion of emetine.

As far as my experiments have gone, it would appear that a menstruum containing about one grain of free ammonia per ounce furnishes the best preparation of ipecacuanha. I hope in the course of a few weeks to be able to estimate the alkaloidal value of the preparations I now show, and to try how far an ammoniated wine will fulfill the conditions necessary to make the preparations of this important remedy more reliable than they have hitherto been.—(Paper by W. H. Symons, read before the British Pharmacopœial Conference.)

Petroleum as a "Bracer."

A writer in the *London Lancet* directs attention to the fact that the most recent remedy for alcoholism is petroleum or paraffine oil, to which the notice of the St. Petersburg medical authorities was called by an accident. It appears that a very drunken man staggered up to an open cask of petroleum and began drinking from it. Seeing the large quantity of petroleum he imbibed, it was expected that he would be seriously ill: Instead of this, however, it is related that the petroleum had cured him of all the ill effects of overdrinking, the nausea, unsteadiness of gait, and headache disappearing as if by magic. In fact, it is stated, he left the shop sober and quite another man.

A substitute for gutta percha has been found in the sap of the karite or butter tree of Africa.

It now appears that india rubber not only may be kept emulsified by a borax solution, but actually may be dissolved in the same from the raw, solid gum.

LAWSON & JONES, Label & Printers

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DRUGGISTS' CONTAINERS,

LONDON, - - CANADA.

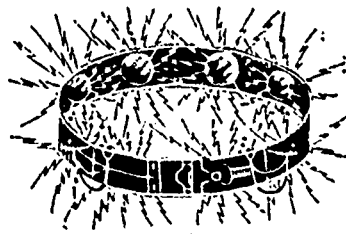
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FOR THE SELF-APPLICATION OF
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C. H. Dorenwend, of Toronto, has invented a system of Electrical Appliances whereby home treatment gives all the benefits to be obtained from costly and complicated Medical Batteries.

All Diseases Curable by ELECTRICITY can be treated by the Dorenwend Inventions.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney Disorders, Weak Circulation, Spinal Diseases, Paralysis, Female Complaints, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Sexual Decline, and all forms of Nervous Diseases.

The Dorenwend Appliances are endorsed by Physicians and will stand the scrutiny of any expert.

Druggists everywhere take orders for them, and all say they sell well and give the best of satisfaction.

The Dorenwend are the only legitimate Electro-Medical Body Appliances made and contain all the advantages of most recent discoveries.

THE DORENWEND ELECTRIC FOOT BATTERY FOR COLD FEET, RHEUMATISM, &C.

Every Druggist should get particulars, and Book on Home Electro-Medical Treatment.

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100 % profit on the Best Headache Remedy on the market.

Brown's Alpha Wafers

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

These Wafers are the most attractive article for counter display ever offered in this line. With first order for one-half gross, we print buyers name on 500 samples, put up in neat envelopes, containing each a Wafer. If they are properly distributed they will create a large demand for the goods. We are continually receiving letters from the trade wherever our Wafers are introduced in this manner, reporting larger sales for them than all other HEADACHE preparations combined.

Price—One Gross,	- - -	\$18.00 delivered.
Half Gross,	- - -	9.50 "
One Dozen,	- - -	1.75 net.

Address all Orders,

W. J. BROWN MEDICINE CO.,

110 Woodward Avenue,

Branch Laboratory—Windsor, Ont. DETROIT, MICH.



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—: AND :—

RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

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J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

SELECTIONS.

NAPIHTHALIN as a taniacido is now receiving much attention, and its use in doses of 4 to 8 grains for children and 15 grains for adults, is said to be almost invariably followed by the complete expulsion of the tape worm, and this, too, in cases where other drugs have failed.

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS are more generally distributed than we imagine. There is one always in urine which dissolves fibrin; this is uropepsin. The quantity varies according to the individual, and not according to health. There is also a trypsin in the urine—urotrypsin—which differs from pancreatin in not being destroyed by boiling. Further, the urine contains uroptyalin, which is an amylolytic ferment. A similar ferment is found in the sweat—hidroptyalin.

TO CUT SHEET BRASS CHEMICALLY. Make a strong solution of bichloride of mercury in alcohol, and with a quill pen draw a line across the brass at the place at which it is to be cut. Let dry on, and then with the same pen draw over the line with nitric acid. The brass may then be broken across like glass cut with a diamond. The philosophy of this is that the salt of mercury is decomposed, the free mercury amalgamating the zinc, and the nitric acid attacking the copper of the brass.

OXIN, A NEW MEAT EXTRACT.—This, according to Rousseau (*Journ. de Med. de Paris*), is prepared from lean beef, without fat, bone or tendon, by pounding it to a fine pulp, which is then mixed with sugar. The compound is placed in a stirring apparatus and subjected to a temperature of 40° C., whereby the meat is completely changed into a saccharine extract. This can be brought by further heating to any degree of concentration required. "Oxin" is now sold in compressed tablets, whose digestibility is said to equal that of raw meat.

TIMBOINE, A NEW AND INTENSELY POISONOUS ALKALOID.—Dr. Plaff reports from Brazil (*Pharmaceutische Post*) that he has succeeded in isolating from the crushed roots of a leguminous plant called timbo by the aborigines of Brazil, a new and exceedingly toxic alkaloid, to which he has given the name timboine. The Indians have long used a decoction of the timbo roots for the purpose of killing fish by poisoning the waters, just as *Cocculus Indicus* is used in other countries. A small amount of the decoction is said to suffice for a very large volume of water.

A NEW LABEL PASTE.—The *Moniteur Industriel* gives the following: Macerate in a small quantity of water 120 gm. of gum arabic, and in another vessel, with a similar quantity of water, 30 gm. of tragacanth. When the latter is thoroughly swollen rub it up until it makes a homogeneous magna, and to this add the gum arabic. Force the mass through a linen strainer, and to the mixture add 120 cem. glycerine and 2.50 cem. oil of thyme, and

bring the volume up to 1 litre by adding distilled water and thoroughly incorporating the whole. This preparation should be preserved in well-stoppered bottles.

THE GRASS OIL OF INDIA.—Dr. R. F. Hutchinson, retired Surgeon General of the Bengal Army, draws the attention of the medical profession to the valuable properties of the grass oil of India. It is, he says, the essential oil of the tall spiked grass of the Central Provinces of India, the *Andropogon schoenanthus* of Linnaeus, and yielded the very precious ointment of spikenard of Scripture, known and valued in India as "Rusa-ki-tel," or Rusa oil. Its properties are alterative, emollient, and rubefacient. It is invaluable in gout and rheumatism, and, I may add, of remarkable efficacy in phlegmasia dolens. It is either rubbed in pure or mixed with salad oil. Being an essential oil, it is expensive; but a little goes a very long way, and its fragrance is largely in its favor. The oil is acted on by light, and passes from lemon-yellow to dark brown, but without losing its efficacy or fragrance.

Origin of Show Globes.

BOTTLES or vases, colored or containing colored liquids, are of pharmaceutical import. The question of the origin or their use as signs is often asked. It cannot be definitely answered. But as to how the custom originated, one may confidently say that it arose from the common-sense desire of the dealer in medicinal wares to make the fact obvious to the passer-by. The confectioner does essentially the same thing, and so, indeed, do the grocers, and many others.

By turning to Larwood and Hotten's book it will be seen that a golden bottle has been used as a banker's and a goldsmith's sign; also, that bottles of various kinds have in other days, as now, decorated many a tavern front.

Hence, a bottle or vase can hardly be regarded as a symbol, and much less the exclusive symbol of a dealer in medicines. If it were similar in every instance and had something special in its form or color, or both, it might be so regarded.

As it is, one cannot very well regard it in any other light than as a part of the dealer's ordinary stock. Still, it must be said that there is something decidedly distinct and special about it, as seen in the pharmacist's window.

In this country, at least, the shape of the vase or vases (for there are generally three or four) and their color, are not subject to any rule; and in fact there are a few stores in which there are none. The favorite colors seem to be light green, claret, light blue and amber.

It is very probable that the presence of special colored liquids in show-bottles does not date back much farther than, if as far as, 1617—the time when the apothecaries became a distinct class from grocers in England. Certainly, some of the beautiful shades of color are very modern.—*Meyer Bros.' Druggist.*

Don't Depend on Memory.

DOUBTLESS many merchants, says an exchange, each lose hundreds of dollars annually through a defective memory. A failure to make a charge at once for goods is often likely to result in loss or an error, and a disputed account is something a good merchant invariably endeavors to avoid.

A merchant may think he can wait upon two or three customers at once, charge their accounts and keep everything straight, but it takes a wonderful head to do it.

If a storekeeper does not have time to go to his desk and charge up the goods sold to each customer, he should have a small memorandum book always at hand, in which to make a note of the things purchased and price paid for them. It is not very much trouble for him to do this, and it will repay him many times the extra labor it imposes on him before the end of the year.

Another bad policy is to forget to deliver goods at specified hour. Often, by trusting to his memory, the merchant or clerk overlooks the matter, and the customer is put to great annoyance and inconvenience because the goods fail to materialize. It taxes the patience of the housekeeper to be compelled to send twice for goods. A merchant or clerk should never promise to do anything at a given time unless he knows very well he can perform it, and when he agrees to perform any office of the character referred to he should not allow it, under any circumstance to slip from his memory. Therefore, in writing out an order which is to be delivered, make a memorandum of the time of delivering and have the goods at their destination on or before the hour when they are expected.

Careful attention to the details of business like those enumerated above contribute a great deal to the success of the retail storekeeper. A neglect of these is often one of the causes of failure.

Medicinal Qualities of Nutmegs.

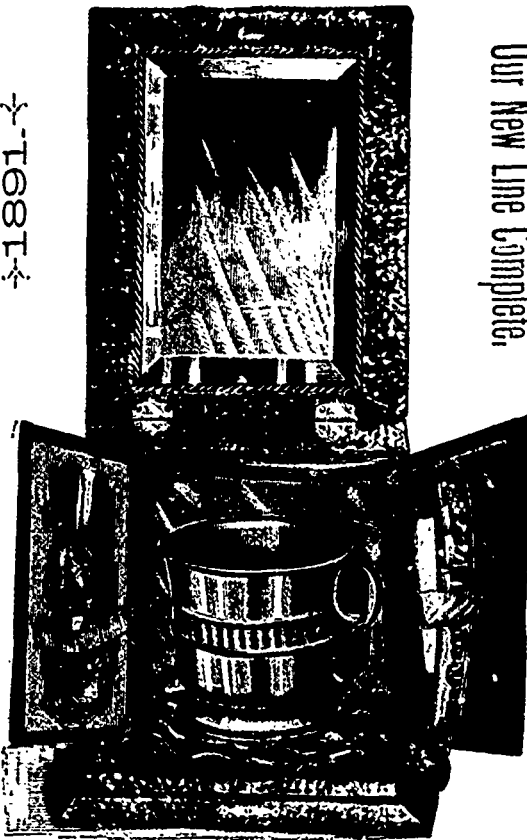
THE medicinal qualities of nutmegs are worthy of considerable attention on account of their value in the treatment of diarrhoea, many cases quickly yielding to the administration of half a drachm in milk. Insomnia may be quickly relieved by them when opium fails and chloral is not advisable. It is also a sedative in delirium tremens, and can be given with safety and marked benefit. An excellent ointment for itching and irritable hemorrhoids is composed of two drachms of powdered nutmegs, one drachm of tannic acid, and one ounce of lard (*Medical Bulletin*).—*Dietetic Gazette.*

An English physician, Dr. Lennox Wainwright, affirms that a mixture of menthol and carbonate of ammonia has proven to be the best remedy for hay fever. It is used as smelling salts.

Reinhardt - Manufacturing - Co.
MONTREAL

Perfume, Nail, Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets,
AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

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Our New Line Complete.

Established 1881.

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PUREST AND SWEETEST

Argoline + Petrolatum
Petroleum Jelly.

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

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

A full size sample by mail on application.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

Argoline Pomade.

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Argoline Cold Cream.

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

ARGOLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
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To Druggists Only!

WE beg to call your attention to the following

SPECIALTIES:

No. 2, 1 qt. EASTLAKE FOUNTAIN SYRINGES,	-	-	DOZ.	\$6.50
" 3, 2 "	"	"	"	7.50
" 4, 3 "	"	"	"	8.50
" 5, 4 "	"	"	"	9.50

*Put up in paste board boxes with three Hard Rubber Slip Pipes. Quality guaranteed.
They sell well at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 each, respectively. Our prices on
Fountain Syringes are the lowest.*

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*OUR own make at \$6.00 per doz. In hard rubber cases. We sell grosses every week.
HICKS imported and reliable. In safety cases. Our price, \$11.50 per doz.*

DEAN, FOSTER & Co.,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

120 Lake Street, CHICAGO, Ill.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

Read T. Leeming & Co.'s change of advt. on page 4.

Carbolic acid, crystal, liquid or crude, may be purchased to advantage from the H. W. Jayne Chemical Co. See advt., page 11.

The Hemming Bros. Co., of Toronto, have something to say to the trade concerning rubber goods, atomizers, etc., in this number.

The American Oil Co. advertise Denso-line in bulk and bottles, together with choice toilet preparations prepared with this excellent petroleum product. They are also dealers in lubricating oils, etc. Write for prices.

The Wells & Richardson Co. have made a decided hit in the inauguration of the Diamond Dye Prize Contest. All druggists who are not already supplied with books giving full particulars as to the mode of conducting the competition may have a supply on application.

H. A. Nelson & Sons have got out their new catalogue. It covers the whole extensive range of the house's manufactures and wares. It is finely illustrated, is well arranged, and has a full index at the back. Every member of the trade should obtain a copy.

As will be seen in the announcement on page 9, Slocum's Oxygenized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is now put up in bottles to retail at 35 cents, as well as in the dollar size. No doubt this will be the means of introducing the preparation more generally to the public, and a large sale should be the result.

The Dominion Dyewood and Chemical Co., Toronto, sole agents in Canada for the Farbenfabriken, vormals Friedr. Bayer & Co., manufacturers of Phenacetine and Sulfonal-Bayer, announce that they are now offering these valuable products to the trade in the form of lozenges. The Phenacetine-Bayer lozenges contain 4 and 8 grains, and the Sulfonal-Bayer 8 and 16 grains, and put up in neat boxes of 50 and 100 each. This will be a very convenient form for the prescribing of these valuable remedies.

Messrs. Allan & Co., successors to the Smith & McGlashan Co., call the attention of the trade to a few leading specialties in this issue. They inform us that these goods will be well and efficiently advertised, and druggists may depend upon a steady demand. Some of the articles mentioned, notably Carson's Bitters and Pectoria, are already excellent sellers and standard proprietary goods, while Allan's Cough Candies, neatly put up and sold at a popular price, are sure to have a large demand,

Shall Pharmacists Manufacture Antiseptic Material.

BY JOHN T. DAVISON, PH. G., M. D.

Presuming that the query relates to the supplying of materials for the surgeon, aseptic and antiseptic in character, I reply by saying, Yes; immediately qualifying this answer, however, by adding, Provided the pharmacist is willing to assume certain obligations and responsibilities as to the character of the goods furnished.

Division of labor applies to the work of the surgeon, as to that of other occupations. It is a decided advantage to a busy man to be relieved of the labor and care of preparing the numerous dressings, solutions, etc., that go to make up the large part of the article required for an operation of moment. There is a decided practical advantage to the surgeon in being able, as far as possible to keep the hands out of such astringent solutions as the much-used and indispensable mercuric chloride, carbolic acid, and the like. The fingers of a surgeon have been called the "surgical eye," and anything tending to keep them soft, so that the tactile sensibility is not destroyed, will be hailed with delight. While a division of labor of this kind does not relieve the surgeon from his responsibility as to the character of the materials to be used for dressing, the time saved is enough in amount to be otherwise turned to practical account.

The particular advantage to the surgeon in being enabled to obtain freshly prepared material, antiseptic and aseptic in character, will be most appreciated by those whose work lies hundreds of miles from centres of supply for those articles made on the large scale by the manufacturer. The different gauzes, cottons, drainage tubes, in fact the hundreds of articles that may be needed in an operation, are put up neatly, and for the most part of good quality. Especially is the latter true of the articles as they leave the factory. A practical disadvantage relates to the moist dressings, the iodoform and bi-chloride gauzes, which are moist in name only, at least in this part of the United States. This disadvantage could be obviated if they were prepared freshly by some competent pharmacist, in proportion to his local demand. It is not likely that the pharmacist could compete with the large manufacturer as to price and style; but he could, by conscientious attention to details, produce an every way superior article to those usually supplied. Every surgeon aims to produce "union by first intention" in wounds, whether accidentally or purposely made. Next to the operative procedure itself, a dressing, antiseptic and aseptic in character, conduces most to a favorable result; hence, the pharmacist who gives sufficiently of his time and conscience toward producing a satisfactory class of material of this kind, deserves no little credit for the successful outcome of an operation. Asepsis, broadly speaking means cleanliness. Asepsis and antisepsis go together. No pharmacist should undertake the preparation of surgical dress-

sings unless he is prepared to comply faithfully with the exactions understood by a careful interpretation of these words. The work is such that undivided attention should be given it from beginning to end. It implies clean rooms, clean material, and clean hands; and the one who cannot supply these had better leave the work to those who can, unless he be so callous that he is unmindful of the thought that possibly an unfortunate, if not fatal result after operative procedure, may be, and is undoubtedly, to be traced to improperly prepared aseptic and antiseptic material.

I have endeavored to show the needs of the surgeon for good freshly prepared materials for dressing, and to indicate a few of the underlying principles involved in their manufacture, so that virtually each individual pharmacist may be prepared to answer the question as he sees best.—*Bulletin of Pharmacy.*

Preservation of Ammonium Carbonate.

"Perhaps the best way to preserve Ammonium Carbonate," to quote the words of a friend whose Celtic blood occasionally manifests itself, "is to throw it away and get some more, whenever the pulverulent nature of the salt manifests itself."

This is very good advice to those who are so situated that the wholesaler is but a few minutes' distance, but for the large mass of apothecaries who are miles from the metropolis, something else may prove of value. It is to those whose calls for the salt are few and far between that this is addressed. It is not uncommon to find when the container is opened, that the vitreous has vanished, leaving the inert powder. As a preventative in great measure of this, I suggest that when a fresh lot is received, it be broken into pieces of convenient size, and each piece immersed for a moment in melted paraffin, then removed, and the little pellicle allowed to harden, immersing again if necessary, to close thoroughly any little vent-hole.

Some piece of ammonium carbonate treated in this way were laid upon a shelf where the sunlight struck them for an hour daily, and at the end of two months, upon breaking up the lump, only the exterior of the mass was found deteriorated; the remainder being in perfect shape for dispensing. Of course, it will suggest itself to the practical dispenser that the adherent particles of paraffin film are innocuous and may be strained from the dissolving menstruum.—SENeca S. ROOT in *Rocky Mountain Druggist.*

BE sure your own conduct is right; it will keep many others straight.

SANTONOLACTONE has been recommended as a substitute name for santonin, in order to avoid its being confounded with strychnine.

TO IMPROVE LEMONADE.—An ounce and a half of orange flower water to the gallon of syrup is found to be a great improvement to lemonade, giving more bouquet and a more delicate flavor,

To the Retail Druggists and Chemists of Canada.

GENTLEMEN:

Owing to the rapidly increasing demand for my Preparations and the numerous orders received from Retail Druggists, I have concluded to place the Medicines in the hands of the Wholesale Druggists of Canada.

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DRUGGISTS -- WHOLESALE.

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Lyman Bros. & Co.
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Drug Review.

Business during the past month has been very good. The wholesalers in Toronto and Montreal were busy during Exhibition time with customers, many of whom are only seen in the warehouses at that season, when they combine business with pleasure. There has been little fluctuation in prices, none of any moment.

Camphor is firm.

Grains Paradise advanced.

Borax easier.

Glycerine maintains advance.

Pot. Bromide is a little easier; rumors are current of a renewal of the Bromine pool, but so far lacks confirmation.

Opium and Morphia are firm; higher prices are looked for in the near future.

Quinine unchanged.

Oit Cajeput higher.

Cocaine is higher. Next month the rainy season set in, and during that time there will be little chance of procuring a supply of leaves or crude cocaine, and under the circumstances higher prices may be looked for.

Mercurials; late cable advices report the downward movement in price has been checked.

Chamemiles are reported higher abroad; so far the home market has not been materially affected.

Orris root will likely be higher as crop prospects are very unfavorable and stocks small.

Arnica flowers are advancing.

Liquorice in Southern Europe.

THE qualities of liquorice in different countries vary greatly. It is said that the juice from Turkey and Greece is bitter, of Sicily and Spain sweet and rich, but that of Italy the richest, though less is exported thence. Liquorice in these countries is a vigorous and abundant wild plant, almost too much so in many places. In Spain it grows finest in the rich bottom lands of the great rivers, and the crop depends much on the mildness or severity of the winters. It is of such vigorous growth that other weeds cannot encroach on it and crowd it out, and no parasite or insect pest is known to infest it. It is so tenacious of life that if only a small portion of the root is left in the ground after the collecting season it shoots up again. There are two kinds of liquorice, one sending down a tap root from 3 to 6 feet deep, and the other runs underground from 6 inches to 2 or 3 feet deep. The latter is the most highly prized, from the facility with which it is dug up. Only the roots are used, the tops being burned for fuel. It varies in quantity and quality according to soil in different provinces, changes its color to red, yellow or brown, and the proportions of saccharine and starch vary also. The climate best suited to the growth of liquorice is that where oranges and all the citrus family thrive, as it can-

not endure hard ground frosts nor cold high altitudes. In Sicily it grows most luxuriantly in low lands adjacent to streams of water. The valley of the river Simeto is so rich that, with the rudest tools and culture, the peasants have no difficulty in growing cereals and other plants for food. Their principal trouble is keeping down the weeds that spring up so abundantly in the cultivated lands, and the liquorice from its pertinacity is most dreaded. A crop can be gathered every three or four years from the same ground, and the digging commences after the autumn rains have set in. Liquorice requires the hot sun to perfect its juice, but at the same time it bakes the ground so hard, the task of collecting the deep-set roots would be too laborious and expensive till the earth is well saturated. There are seven manufactories in Cantania alone, and they produce from 700,000 to 800,000 lbs. annually, and others in various cities of the island. Very little of the root is exported either from Sicily or Italy, only the rolls or sticks made from the inspissated juice. Asia Minor exports largely to the United States. So long ago as 1885 steam presses were in use there, and from Alexandroth, in Smyrna, 6,000 tons were exported at a value of about \$192,000.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Pharmaceutical Flips.

What fruit is the most visionary? The apple of the eye.

An Ashland, Mo., physician has on his office wall: Patients are a virtue.

Totling—"Why do people borrow trouble so much?" Dimling—"Because it isn't necessary to put up any collateral." *New York Sun*.

The Public—"Don't you think these patent medicines kill many people?"

Mr. Richardson—"Perhaps they do, but look at all the newspapers they keep alive—*Life*."

"I'm feeling very ill again, doctor. Do you think I'm going to die?" "My dear madam, compose yourself. That is the last thing in the world that is going to happen to you."—*Life*.

"Uncle John," said little Emily, "do you know that a baby that was fed on elephant's milk gained twenty pounds in a week?" "Nonsense!" exclaimed Uncle John; and then asked, "Whose baby was it?" "It was the elephant's baby," replied little Emily.

Both Sides.—I. She—"John, what does the heroic treatment mean?" Dr. John B. Omepath—"Kill or cure—generally kill." She—"Dear, what is the literal translation of *similia similibus curantur*?" Dr. Al. O. Pathe—"Simple cures for simple people."—*Pharmaceutical Era*.

Fond mamma to young Miss—"Did I not forbid you to go in the park without a protector?" Young Miss—"But I had a protector." Fond Mamma—"You mean to tell me—" Young Miss—"Yes, I went to the druggist's and bought a chest protector."

An Exceptional Case.—Young Noodle—"Didn't you say, Professor, that physiology was the science that treats of the functions of the body?" Professor—"Yes, sir." Y. N.—"Then, under the head of what ology would a study of the mind come?" P.—"I am afraid, Noodle, that in your case it would come under the head of myth-ology."—*Boston Courier*.

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Have been appointed Western Agents for the largest manufacturers and now solicit orders from the Druggists of Ontario (west of Belleville), Manitoba, North West Territories, and British Columbia, at the remarkably low price of

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 7½ cents per pound in 5 Case lots. }

We do not guarantee this price to continue for any length of time.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO OCTOBER 10th, 1891.

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.....	\$1 03	\$1 20	CASOR, Fibre, lb.....	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb..	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Tragacanth,flake, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
ALOIN, oz.....	49	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	HERR, Althca, 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	Burlock, lb.....	16	18
Copiba, lb.....	75	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	CONFECTION, Senna, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
BAIK, Ruberry, lb.....	22	25	Creosote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Buckberry, lb.....	15	18	CUTLER'S BONE, lb.....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	DENTINE, lb.....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Canella, lb.....	15	17	DAVEY'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Horsehound, ozs., lb.....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada.....	30	35	EGGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	ERGOTIS, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb....	13	11	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	25	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Sage, Ozs, lb.....	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Tausy, 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.....	30	35
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.....	18	20	Ising, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GEARANA.....	3 00	3 25	ISSEK POWDER, lb.....	29	32
Vanilla, lb.....	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BERBERIS, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	1 50	1 60	GRA ALGOS, Cape, lb.....	18	20	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.....	1 75	1 80	Karkades, lb.....	30	50	LEAF, Acornite, 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.....	1 00	1 10	Buchu, long, lb.....	40	45
BURS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 20	Short, lb.....	15	18
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	75	80	Coca, lb.....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Sorts, lb.....	60	75	Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
CAMPION, 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
CASHEEN, lb.....	25	30	Guaiaac, lb.....	80	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 20	Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18	Kino, true, lb.....	45	45	Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Myrrh, lb.....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	LEXNES, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	3 40	3 50	LICOUCCI, Solazzi.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	4 60	4 75	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb....	12 80	13 00	Grasso.....	30	33
			Shellac, lb.....	85	40	Y & S--Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Y & S—Purity, 100 sticks in box	75	75	Unicorn, lb.	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.	2	75	3	00				
" Purity, 200 sticks in box	1	50	1	50	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.	2	40	2	60			
" Acme Pellets, 5 lb. tins	2	00	2	00	40	45	BORAX, lb.	9	10					
" Lozenges, 5 lb. tins.	1	50	1	75	15	18	Powdered, lb.	10	11					
" Tar, Licorice & Tolu, 5 lb. tins.	2	00	2	00	2	25	2	50	8	13				
LUPULIN, oz.	30	35	Essence, lb.	3	00	3	25	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25				
LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIS, oz.	1	50	1	75	Iodide, oz.	45	50				
MACE, lb.	1	20	1	25	13	15	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	13	15	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1	50	1	60
MANNA, lb.	1	60	1	75	Star, lb.	35	40	Iodide, oz.	95	1	00			
MOSS, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38			
Irish, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Canary, bag or less, lb.	4	5	Sulphide, oz.	5	6			
MUSK, Tonquin, oz.	46	00	46	00	Caraway, lb.	10	13	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12				
NUTGALLS, lb.	21	25	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1	25	1	50	15	18			
Powdered, lb.	25	30	25	30	Celery	30	35	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	75	85				
NUTMEGS, lb.	1	00	1	10	Colchicum.	1	00	1	20	75	80			
NUX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	CHLOROFORM, lb.	50	1	75			
Powdered, lb.	22	25	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30				
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.	15	20				
OINTMENT, Merc., lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$	70	75	70	75	Fennugreek, powdered, lb.	7	9	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	9	50	10	00		
Citrine, lb.	45	50	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3	4	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8				
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	15	18	15	18	Ground, lb.	4	5	Iodide, oz.	65	70				
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	22	25	Hemp, lb.	6	6	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3				
Powdered, lb.	25	30	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80				
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	Sulphuric, lb.	45	50				
Bergundy, true, lb.	10	12	10	12	Pumpkin,	25	30	EXALGINE, oz.	1	00	1	10		
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl cash	2	25	3	25	Quince, lb.	65	70	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30				
Adhesive, yd.	12	13	12	13	Rape, lb.	8	9	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5	00	5	50		
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODOFORM, lb.	6	00	7	00		
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODOL, oz.	1	30	1	40		
Lead, lb.	25	30	25	30	SEDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IGAS, by Hydrogen	1	00	1	10		
PORTY HEADS, per 100	85	90	85	90	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16				
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2	3	2	3	White, Conti's, lb.	15	16	Sacch., lb.	35	40				
White, lb.	3	4	3	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Chloride, lb.	45	55				
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Sol., lb.	13	16				
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.	26	28	26	28	SERENACETI, lb.	55	60	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1	00			
ROOT, Aconite, lb.	22	25	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	And Ammon., lb.	75	80				
Althea, cut, lb.	30	35	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Quinine, lb.	1	50	3	00		
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	25	30	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Quin. and Str., oz.	35	40				
Blood, lb.	15	16	15	16	Yellow	40	45	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15				
Bitter, lb.	27	30	27	30	WOOD, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55				
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60				
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25				
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45				
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	30	35	CHEMICALS.									
Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20	15	20	ACTO, Acetic, lb.	12	13	Lactate, oz.	5	6				
Colchicum, lb.	40	45	40	45	Glacial, lb.	45	50	Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16				
Columbo, lb.	20	22	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25	Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80				
Powdered, lb.	25	30	25	30	German, oz.	10	12	Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9				
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40	38	40	Boric, lb.	20	25	Ex-siccated, lb.	8	10				
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.	28	35	And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85				
Curcuma, powdered, lb.	13	14	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2	10	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90				
Dandelion, lb.	15	18	15	18	No. 2, lb.	1	35	1	40	13	15			
Elecampane, lb.	15	10	15	10	Citric, lb.	65	70	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	7	8				
Galangal, lb.	15	18	15	18	Gallic, oz.	10	12	Carbonate, lb.	7	8				
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	35	40				
Gentian, lb.	9	10	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot.	1	50	1	60	7	9			
Ground, lb.	10	12	10	12	tes doz	1	50	1	60	6	7			
Powdered, lb.	13	15	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.	22	25	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45				
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12	11	12	Muriatic, lb.	3	5	Carbonate, oz.	30	35				
Po., lb.	13	15	13	15	Chem, pure, lb.	18	20	Citrate, oz.	25	30				
Jamaica, blehd., lb.	25	28	25	28	Nitric, lb.	10	13	Iodide, oz.	50	55				
Po., lb.	28	30	28	30	Chem, pure, lb.	25	30	Salicylate, oz.	35	40				
Ginseng, lb.	2	60	3	00	Oleic, purified, lb.	75	80	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60				
Golden Seal, lb.	75	80	75	80	Oxalic, lb.	12	13	Carbonate, lb.	18	20				
Gold Thread, lb.	90	95	90	95	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	1	00	1	10	40	45			
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15	12	15	Dilute, lb.	13	17	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1	3				
Indian Hemp.	18	30	18	30	Pyrogallic, oz.	32	35	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7				
Ipecac, lb.	2	90	3	00	Salicylic, white, lb.	2	00	2	65	25	30			
Powdered, lb.	3	10	3	20	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	2	2	MERCURY, lb.	90	95				
Jalap, lb.	55	60	55	60	Bottles, lb.	5	6	Ammon (White Precip.),	1	40	1	45		
Powdered, lb.	60	65	60	65	Chem. pure, lb.	18	20	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1	15	1	20		
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90	40	90	Tannic, lb.	1	10	1	25	1	30			
Licorice, lb.	12	15	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.	45	50	Calomel, lb.	60	65				
Powdered, lb.	13	15	13	15	ACTANILID, lb.	1	60	1	10	35	40			
Mandrake, lb.	13	18	13	18	ACONITINE, grain.	4	5	Oxide, Red, lb.	1	30	1	35		
Masterwort, lb.	16	40	16	40	Powdered, lb.	3	4	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	70	75				
Orris, Florentine, lb.	25	28	25	28	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	12	15	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	1	50	55			
Powdered, lb.	28	30	28	30	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	65	75	MORPHINE, Acetate, oz.	1	65	1	75		
Parcira Brava, true, lb.	40	45	40	45	Carbonate, lb.	12	13	Muriate, oz.	1	65	1	75		
Pink, lb.	75	80	75	80	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Sulphate, oz.	1	50	1	60		
Parsley, lb.	30	35	30	35	Nitrate, crystals, lb.	40	45	PERSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40				
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25	20	25	Muriate, lb.	12	16	PHENACETINE, oz.	70	75				
Poke, lb.	15	18	15	18	Valerianate, oz.	55	60	PHENACETINE, Muriate, grain.	5	6				
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20	18	20	AMYI, Nitrite, oz.	16	18	PIPERIN, oz.	1	00	1	10		
Rhatany, lb.	20	30	20	30	ANISYRIN oz.	1	00	1	10	90	1	10		
Rhubarb, lb.	75	2	50	2	ARISTOL, oz.	2	25	2	40	55	60			
Sarsaparilla, Hond., lb.	40	45	40	45	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	25	30	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60				
Cut, lb.	50	55	50	55	Fowler's, sol., lb.	13	15	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	35	40				
Senega, lb.	55	65	55	65	Iodide, oz.	35	40	Bicarbonate, lb.	15	17				
Squill, lb.	13	15	13	15	White, lb.	6	7	Bichromate, lb.	12	13				
Stillingia, lb.	22	25	22	25	ATROPINE, Sulp., in $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., oz.	7	00	8	00	28	30			
Powdered, lb.	25	27	25	27	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	40	45	Bromide, lb.	37	40				
								Carbonate; lb.	14	16				

Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20	VERATRINE, oz.....	2	00	2	10	Lemongrass, lb.....	1	50	1	60	
Powdered, lb.....	23	25	Zinc, Acetate, lb.....	70	75			Mustard, Essential, oz.....	60	65			
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30			Neroli, oz.....	4	25	4	50	
Cyanide, fused, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15			Orange, lb.....	3	75	5	00	
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	60	65			Sweet, lb.....	3	25	3	50	
Iodide, lb.....	3	60	Oxide, lb.....	13	60			Origanum, lb.....	65	70			
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8	10	Sulphate, lb.....	9	11			Patchouli, oz.....	1	75	1	80	
Permanganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30			Pennyroyal, lb.....	2	00	2	10	
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.						Peppermint, lb.....	4	00	4	50
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80			Pimento, lb.....	2	60	2	75	
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60			Rhodium, oz.....	80	85			
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45			Rose, oz.....	6	00	7	00	
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rec't, lb.....	65	70			Rosemary, lb.....	70	75			
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	25	28	Anise, lb.....	2	75	3	00	Rue, oz.....	25	30			
Ozs., oz.....	30	36	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			
SALICIS, lb.....	2	75	Cade, lb.....	90	1	00		Savin, lb.....	1	60	1	75	
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1	80	1	90	Spearmint, lb.....	6	00	6	25	
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	95	1	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65			Spruce, lb.....	65	70			
Fused, lb.....	1	00	Caraway, lb.....	3	50	3	75	Tansy, lb.....	4	25	4	50	
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cassia, lb.....	1	50	1	60	Thyme, white, lb.....	1	80	1	90	
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2	75	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1	50	1	60	Wintergreen, lb.....	3	00	3	50	
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Citronelle, lb.....	70	75			Wormseed, lb.....	3	50	3	75	
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1	60	1	65	Wormwood, lb.....	6	50	6	75	
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1	60	1	75	FIXED OILS.					
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1	50	1	75	CASTOR, lb.....	305	13			
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	18	00	20	00	Cod LIVER, N. E., gal.....	1	60	1	25	
Salicylate, lb.....	1	80	Cumin, lb.....	5	50	6	00	Norwegian, gal.....	1	25	1	50	
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25			COTTONSEED, gal.....	1	10	1	20	
Sulphite, lb.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	2	00	2	10	LARD, gal.....	90	1	00		
SRIET NITRE, lb.....	30	55	Fennel, lb.....	1	60	1	75	LISSEB, boiled, gal.....	75	78			
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Geranium, oz.....	1	75	1	80	Raw, gal.....	73	75			
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1	10	Rose, lb.....	3	20	3	50	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1	25	1	30	
SULFONAL, oz.....	40	45	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4	50	5	00	OLIVE, gal.....	1	35	1	40	
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2 1/2	4	Wood, lb.....	70	75			Salad, gal.....	2	25	2	40	
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Lavender, Chivis. Fleur, lb.....	3	00	3	50	PALM, lb.....	12	13			
TARTAR EMERIC, lb.....	50	55	Garden, lb.....	1	50	1	75	SPEEM, gal.....	1	60	1	75	
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....	60	65	Lemon, lb.....	3	50	3	75	TERPENTINE, gal.....	60	70			

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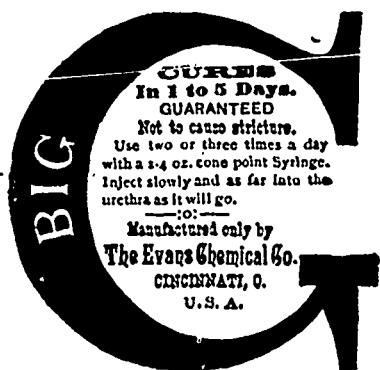
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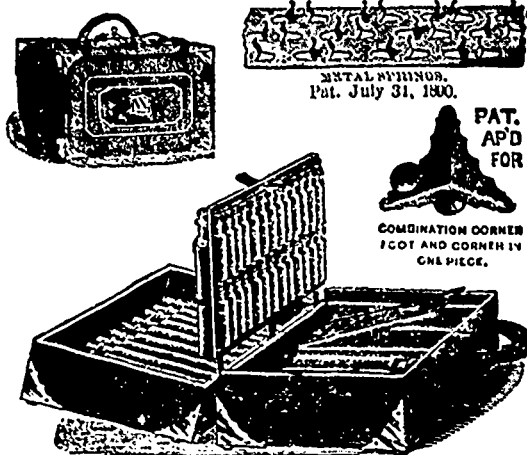
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