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·ESTABLISHED 1868·

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF CHEMISTRY & PHARMACY
*THE ORGAN OF THE CANADIAN DRUG TRADE *

Vol. XXVIII. JUNE, 1895. No. 11

S. B. CHANDLER . . . & SON

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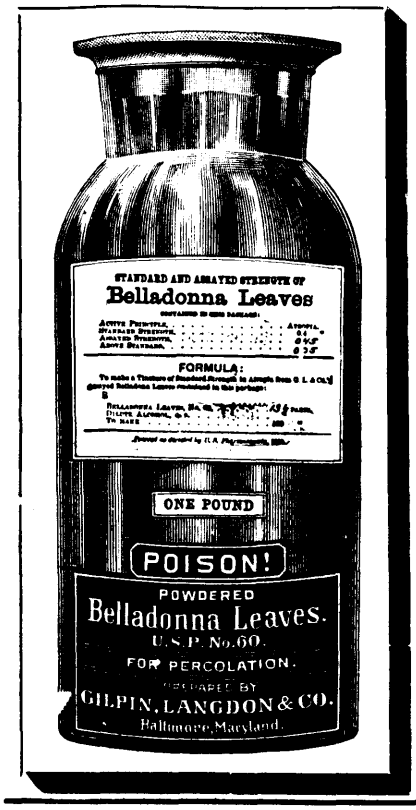

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Prof. Baines, Diseases of Children and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine.

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CANADIAN
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VOL. XXVIII. TORONTO, JUNE, 1895. No. 11.

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ESTABLISHED 1868

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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL,
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ELECTION OF COUNCIL OF THE ONTARIO COLLEGE.

FEW people seem to be aware that the election of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy takes place this year, and that by June 1st, or thereabouts, the time for nomination will have expired. We have just now—May 29th—telephoned two prominent city druggists, who reply that, so far, they have not had any official notification of the election, and one of them adds that he cares nothing about it, and for all that is accomplished by the Council or the Pharmacy Act they might better be out of existence.

This apathetic state seems to be general, as it is considered by many that the Council have not accomplished any good, and have done as much harm as they are capable of. It is at all events certain that the last two years' term has left the Pharmacy Act in a much weakened condition, while the ill advised, badly directed, but entirely futile and injurious efforts that have been made to obtain legislation, show that the College has entirely lost the confidence of the Government, and, worse still, that of the people. In addition to this, the trade is still divided by faction, and competition by outside and regular dealers has brought about a state of things which is to the last degree deplorable.

When we say that the condition is one of apathy, we are aware that there are exceptions, as that shown by the meeting in District No. 7, reported in this number. But an attendance of ten members, in what may be said to be the chief focus of agitation, after all only proves the truth of the general statement. In this connection it will doubtless be a source of gratification to many that the present member elect declines a further official connection with the College. In view of the coming election this course, though modest, was perhaps unnecessary, but the act was, nevertheless, a graceful one, and may be regarded as the crowning performance of a short but lively career.

We trust that the electors, who, about the middle of the month, will probably receive their ballot papers, will try to retrieve the fallen fortunes of the institution by the selection of level-headed and intelligent men, who have no personal interests to serve, and who, above all, by fairness, courtesy and kindness, will try to restore and preserve a harmonious relation between the individual members of the trade and their collective interests in the body corporate.

The election will be decided on July 3rd.

The Sale of Liquor for Medicinal Purposes has by a recent enactment of the legislature of Massachusetts been placed in the hands of druggists. The regulation is not similar to that in force in Ontario, where druggists may sell restricted quantities under certain conditions, imposed by the License Act, but the State Board of Pharmacy is really the licensing body. The board has already commenced its work, and many applications for licenses have been received. Over two hundred of these have been rejected, and, to the great disappointment of the drug trade, the view is entertained that six hundred permits will be as many as the State requires. Those who have formerly been disposing of some fifty or sixty pick-me-ups and other tonics during the day, now find that the board considers that three or four sales of liquor during twenty-four hours ought to be sufficient for a drug store doing an average good business, and, if more are made, a legitimate field of inquiry is at once opened up.

A New Vehicle for Pharmacists.—One of our American contemporaries, in speaking of the future of the bicycle, suggests the drug trade as an avenue of distribution. A bicycle department might be added to the drug store, and in this way some compensation might be afforded for the loss of goods which have recently been appropriated by other tradesmen. A path of

distribution thus established would probably remain, and our contemporary thinks that the public should, without delay, be familiarized with this new pharmaceutical article. "Many drug stores," says he, "are of course not adapted to a department of this kind, but in nearly all the smaller cities and larger towns many of them are provided with superior facilities both for the sale and display of the popular vehicle, which bears a not distant relationship to the fascinating soda fountain and its votaries." It is pleaded that the bicycle, by reason of its health-giving qualities, may be even regarded as properly belonging to the materia medica, and it may also be added that the wheel bears a very close relationship to accidents, while the control of the cause of injury and the remedy may be considered as a clever combination.

Explosion of Carbonic Acid Apparatus.—The recent explosion in the soda water factory of Mr. J. J. McLaughlin, Toronto, by which the building was completely destroyed and surrounding dwellings much damaged, has not been accounted for in a very satisfactory manner. It has generally been attributed to over pressure in an old boiler, which was used for generating steam, but from a recent article in the *Scientific American* it does not appear unlikely that the carbonating apparatus may have had a share in the disaster. Our contemporary illustrates by reproductions from photographs the scene of a somewhat similar explosion in an establishment in Lebanon, Pa. A fire took place in the factory, and the gas in a cylinder expanded with sufficient force to blow out the bottom, and project the shell through the side of the building, across the street, into a dwelling house, where it did great damage before emerging in the yard behind. Another cylinder was turned completely inside out, blowing out its bottom and top, and tearing open the side. One of the cylinders is said to have been marked "Tested 3,700 lbs.," and if this be taken as a correct indication, the force exerted would have been quite sufficient to account for the damage done. These accidents show that soda water factories cannot be considered as being of a harmless character, and that in case of fire they may prove a great source of damage and danger.

The annual report of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain shows that during the year there were 1,552 candidates for the "preliminary" examination, of whom 46.5 per cent. were successful; 1,002 for the "minor" examination, of whom 36.4 per cent. passed, and 139 for the "major," of whom 50.4 per cent. were entitled to the diploma. These figures indicate that in the first examination the failures have increased somewhat, while in the latter the candidates showed a slightly greater proficiency than during the former year.

EXCISE AND CUSTOMS CHANGES IN SPIRIT DUTY.

THE following are the excise and customs changes in respect to spirits which were introduced on May 2nd by Hon. Mr. Foster:

130. There shall be imposed, levied and collected on all spirits distilled, the following duties of excise, which shall be paid to the Collector of Inland Revenue as herein provided, that is to say: (*a*) When the material used in the manufacture thereof consists of not less than 90 per cent., by weight, of raw or unmalted grain, on every gallon of the strength of proof by Sikes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any less quantity than a gallon, $1.70.

(*b*) When manufactured exclusively from malted barley, taken to the distillery in bond, and on which no duty of customs or excise has been paid, or when manufactured from raw or unmalted grain, used in combination, in such proportions as the Department of Inland Revenue prescribes as malted barley taken to the distillery in bond, and on which no duty of customs or of excise has been paid, on every gallon of the strength of proof by Sikes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength, and for any less quantity than a gallon, $1.72.

(*c*) When manufactured exclusively from molasses, syrup, sugar or other saccharine matter, taken to the distillery in bond, and on which no duty of customs has been paid. On every gallon of the strength of proof by Sikes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength, and for any less quantity than a gallon, $1.73.

Resolved, that it is expedient to amend the Act 57-58 Victoria, chapter 33, "An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts respecting the Duties of Customs," by repealing the following mentioned items of schedule to the said Act, viz.: Nos. 7, 31, 32, 55, 80, 81, 82, 152, 392, 393, 394, 396 and 397, and No. 708 of the schedule "B" to the said Act, and substituting the following in lieu thereof:

7. Spirituous or alcoholic liquors, distilled from any material, or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof, at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof, the duty shall be at a rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength; provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed

The Original and the Best "MILK MIXTURE."

The scientific tendency of infant feeding, the influence of Physiological Chemistry, is strongly shown in the prevalence of the "milk mixture." The very idea of the milk mixture suggests the elimination of substances foreign to milk.

The first use of this term "milk mixture" was made by Fairchild (1884), in the description of the Peptogenic Milk Powder process, as consisting of two distinct steps:

First, to prepare a milk mixture, identical in chemical composition with human milk, in total nutrient contents and in the percentage of each constituent. Then, to convert the albuminoids into the soluble and minutely coagulable form, characteristic of human milk albuminoids, by means of a proteolytic ferment, the ferment being destroyed by heat in the final step of the process.

The action of the ferment was termed the "pivotal feature" of the process, on the ground that the differences in physiological properties, behavior and digestibility of cows' milk and human milk are directly dependent upon the character of their albuminoids.

If the action of the ferment is not desired, then the Peptogenic Milk Powder may be mixed first with HOT water, which instantly destroys the ferment, and then with the milk. This milk mixture will even then be more like human milk than any other milk mixture ever proposed. The milk mixture, prepared by the Peptogenic Milk Powder and process, yields a food for infants which in every particular approximates more closely to the composition of normal human milk than that obtained by any other known product or process.

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or made on any liquors below the strength of 15 per cent. under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of 15 per cent. under proof, as follows:

(*a*) Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol; hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, n.e.s.; rum, whiskey, and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, N.O.P.; amyl alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil; methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha pyroxilic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirits; absinthe, arrack or palm spirit; brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy, cordials and liquors of all kinds, n.e.s.; mescal, pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, $2.25 per gallon.

(*b*) Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients as being, or known, or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines, n.e.s., $2.25 per gallon and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

(*c*) Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks containing not more than four ounces each, 50 per cent. ad valorem; when in bottles, flasks or other packages containing more than four ounces each, $2.25 per gallon and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

(*d*) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia, $2.25 per gallon and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

(*e*) Vermouth, containing not more than 30 per cent., and ginger wine, containing not more than 26 per cent. of proof spirits, 80 cents per gallon; if containing more than these percentages respectively of proof spirit, $2.25 per gallon.

FORMATION OF A DOMINION PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE following is a copy of a letter sent to the various provincial pharmaceutical associations in the Dominion, with a view of aiding in the formation of a Dominion association:—

"GENTLEMEN,—At the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held in June, 1893, the question of the formation of a Dominion pharmaceutical association, similar to that existing in the United States, was very fully discussed, and in the following July a circular letter was sent to all the pharmaceutical bodies of the Dominion, asking their co-operation in the object contemplated. Some of the associations responded at once, but it was some time before this association received replies from all the provincial bodies, hence the delay in taking further steps to promulgate the formation of the new association; we may, however, say that, with the exception of one provincial association, all the others offered hearty co-operation. Some four months ago the council of this association appointed a committee to take up the matter, and this committee has drafted a constitution and by-laws, which in their opinion would be suitable for an association such as was contemplated. This council, at its last meeting, approved of the draft of the constitution and by-laws submitted, and instructed their secretary to forward to each provincial association a copy of said constitution, with the request that each association, through its council or president, should consider the draft and return to this association their early reply, with such comments or suggestions as they desire to make. The council of the Quebec Association have undertaken to meet the preliminary disbursements in the formation of the new association, with the understanding that, if it becomes organized, each association shall bear *pro rata* share of the expenses, which will include the expenses of the preliminary meeting. As the Quebec Association has been the prime mover in this undertaking, they naturally suggest that the preliminary meeting for organization be held in Montreal. In the formation of this new association, it is not intended to interfere in any way with the rights of the various provincial associations as they now exist.

In accordance with my instructions, I now have much pleasure in forwarding you a copy of the proposed constitution and by-laws for the new pharmaceutical association, and will be pleased to receive an early reply from your association, hoping that it will be favorable to an active co-operation on behalf of your association.

Yours respectfully,

E. MUIR, Sec.

THE CAMPHOR MARKET.

THE long-delayed advance in the price of refined camphor has at last taken place, the English and German manufacturers having raised their quotations for bells, in minimum lots of 10 cwt., from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb. There is a feeling that the makers will shortly declare another advance in addition to the two of 2d. and 1d. respectively made this week, and surprise is expressed that they should so long have hesitated about taking a step which seemed warranted long ago by the appearance—outwardly, at any rate—of the crude camphor market. One reason of the delay has probably been the knowledge of the existence of supplies of

refined camphor in the possession of second-hand owners, principally in Hamburg, where a good deal of stock is said to have been purchased by speculators during the period of excitement in the camphor market which occurred in the beginning of this year. Under the circumstances, refined camphor is not likely to be a very profitable article to some of the manufacturers this summer.

"What will be the future of the camphor?" is the question of the hour in the produce market. In our trade report of last week we referred to the rumor that Colonel North had taken a plunge into the very treacherous sea of camphor speculation. It may very well be that that astute financier is really the guiding spirit of the speculative movement; but whether it be he or some humbler potentate of finance, there is at present every indication that some powerful financial interests are speculating in the drug. The whole of the buying for this person or syndicate is said to be conducted by a well-known firm of Mincing Lane brokers, who are believed to have purchased many thousands of packages of Chinese and Japanese camphor within the last two or three weeks, with the result that the Chinese drug, now the leading market variety, has advanced from 97s. 6d. per cwt. to 140s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms, since Easter. As the principal season of consumption has just commenced, and the speculators are presumably acting upon information from the producing districts with regard to the supply that may be expected (for it is hardly credible that they would commence buying up supplies without knowing approximately how much they may have to acquire), there is every likelihood that we may see the continuation of high prices this summer, with a possible range of considerably higher rates than are quoted at present. Camphor speculations, however, are very apt to break down suddenly. In the spring of 1890 the price of the crude drug was temporarily run up to £10 10s. or £11 per cwt., and there have been several occasions within the last fifteen years when the quotation of Japanese camphor momentarily exceeded 100s. per cwt. It is worthy of note, however, that the consumption of camphor for technical purposes has increased enormously of late years, while the production has, at best, remained stationary. In the six years from 1882 to 1887 inclusive, for instance, when the price of camphor fluctuated comparatively little, the Japan variety being quoted at between 51s. and 90s. per cwt. in London throughout that period, the total exports from Japan amounted to 303,328 piculs, an average of 50,555 piculs a year. During that period Formosa produced probably about 10,000 piculs a year. Against an average supply of fully 60,000 piculs annually ten years ago, there were exported, according to official statistics, the following quantities from Japan and Formosa respectively, in the course of the last five years:—

	1890. Piculs.	1891. Piculs.	1892. Piculs.	1893. Piculs.	1894. Piculs.
Japan...	35,120	43,905	28,720	23,821	20,412
Formosa	1,090	2,164	5,172	32,563	35,000 (?)
	36,210	46,069	33,892	56,384	55,412

or an average of 45,593 piculs only. The quality, moreover, is not so good as formerly.

The remarkable displacement of Japan by Formosa as a camphor-producing country is a matter of much interest. In 1889 and 1890 the collection of camphor in Formosa was much hampered by the action of the Chinese authorities, who imposed all sorts of vexatious duties upon the collectors, but within the last three years concessions have been again granted by the Chinese to a German syndicate, under which the production of Formosan camphor has reached an importance never known before. As it seems clear that the Japanese supply is rapidly becoming exhausted, it would not be surprising if the new owners of Formosa were to take steps to prevent a similar fate from overtaking the camphor forests in that island. —*Chemist and Druggist.*

Reports of Meetings.

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

THE annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held on Thursday, May 9th, in the College building, 595 Lagauchetiere street. David Watson, Esq., occupied the chair, with a goodly number of members and students present. The chairman opened the meeting by calling upon the secretary, Mr. E. Muir, to read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were duly confirmed, after which the secretary read the annual report and financial statements, which were also adopted. The president then made a brief speech, congratulating the members on the success of the College since its entrance into their new building, and on the College having so large a balance to their credit in the bank; he also thanked the members for electing him as their president for the eighth time; he had not desired re-election, and would willingly have given place to another, but as it seemed to be the unanimous desire of the members that he should retain the position, he had accepted, and would do his best in the future as in the past for the interests of the College. The president then appointed Mr. A. D. Mann and Dr. T. D. Reid as scrutineers, and during the counting of the ballots the members devoted themselves to the discussion of various subjects in the interest of the College. The scrutineers having completed

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

HAMILTON, ... ONTARIO

the counting of the ballots, announced the names of the gentlemen who had been elected as the executive board, as follows:—Wm. S. Kerry, J. E. Trimble, A. J. Laurence, W. H. Chapman, C. J. Covernton, Jos. E. Morrison, R. H. Bryson, R. W. Williams and Wilfred Lecours, the president, vice-president and treasurer having been elected by acclamation. The new board will, therefore, be as follows:—David Watson, president; S. Lachance, vice-president; Alex. Manson, treasurer, with the above-named gentlemen as the executive board. Votes of thanks were passed to the president and board for their labors of the past year, also to the scrutineers for their labor in counting the ballots. After partaking of light refreshments provided by the president, the meeting adjourned.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF DISTRICT NO. 7.

THE regular annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of District No. 7 was held at Elora, May 13th, with the following members present: R. H. Perry, president, in the chair; Messrs. T. P. Smith, D. F. Kilgour, Arthur; R. Phillips, Fergus; R. Wood, Erin; T. Stevenson, A. Turner, Orangeville; A. Stewart, A. B. Petrie, jr., C. Law, Guelph.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The names of P. F. Maddock, of Guelph, and R. Norris, Elora, were added to the list of members.

Reports of standing committees were received and adopted, after which the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—

President, T. P. Smith; 1st vice-president, D. F. Kilgour; 2nd vice-president, A. Jamieson; 3rd vice-president, R. Wood; secretary, Alex. Stewart; treasurer, R. Phillips; auditors, Messrs. Stevenson and Wood.

COMMITTEES.—*Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Legislation*—A. Stewart, R. H. Perry, L. W. Yeomans, R. D. Norris, R. Wood. *Trade and Commerce*—T. P. Smith, A. Turner, A. B. Petrie, sr., D. F. Kilgour, R. Phillips, jr. *Grievances*—R. H. Perry, W. Colcleugh, J. H. McCollum, T. Stevenson, W. G. Smith. *Entertainment*—J. R. Dodds, P. F. Maddock, J. V. Kannawin, A. Jamieson, Chas. Law.

R. Phillips, jr., presented the treasurer's report, which showed a balance in the treasury of $62.43. The annual fee was reduced to 50 cents.

Messrs. Turner and T. P. Smith reported that A. B. Petrie would not be a candidate for re-election in the coming Council election, whereupon the nomination was offered to Mr. A. Turner, and accepted by that gentleman.

The services of the retiring member of Council were acknowledged by a formal vote of thanks, and a similar honor was tendered to the past officers of the association. Georgetown was decided upon as the next place of meeting, and an adjournment was then made.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

THE following gentlemen were successful in securing medals at the examination of the Ontario College, held May 6th to 13th:

H. Eagleson, Port Hope, College gold medal. John Murray, Clinton, College silver medal. Dispensing medal—Norval Smith, Kingston. Pharmacy medal—H. Eagleson, Port Hope. Chemistry medal—R. Henderson, Guelph. Materia Medica medal—J. C. Morrison, Woodstock. Botany medal—J. C. Morrison, Woodstock.

One hundred and six candidates presented themselves, of whom 68 passed in all subjects, 14 in four subjects, 2 in pharmacy and 4 in botany.

Honor list in order of merit—H. Eagleson, Port Hope; John Murray, Clinton; J. C. Morrison, Woodstock; J. S. Brown, Ottawa; N. H. Brown, Toronto; J. C. Grosch, Milverton; O. Dowler, Ottawa; Norval Smith, Kingston; W. McDowall, Victoria; A. E. Hotson, London; A. J. McCall, Brussels; R. Henderson, Guelph; J. M. Fisher, Forest; John Woodward, Thessalon; W. Mitchell, Strathroy; H. A. Rowland, Newcastle; W. E. Bauer, New Hamburg; W. W. Turner, Chatham; Lucas Johnson, Markdale; G. A. Ionson, Jarvis; A. E. Marett, Millbrook; G. E. Thatcher, Ridgetown; C. A. Campbell, Whitby; F. T. McMaster, Deseronto; W. Faulds, Aylmer; O. P. Lyman, Ingersoll; Harry Taylor, Hamilton; D. A. Dickson, Galt; S. J. Mackey, Kemptville; A. T. Gledhill, Petrolea; J. G. Blain, Barrie; J. A. Graham, London; S. C. Lamb, Athens; G. F. Campbell, Listowel; Tim Hatton, Owen Sound; J. R. Watson, Guelph; A. E. Walters, Collingwood.

Correspondence.

To the Editor:

SIR,—I notice on page 144, May No. of the CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, your opinion of the proviso to section 2 of the Pharmacy Amendment Act of 1895, and trust that you are in error therein. Having spoken on the public platform before the Hon. A. S. Hardy, Minister of Crown Lands, and Mr. Balfour, the mover of the obnoxious Pharmacy Amendment Act of 1894, on the injustice of

having storekeepers sell Paris green, rough on rats, &c., without registering such sales as poisons and labelling the goods poison, as I am compelled to do, whereby the public can get poisons frequently used for murder from storekeepers, without any trace of writing as to when or from whom they got it, that would help fasten the crime on the evil-doer; and as this county—Brant—was lately put to vast expense in the Hartley case from the death of Mr. Caleb Hartley; and as other doctors besides myself were called to attend cases of poisoning from Paris green, &c.; and as other people's dogs and horses were being poisoned without any trace of poison purchase by the perpetrators; and as a coroner's inquest had been held at Cathcart some years ago in which, after about six sessions therof, the court abandoned the case, for while the coroner is said to have considered that a patent medicine containing strychnine was the cause of death, the jury were afraid to give that verdict, as I was told by one of them, for fear the proprietor of said medicine would prosecute them and their property be endangered; and as I understood the Government were opposed to the request of the Pharmaceutical Council; and knowing that the public good urgently demanded, I recommended to the Government the substance of said proviso as a measure that was just to all concerned, workable in the public interest, and the best that at present could be secured.

If I be nominated and elected as member of the Pharmaceutical Council for division No. 9, comprising the counties of Brant, Haldimand and Waterloo, I will endeavor to see that it works by uniting for that purpose the parties interested in it—the general public, the medical profession, many of whose patients have suffered from poisoning without busy doctors giving an account thereof, the boards of health, whose duty it is to look after the health of the public, detectives and lawyers for the Crown, who need all the information possible to obtain in bringing to justice perpetrators of the most despicable form of murder. I would also endeavor to see that the poison schedules be revised, as I judge they need it, as stated on page 108 of the February number of your journal.

Being a physician and medical health officer, and having had considerable to do in obtaining legislation pertaining to the Board of Health and otherwise, that is in good working order for the public good, I do not think that I am mistaken. Of course it will require a good class of men in every department concerned to get the most good out of it. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council will listen to arguments coming through the channel there specified, when otherwise they would likely do as they have done, turn a deaf ear to any *ex parte* declaration of the Council of the College of Pharmacy.

I expect the substance of that proviso to be adopted by other peoples besides Ontario, as a more direct, fair and better manner of procedure than they at present possess, though I do not think our Act as yet comprehensive enough if medicines be used only in the sense of those for human internal use, instead of the sense I used to the Government, "patent trade marked and proprietary medicines," for the examples I gave them were: rough on rats, and Recamier's tan and freckle lotion, said to contain dangerous amounts of poison to mankind—arsenic and corrosive sublimate respectively. I understand "patent medicines" in the light of wholesale and retail dealers therein, whose various lists of patent medicines include rough on rats, &c., patented, trade marked, or proprietary put up for public sale, even if not for man's internal use.

Yours,

ROBERT HARBOTTLE, M.A., M.B.,
Burford P.O., Co. Brant, Ont.

PREPARATIONS OF WHITE PINE.

THE following formulas for pine expectorants are given in the conclusion of an article by Mr. J. G. Kennedy, in the *Western Druggist* of last month :—

FLUID EXTRACT OF WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

Wild cherry bark, 52 ounces avoirdupois.
White pine shoots or bark, 52 ounces avoirdupois.
Bloodroot, 6 ounces, 402 grains.
Spikenard, 7 ounces avoirdupois.
Balm of Gilead buds, 7 ounces avoirdupois.
Sassafras bark, 3 ounces, 201 grains.
Glycerin, 10 fluidounces.

The pine must be cut into small pieces, then thoroughly contused in a clean, iron water, then carefully dried in a drying chamber. It is now mixed with the wild cherry bark, spikenard, bloodroot, and sassafras, and then reduced to a No. 30 or 40 powder. Place the balm of Gilead buds in the iron mortar and add some of the foregoing powder by degrees and reduce to a No. 30 powder. Now mix the two powders thoroughly. Now mix the glycerin with 112 fluid ounces of water and measure out 40 fluidounces for immediate use, and 24 fluidounces for future use, adding what is left to 13 pints of alcohol. Take 5 pounds of the powder, moisten it with the 40 ounces of water and glycerin, and set aside in a warm place for 24 hours. When ready add enough of the alcohol menstruum to moisten sufficiently; pack firmly in a cylindrical percolator and add enough of the menstruum to leave a stratum above the drug. Now let stand for forty-eight hours; then begin percolation. The flow

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Three grades of strength will be furnished.

1. A weaker serum which will contain 600 antitoxin units for immunizing purposes and for the treatment of mild cases. Issued under BLUE LABEL.

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3. A still stronger serum of 1500 antitoxin units for exceptionally severe cases. Of this strongest grade our supply for the present will be limited. Issued under GREEN LABEL.

Orders may be sent to our Detroit address; our New York City office at 90 Maiden Lane; our branch at 1008 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.; or our laboratory at Walkerville, Ont.

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should be quite slow and regular, the remainder of the alcoholic menstruum being gradually added. Reserve the first 4 pints of the percolate and mark "Finished Fluid Extract." The next 4 pints passing mark "Exhaust A." Now let the percolation proceed until complete and then return the percolate to the drug and let it run through again. This last procedure is not necessary, but it will insure more complete exhaustion. Divide the percolate as it comes through this time, labelling the first 3 pints "Exhaust B," and the remainder "Exhaust C." Now pour on 4 pints of dilute alcohol. When this has passed mark it "Exhaust D."

Now take the 3 pounds of powder that was left and moisten it with the 24 ounces of glycerin and water reserved and let it stand for 8 or 10 hours. This should be done before the percolation of the first batch is finished and sufficiently early to give it 48 hours to macerate in exhaust "A," and add enough exhaust "A" to pack as before. Then add the rest of "A" and let it stand 48 hours. Now allow percolation to proceed as before, add exhaust "B" slowly, reserving the first 3½ pints of percolate and mark it "Finished Fluid Extract." Add exhaust "C" and when it disappears; add "D." When percolation has stopped, take the percolate and evaporate on a water-bath in a graduated dish to 6 or 8 fluidounces. After cooling somewhat, add enough of the finished fluid extract to assist in removing the extract from the warm dish into a gallon measure. Finally, add the remainder of the fluid extract and enough dilute alcohol to make 8 pints of the finished preparation.

The process used here is peculiarly adapted to the preparation of this fluid extract, but would be impracticable in the manufacture of others. This process has been devised and been used by the writer for some time and can be relied upon.

The syrup of white pine compound is a most important syrup, being one of the very best expectorants we have. In it are combined expectorant, anodyne and sedative properties. A number of formulas have been published, none of which, however, will furnish a preparation that will compare with the products of the pharmaceutical chemists. The process given here has been constructed after some experience with various other unsatisfactory formulas, and will yield a preparation equal to any in the market.

SYRUP OF WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

Fluid extract white pine comp., 2½ fluidounces.
Sugar, 14 ounces avoirdupois.
Magnesium carbonate in fine powder, 3 drams.
Chloroform, 64 minims.
Morphine acetate, 3 grains.
Acetic acid, enough.
Water, enough to make 16 fluidounces.

Place the magnesia in the water, add the chloroform and stir. Add 2½ ounces of sugar, mix, and then gradually add the fluid extract. Triturate to a smooth paste and gradually add 5 fluidounces of water, triturating thoroughly after each addition. Filter through a plain or good pleated filter. After the liquid has all passed pour enough water on the magma to make the filtrate measure about 8 fluidounces. Thoroughly mix the water with the magma, so as to get all the medicinal substance out of it; dissolve the morphine in 1 fluiddram of water with the aid of a few drops of acetic acid, and add it to the percolate, in which lastly dissolve the remainder of the sugar by agitation. It is best to put the percolate in a pint bottle and then add the sugar; when the latter is dissolved add enough water to make 16 fluidounces of syrup. Each fluidounce of the finished preparation represents 30 grains each of white pine and wild cherry; 4 grains each of balm of Gilead buds, bloodroot and spikenard; 2 grains of sassafras; 3-16 grain of morphine acetate; 4 minims of chloroform.

IMPROVING THE FLAVOR OF BUTTER.

WE have heretofore noted the experiments being conducted by Prof. H. C. Conn in the direction of discovering and cultivating the right bacteria for improving the flavor of butter. He has been at this work during the past two years, and his experiments have recently been made in the production of creamery butter. As a result of these trials, it is now stated that Prof. Conn has discovered a species of bacterium, to which he has given the insignificant name of "Bacillus No. 41," and which has given the most promising results, as an organism for the artificial ripening of cream in butter making. These experiments, as carried on by him, were thoroughly satisfactory, and were made in the following manner: One half a pint of milk was sterilized, by incessant steaming, during a period of three or four days. Then this bacillus No. 41, which had been cultivated in the bacteriological laboratory of Wesleyan University, was inoculated into the milk, and for two days was allowed to develop. The large creamery at Cromwell, Conn., was then visited, and six to eight quarts of cream were put into a metal vessel and "pasteurized." The cream was then heated to 158° Fahr., and left for ten minutes. The vessel was removed and cooled quickly by means of cold water, and when the temperature had dropped to 80° bacillus No. 41 was poured in and the mixture stirred thoroughly. The vessel was then covered and put into the ripening room. After a couple of days the cream was churned, and the buttermilk remaining was set aside for future use. These six quarts were ripened for

the purpose of increasing the number of bacteria, and securing a strong culture for use in the large cream vat of the creamery. The buttermilk was then inoculated into the day's cream supply, and this cream allowed to ripen in regular time, at a warm temperature, and churned as usual. Before churning a quantity was set aside to use for inoculation in the next day's supply, and in this manner continued indefinitely. The effect was always uniform. The first six quarts of cream produced moderately good butter, but not quite of the flavor wanted. The first large churning was a trifle better, and each day's product was an improvement. A delicate flavor also developed, which seemed to deteriorate after two or three weeks. This deterioration was remedied by a fresh inoculation from the laboratory. Two vats of cream, from which June butter was made, were taken. One quantity was inoculated, and the other was not. The butter produced by each was of high quality, but that which had been inoculated with bacillus No. 41 had an aroma stronger and more pleasant than that without. It was also superior both in taste and odor. One lot was sent to a Mr. Beck, in Massachusetts, who makes the highest grade of butter, and who commands a very high price in the Boston market. Mr. Beck used the culture, and reported a decided improvement. It is the purpose of Prof. Conn to introduce this inoculation process in all the large creameries in the United States within the next year.—*Food and Sanitation.*

CAUTION IN THE USE OF ANIMAL EXTRACTS.

THE editor of the *Medical Record* writes: "In a previous issue, reference was made to beneficial results having been noted in a case where the injection of a preparation of the supra-renal capsule was used for curative purposes. We therefore consider it our duty to draw the attention of our readers to recent researches, made in England by Dr. Oliver, of Harrogate, which point to a great danger attending the use of such remedies. We are indebted to Dr. Addison, of Guy's Hospital, London, for the first hints regarding the connection between certain diseases which always proved fatal, and certain conditions discovered in the supra-renal capsule after death; but it was Brown-Sequard who first demonstrated that the total removal of these bodies had a fatal result, accompanied by an alteration in the blood which rendered that fluid poisonous to other animals. More recently Dr. Oliver has discovered that, in both alcoholic and watery extracts of the supra-renal capsule, a most potent substance is produced If only as much as a grain by weight of this organ be extruded with alcohol and allowed to dry, and then be redissolved in a little water or salt solution, the most extraordinary results will follow if this fluid is injected into the blood of a dog. It will raise the pressure of the blood within the arterial system to an enormous extent, so that, from a blood-pressure which would be sufficient to balance a column of some four inches of mercury, the pressure may rise so high as to be equal to a column of mercury of twelve or more inches, such result being obtained by a very minute dose. As Dr. Oliver states, we have here to do with a substance as potent, although in a different direction, as strychnine. These facts we make known in the hope that they may serve as a caution to those making use of the organs of animals in their practice, as they clearly point to the conclusion that the whole subject must be investigated further before such remedies can be administered without the greatest caution."—*Drug. Circular.*

OLEATE OF AMMONIA AS A CLEANSING AGENT.*

BY FRANK EDEL, DES MOINES, IA.

POPULAR as is ammonia as a cleansing agent, there are few people, even among pharmacists, who properly value this chemical. Its sale among the masses has reached large proportions; yet, basing his judgment upon his own observation, the writer is led to believe that few pharmacists realize its worth as a cleansing agent in the laboratory. It has long been used as an important part of liquid shampoos and in similar combinations. If the writer were to base his judgment upon the water of ammonia itself, he would not have a high opinion of its utility.

Ammonia combines to form soaps with fatty acids. And it is to its value in this form that the present paper is designed to call particular attention. Recent experiments with this preparation have demonstrated to the writer that, while it is no doubt possible to make an ammonia soap very easily, the mode of such combination has much more to do with the resultant product than is the case with other soaps. In order to make a clear soap it is necessary to use alcohol; and if we mix the oleic acid with alcohol, and this with ammonia in excess, a clear, thin liquid is the result. There can be no doubt about this being an ammonia soap, but it is not the best form thereof, and is very different from the oleate of ammonia made in a different way. As a cleansing agent it does not go as far and in some of the formulas given below is not nearly so satisfactory. The process which the writer has found most satisfactory is as follows:

*Bulletin of Pharmacy.

OLEATE OF AMMONIA.

Oleic acid	oz.	1
Alcohol	"	1
Aqua ammonia, 16°	"	14

Pour the acid into a pint bottle, mix the alcohol and ammonia, and pour into bottle containing the oleic acid. Cork tightly, and allow to stand a week or more until saponification is complete.

This, for some reason, furnishes a product superior to that made by any other means the writer has ever tried. It can be diluted with ammonia or water as wanted, and is the product meant to be used in formulas that follow below:

FOR CLEANSING GLASSWARE IN THE LABORATORY.

Powd. pumice stone	ozs.	2
Oleate of ammonia	"	3
Aqua ammonia, 16°, enough to make	"	16

Shake before using.

For cleaning mortars and graduates it is excellent.

LIQUID SHAMPOO.

Oleate of ammonia	oz.	1
Borax	"	½
Cologne water	"	1
Glycerin	"	1
Water enough to make	"	1

This will be found excellent and not nearly so harsh on the scalp as the ordinary ammonia shampoos.

For cleaning cloth the following will be fonnd excellent, and shows little disposition to separate:

IMPROVED LIGHTNING RENOVATOR.

Oleate of ammonia	ozs.	2
Ammonia water, 16°	"	2
Ether	"	1
Benzin	"	5
Chloroform	"	1

Mix the ammonia and oleate; shake well, and add ether; shake, and add 5 ounces of benzin; agitate thoroughly. Then add one ounce of chloroform and shake well. Allow to stand a few minutes, and shake at intervals, when a mixture having the consistency of cream, and showing but little tendency to separate, will result.

This is the ideal grease eradicator for clothing, etc.

FURNITURE POLISH.

Oleate of ammonia	ozs.	2
Ammonia, 16°	"	2
Shellac varnish	"	6
Boiled linseed oil	"	6

Mix the ammonia and oleate, add the shellac, and shake well; then add oil, and shake thoroughly.

This is an excellent furniture polish, and should be applied with cloth and rubbed till dry.

The writer has no desire to magnify the virtues of ammonia oleate, but is convinced that it occupies a field peculiarly its own, and in this field has a wide range of usefulness. It is easily and cheaply prepared, is permanent, can be diluted as wanted, and for cleaning in the laboratory it is superior to any preparation the writer has ever used.

ROOT BEER.

Meyer Brothers Druggist supplies to an enquiring correspondent the following formulas:

Sarsaparilla	5 lbs.
Spikenard	2 lbs.
Wintergreen	1 lb.
Birch bark	1 lb.
Sassafras bark	1 lb.
Wild cherry	8 ozs.
Prickly ash	1 lb.
Jamaica ginger	4 ozs.
Nutmeg	4 ozs.

Beat or cut these articles into very small pieces, and dispense in two-ounce or four-ounce packages, accompanying the same with the following directions to make the beer:

Take to one four-ounce package:

Sugar	3½ lbs.
Molasses	1 pt.
Freshly made yeast, warm	1 pt.
Pure soft water	5 gals.
Root beer flavoring (if needed)	¾ oz.

"Add contents of the package to the water and boil thoroughly, strain and set aside until lukewarm, add the yeast, stir vigorously, and bottle in strong bottles or jars, setting it in a warm place so that it may 'work' properly. Instead of the yeast one-half a cake of compressed yeast (a little more or less according to temperature of the weather) will serve equally as well to ferment. When the beer has begun to show effervescence, keep it in a cool place until ready for use, and then place it on ice for a little while to develop a full body and sparkling bead or head. Should the taste not be so pronounced as desired, add the root beer flavoring, a small quantity at a time, and bottle as above suggested."

When made by the fermentation process the beer, of course, contains an appreciable amount of alcohol. When the extract is used in the fountain, as below, the beverage is practically a "soda" drink.

ROOT BEER EXTRACT.

Use the formula above given, and from it make a strong fluid extract. Bottle in two-ounce and four-ounce bottles, and with each bottle wrap directions for producing from two and a-half to five gallons.

ROOT BEER FLAVORING.

Sometimes it will happen that, no matter how

careful one may be in selecting the wintergreen and sassafras, these articles will be a little weak in flavor; in such an event—and especially where using the extract—a decided flavoring should be used, and the following will prove an excellent formula:

Oil of wintergreen	2 ozs.
Oil of sassafras	1 oz.
Oil of nutmeg	½ oz.
Angostura Bitters	12 ozs.
Alcohol	16½ ozs.

Half an ounce of this will very palatably flavor one gallon of the extract; one ounce very strongly and decidedly a gallon or a gallon and a-half.

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF ROOT BEER.

Hops	6½ ozs.
Dandelion	6 ozs.
Sassafras	6 ozs.
Ginger	5 ozs.
Prince's pine	5 ozs.

Make the above into a "soluble essence" measuring thirty fluid ounces.

ROOT BEER FOR SODA FOUNTAIN USE.

Dissolve six pounds of granulated sugar in one-half gallon of hot or cold water, or use one gallon of simple syrup; add one or two ounces of soda foam and one or two ounces of the extract, according to taste.

Use this syrup in the same proportion as lemon or vanilla, viz., about one part of syrup to 7 parts of water.

Charging in Fountains.—Take one gallon of syrup prepared as above to seven gallons of water, and charge.

To make by Fermentation.—To five gallons of water add four pounds sugar, one ounce soda foam, two ounces of extract; mix well; add five ounces of brewer's yeast, and let ferment. If quick fermentation is wanted, stir it up and keep in a warm place.

ANOTHER ROOT BEER FOR THE SODA FOUNTAIN.

Root beer extract (above formula)	8 ozs.
Root beer flavoring	1 oz.
Rock candy syrup	1 gal.
Caramel	4 ozs.
Water (filtered)	9 gals.

Charge as usual in a regular soda fountain and draw a thick stream first, giving the foam or bead with two or three short, sharp turns of the thin stream. Many experienced soda water people prefer to draw the root beer syrup into a glass and finish by turning on the ærated water as suggested. They argue that it pleases the customer, and when done artistically it makes a pleasanter beverage.

By varying the proportions of the components, omitting or adding as one may desire, and changing the flavoring agents, a variety of formulas can be secured, to which appropriate names may be given.

PRESCRIPTION DIFFICULTIES AND WAYS OUT OF THEM.*

BY AUGUSTUS BRADLEY, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE difficulties encountered by the pharmacist in the prescription department are mostly attributed to the phenomenon, incompatibility. The latter term has been defined as a chemical decomposition, a pharmaceutical dissociation, or a therapeutical opposition of the constituents. In deciding whether a prescription is incompatible or not, let the physician's intended therapeutical result be the rule for the pharmacist to pursue. Picture in your mind the chemical and pharmaceutical characters of each ingredient, dose, etc., before commencing, and by no means let your procedure be purely mechanical. The following chemical and physical peculiarities are submitted in condensed form, believing that, if strictly adhered to, the careful prescriptionist will obviate and promptly account for many a difficulty:

Acetates are soluble.

Arsenates are insoluble, except those of the alkali metals.

Arsenites are insoluble, except those of the alkali metals.

Bromides are soluble, except mercurous and silver bromides; those of antimony and bismuth are decomposed by water, forming oxysalts.

Carbonates are insoluble, except those of the alkali metals.

Chlorides are soluble, except those of lead, mercury (mercurous) and silver.

Citrates are soluble, except those of magan-ese, the mercurous, those of silver, strontium, aluminum, barium, bismuth, cadmium, calcium, lead and zinc.

Cyanides are insoluble, except mercuric and those of the alkali metals and earths.

Hydrates are insoluble, except those of barium, strontium, calcium, lead and the alkali metals.

Iodides are soluble, except those of antimony, bismuth, gold, lead, mercury, platinum and silver.

Nitrates are soluble.

Oxalates are insoluble, except those of antimony, chromium, iron, the stannic and those of the alkali metals.

Oxides are insoluble, except those of barium, strontium, calcium and the alkali metals.

Phosphates (ortho) are insoluble, except those of the alkali metals.

Sulphates are soluble, except those of antimony, barium, calcium, lead, the mercurous and those of silver and strontium.

Sulphides are insoluble, except those of barium, calcium, strontium and the alkali metals.

* Reprinted from the Proceedings of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, and published in the *Pharm. Era.*

Sulphites are soluble, except those of aluminum, antimony, barium, bismuth, calcium, cobalt, copper, ferrous, lead, manganese, nickel, silver, stannous, strontium and zinc.

Tartrates are soluble, except those of antimony, barium, bismuth, cadmium, calcium, copper, ferrous, lead, manganese, mercuric, mercurous, nickel, silver, strontium and zinc.

Acids (free) decompose and are neutralized by hydrates and carbonates.

Hydrates and carbonates decompose glucosides and precipitate alkaloids.

Oxidizing agents—such as nitric, picric and chromic acids, the bichromates and permanganates—form explosive compounds when brought into contact with alcohols, ethers, carbohydrates, sulphur, phosphorus, sulphides or any organic matter.

Potassium permanganate and silver nitrate can be best made into pills with cacao butter and petrolatum.

Iodides yield precipitates with the alkaloids.

Bromides precipitate morphine and strychnine salts on standing, but the addition of a few drops of dilute hydrochloric acid prevents the change.

Benzoates, salicylates and borates precipitate alkaloidal salts in solution, and likewise their own corresponding acids in acid solutions.

Chemicals, on being dissolved in the medicated waters, generally produce cloudiness, owing to displacement of the volatile oil.

Alkaloids are mostly precipitated by potassio-mercuric iodide, auric chloride, tannic acid, phospho-molybdic acid, picric acid and stannic chloride.

Glucosides are decomposed by mineral acids and ferments into glucose and allied products, which sometimes differ altogether in therapeutical value.

With aqueous preparations containing resinous or gummy tinctures, the addition of a sufficient quantity of acacia to produce emulsification is always admissible.

Acacia is precipitated by lead subacetate, alcohol, borates, sulphuric acid, iron salts and silicates.

Tragacanth is precipitated by alcohol.

The terebinthinate compounds are incompatible with bromine, potassium iodide, nitric and sulphuric acid.

Fixed and volatile oils are all more or less incompatible with the mineral acids.

Tannins yield precipitates with gelatin, alkaloids, iron preparations, gelatinized starch and tartar emetic.

Aqueous solutions of the ferments—trypsin, etc.—require the addition of a little chloroform to insure preservation.

Solutions of the digestive ferments should be preserved by antiseptics, such as alcohol, glycerin, sodium chloride, borax, boracic and salicylic acids, thymol, etc.

Undiluted solutions of the ferments should not be mixed with strong tinctures or astringents.

Pepsin is inactive in alkaline solutions, with lime water, sodium, bicarbonate, ammonium preparations and soluble salts of bismuth.

Pancreatic ferments are destroyed by high temperature and acids.

Pancreatin and pepsin should not be prescribed together in solution, acid or alkaline, as their activity cannot be so held combined.

The alkaline hydrates, in solution, convert chloral into chloroform.

Alkalies in combination with preparations of ipecac destroy the emetic principle of that root, emetine.

COLORING PHOTOGRAPHS.

HECTOR KRAUS thus describes a process recently patented in Germany. The pictures are colored from the back. The coloring permits the finest details, in regard to light and shade, while the brilliancy of the colors and the effects produced perfectly harmonize with the general tone of the photograph itself. The colors employed for this purpose are aniline colors, which are dissolved in water or alcohol, and the solution, which can be made either warm or cold, must be as concentrated as possible. Numerous experiments have shown that certain aniline colors, dissolved in water or pure alcohol, give the desired results, while other colors require a solution, in a mixture of alcohol and acetic acid, in order to be utilized for this purpose. The number of aniline colors which can be produced in this manner is, of course, unlimited. Those colors dissolved in alcohol, or in a mixture of alcohol and acetic acid, must be kept in well-stoppered bottles, so that they keep as long as possible the capacity of penetrating into the paper or other material. In order to use the prepared colors they must be diluted with a medium, consisting of pure alcohol, or alcohol mixed with acetic acid. This medium makes it possible for the artist to weaken the different colors more or less, and thus to produce darker or lighter tints; besides, it increases the penetrating capacity of the colors. The photographs, no matter on what paper or by what process they are made, are colored before they are mounted, without undergoing any previous preparations. It is only necessary that the print is flat, without creases or other defects. The print is placed on a retouching frame, or a similar apparatus, on which it can be seen by transmitted light; then the colors are applied with the brush, on the back of the print, and diluted with a certain quantity of the medium. It is only necessary

to keep exactly the contours, or different outlines of the pictures. The colors possess an extraordinary penetrating capacity, and enter at once into the paper, for which they possess a great affinity. It is, therefore, very easy to control the progress of the work, and to apply the colors within the limits where they are necessary. The liquids which have served for the preparing of the colors evaporate very quickly, and only the coloring matter itself remains in the paper. By turning over the print it can be observed how the colors appear on the front, and it is possible to exactly judge the effect produced by the colors, and, if necessary, to strengthen them by the application of further tints. After the picture is colored to satisfaction it can be mounted and burnished like any other photograph; small high lights and finishing touches, such as jewellery or other small details, can afterwards be applied with ordinary body colors on the front side of the picture.—*Photographisches Archiv.*, through *Photography*.

GALENICAL PREPARATIONS OF THE PHOSPHOGLYCERATES.*

THE phosphoglycerates of soda potassium, calcium, magnesia and iron are recent introductions to therapeutics. Of all these compounds the salt of calcium is the most employed. This is a white powder, finely crystalline, soluble in 15 parts of cold water, according to Porter and Brunier, and in 30 parts of water at 20° C., according to Petit and Polonowski, almost insoluble in boiling water, insoluble in alcohol. The action of a high temperature is to diminish its solubility. The glycerophosphate of calcium is administered in a variety of forms.

SOLUTION OF CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.

Calcium glycerophosphate..	10-30 gm.
Distilled water	q.s.

For 1,000 cc. of solution. Dissolve and filter. Ordinary water should not be used.

The salt takes a little time to dissolve. Solution may be hastened by the addition of 1 gm. of citric acid to every 10 gms. of salt, but solutions prepared after this method do not keep long without change.

The addition of 2 or 3 gm. of chloroform to each liter of solution, where the use of chloroform is not contra-indicated, corrects the taste and renders the solution more agreeable, besides preserving it against decomposition and mustiness.

EFFERVESCENT SOLUTION OF CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.

Calcium glycerophosphate..	10-30 gm.
Citric acid	5-7 "
Sodium bicarbonate	4 "
Distilled water, q. s. ad.....	1000 cc.

Dissolve the glycerophosphate and the acid in the water contained in a suitable container; add the bicarbonate of soda and cork immediately. Tartaric acid should not be substituted for the citric acid, as it produces a precipitate.

SYRUP OF CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE.

A strong syrup of calcium glycerophosphate cannot be prepared, owing to the feeble solubility of this salt in cold water.

Calcium glycerophosphate ...	10 gm.
Citric acid	1 "
Sugar	610 "
Water	340 "

Dissolve the salt and the acid in the water, and in this dissolve the sugar by agitation in the cold, adding sufficient simple sprup to bring up the bulk to 1,000 gm. Any aromatic syrup may be employed instead of simple syrup, or an extract combined with glycerin as follows:—

Extract kola.....	10 gm.
Extract orange, bitter.....	5 "
Glycerin	50 "

Dissolve the two extracts in the glycerin with heat; allow to cool; add the syrup and filter.

CHOCOLATE TABLETS OF CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.

Calcium glycerophosphate...	0.15-0.30
Powdered chocolate	1.00
Syrup.....	q. s.

Mix the salt with the powdered chocolate and mass with just the requisite amount of syrup to make one tablet.

It is not feasible to prepare an elixir of the glycerophosphates, since the salt is precipitated from its aqueous solution by alcohol.

* *Petit Moniteur de la Pharmacie, in Am. Druggist.*

Diffusion of Perfumes.—J. Passy considers that the fixation of perfumes by solid bodies, when diffused in an inclosed space, must be due to a process of solution similar to that by which dyes are fixed in tissues. He argues that in the same way that crystallized fuchsine is greenish with a metallic lustre, and only manifests its characteristic color when in solution, so coumarin in the crystalline state does not present its characteristic odor. Presumably, therefore, tissues perfumed by coumarin contain it, as it were, in solution.—*Comp. rend.* cxx., 513, *in Pharm. Jour. and Trans.*

DISPENSING DIFFICULTY.

OUR new contemporary, the *Buffalo Druggist*, says that at the recent annual dinner of the alumni of the Buffalo College of Pharmacy one of the speakers stated that the following prescription had been presented at over fifty of the one hundred and forty-seven drug stores of

the city, but in none of them could it be dispensed:—

℞ Polygonum Fagopynum Libra tres.
Seminis Granmis..... Libra duo.
Lactis ..... Congius duo.
Aqua Communis..... Congius duo.
Fiat Decoctum.
Signa.

Bibe hanc misturam ex magna tass quinque in die ut ejus ex oculis color graminis exeat.

The following was given as a literal translation, and no doubt taxed severely the invention of the translator, who was perhaps not quite familiar with Buffalo Latin:—

Take of
Buckwheat ..... 3 pounds.
Hay seed..... 2 pounds.
Milk ..... 2 gallons.
Common water ..... 2 gallons.

Make a decoction. Directions: Drink a large cupful of this mixture five times a day until the green color disappears from the eyes.

Formulæ.

Cacao Milk—

Powdered borax.....	10 grams.
Powdered soap..... ...	15 "
Coarsely powdered cacao butter	45 "
Cocoanut oil	15 "
Water.....	50 "

Rub together at least ten minutes, raising the temperature to not over 40° C. Gradually add while triturating:

Rose water.....840 grams.

Perfume the mixture with:

Oil bergamot	20 drops.
Oil orange flowers.....	5 "
Oil orris root	1 "
Vanillin sugar.....	10 grams.

—*Pharm. Era.*

Emplastrum Salicylicum Saponatum.—Dr. H. Klotz, of New York city, communicates to the *Monatsblatt des N. Y. Deutschen Apotheker-Vereins* a formula for *saponated salicylated plaster* which is claimed to be an improvement on the one in vogue, the product not becoming hard as usual. The ingredients and proportions recommended are:—

Emplastri saponati .....40.0—42.5	
Emplastri diachyli simp....40.0—42.5	
Petrolati .....15.0—10.0	
Acidi salicylici	5.0

—*Western Druggist.*

Traumaticin.—Traumaticin is a saturated solution of gutta-percha in chloroform; it is most advantageously prepared as follows: The lightest colored gutta-percha procurable is cut into small pieces and macerated with 12 or 15 times its weight of pure chloroform for twenty-four hours, with frequent agitation. The mixture is then transferred to a retort, and about one-third of the chloroform distilled off over a water bath. The traumaticin thus obtained is a thick homogeneous liquid, to which the requisite medicament may be added. For ichthyol traumaticin 3 parts of ichthyol are added to every 10 parts—similar proportions are used for salol, lysol, and phenol. Corrosive sublimate is added in the proportion of 1 part of sublimate for 100 parts of simple traumaticin. If the simple traumaticin should be colored, and a colorless medicament is to be added, it may be decolorized by means of animal charcoal. It is best applied with a brush of hog's bristles, and forms a thin, impermeable, pliable pellicle when the chloroform dries off. It gives rise to no discomfort, except a sense of burning when first applied, due to the chloroform. Traumaticin of ichthyol is of special service in the case of erysipelas.—(*Bull. Gen. de Thérap.*, Feb., 1895) *in Pharm. Jour. and Trans.*

Quinine Sulphate with Syrup.—As much as 1.5 grams of quinine can be dissolved by heat in 30 grams of syrup, and then diluted with 200 grams of water with precipitating. No acid being used no fluorescence is produced.—*Western Druggist.*

Schweissenger's Reagent for Alkalies.—This is a solution of equal parts of iodine and tannin in absolute alcohol. It gives a rose tint, with very feebly alkaline solutions. It is sufficiently delicate to indicate the presence of one gramme of carbonate of potassium in 1,000 litres of water.—*Apotheke Zeitung in Meyer Brothers Druggist.*

How to Mend Crockery.—Before being allowed to get dirty or greasy, says the *Scientific American*, tie all the broken pieces in their places nicely with any kind of string that suits, then put in an iron or tin dish that can be put on the fire, pour in as much milk as will cover the fractures well, put on the fire and boil for say ten minutes, and the whole operation is complete. Don't undo the wrapping until the dish is completely cold, and if yours hold as ours do, you will call it a success.

Cockroach Powders are now in demand. The following is simple and said to be effectual:

Angelica root, well powdered	100 parts.
Essence of eucalyptus	20 parts.

Mix. Scatter at night, plentifully, around the haunts of the pests. It answers equally well against all the coleoptera, etc.—*Meyer Brothers Druggist.*

Winslow's Soothing Syrup—

℞. Morphia sulph .....gr. ⅛.
Sodii. carbon.....gr. j.
Simp. syrup .....℥ iss.
Aquæ ..... ℥ ss.
Spirit. fœniculi .....℥ j.

—*New Idea.*

Haemalbumin.—G. Kottmeyer has examined Dr. Dahmen's hæmalbumin, a preparation that has been vaunted not only as a remedy for chlorosis, tuberculosis, and many other diseases, but as a means of prolonging life, and superior in nutritive power to meat. It contains, according to Kottmeyer, 0·26 per cent. of iron, and is neither more nor less than incompletely digested blood. An apparently identical preparation can be made by mixing 50 C.c. of hydrochloric acid and 50 C.c. water with 1,000 grammes of defibrinated blood, which then becomes soluble in boiling water. On standing a jelly is produced, which can be broken up by hand and dried.—*Pharm. Post*, xviii., 101, in *Phar. Jour. and Trans.*

Animal Drugs of Vegetable Origin. — The *Western Drug Record* says: A crank has discovered that the animal kingdom is more largely represented in a druggist's stock than generally supposed. He mentions the following, among others, as being found; dog-grass, horsemint, sheep-sorrel, hog-weed, deers-tongue, adders-tongue, dragon root, buck-thorn, cowslip, catmint, dogbane, elephant's foot, dandelion, crabs-eyes. A curious column could be made of the odd names of drugs.

Carbon Monoxide is found by N. Gréhaut (*Comp. rend.*) to be produced as one of the products of combustion in the electric arc, and, in confined spaces, has caused illness among the workmen employed at electric light stations. —*Phar. Jour. and Trans.*

THE WILD FLOWERS OF CANADA.

WHEREVER you go in Europe or the United States there is a fashionable craze for wild flower knowledge, color, form, and blooming time; and, what is of more interest to Canadians, is the fact that everywhere the people who know bear testimony to the wild flowers of Canada. The Montreal *Star* is now issuing "The Wild Flowers of Canada" in portfolio form, with colored plates of all the wild flowers of the country, a work of surpassing interest, an enterprise never before achieved. Each portfolio contains sixteen different flowers. For a limited time the portfolios can be procured through the Montreal *Star*, or dealers, at 15 cents each. The entire work will constitute a library attraction of incalculable value, embracing three hundred flowers.

PHENACETIN AND SULPHONAL SMUGGLING.

THERE has been considerable excitement in Montreal and some other Canadian cities in regard to the alleged smuggling of phenacetin and sulphonal, which it is said has been for some time carried on on a very extensive scale. The principal destination of the drugs sent from the east appears to have been Boston, and all sorts of ingenious devices, as hollow walking sticks, have been resorted to in conveying the chemicals over the border. A considerable quantity was recently seized, *en route*, at Vanceboro, Me.

Mr. John F. Lyons, of Montreal, was reported to have been arrested at New York on May 15th for alleged offences committed in September, October and November of last year. He was released on $5,000 bail, and held to appear on May 22nd, when bail for half the amount was accepted. He denies having had anything to do with the custom house frauds.

A Buffalo despatch of May 13th says that "An indictment was found by the last federal grand jury sitting at Utica, against E. A. Kingston, druggist, for phenacetin smuggling. Kingston gave bail for appearance at the next term of the United States court. A couple of years ago he was fined $1,500 for the same offence."

A Montreal report of May 21st states that one Pettingill, a so-called smuggler from Philadelphia, who some time ago skipped his bail and lived in Canada, has given himself up to the United States authorities and turned state evidence, so further developments may be expected.

Why is a chemist like the whale that swallowed Jonah?—Because he gets a great profit (prophet) out of the water.—*Chemist & Druggist.*

NEWS ITEMS.

Dr. J. C. Bell, Tilbury Centre, Ont., has sold out to R. Hill.

Spaulsbury & Co., Colborne, Ont., have sold out to Albert I. Gould.

W. J. Morrow has commenced a new business at Vancouver, B.C.

H. J. Meiklejohn & Co., drugs, Stirling, have sold out to J. D. McCann.

Hattie & Mylius, Halifax, N.S., are fitting up a new store in elegant style.

A new business is being commenced at North Sydney, N.S., by Copeland & Co.

A new business at Winnipeg, Man., has been commenced by W. H. G. Gibbs.

E. S. Knowlton, Winnipeg, Man., is about removing to more eligible premises on Main street.

W. R. Howse has disposed of his old established business at Whitby, Ont., to John McCulloch.

F. deC. Davies will shortly move to a new store now in course of erection at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

G. S. Hobart & Sons, wholesale and retail druggists, of Kingston, called a meeting of their creditors for May 21st, and have assigned to D. F. Armstrong.

We beg to acknowlege the receipt of an invitation to the annual dinner of the Canadian Club of Harvard University, which was to have been held on the Queen's Birthday, at the Colonial Club, Cambridge, Mass. We should have been delighted to have celebrated with our friends, but can only thank them for the invitation, and hope they had a good time.

A $10,000 fire occurred on May 1st in the handsome residence of Frederick Stearns, Detroit, Mich. Although much damage was done, some of the contents of the house were saved, amongst others the magnificent collection of musical instruments which Mr. Stearns had gathered during his travels. The collection numbers some two hundred instruments. The fire originated in the upper story of the house, where was placed one of the finest conchological collections in the world, among which Mr. Stearns' private secretary was working shortly before the flames broke out. The damage to the shells will no doubt be very considerable, though, as in other parts of the house, the trouble was one of inundation rather than conflagration.

F. R. Curry, of Minden, Ont., is reported to be retiring from business and removing to Brockville, Ont.

C. H. Cranston, well known as a drug traveller, is about to commence business at Winnipeg, Man.

William B. McVey, professor of chemistry, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston, Mass., has been elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society. Professor McVey, who was originally from St. John, N.B., was a student of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, class '86.

The School of Pharmacy of Northwestern University, Chicago, has heretofore required "practical experience in drug stores" for the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy. It has now abolished this requirement on the ground that it can not assume the responsibility for any training its students may have received outside of the school. Nearly all the university schools of pharmacy now stand together on this question.

A gentleman acting for Montreal wholesale drug houses, at whose suit executions were issued upon which the sheriff closed the drug store of Mr. Alonzo Staples, obtained a judge's order restraining Mr. Staples from assigning or disposing of his stock in trade. Mr. S. intended to assign for the benefit of creditors to the sheriff, under the Assignment Act recently passed, intending all creditors would share equally and alike.

The Poison Register.—*Carbolic Acid.*—On May 9th a young widow, of Montreal, committed suicide in presence of her lover, by taking a quantity of carbolic acid. Death took place before medical aid could be procured.

Coal Oil.—At Toronto, a three-year old child swallowed a cupful of coal oil, but by the prompt efforts of a physician fatal effects were averted.

Laudanum.—At Toronto, on May 9th, an old man purchased at a drug store half an ounce of laudanum, removed the label from the bottle and swallowed its contents. The sleep that followed was so profound that the man's wife was alarmed, and a doctor was called in, who, after a prolonged struggle, managed to revive the patient to consciousness.

Carbolic Acid.—A case of accidental poisoning is also reported from St. Thomas. A little boy of four years of age got hold of a two-ounce bottle of the acid and drank about half its contents. Several doctors were at once summoned, and according to latest reports the child was still alive.

Strychnine.—On May 13th a medical doctor of Charlottetown, P.E.I., committed suicide by taking what was presumed to be strychnine.

Hydrocyanic Acid.—The son of a very prominent dry goods merchant at Toronto died by hydrocyanic acid, on May 16th. Deceased had several times given evidence of a suicidal mania and was latterly involved in domestic difficulty.

Chloral Hydrate.—On May 16th, at Hamilton, Ont., a gentleman connected with a patent medicine house of that city took a dose of chloral, which it appears he was in the habit of using. As it did not produce any relief from the complaint from which he was suffering, a second quantity was taken, which resulted in death.

Potassium Cyanide.—On May 17th, at London, Ont., a case of death from potassium cyanide is reported. It was stated that the victim had been in the habit of taking the drug for the relief of rheumatism (?), and that death was the result of an overdose.

Croton Oil.—The brother of a prominent politician died at Lanoraie, Que., from the effect of an overdose of croton oil, said to have been prescribed by a country doctor.

Laudanum.—At Montreal, on May 23rd, a cigar dealer of that city swallowed a large dose of laudanum, and though quickly taken to the hospital, died shortly after.

Paris Green.—A suicide by Paris green was reported from St. Thomas, Ont., on May 26th. The victim, a woman, was suffering from reaction from over indulgence in stimulants.

Laudanum.—On May 26th, at Toronto Junction, a man suicided by taking three ounces of laudanum purchased of a city druggist.

Market Report.

Drugs.—The placidity of the market has been somewhat ruffled by disturbances in the prices of several leading drugs, prominent among which is *camphor*. A separate article on this subject appears in another part of the JOURNAL, but the position seems to be that heavy speculation has set in, apparently controlled by Colonel North, and presumably on account of the demand of various governments for smokeless powder. Crude camphor has gone up fully 60 per cent. over the price of six months ago, but rates for the refined article have not yet been proportionately raised. This condition is partly accounted for here by the attempts of American refiners to compete with those of Japan. *Shellacs* have advanced about 15 per cent., and there appears to be good reason for this, but the same cannot be said of *cloves*, which are much higher—a result of sheer speculation—as the London warehouses contain nearly a four years' supply. *Jalap* and *ipecac* have advanced abroad, but not here, and the position of the former is weaker in New York. *Canary seed* is nearly one-third dearer since our last report. *Buchu* is gaining strength, and Tinnevelly *senna* is higher in London. *Insect flowers* are also firmer. Among articles that are easier, or lower, may be mentioned *opium*, *gamboge*, *elemi*, *ergot*, *Mexican sarsa*, and *caraway*, *cardamon* and *mustard seeds*. There is on hand considerable old stock of *senega* and the new crop is expected to be cheaper. *Lime juice* is dearer.

Chemicals, etc.—Sales of Paris green have been very active, and prices are, at least, 50 per cent. higher. This is not on account of the season, but from the demand from the United States, where the price is double that asked in Canada. Large quantities have therefore been shipped across the lines, and, despite the duty of 12½ per cent., have realized handsome profits for the sellers. *Blue vitriol*, which is the leading ingredient in the manufacture, is also scarce and high. *Carbolic acid* has gone up about 2 cents a pound, as May and June deliveries have been secured by Japan, where cholera is reported to have broken out. *Acid tartaric*, *cream of tartar*, *chlorate of potassium* and *hyposulphite of soda* are all higher, and *mercury* and *mercurials* have advanced about 10 cents a pound. *Caustic soda*, *soda ash*, *soda bicarb.*, *borax*, *brimstone*, *ground* and *sublimed sulphur* and *ammonias* are all rather lower.

The recent excise and customs changes have raised the price of *alcohol* and preparations. The actual increase on 65 o. p. alcohol amounts to 33 cents, and the advance has been fixed at 35 cents. This affects *strong tinctures* to the extent of 5 cents per pint, and *proof tinctures* to 3 cents, while *spirits of nitre*, *ether*, and such like, are, of course, similarly affected.

Alkaloids.—*Quinine* is about 1d. dearer in England, and is reported firm, but is unchanged here. *Caffeine* is steady, and *morphias* and *cocaine* lower.

Paints and Oils.—*Lead*, and *linseed oil* are without change. *Turpentine* and *rosins* are creeping up under the certainty of a short season. *Norwegian cod liver oil* has advanced strongly upon actual scarcity, the yield being one-third below the average of the last five years, and not half of that of 1893. The weather has been severe, fish scarce, and livers poor, so high prices may be certainly anticipated.

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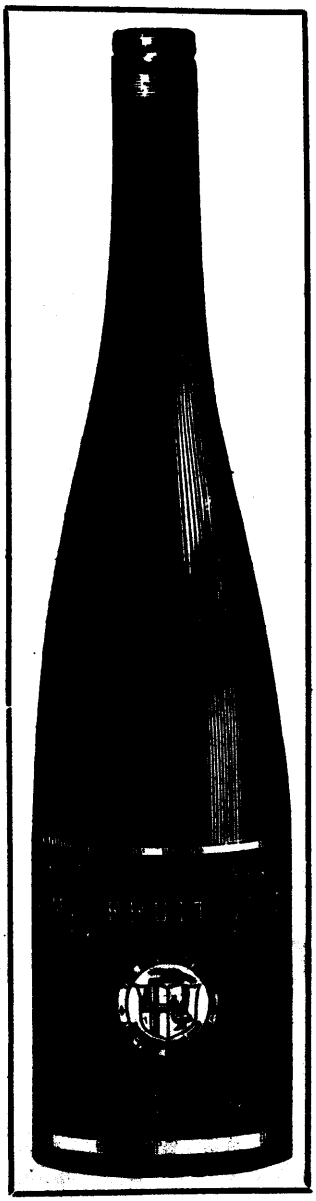
NEW YORK and BOSTON.



Because

BEING FROM RIPE, SOUND FRUIT ONLY—IT HAS ALL THE DELICATE AROMA PECULIAR TO FRUIT AND IS RICHER IN CITRICITY THAN ANY OTHER.

Montserrat Lime-Fruit Juice, in Imp. Pints and Quarts

SOLE Consignees for the Dominion of Canada:

Evans & Sons, Ltd.
37 to 41 St. Jean Baptiste Street,
- - Montreal.

WESTERN BRANCH
23 Front Street West, Toronto.

THE FOLLOWING LINES SHOULD BE ENQUIRED AFTER IMMEDIATELY:

CAMPHOR
QUININE
PARIS GREEN
ACID CARBOLIC
BROMIDES
OPIUM
AC. SALICYLIC
COD LIVER OIL
VANILLA BEANS
GAMBIER

We can give you favorable terms. Send us your orders.

SELL

ELLIOT'S LIME JUICE

Pints and Quarts.

NEW STOCKS

Potass Chlorate	Sublimed Sulphur
Strontia Salicylate	Flour Sulphur
Ammonia Carbonate	Roll Sulphur
Durham Mustard, "E"	Soda Salicylate
Quinine	Acid Salicylic
Vanilla Beans	B. T. H. Vaporizers
VIN ST. MICHEL	ELECTRIC PILLS

"Sanitas" Grape Juice, Concentrated.

ZINFANDEL—RED MUSCATEL—WHITE

☞One bottle is equal to one-half gallon pure grape juice.

ELLIOT & CO., Toronto.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO JUNE, 1895.

The quotations appended represent average prices in the Toronto Market, 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.

Acetanilid,	lb.	$0 75	$0 90
Acid, Acetic,	lb.	12½	15
Arsenious, lump	lb.	25	27
Commercial	lb.	5	5
Benzoic, English, (from benzoin,)	oz.	22	25
German,	oz.	12	14
Boric	lb.	11	12
Carbolic, Crystals, super,	lb.	30	2 25
Commercial,	lb.	1 25	30
Crude	gal.	0 75	1 60
Citric,	lb,	45	50
Gallic,	lb.	1 45	1 60
Hydrodromic	lb.	30	32
Hydrocyanic,	oz.	12	14
Lactic, concentrated,	lb.	3 60	4 00
Muriatic,	lb.	3½	5
chem. pure,	lb.	20	22
Nitric,	lb.	11	15
chem. pure,	lb.	25	27
Oxalic,	lb.	12	13
Phosphoric. syrupy,	lb.	55	75
dilute,	lb.	17	20
Salicylic,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Sulphuric,	lb.	2½	5 lb.
chem. pure,	lb.	19	22
Aromatic,	lb.	50	55
Tannic,	lb.	0 90	1 00
Tartaric, powdered,	lb	35	40
Alcohol, pure, 650. p. by b cash	gal.	4 17	0 00
by gal.	gal.	4 65	0 00
Methylated	gal.	2 00	0 00
Allspice,	lb.	13	15
Powdered	lb.	15	20
Aloin,	oz.	30	35
Alum,	lb.	2½	3
Ammonia, Liquor, 880,	lb.	9	11
Aromatic Spirits,	lb.	52	55
Bromide,	lb.	70	75
Carbonate,	lb.	14	15
Chloride, powd.	lb.	10	13
Chloride, pure, powd	lb.	35	46
Iodide,	b.	5 75	6 00
Nitrate,	lb.	35	40
Amyl Nitrite,	oz.	15	20
Antifebrin,	lb.	0 75	0 90
Antipyrine.	oz.	1 00	1 00
Antimony, black, powdered,	lb.	10	13
and potas, tart,	lb.	52	55
Liver	lb.	30	35
Apomorphia,	gr.	4	5
Arrowroot, Bermuda,	lb	45	55
Jamaica,	lb.	14	15
Aristol,	oz.	1 90	2 co
Arsenic, Donovan's solution,	lb.	30	30
Fowler's solution,	lb.	12½	13
White,	lb.	5	6
Atropine, Sulphate,	gr.	2½	00
Balsam, Canada,	lb,	50	60
Copaiba	lb	70	85
Peru,	lb.	3 75	3 90
Tolu,	lb.	65	70

THE Lyman Bros. & Co. LTD.

TORONTO.

We carry in stock the following—

- PINAUD'S -

Celebrated Perfumes and Preparations

Anemone de France Perfume
Acacia de France Perfume, 1 and 8 ounce
Aurora Tulip, 1 and 8 ounce
Borghetto, 1 and 8 ounce
Brilliantine, No. 2869
Cologne Aurora, small, medium and large
" Europia, in long bottles
Cosmetic
Dentifrice, No. 2478
Ess. Myosotis de France
" " Russe
Eau de Quinine, 2690 and 2702
Europia, 8 ounce
French Pansy, ounces
Favonia de Bosques, eight ounce
Green Pink, 1 and 8 ounce.
Lotion Vegetal Lilas
" " Violet de Bois
Lilas de France, 1 and 8 ounce
Lis de France
Paquita Lily, 1 and 8 ounce
Rice Powder
Rum and Quinine
Violet de France, ounces

SACHETS IN 5 OUNCE BOTTLES:

Acacia de France
Aurora Tulip
French Pansy
Heliotrope
Jockey Club
Lilas de France
Paquita Lily
Violet
Wood Violet
White Rose

SELS. AMERICAINS

The most fragrant and refreshing Smelling Salts in the market; retails at **60 cents** in the following odors:

LAVENDER, NEW MOWN HAY, ROSE.
IRIS. AND VIOLETTE.

Bark, Bayberry, powdered	lb.	18		20
CanellaAlba,	lb.	15		18
Cassia,	lb.	15		20
grond,	lb.	18		28
Cascara,	lb.	25		30
Cinchona. Red,	lb.	50		60
powdered,	lb.	60		70
Calisaya, yellow,	lb.	40		50
pale,	lb.	35		50
powdered,	lb.	40		50
Elm, selected,	lb.	20		22
ground	lb.	18		22
flour, packets,	lb.	28		30
Prickly Ash,	lb.	25		30
Sassafras,	lb.	15		16
Soap Tree, cut,	lb.	13		15
" " grd.	lb.	18		20
Wild Cherry,	lb.	10		12
Bean, Calabar,	lb.	45		50
Tonka,	lb.	1 00	2	75
Vanilla,	lb.	5 00	7	50
Berry, Cubeb,	lb.	0 25	0	35
powdered,	lb,	0 60	0	65
Juniper	lb.	6		8
Bismuth, Sub-carbonate,	lb.	2 30	2	40
Ammonio Citrate	oz.	40		44
Iodide	oz.	60		64
Salicylate	oz.	50		56
Sub-Nitrate,	lb.	1 75	1	90
Liquor,	lb.	35		40
Borax,	lb.	6		7
powdered,	lb.	7		8
Butter, Cacao,	lb.	75		80
Caffeine,	oz.	50		55
Citrate,	oz.	65		70
Camphor, English,	lb.	65		70
American,	lb.	55		60
Cantharides,	lb.	1 50	1	60
powdered.	lb.	1 65	1	75
Capsicum,	lb.	25		30
powdered,	lb.	30		36
Carbon, Bisulphide,	lb.	16		20
Cerium Oxalate,	lb.	1 50	1	65
Chalk, French, powdered,	lb.	6		10
Precipitated,	lb.	10		12
Prepared,	lb.	5		6
Chloroform, pure	lb.	1 10	1	20
D. & F.	lb.	1 90	2	00
German,	lb.	60		65
Chloral hydrate,	lb.	1 20	1	25
Cinchonine, Muriate,	oz.	15		20
Sulphate,	oz.	20		25
Cinchonidia, Sulphate,	oz.	15		20
Cloves,	lb.	25		36
powdered,	lb.	35		40
Cocaine, Mur.	oz.	7 50	9	00
Cochineal, S. G.,	lb.	40		45
Black,	lb.	42		45
Codeine,	oz.	8 00	8	50
Collodion,	lb.	75		80
Confection, Senna,	lb.	45		50
Copper, Sulphate,	lb.	6		8
Copperas,	lb.	1		2½
Cotton, absorbent,	lb.	45		80
Cream Tartar, powdered,	lb.	22		24
Croton Chloral,	oz.	50		56
Creolin,	lb.	50		60
Creosote, Wood,	lb.	1 00	2	30
Cudbear,	lb.	18		20
Cuttle-fish Bone,	lb.	25		35
Epsom Salts, see MAGNESIUM SULPH.				
Ergot,	lb.	55		70
Ether, Acetic,	lb.	75		80
Nitrous, Spirits,	lb.	35		65
Sulphuric, 725,	lb.	35		75
Eucalyptol,	oz.	35		40
Exalgine,	oz.	1 20	1	25

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers

Carleton Wor s, Erskine Street, Hulme, MANCHESTER, and 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., LONDON, Eng.

Superior Boiled Sugars

Have gained a high reputation everywhere. They are put up in 1 lb., 2 lb. and 5 lb. bottles. Packed in casks or in one dozen cases as required. These sweets are absolutely pure, and we especially recommend

LIME FRUIT TABLETS	ACID DROPS	LEMON TABLETS
EVERTON TOFFY	TIP TOP TABLETS	MALT TABLETS
MIXED FRUIT DROPS	GIBSON'S COUGH DROPS	BUTTER SCOTCH DROPS
ROSE DROPS	RASPBERRY DROPS	STRAWBERRY DROPS

HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES of every Description

Chlorodyne Cough Lozenges, Chlorodyne Jujubes, Peppermint Lozenges, in every variety of size and strength. *Curiously strong* and *Multum in Parvo Mints* give the utmost satisfaction.

Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia Strength.

Digestive Tablets

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES

For Singers and Public Speakers.

ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad; will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction. Put up in tins containing 3 dozen, 6 dozen and 12 dozen cakes.

Throat Hospital Lozenges

As per T. H. Pharmacopœia.

All Lozenges are sent out in 1 lb., 2 lb. and 4 lb. bottles. *Bottles free.* Proprietary Lozenges carefully prepared, stamped, and cut to any size or shape.

Sold by all the best Wholesale Houses in Canada.

☞N.B.—It having come to the notice of Messrs. Robt. Gibson & Sons that some makers are not only closely imitating their abel, but are actually putting their goods in Gibson's bottles, chemists are respectfully informed that every original bottle of Gibson's is capsuled, and moreover, every drop and tablet is stamped "**GIBSON**"—without this none is genuine.

Extract Belladonna,	lb.	1 75	2 55
Colocynth, Co,	lb.	2 00	2 25
Gentian,	lb.	50	56
Hemlock, Ang,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Henbane, "	lb.	3 00	3 20
Jalap,	lb.	2 50	3 00
Logwood, bulk,	lb.	13	14
packages,	lb.	15	18
Mandrake,	lb.	1 75	2 00
Nux Vomic,	oz.	30	35
Opium,	oz	90	95
Rhubarb,	lb,	4 00	5 00
Sarsa. Hond. Co.,	lb.	1 00	1 20
" Jam. Co.,	lb.	3 00	3 20
Taraxacum, Ang,	lb.	70	80
Flowers, Arnica,	lb.	20	22
Chamomile	lb,	25	30
Lavender,	lb.	13	15
Rose, Red, French,	lb.	2 40	2 60
Fuller's Earth, powd.	lb.	5	6
Galls,	lb.	20	25
powdered,	lb.	23	25
Gelatine, Cox's 6d.,	doz.	1 20	1 25
French,	lb.	45	60
Glycerine, 30°, tin or	lb.	14	15
Price's,	lb.	65	70
Grains Paradise, powd.	lb.	30	35
Green, Paris,	lb.	16	18
Gum, Aloes, Barb,	lb.	25	35
Aloes, Cape,	lb.	18	20
powdered,	lb.	27	30
Socot,	lb.	45	48
powdered,	lb.	70	75
Arabic, select,	lb.	40	60
" powdered,	lb.	0 60	90
sorts,	lb.	25	27
powdered,	lb.	40	50
Asafœtida,	lb.	40	45
Benzoin,	lb	50	1 00
Catechu,	lb.	17	18
powdered,	lb.	22	25
Gamboge,	lb.	1 10	1 20
Guaiacum,	lb.	50	1 20
Myrrh,	lb.	48	65
Opium,	lb.	3 75	4 00
powdered,	lb.	5 50	6 00
Scammony, powdered,	lb.	6 25	7 00
Shellac, orange.	lb.	45	50
bleached	lb.	45	50
Storax,	lb.	55	65
Tragacanth, flake,	lb.	95	1 00
common,	lb.	65	75
Herb, Chiretta,	lb	25	30
Goldthread, in ozs.	lb.	90	1 00
Horehound, in ozs.	lb.	18	20
Lobelia,	lb.	18	20
Honey, Canada, best,	lb.	11	13
Hops,	lb.	22	25
Hydrogen Peroxide, C.P., Harvey's, No. 1,	doz.		8 50
Ichthyol	oz.	40	45
Indigo, Madras,	lb.	75	80
Insect Powder, pure	lb.	23	25
Iodine, commercial,	lb.	5 00	5 25
Resublimed	lb.	5 50	5 75
Iodol,	oz.	1 30	1 35
Iron, Carbonate, Precipitated,	lb.	16	20
Saccharated,	lb.	35	40
Chloride, solution, B. P.,	lb.	15	18
Citrate and Ammonium,	lb.	70	80
and Quinine, 4 per cent.	oz.	17	18
" " 10 per cent.	oz.	20	22
" " 25 per cent.	oz.	23	30
" Quinine and Strychnine,	oz.	35	00
and Strychnine,	oz.	15	00
Dialyzed, solution,	lb.	50	60
Iodide, Syrup,	lb.	40	45
Pyrophosphate,	lb.	1 00	1 20

Iron Sulphate, pure,	lb.	7	8
Iodoform,	lb.	6 00	6 50
Jalapin,	oz.	65	70
Japonica,	lb.	8	9
Lanoline,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Lead, Acetate, white,	lb.	12½	15
Iodide	oz.	30	35
Sub-Acetate, sol.	lb.	10	12
Leaf, Belladonna,	lb.	25	30
Buchu,	lb.	22	25
Coca,	lb.	50	60
Digitalis,	lb.	20	22
Eucalyptus,	lb.	20	22
Hyoscyamus,	lb.	25	28
Jaborandi,	lb.	50	56
Matico,	lb.	75	80
Senna Tinnevelly,	lb.	15	25
" India,	lb.	13	17
Stramonium,	lb.	25	30
Uva Ursi,	lb.	15	17
Leeches,	dz.	1 00	1 10
Leptandrin,	oz.	50	60
Lime, Chloride,	lb.	4	5
packages,	lb.	6	7
Hypophosphite	lb.	1 25	1 35
Phosphate,	lb.	35	38
Sulphite,	lb.	9½	10
Liquorice, Solazzi,	lb.	45	50
Pignatelli,	lb.	35	38
Y. & S. Pellets,	lb.	40	00
" Stick,	lb.	35	00
Other Brands,	lb.	14	35
Lithium, Bromide	oz.	40	44
Carbonate,	oz.	38	40
Citrate	oz.	25	00
Salicylate	oz.	35	40
Lye, concentrated,	dz.	90	1 00
Madder, best Dutch,	lb.	12½	14
Magnesia, Carb, 1 oz.	lb.	15	18
" 4 oz.	lb.	13	15
Calcined,	lb.	55	65
Citrate, gran.,	lb.	40	75
Sulphate,	lb.	2	3
Manganese, black oxide,	lb.	4½	6
Manna,	lb.	1 60	1 75
Menthol,	lb.	6 75	8 00
Mercury,	lb.	75	90
Ammoniated,	lb.	1 30	1 40
Bichlor,	lb.	0 80	90
Biniodide,	lb.	4 25	4 60
Bisulphate,	lb.	1 10	1 15
Chloride,	lb.	95	1 00
c. Chalk,	lb.	60	65
Nitric Oxide,	lb.	1 25	1 30
Oleate,	lb.	1 25	1 30
Oxide, yellow,	lb.	1 60	1 70
Milk Sugar,	lb.	25	30
Morphia Acet,	oz.	1 90	2 00
Mur,	oz.	1 90	2 00
Sulph,	oz.	1 75	1 90
Moss, Iceland,	lb.	9	10
Irish,	lb.	9	10
Musk, Tonquin, true,	oz.	46 00	48 00
Canton,	oz.	60	70
Naphtha, Wood	pt.	75	80
Napthol, Beta,	oz.	10	12
Nutmegs,	lb.	1 00	1 05
Nux Vomica,	lb.	8	10
powdered,	lb.	22	24
Oil, Almond, Bitter,	oz.	75	80
Sweet,	lb.	50	55
Amber, rectified,	lb.	75	80
Anise,	lb.	3 25	3 50
Bergamot,	lb.	3 50	4 00
Caraway,	lb.	3 50	4 00
Cassia,	lb.	1 75	1 80
Castor,	lb.	9	11
Cedar,	lb.	75	1 25

Young & Smylie's Licorice Preparations

Have been before the public for half a century; this simple fact tells the story of their popularity; and should convince the most sceptical of their intrinsic value, else why have they continued so long in the market? The Specialties named below are for sale by all the leading and first-class houses in the country.

Y. & S. Stick Licorice, 4s., 6s., 8s., 12s., and 16s. to the lb.
Y. & S. Acme Licorice Pellets, packed in 5 lb. tin cans, glass fronts.
Y. & S. Licorice Lozenges, packed in 5 lb. tin cans, glass fronts.
Y. & S. Tar, Licorice and Tolu Wafers, packed in 5 lb. tin cans, glass fronts.
Y. & S. Ringed Licorice, 17 sticks to lb., 5 lb. wood boxes.
Y. & S. Purity, pure one cent sticks.

As the season is approaching when these goods are required, we beg to remind the trade that no stock is complete without an assortment of some of the above mentioned articles.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

YOUNG & SMYLIE,

54-64 South Fifth Street,

BROOKLYN, New York.

We also keep a fine line of CHOICE SPANISH ROOT, selected, and put up in 5 lb. bundles. Wired at both ends.

Oil, Citronella,	lb.	90		96
Cloves,	lb.	1 10	1	20
Cod-liver, N. F.,	gal.	1 25	1	40
Norwegian,	gal.	2 00	2	10
Cotton Seed,	gal.	95	1	00
Croton,	lb.	1 50	1	60
Cubeb,	lb.	2 50	3	00
Eucalyptus,	lb.	1 25	1	60
Geranium, India,	lb.	3 15	3	20
Hemlock,	lb.	75		80
Juniper wood,	lb.	65		70
Lavender, English,	oz.	1 40	1	50
French, pure,	lb.	3 50	4	00
Garden,	lb.	1 50	3	50
Lemon,	lb.	1 75	2	00
Lemon Grass,	lb.	1 50	1	60
Linseed, Boiled, 9 lb.,	gal.	65		70
Raw,	gal.	63		67
Male Fern	lb.	2 00	2	50
Neatsfoot,	gal.	1 00	1	10
Neroli, Bigarade	oz.	4 25	4	50
Olive, common,	gal.	1 20	1	25
Salad,	gal.	2 40	2	50
Orange,	lb.	3 50	3	75
Origanum,	lb.	65		85
Pennyroyal,	lb.	2 75	3	00
Peppermint, English,	lb.	16 00	16	50
American,	lb.	3 50	3	75
Pinus Sylvestris,	oz.	10		12
Rose, Kissanlik,	oz.	10 00	10	50
good,	oz.	7 50	8	00
Rosemary,	lb.	75		80
Sandalwood,	lb.	5 50	7	50
Sassafras,	lb.	75		80
Seal, pale,	gal.	55		60
Sperm, Winter Bleached,	gal.	1 40	1	50
Tansy,	lb.	4 25	4	50
Union Salad,	gal.	1 25	1	30
Wintergreen,	lb.	2 70	2	90
Ointment, Mercurial,	lb.	70		75
Citrine,	lb.	45		50
Opium.—See Gum.				
Orange Peel,	lb.	16		70
Paraldehyde,	oz.	13		15
Pepsin, Morson's,	oz.	85		90
Saccharated,	lb.	2 50	6	00
Pepper, Black,	lb.	13		14
powdered,	lb.	16		17
White powdered,	lb.	22		25
Pill, Blue, Mass,	lb.	75		80
Pilocarpine,	gr.	12		15
Pitch, Black,	bbl.	3 50	3	75
Burgundy,	lb.	13		15
Phenacetine,	oz.	35		38
Phosphorus,	lb.	90	1	00
Podophyllin,	oz.	40		45
Poppy Heads,	100	90		95
Potassa, Caustic, white. sticks,	lb.	65		70
Liquor,	lb.	10		12
Potassium, Acetate,—granulated	lb.	35		40
Bicarbonate,	lb.	17		20
Bichromate,	lb.	14		15
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar),	lb.	22		24
Bromide,	lb.	55		60
Carbonate,	lb.	13		15
Chlorate,	lb.	15		18
Cyanide, Fused,	lb.	35		45
Iodide,	lb.	4 00	4	25
Nitrate,	lb.	7½		9
Permanganate,	lb.	50		55
Prussiate, Red, powdered,	lb.	50		55
Yellow,	lb.	35		38
and Sodium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt),	lb.	25		27
Sulphure	lb.	25		27
Quassia,	lb.	10		12
Quinine, Howard's,	oz.	40		42
German,	oz.	30		32

Resorcin,	oz.	18		20
Rosin, strained,	bbl.	2 50	3	00
Clear, pale,	bbl.	4 00	4	75
Root, Aconite, bulk,	lb.	22		25
Blood. powdered,	lb.	16		20
Cohosh, Black,	lb.	15		16
Colchicum, German,	lb.	40		45
Columbo,	lb.	20		22
powdered,	lb.	25		30
Curcuma, ground,	lb.	13		15
Elecampane,	lb.	15		17
powdered,	lb.	20		22
Gentian,	lb.	9		12
ground,	lb.	10		13
powdered,	lb.	11		15
Ginger, E. I.	lb.	18		20
powdered,	lb.	20		22
Jamaica,	lb.	24		28
powdered,	lb.	28		30
Golden Seal, powdered,	lb.	50		55
Hellebore, White, powdered,	lb.	13		15
Ipecac,	lb.	1 35	1	40
powdered,	lb.	1 55	1	60
Jalap, powdered,	lb.	65		00
Licorice, select,	lb.	12		23
powdered,	lb.	14		15
Mandrake,	lb.	13		16
Orris, Florentine	lb.	30		35
powdered,	lb.	40		45
Pink,	lb.	80		90
Rhubarb, E.I.	lb.	90	1	00
fine trimmed	lb.	2 50	4	50
powdered,	lb.	1 00	2	50
Sarsaparilla, Honduras,	lb.	50		53
Jamaica,	lb.	60		65
Sarsaparilla, Mexican,	lb.	22		25
Senega,	lb.	75		80
Squill, white,	lb.	15		20
Valerian, English,	lb.	18		20
Salol,	oz.	30		35
Sal Soda,	lb.	2		2½
by bbl.	lb.	1½		2
Epsom, by bbl.	100 lb.	1 75	2	00
Salicin,	lb	2 75	2	90
Santonin,	lb.	2 50	2	75
Seed, Anise, Italian,	lb.	13		14
Star,	lb.	35		38
Canary, Sicily,	lb.	4		4½
Caraway,	lb.	13		15
Cardamon, Malabar,	lb.	1 20	1	50
decorticated,	lb.	1 50	2	00
Celery,	lb.	30		35
Colchicum, German,	lb.	75	1	00
Coriander,	lb.	10		12
Flax, cleaned, Ontario, 100	lbs.	3 25	3	75
pure ground	lb.	3¾		4
Fenugeek, powdered,	lb.	6		8
Hemp,	lb.	4		4½
Mustard, white,	lb.	12		13
powdered,	lb.	20		50
Rape,	lb.	8		9
Saffron, American,	lb.	65		70
Spanish,	oz.	1 00	1	10
Sage, ozs.	lb.	18		20
Silver, Nitrate, cash,	lb.	7 90	9	50
Soap, Castile, mottled,	lb.	10		12
White,	lb.	10		16
Soda, Ash, keg or cask.		2½		2¼
Caustic, drum or	lb.	3¼		5
Sodium, Acetate,	lb.	25		30
Bicarb, Howard's,	lb	16		17
Newcastle,	keg.	2 75	2	75
Carbonate, crystal,	lb.	1½		3
Hyposulphite,	lb.	5		6
Salicylate,	lb.	1 00	1	10
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	lb.	1½		3
Sponges, Grass	lb.	45		55
Reef	lb.	1 50	1	75

Sponges, Slate,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Sheepswool,	lb.	2 00	3 00
Bath, loose, common	lb.	1 75	2 50
Bath, fine qual.,	100	10 00	40 00
Surgeon's	string	1 50	2 50
Turkey	string	3 00	10 00
Turkey, Cup, fine	each	0 50	1 00
Strychnine, crystals.	oz.	0 90	1 10
Sulphonal,	oz.	42	45
Sulphur, precipitated,	lb.	13	20
sublimed,	lb.	3	4
roll,	lb.	2½	3½
Tin, Muriate, crystals,	lb.	25	28
foil	lb.	30	32
Tamarinds,	lb.	15	16
Tar,	bbl.	3 50	3 75
Barbadoes,	lb.	15	16
Terebene,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Turpentine, Spirits,	gal	50	55
Chian,	oz.	70	75
Venice,	lb.	12½	13
Veratria	oz.	2 00	2 50
Verdigris,	lb.	25	35
Wax, White, pure,	lb.	55	75
Yellow,	lb.	40	45
Mineral,	lb.	25	35
Woods, Camwood,	lb.	8½	10
Fustic, Cuban,	lb.	2½	3
Logwood, Campeachy,	lb.	2½	3½
Quassia,	lb.	10	12
Redwood,	lb.	3½	5
Zinc, Chloride,	oz.	12½	15
Oxide,	lb.	13	60
Sulphate, pure,	lb.	9	12
common,	lb.	6	9
Valerianate,	oz.	25	28
Sulphocarbolate,	lb.	1 00	1 10

Druggists' Exchange.

MEMBERS OF THE ONTARIO AND MANITOBA ASSOCIATIONS, AND SUBSCRIBERS TO THE JOURNAL, may insert small advertisements, of about 25 words each, FREE of CHARGE.

All other persons who desire to use the exchange columns must forward with the advertisement the sum of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each insertion of 25 words, and, in excess of this, at the rate of one centper word.

FOR SALE.

On favorable terms, the Lavell Co. Drug Store, Smith's Falls. One of the finest stands in Canada, and a well selected stock. Address, W. J. Anderson, M.D., Smith's Falls, Ont.

The fittings of a drug store 24x40, consisting of neat cornice, shelves, 125 walnut drawers, cupboards, upright glass cases, cherry counters, etc., etc. Sold very cheap. Apply to W. T. Atkinson, 203 Crawford Street, Toronto.

Drug business, known as "Oakville Pharmacy," at Oakville. Stock and fixtures about $1,250. A good business can be done. Address Dr. Gould, Hawkestone, Ont.

A Sterling Generator, has been used four seasons, and has been thoroughly repaired this spring, and is as good as new. Will be sold cheap. A. E. Pilkey & Co., Chatham, Ont.

WANTED.

Drug mill wanted, medium size. Address, stating price, J. J. McLaughlin, 153 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

Situation by drug clerk. Four years experience. Good sound telegraph operator. Can furnish best of references. Address, Fred. Cable, Delhi, Ont.

Torsion balance prescription scale, with plate glass sides and nickeled metal. Address, J. A. Wallace, Brantford, Ont.

To The = = = Retail Trade

IN Canada, as elsewhere, trade is being perfectly systematized; and, as a consequence, manufacturers are now confining their business almost entirely to the legitimate wholesale and jobbing trade, which is in constant touch and communication with retailers.

It is also noticeable that retailers are wisely concentrating their business accounts with wholesale houses that are fully alive to modern retail wants and interests.

Our popular proprietary articles,

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND,
DIAMOND DYES, LACTATED FOOD and
W. R. & CO.'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR,

so long before the public, are now handled by every wholesaler and jobber, from whom they can be bought at old prices.

Our vastly increased trade last year with the wholesale and jobbing houses in Canada proves conclusively that business is now running in its proper channels. Noting with pleasure the growing tendency of retail dealers to place orders with some chosen wholesale house, we have almost entirely withdrawn our travellers from the road, satisfied that the business interests of the retail trade will in no way suffer, as far as our products are concerned.

As usual, retailers who require advertising matter for any special line of our goods will have the same sent to them charges paid.

In accordance with the above, we beg to announce that after this date we will pay freight only on jobbing quantities.

Yours very truly,

Wells & Richardson Co.

Montreal, January 1st, 1895.



THE

LYMAN BROTHERS & CO.,

LIMITED.

Wholesale Druggists

AND

Manufacturing Chemists.

WAREHOUSES:
71 and 73 Front Street East,
CHEMICAL WORKS & MILLS:
147 & 149 Front Street East,

TORONTO.

A full assortment of the following classes of Goods always on hand:

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES
PATENT MEDICINES
BRUSHES AND COMBS
SPICES, PERFUMERY, SOAPS
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
PHARMACEUTICAL BOOKS

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TRUSSES
LABELS AND DIRECTIONS
GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE
COLORS—DRY AND IN OIL
NAVAL STORES, CORKS
SHOP FURNISHING WARE,
WHITE LEAD, OILS, VARNISHES.

AND EVERY REQUISITE OF THE RETAIL DRUG TRADE.