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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 6.

STRATHROY, APRIL, 1894.

No. 4.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,

PUBLISHER.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

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

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

16 Trulock Road, Tottenham,

LONDON, N.

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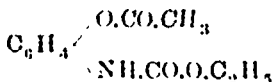
DRUG REPORTS. — Canada; England; Cod Liver Oil Report.

New Remedies.

(Selected.)

NEURODIN

This body is acetyl-p-oxyphenylurethane of the formula



It is used as a specific for neuralgia in doses of from .5 to 1.5 grammes. It reduces the temperature from 2.5 to 3.0°. It occurs in white odorless crystals, very slightly soluble in water (1 in 1100 at 15° C.), and melting at 87° C.

THERMODIN,

or acetyl-ethoxy-phenylurethane, is a near relative to neurodin, and possesses a quite similar action. It crystallises in white needles, odorless and almost tasteless, melting at 86°—88° C., and but slightly soluble in water. It is useful in cases of typhus fever, and reduces the temperature from 2.5°—3.0° C.

TANNAL AND GALLAL

are two similar compounds brought forward by the same firm. The former is a tannate of aluminium, to be used for nasal catarrh. It is insoluble in water. It forms a soluble double salt with tartaric acid, which is being sold as "soluble tannal." Gallal is merely the corresponding gallate, and its most soluble form is the double compound with ammonia.

OZALIN.

Only a fancy name for a new disinfectant. Apparently it is nothing more than calcium, magnesium and iron sulphates, with burnt lime and magnesia.

ESTERS OF NARCEIN.

Martin Freund, of narcein fame, has patented some of these compounds which are likely to find use as medicinal remedies. Narcein, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_8$, contains a carboxyl group in which the OH is capable of substitution by alkyl radicles. For example, the hydrochlorate of narcein-methyl ester crystallises from water in rectangular tables, melting at 150° C.; the corresponding ethyl ester melts at 205°.

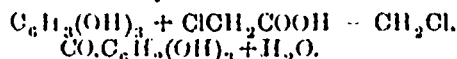
PHENYL-NYLYL-ETHANE.

A complex mixture of the sulphonic acids of this body and its homologues, combined with potash, is being used as a disinfectant.

ACETOPHENONE DERIVATIVES.

The halogen and amido-compounds of

acetophenone are put forward as new remedies, but their use is not yet started, so far as we can ascertain. Pyrogallol is heated with chloro-acetic acid or their salts or esters, and the following reaction takes place.



This oxyderivative of chloro-acetophenone reacts easily with bases, giving amido compounds. Such bases as aniline, pyridin, quinoline and methylamine are used, and the resulting compounds are the subject of the patent.

FERRATINE.

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

RESORHINE.

Trade name for a very thick emulsion of oil of sweet almonds, which is being recommended as an excipient for ointments.

LLARETA.

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

COCILLANA.

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

SALUMIN.

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

OUABAIN

is a glucoside from the bark and wood of *Acocanthera deflersii*, and is now being manufactured commercially. It is a bitter yellow powder, very hygroscopic and giving fluorescent solutions.

Prominent Canadian Pharmacists.

MR. J. D. L. AMBROSSE, B. C. L.

The subject of our engraving this month is Mr. J. D. L. Ambrosse, who, although not at present engaged in the drug business, is still amongst the most prominent, as also one of the earliest members of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

This gentleman is the son of the late Rev. John Ambrosse, D. D., Rector of Baworth, Northamptonshire, England, was born January 28th, 1838, educated at the Clergy College, St. John's Wood, London, was apprenticed to that well-known chemist, John Formes, of Putney, London, England. He passed his first examination at Bloomsbury Square, in 1853. He became an associate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and a member in 1870. After studying medicine he took the Assistants' diploma of the Apothecaries' Company of London in 1861, and came to Canada in 1862, when he took a position with the old firm of Lyman, Elliot & Co., Toronto; from there he went to Montreal passing the examination for the Chemists' License of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada.

Mr. Ambrosse left Canada in 1864 to take charge of the drug business of George McPherson, corner of Clark and Washington streets, Chicago. In 1869 he returned to Montreal where he commenced business on his own account. Mr. Ambrosse was one of the earliest members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, of which Society he has been vice president, and was one of the examiners in chemistry for nearly eighteen years.

Mr. Ambrosse at one time carried on a branch business at Brampton, Ontario, in partnership with Mr. Bannister. He was a member also of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

In 1883, on the recommendation of the trade, he was appointed Drug and Chemical Appraiser at the port of Montreal, when he gave up business and devoted his whole time to his official duties. In 1889 the Hon Mackenzie Bowell appointed him Dominion Appraiser. Mr. Ambrosse is also a Bachelor of Civil Law, having graduated as such at McGill University in 1890.

ISAAC T. LEWIS.

Registrar Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The recent attempts made by Mr. Sanders and others, through the columns of the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal*, to belittle the position and capacity of this

officer, leaves us an opportunity to express our candid views of the matter.

Those who know Mr. Lewis best, know that in his private capacity he is sensitive, conscientious, kind and obliging, and, according to his views, exceedingly determined; and, in his official capacity, quiet, firm and impartial, outspoken when need be, very methodical, punctually attentive to his duties and very zealous in every thing pertaining to the interests of the school. His very lengthy experience in the drug business in England and in Canada, both in the wholesale and retail, has eminently fitted him for a position in which the occupant is expected to be familiar and in touch with matters affecting the trade.



MR. J. D. L. AMBROSSE, B. C. L.

In Toronto, where for a number of years he was an energetic partner in the firm of Hooper & Co., and at a later period in business where Mr. Andrew Jeffrey now is, he has always been most highly esteemed and respected by his brother druggists, and we venture the assertion, that if the position of Registrar of the College was to-day vacant and put up for popular election from the druggists of Toronto, the present officer would receive a majority of the votes cast.

The position of the Registrar of the College is not the sinecure that some would have the druggists believe, nor is the remuneration as great to-day in proportion to the labor involved, as when the sum of six hundred dollars per annum was the amount paid. Regardless

of who performs the duties of the office, the sum now assigned is but a fair salary to a competent person, and we trust that the present official, who has ever impressed us as being the right man in the right place, will long be spared to fill it.

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

The quarterly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association was held in Winnipeg, April 6th. There were in attendance, president J. T. Howard in the chair, and Messrs. C. Flexon, G. W. McLaren, E. D. Martin, W. R. Bartlett, B. M. Canniff, J. C. Gordon, Dr. Hutton and J. K. Strachan, registrar.

The first business was the election of officers for the ensuing two years; those chosen were Messrs. J. T. Howard, re-elected president; C. Flexon, elected vice-president; J. C. Gordon, re-elected treasurer; board of examiners, Messrs. McLaren, Canniff, Flexon, Dr. Hutton and the president, ex-officio.

The report of Dr. Blukely, special examiner, was submitted; it was that H. H. Agnew, R. W. McClure, J. R. Robertson, H. Coltart and A. S. Healy had successfully passed the preliminary examination. The registrar was instructed to enter their names on the register as certified apprentices.

The special committee appointed at the annual meeting to interview the Medical College authorities as to obtaining suitable rooms in the Medical College addition, for the associations' examinations, reported that they had obtained an offer of rooms for five years with use of chemical apparatus and furniture, besides water, heating, light, caretaking and storage accommodation, at \$250 a year. Report adopted.

Mr. McLaren, for the Special Committee, reported apparatus donated by Messrs. E. D. Martin & Co., and Bole, Wynne & Co., of Winnipeg; J. Winer & Co., and Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton; Elliot & Co., Toronto; Lyman, Sons, & Co., Montreal; G. P. Stephens & Co., Winnipeg; Knowles & Co., London, Ont. On motion the thanks of the association was tendered to the above firms for their liberal gifts.

The treasurer's statement showed a balance on hand of \$1,952.13.

The registrar's report showed the following names added to the register of pharmaceutical chemists: Alex. Lawson, Hamiota; Max Peplow, Selkirk; J. P. Wright, Balduf; Dr. J. W. Cartmell, Glenboro, and R. T. Kyle, Winnipeg (provisional); apprentices, W. B. Fairbanks and F. W. McVicar, Winnipeg. Auditors, Messrs. Howard, Mitchell, Lightcap

S. Chapiroau's Cacheteuses & Cachets.

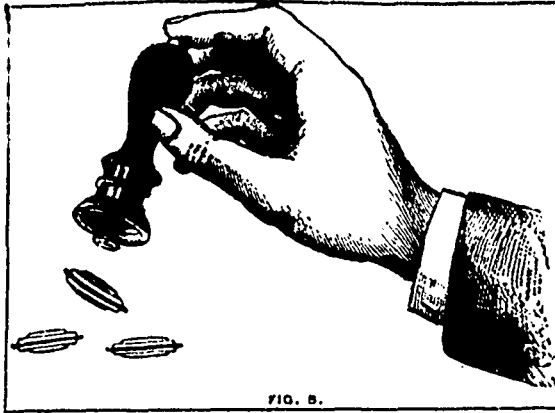


FIG. 5.

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IN 1 IMP. GALL. TINS.

Duty has been raised 10%. We will give special quotations to parties not having tried this finest of all Oils yet.

It will stand any chemical test. Original Cases hold 10 and 1 Gall. Tins.

ALSO ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF UNIVERSAL ASTRINGENT PENCILS TO HAND.

THE CANADIAN SPECIALTY CO. - 38 Front Street East, TORONTO.
DOMINION AGENTS.



T. R. Co.'s Catarrhal Syringe.

A splendid article for the treatment of Nasal Catarrh. Manufactured from the finest quality PURE RED RUBBER. Smoothly finished.

EASILY OPERATED AND INEXPENSIVE.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE CROWN ATOMIZER No. 110 ?

It is unequalled in the market for Quality and Price.

A Hard Rubber Atomizer at the price of Metal Goods.

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS

ENEMA SYRINGES. INVALID RINGS. FOUNTAIN SYRINGES. WATER BOTTLES. LADIES' SYRINGES. BED PANS, &c.

EVERYTHING IN RUBBER.

THE TORONTO RUBBER CO. Ltd.

28 King St. W.

Toronto, Ont.

Special Circular to the Trade.

Toronto, January 20th, 1894.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER having made such immense headway during the last six years throughout America, Australia, Great Britain, and Canada, with sales constantly increasing, it has been found necessary that some one uniform package should be used, to be handled exclusively by the Trade; and, therefore, all arrangements have been now perfected by which we can supply the Trade with the remedy in 40-oz. square glass bottles, amber color, with the "name and trade mark" blown in the glass on one side, and the other three sides covered with a handsome label. Each label will have on it the "trade mark" and give the names of the ingredients used in the manufacture of this wonderful medicine, also explicit directions how to use, and the price, \$1.00.

Retail druggists are requested to order through their wholesaler, if desirable, or direct from headquarters. The price to the Trade will be \$7.50 per dozen bottles net, 5% off 30 days. No orders for less than a dozen will be filled, however, from the factory.

P. S.—Of course we shall also continue to put up the remedy in wine gallons, same as heretofore. Prices on application.

Very respectfully,

WM. RADAM MICROBE KILLER CO. (Limited),

Sole Manufacturers for Canada and Newfoundland.

TORONTO, ONT.

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

DO YOU SELL

Anything used in the Sick-room, the Hospital, the Dispensary, by Medical Practitioner or Patient in anyway connected with Surgery or the Practice of Medicine.

WRITE FOR OUR LIST.
145 Wellington St., West, TORONTO.



ALWAYS READY, WITHOUT HEATING!



Good housekeepers have it always in the house.
Packed in sizes from 1 oz. to 5 gallons.
SELLS ITSELF!
Quality Guaranteed.
Specify CHASE'S.

227 Order of your Jobber or write for Sample and Price List to

GILMOUR & CO., Montreal.

We beg to call your attention again to our

"LONDON"
Brand of
Pure Insect Powder

As the best and most reliable brand in the market, which has given general satisfaction in previous seasons. We continue our policy of supplying a primo powder at the lowest possible price, and considering this to be the best policy in the end, we will rather take a small profit on a pure article than a larger one on an inferior quality.

Having put our prices down to the **lowest possible point**, we can recommend our "London" brand to the trade, and trust it will meet with the same favor as heretofore.

Yours respectfully,

The London Drug Co.
LONDON, ONTARIO.

NEW GOODS

Just Received.

- 10 Cases Giraud's Perfumes.
- 7 Cases Grossmith's Perfumes.
- 6 Cases Druggists' Sundries.

TOOTH BRUSHES in new patterns.
HAIR BRUSHES, long bristles, very fine.

Sponges.

Our new importations are splendid value. . . .

J. PALMER & SON,

Manufacturers' Agents,
1747 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.

We should have a true understanding of the relative value of things.

JOHNSTON'S

FLUID BEEF

Fifty Times

More nourishing than ordinary Meat Extract or Home-made Beef Tea, and has no equal as a

STRENGTHENING & INVIGORATING BEVERAGE.

—PREPARED BY—

THE JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF CO.
MONTREAL.

The Lyman Bros. & Co.

(LIMITED)

TORONTO, - ONT.

Lyman's Fly Poison Paper

The pioneer of Fly Papers. Double sheets \$1.60 per 100. Retail at 5 cents each.

OUR LINE OF

Bath Sponges

*Is now very complete. **SPLENDID VALUES** at any **POPULAR PRICE.***

Grossmith's Hasu-No-Hana Perfume.

Grossmith's Phul-Nana Perfume.

Grossmith's Betrothal Boquet Perfume.

In small bottles and ½ pint bottles.

Grossmith's Hasu-No-Hana Sachet.

Grossmith's Phul-Nana Sachet.

Grossmith's Betrothal Boquet Sachet.

In ½ pint bottles.

Soap. = =

Yardley's old-fashioned Glycerine, Honey, and Brown Windsor Soap.

Write us for price of

PURE CLOSED FLOWERS

Insect Powder.

Trade Notes.

John Reed, druggist, of Vancouver, B. C., has gone out of business.

The death is announced of J. L. Heaton, druggist, of Liverpool, N. S.

The drug stock of G. H. Williams, Kaslo, B. C., has been destroyed by fire.

J. Max Poplo has purchased the drug business of Dr. Ferguson at Selkirk, Man.

J. E. P. Racicot, patent medicine dealer, Montreal, Q., has made an assignment.

Fire destroyed the drug store of A. W. Carscallen, Winnipeg, Man., on March 13th.

G. C. Hunt, druggist, of Fredericton, N. B., is reported to have made an assignment.

The drug store of Dr. A. D. Carscallen, Morris, Man., was totally destroyed by fire last month.

James Childs will open a new drug store on Dundas st., east, London, Ont., about May 1st.

Giroux's drug store on St. Peter's st., Quebec City, was gutted by fire April 7th. Damage to stock about \$6,000. Insured.

Langley, B. C., is badly off for a doctor. The Council have had a standing offer of a bonus for some time to any medico who will reside there.

The drug stock of the insolvent estate of Jos. Dilworth, Toronto, has been sold to T. E. Drew at 47 cents on the dollar. An offer of 25 cents on the dollar by the insolvent was refused.

The Burlington Glass Works, of Hamilton, Ont., have shut down for the season. The Company claim that the change in the tariff will allow United States manufacturers to sell goods in this country at a figure which cannot be met, at a profit.

Amongst recent patents granted by the U. S. Patent Office is one to Jos. Lalonde, Winnipeg, Man., for a syringe comprising a compressible water-bag or holder adapted to seat the user and having the aperture in one of its side walls surrounded on its inner side by a flange having notches or the like in its edge.

A strong combination has been formed by Messrs. W. H. Bleasdel and H. J. Hollinrake to continue the old and well established wholesale business of W. H. Bleasdel & Company, Toronto, Ont., importers of fancy goods and druggists' sundries, also foreign agents. This firm may look forward to a successful future, as both the partners are enterprising and shrewd business men.

The Chinese opium makers of Victoria, B. C., are much alarmed by the news that the Wilson bill will largely reduce the duty on opium imported into the United States. This will, it is said, kill the Victoria opium manufacture, as B. P. makers will be unable to compete with their rivals in Hong Kong. It is said that 300 Chinamen are engaged in the opium trade in Victoria.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

The sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy closed with the following results, the names of the successful students being given in their order of merit as follows:

Botany—W. H. Reynolds, W. L. Taylor.

Chemistry, 1st year—Medard Langlois.

Chemistry, 2nd and 3rd year—Wm. Lyman, R. J. Lunny, Alex. M. McMillan, W. L. Taylor, Wm. A. Hendrie and J. V. Levesque.

Materia Medica, 1st year—J. Francum, O. Mowatt, A. C. Paquette, O. Turgeon and W. J. Roach.

Materia Medica, 2nd year.—Wm. Lyman, J. C. A. Bates, O. T. Pinch, J. H. Goulden and R. N. Miller.

The quarterly preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, for students entering the study of Pharmacy, was held on Thursday last, April 5th, in Montreal and Quebec, when thirty-five candidates presented themselves in Montreal and five in Quebec. Of these the following, named in order of merit, passed, and are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices, namely: Guston St. Jacques, A. Quintin, A. Desormeau, J. B. T. Biron, M. Charbonneau, Allan Ayerst, and Wilfred Landry.

The following candidates passed on all subjects but one, for which they will be required to present themselves in July next, namely: W. J. O'Connor, French; F. D. Lyman and J. Achille Roy, Geography; J. A. Goyer, T. E. Gagnon and G. P. Plamondon, Arithmetic. The remaining candidates will require to take all subjects should they present themselves again.

These examinations are held on the first Thursday of January, April, July and October, and candidates are required to file their applications with the Registrar at least 10 days before the date of the examination. The subjects examined upon are, English, French, Arithmetic, Latin, Geography and History.

The examiners are Prof. A. Leblond du Brumath and Prof. J. Gammell. The examinations for Major and Minor candidates will be held in Montreal on Tuesday, April 17th, at 9 a. m., and continue from day to day until completed.

New Brunswick Notes.

The retail drug store, No. 37 King st., lately carried on under the title of F. E. Craibe & Co., then W. S. Barker, is again about to change hands. This time W. C. Rudman Allan, of St. John West, is to be the proprietor. Mr. Allan is a popular man, hearty and genial, and will no doubt build up a fine business in this old stand. He will still carry on business in his old store.

Geo. C. Hunt, the oldest druggist, Fredericton, assigned March 26th. Lia-

bilities are stated at \$6,000. The drug business in Fredericton, as in many other places, seems to be over-done.

The Hawker Medicine Co., of St. John, N. B., rejoices in a manager of no ordinary ability in the person of David Russell. When parliament met a few weeks ago in Fredericton, the members were surprised, if not delighted, to find a box of Hawker's Liver Pills on the desk of each individual. This is presumably Mr. Russell's latest advertising venture. Let us hope the members took the pills, and that the province at large as well as the Medicine Co. in particular, may share the good effects due to the advertisement.

On March 16th the St. John Druggists' Association held their quarterly meeting, President C. P. Clarke in the chair. The meeting was well attended, more than half of the city druggists being present.

S. MacDiarmid, King st., is about to extend his jobbing business. He will add to his present establishment the store and four flats above next door to him. Mr. MacDiarmid opened in the retail drug business in this city in 1878 on Charlotte st., in the store now occupied by H. J. Dick. In 1884 he bought out the business of John Chaloner, where he has since carried on a jobbing trade in addition to his retail. Mr. MacDiarmid is a man of sterling business qualities. We wish him all success in his present venture.

Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 28th, 1894.

Veterinary pharmacy is a legitimate branch of our calling that is too often neglected by the majority of pharmacists. Probably those who have not taken it up as a useful adjunct have hesitated because they imagined that some special anatomical knowledge was necessary. Anyone who has seen the indiscriminate physicng that ordinary farmers and stablemen indulge in would be speedily cured of such an assumption. The fact is there are numerous simple remedies, such as fever drenches, physic balls, hoof ointments, dog washes, colic draughts, etc., that every chemist should be able to supply, and that are in frequent request in agricultural centres in this country. Some time ago our trade journals recognized the opening which existed for this legitimate extension of profitable extras, and articles upon the diseases of horses, cats, dogs, etc., appeared and a *Veterinary Counter Practice* was published. Armed with such useful aids the pharmacist should be able to supply the best simple remedies that are often required, without in any way attempting to rival the veterinary surgeon. It is probably often true that the officious stableman, as the veterinarian invariably describes him, too often prefers his own inadequate knowledge in critical cases to that of the veterinary surgeon. But, at all events, the druggist might be of assistance in providing him with the best

combinations instead of the antiquated formulæ to which so many are attached. The principal demand for oil of bricks and oil of swallows is amongst the stable fraternity, whilst their knowledge of cathartics is entirely limited to aloes or Epsom salts. During recent years the leading brands of chlorodyne have been largely advertised amongst the veterinary profession, and one can easily suppose that, if the pharmacist made his own, it would be an excellent specialty to push as a sudorific, analgesic, and sedative in colic and similar diseases in cattle.

Writing of chlorodyne reminds me that the formula in the present B. P. is certainly open to improvement. As every wholesaler has his own private formula it is not surprising that suggested alterations for the improvement of tincture of chloroform and morphine have not come from them. Most of the published formulæ contain extract of Indian hemp, which would probably be a beneficial addition. But the chief drawback to the B. P. formula is that it separates in a short time. According to Martindale, ether collects at the top and chloroform at the bottom. This is not my experience. Undoubtedly chloroform separates partially at the bottom, but it is mixed with the ether and spirit, and I have never detected ether at the top. Possibly the proportion of chloroform is too large, and, as chloroform is more soluble in glycerine than in syrup, the substitution of the former for the latter would be advantageous. Most of the wholesale druggists in England list a white or pink chlorodyne, and those doctors who do not wish their patients to know they are taking chlorodyne, would prescribe such a preparation if it were official. A wrinkle in the preparation of the B. P. chlorodyne worth knowing is that the morphine hydrochlorate is quite soluble in the spirit and diluted hydrocyanic acid *without heat* if they are mixed together.

The recent production of a suggested code of ethics by a member of the London Chemists' Assistants' Association has hardly met with the success it deserved. In some quarters it was received with frigid indifference, while in others it was savagely attacked. But surely it is a mark of progress worthy of the time that such a code, no matter how imperfect, should have been suggested and seriously discussed by the junior members of the trade. It was admittedly imperfect as the machinery for carrying out the disciplinary portion of the code does not exist. But a code of etiquette, based on similar lines to that adopted by the medical profession, would be of assistance and guidance to young members. The fact that it was purely voluntary and its adoption merely a question of the exhibition of good taste, or otherwise, would not materially detract from its value. Those who desire to see the professional side of pharmacy developed and encouraged should welcome such a project and foster the spirit that suggests it, rather than ridicule the whole idea because some of

its provisions were far fetched and illogical. To my mind it is always better to err in the right direction than never to have moved at all.

At the Medical Congress which meets in Rome this week a petition will be presented, signed by over 700 doctors from different parts of the world, praying for the re-establishment of Latin as the international language of medicine. They suggest that not only prescriptions but all scientific, hygienic and medical papers should be printed in Latin. It is not quite clear whether they suggest that Latin should be the international language in oral communications as well as written, but this is probably the case. The bulk of the English-speaking delegates may be depended upon to raise a substantial protest to such an arrangement, although it has something to recommend it. At the present day if it were not for the indefatigable industry of German abstractors, much, for instance, of the scientific researches conducted in Russia would be lost. The recent suggestion of the President of the Chemical Society that Russian chemists should publish their papers in French, was more than a passing political compliment, it was the recognition of the present difficulty of obtaining proper abstracts within a short time of their publication.

VETERINARY FORMULÆ.

Distemper Pills.—Quin. sulph., 1 gr.; sodii bicarb., 2 gr.; potassii chlor., 2 gr. Fiat pil.

Alterative Powder.—P. antim. nig., ℥ss.; potass. nit., ℥i; sulph. sublim., ℥i; pulv. fenugrecum, ℥i. Fiat pulvis.

Fever Ball.—Antim. tart., ℥ss.; camphor, ℥ss.; pot. nitratis, ℥i, p. opii, gr. xx. Mix.

Colic Draught.—Spirit, æther. nit., spirit ammon. arom., chlorodyne, equal parts.

Lotion for Warbles in Cattle.—Zinci. sulph. ℥vi; liq. ammon. fort. ℥i½; liq. plumbi ℥iii; tinct. myrrh Co. ℥ii; aq. ad. 16 ozs. To be used twice daily

Correspondence.

Correspondence is invited from all members of the profession. We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions of correspondents. All communications must have the name of the writer attached, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Any nom de plume may be used for publication. Write only on one side of the paper, and be concise.

The Late J. J. Hall.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—As representing members of Pharmaceutical Association of District No. 10, we desire to express our deep sympathies with the relatives of the late J. J. Hall, in the very sad and unexpected affliction that came so suddenly upon them, and cut short the vigorous and promising life of one who was so highly appreciated by a wide circle of acquaintances for his prompt and generous advo-

cacy of any project for the benefit of the community of his native town or any subject pertaining to its progress and development. We, too, feel that, as an association, we have been deprived of our most prominent member; that a blank has been left with us which can never be filled, as his comprehensive mind and administrative faculties appeared to make his presence indispensable and very essential to the success of every meeting which we have held since first organized, and we feel assured that a large majority of the druggists of the Province, many of whom only knew him by reputation, will also feel that an irreparable loss has been sustained by our calling or profession at large. Having had considerable experience in public and municipal affairs, when elected member of the O. C. P. he carried the same progressive methods with him that were characteristic of him, and went to work with a will to advocate more thorough and efficient development of the institution. He had an active mind, fertile in resources, and was ever ready and on the alert to support subjects likely to lead to advancement and substantial benefit of all engaged in his chosen profession. He was often disappointed that efforts of representatives of the O. C. P. for the general good were not more appreciated and frequently regretted apathy of druggists in not showing greater interest in subjects that might benefit all as a community. The last communication we had from him was a card written 13th March, evincing these characteristics, and expecting to inform us of date of meeting of druggists in Toronto to form a deputation to the government.

We do not know yet who shall or can undertake to succeed him, but we do know that critical times for our trade are approaching, and, in fact, are already experienced in some localities, indicating necessity for consultation and due deliberation to decide upon methods to afford greatest relief and obtain more permanent benefits. This is a question in which every druggist in this Province at least is concerned, and we hope that in future every one may exhibit a disposition to care for more than their own narrow limits, and, in this respect, fulfil the often expressed wishes of our lamented friend and brother.

W. A. McCOLLUM,
Secretary.

Tilsonburg, April 19th, 1894.

A Letter from Prof. J. Attfield,
F. R. S.

17 BLOOMSBURY SQUARE,
London, W. C., 24th March, 1894.

To the Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—I thank you for your complimentary request of March 7th, that I should write for you an article on the proposed "Imperial" British Pharmacopœia "as it applies more particularly to Canada." All I can say to the Canadians, however, is but a reiteration of

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

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— CELEBRATED —

ENGLISH TOILET SOAPS.

These Soaps are sold only to the Drug Trade, and therefore pay retail Druggists a good profit ; a large number of Canadian Druggists have now been handling them for years with satisfaction to themselves and customers.

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Transparent Soap, unscented, boxes of 3 doz.

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White Carbolic, “ “ “

White Clover, “ “ “

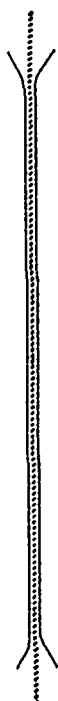
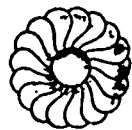
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All of above can be confidently recommended to consumers.

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STEARNS'
WINE OF COD LIVER OIL
WITH PEPTONATE OF IRON



Is an entirely new and original preparation, containing 25 per cent. of pure Cod Liver Oil, as represented by its active medicinal constituents, Morrhaine, Butylamine, Amylamine, Iodine, Bromine and Phosphorus.

Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains, as noted above.

Each fluidounce of the Wine contains four grains of PEPTONATE OF IRON, the most readily assimilated and most valuable of all forms of iron, it being partially predigested and free from styptic properties.

The fact that iron is prescribed in so many cases where Cod Liver Oil is required, verifies the ingenious, yet scientific combination of this preparation, which now fills a long felt want as to how to administer in an agreeable manner the very agents much needed.

This preparation does not cause eructations or nausea, as does the oil, but is pleasant to take and thoroughly active. The dose may be increased somewhat with its use, if thought desirable.

The Wine notably increases the strength of the patient, as increased weight is evidence of returning health. It is valuable in nervous affections of children, acting especially on the nerve centres, thus not only assisting but preventing nervous disorders.

This Wine sustains the functional activity of the organs of digestion and assimilation, and is therefore recommended for phthisical patients who cannot digest and assimilate nourishment. Its power of increasing metabolism (tissue change) makes it especially useful in such cases, for it has been proven by clinical experiments that patients taking it have gained rapidly in weight and increased appetite.

Stearns' Wine has a delicious taste, and is acceptable to the stomach of the most delicate invalid. It is rich, ruby red in color, and free from all odor and taste of the plain Oil.

Stearns' Wine may be used in all cases where Cod Liver Oil and Iron are indicated, and furthermore it is devoid of all the objectionable features hitherto attending the administration of Cod Liver Oil in any form.

Samples, Literature and Treatise on Wine of Cod Liver Oil sent free on request. Price, \$8.00 per doz.

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Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver.

Sold by all first-class Chemists and Druggists.

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This Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver, prepared by M. CHEVRIER, a first-class Chemist of Paris, possesses at the same time the active principles of Cod Liver Oil and the therapeutic properties of alcoholic preparations. It is valuable to persons whose stomach cannot retain fatty substances. Its effect, like that of Cod Liver Oil, is invaluable in Scrofula, Rickets, Anemia, Chlorosis, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Chest.

Wine of the Extract of Cod Liver with Creosote.

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

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ADAMS' ROOT BEER.

Pays Well, Sells Well, and Gives Satisfaction.

Retail, 10 and 25 cts. ; Wholesale, 90c. and \$1.75 per doz., \$10.00 and \$20.00 per gross.

Place it on your list and order from your next wholesale representative.

The Canadian Specialty Company,

DOMINION AGENTS.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

what the President of the British Medical Council has already said on behalf of the Council in the letter already sent to the Colonies through the Privy Council and the Colonial Office, namely, that if the Colonial Medical and Pharmaceutical authorities will bring before the Medical Council such a list of suggestions relating to any part of the British Pharmacopœia as their knowledge of the Pharmacology and Pharmacy of Canada may enable them to make, those suggestions shall receive the fullest and best consideration of the Medical Council. "Each suggestion should be as detailed as possible, and each list of suggestions as complete as possible."

On my own behalf I would add that if I, as editor of the work, can, in any way whatever, aid the Canadians in formulating their requirements in such a manner as to harmonize with the general construction of the Pharmacopœia, I shall be most happy to enter into the necessary correspondence.

But the object the Medical Council has in view is to ascertain "what changes, if any, could be effected in order to better fit the next edition of the British Pharmacopœia to the requirements of India and the Colonies." Clearly, therefore, it is for the Canadians to tell us rather than for us to tell them how the next edition shall, to use your own words, "apply more particularly to Canada."

Official communications should be addressed to "The Chairman of the Pharmacopœia Committee, 299 Oxford street, London, England."

Private editorial communications can be sent to me to the same address, or to 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, England.

I should be glad if all persons who publish a paper or note on any subject relating to the "Imperial" British Pharmacopœia, would mail to me a copy of the journal in which it appears, or a copy of any print or manuscript they may possess.

In London the Medical and Pharmaceutical Committees work separately but in harmony. A Committee is sitting in India. I assume that similar action will be taken in Canada and elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN ATFIELD

Nova Scotia Notes.

J. L. Hemmeon, of Liverpool, N.S., an old and respected druggist, died on April 2nd after about one week's sickness. Mr. Hemmeon's illness was not considered dangerous until a short time before his death. Heart failure was the immediate cause. Mr. Hemmeon had been in business in Liverpool for thirty-five years, and had won the confidence and respect of the county, as well as that of everyone with whom he had personal or business relations. Mr. Hemmeon was a widower and left but one daughter.

E. A. England, for many years with Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., is now in the employ of Simson Bros. & Co., of Halifax.

A. W. Cann, of C. C. Richards & Co., made a flying visit to Halifax last week. Mr. Cann reports business good in Yarmouth.

J. A. Craig, of Yarmouth, who has been seriously ill, is again at his post.

R. T. Campbell, of North Sydney, spent the Easter holidays in Halifax, among his old friends. Robert is looking well, and reports business good in the Black Diamond County.

Arthur Borcham, who has been for some years with Buckley Bros., has taken charge of the business at North Sydney carried on by Copeland & Co.

J. A. Shaw, of Windsor, who has been living in England most of the time of the last four years, is about returning to take up his permanent residence at his old home.

Allan Jost, of Halifax, goes to Annapolis to take charge of the business of Geo. K. Thomson & Co.

R. F. Guest, formerly of Harris & Guest, who sold out their business to Thomson & Co., takes a position with Brown & Webb, of Halifax.

L. J. Mylius, of Hattie & Mylius, and Frank C. Simson, of Simson Bros. & Co., have just returned from a short cruise to Boston. It is rumored that one of them was sea sick. It could not have been the "Captain's boy."

W. F. Odell, of Truro, made a hurried visit to Halifax last week. The professor is looking well, as usual.

Mr. Balfour's Amendment to the Pharmacy Act.

(REPORTED.)

The Bill introduced by Mr. Balfour at the present session of the Local Legislature to perpetuate the temporary clause added to the Pharmacy Act last year to free patent medicine manufacturers from the operation of the poison schedule in our Act, has been further extended for another year.

The Council believing that strenuous efforts would be put forth by the patent medicine organization, through Mr. Balfour, to secure the clause without amendment, kept close watch upon the Legislative Committee having the matter in charge, and arranged for a representative attendance from the druggists of the Province most conveniently situated to the city. Mr. McKenzie, vice-President of the Council, interviewed Mr. Balfour and explained that, as the clause was one affecting our Act and about to be tacked on without the consent of the druggists, they desired to have a hearing when the committee met, to present an amendment thereto. To this Mr. Balfour assented, promising that due notice would be given of the committee meeting, but, whether by accident or design, no such notice was given until the committee had met and decided to report the Bill to the House. Mr. McKenzie happened to visit the

Chamber just as the Bill was about to be reported, and by aggressively taxing Mr. Balfour with failing to keep his word, and the free use of his personal political influence upon influential members of the committee, he practically compelled a recalling of the committee at a later date. At that meeting the druggists of the Province were represented by about seventy-five of their members, and the Patent Medicine Association by Messrs. Milburn, McKinnon and Densmore, with Mr. Thomson, their solicitor, as spokesman.

Mr. Petrie, President of the Council, introduced the amendment and explained the principle which the druggists were contending for in introducing it. He was followed by Mr. McKenzie, who spoke with marked effect, and answered the interjections submitted by members of the committee, admirably. Mr. Thomson next spoke, but, having had the ground taken from under his feet by the previous speakers, he experienced considerable difficulty in earning the fee which doubtless he charged.

The committee, who were undoubtedly impressed by the principle of the amendment offered, and by the interested attendance of so many druggists, sanctioned in speech the druggists' proposition, but, fearing their inability to handle the matter this session, satisfactorily, they extended the clause for another year.

Too much credit cannot be given those druggists, who, at considerable expense to themselves, lent moral force to the protest made by our speakers, and it is to be hoped that the next session will see the same interest manifested by those who so generously came forward on this occasion.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST, No. 2, Vol. 6, comes to us much improved in several ways. Hereafter, the first page will have an index of the contents of each number, and a full index the first month of the year giving the contents of the previous twelve months. Editor Dyas has evidently just found out what we have known for some time, that as good a journal as he has been publishing should arrange the reading-matter more conveniently also for binding. Now we suggest that in making up the index of contents, the page on which an article published can be found, be given, and we will say "Well done, long live the CANADIAN DRUGGIST."—*Double Druggist*

Allen & Wilson have opened a new drug store in Clinton, Ont.

W. J. Davidson, Church st., Toronto, Ont., has sold out to Mitchell & McLean.

We beg to acknowledge the kind invitation of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy to their commencement exercises on Friday evening, 13th inst.

Dr. Reax, member of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, makes the assertion that a hot decoction of malt germs will cure an attack of cholera.

Pharmaceutical Notes.

SOME NEW REMEDIES.—Embelic acid is an acid extracted from *Embelia rites*, a plant belonging to the *Myrtaceae*. It occurs in small orange-red crystals, easily soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water. It is used as a remedy for tape-worms. A continental contemporary describes anaspaline as a new body, consisting of a mixture of lanoline and vaseline. Aquazon is described as an American remedy consisting of a 2½ per cent. ozone solution.

AN OFFICIAL MISTAKE.—Nagelvort states that the statement in the German and United States Pharmacopœias that the green color given by pilocarpine hydrochlorate with fuming nitric acid is characteristic of the alkaloid, is incorrect. He gives other tests of a much more constant and definite character.—*Apotheker Zeitung*.

ADMINISTRATION OF CASTOR OIL.—M. Patein advises the administration of castor oil in an emulsion of the following formula: Castor oil, 30 gm.; syrup of almond, 30 gm.; syrup of acacia, 30 gm.; peppermint, 10 gm.; distilled water, 50 gm. To the mixture of the two syrups, the oil is added, then the two distilled waters, mixing intimately after each addition.—*Petit Monit. de la Pharm.*

THE PREPARATION OF ANTIPIRYN.—Meister Lucius and Brunning have patented the following process for the preparation of antipyrin. It appears to be but a modification of their former patent. An acid solution of phenyl hydrazin is treated with aceto-acetic ester, and the resulting phenyl-methyl-pyrazolon is insoluble in soda solution, and possesses the composition $C_{12}H_{14}N_2O$, and melts at 36°. The product is then treated with the calculated quantity of methyl iodide and methyl alcohol, and finally with soda solution, which converts the product into antipyrin.—*Pharm. Zeitung*.

ANTIDOTUM ACIDI CARBOLICI (antidote for Carbolic Acid) has been recommended by O. Schobert to be kept on hand by every pharmacist for carbolic acid poisoning so frequently heard of at the present time. If carbolic acid is thought to be still in the stomach, a solution of saccharated lime should be administered, but if already in the intestines, sodium sulphate shall be given, which will form the harmless sulpho-carbolic acid. For the lime solution, the following has been recommended:—

Lime (CaO).....	15 parts.
Sugar.....	25 parts.
Water sufficient to make.	1,000 parts.

If this is not at hand we would suggest the use of our official syrup of lime or that of the B. P. after each one has been diluted with four times the quantity of water. This preparation is then equally useful in cases of oxalic acid poisoning.—*Myers Bros. Druggist*.

NITRITES IN WATER.—The useful meth-

od of estimating nitrites in potable waters by means of meta-phenylenediamine, was somewhat deprecated at one of the societies recently on account of the difficulty in keeping the test solution. The following method of so doing may, therefore, be of interest. Two grammes of meta-phenylene-diamine are dissolved in 100 cc. of weak ammonia solution, this is placed in a well-stoppered bottle, and 5 grammes of animal charcoal are added. The whole is well shaken several times, and then allowed to settle. The clear solution above will keep indefinitely, whilst in contact with the charcoal. Alcoholic solutions will not keep.—*Bull. de la Soc. Roy. de Pharmacie*.

MALACINE is a salicylic derivative of phenacetine, has the form of small pale yellow crystals, insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol; the mineral acids, even in feeble solution, decompose it into salicylic aldehyde and phenacetine. Dr. A. Jaquet, who studied its therapeutic action, considers it an antirheumatic which is usually well borne and produces no untoward effects.—*Nouv. Remedies*.

IODOCAFFEINE.—Under the names of iodocaffeine, iodotheine and iodothobromine, the compounds of the respective alkaloids, with iodide of sodium, are being used. To obtain iodocaffeine 35 parts of iodide of sodium and 65 parts of caffeine are dissolved in water and treated with sulphurated hydrogen; the mixture is then evaporated to dryness. Colorless crystals easily soluble in water are thus obtained. Iodotheine is prepared in the same way. So says M. Rummo, in *La Semaine Medicale*. Moreover, iodotheine is said to differ distinctly in its solubility, and its action on the heart, from iodocaffeine. Is there still more proof wanted of the identity of theine and caffeine?—*British and Col. Druggist*.

LORNTIN.—This is the latest synthetic remedy; it is meta-iodo ortho-oxyquinoline-ana-sulphonic acid. It has just been put on the market by the Hochster Farbwerke. It is a light yellow crystalline powder resembling iodoform in appearance, but is without smell. It is slightly soluble in water and in alcohol. It is used as a dusting powder mixed with magnesia, and since it is a sulphonic acid it forms salts with metallic oxides. It possesses the great advantage of being non-poisonous.—*Pharm. Zeitung*.

UROPIERNE.—Under this name is being sold a salicylate of theobromine and lithine. It produces the same effect as diuretine, but is not so unpleasant. As many patients cannot take salicylate, the acid is sometimes substituted by benzoic acid. The dose is 3 to 4 grs. per diem.—*Union Pharmaceutique*.

SODIUM PEROXIDE is coming into much popularity as a bleaching agent. It is used by dentists, in 50 or 50 per cent. solution, for bleaching teeth, and is finding wide application along industrial lines. It is a white powder, easily soluble in water, which decomposes it into peroxide

of hydrogen and sodium hydroxide. The latter is often of advantage from its solvent power on fats and other organic bodies.

Pharmacy for the Pharmacist.

In the highly important communication read by Prof. Attfield, a note was struck, the significance of which cannot be over-estimated in its bearing upon the progress of pharmacy. For the paper practically embodies an authoritative recognition of the principle that in pharmacy, as elsewhere, the highest development is only attained as specialization of function reaches its extreme limits. It is not only inevitable that pharmacists must face the realities of their position, but also in every way desirable that this be done sooner rather than later. Nor should there be any doubts or scruples on their part as to cutting themselves adrift from ancient associations and prejudices, if they can thus more firmly establish themselves as independent practitioners.

The pharmacist should be the only authority in his particular sphere of activity; but in order to attain that position he must also be content to confine himself, in his professional capacity, within that sphere. Though rightly enough and necessarily a man of many parts, he must, as a pharmacist, subordinate all his varied scientific and technical knowledge to the practice and advancement of his art. Pharmacy should not be regarded as a branch of chemistry or botany, nor as the "hand maid" of medicine, but as a distinct branch of medicine, and an art to the proper development of which the technical application of chemistry and botany is essential. The pharmacist is not specially a chemist or botanist, any more than he is a mere hanger-on of the medical profession, but he will reap the greatest benefit from his scientific training by applying the results of that training in pharmaceutical practice, rather than by attempting to usurp the functions of professional chemists, botanists or medical men.

Nor will his status suffer in any degree by such restriction, for the pharmacist who confines himself to his proper business and conducts it in an efficient manner stands on an equal footing with any professional man with whom he may come in contact. As a specialist his position will be unapproachable by anyone who has not undergone a similar training to himself; and all that is requisite to bring about this much-to-be-desired consummation is that he should first clearly define the mutual relations existing between himself and his art, and between pharmacy and all associated subjects, then strive his utmost to advance, and persuade others to advance, within the prescribed limits.—*Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions*.

Iridin is a glucoside obtained from orris-root.

JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTER.

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HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY OVER 400 HOSPITALS AND MANY THOUSANDS OF PHYSICIANS AS THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE — AS GIVING MORE IMMEDIATELY PRO- NOUNCED AND UNIFORM ACTION THAN ANY OTHER KNOWN.

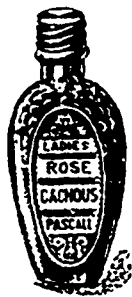
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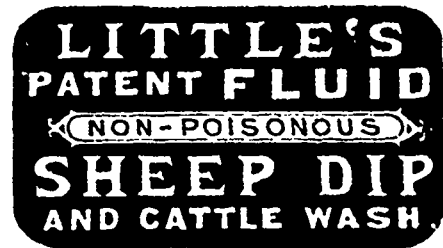
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FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, ETC.

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

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

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

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

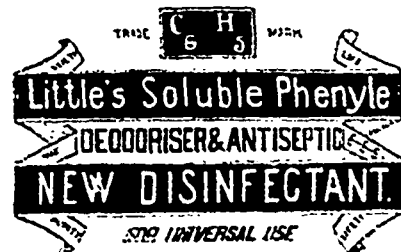
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CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

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

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Incompatibilities.

SILAS G. WERTZ.

(Proceedings Michigan Pharmaceutical Association.)

CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMPATIBILITIES.

Incompatibilities are of three classes :

1. Chemical incompatibilities, in which the ingredients contained in the mixture undergo transposition or decomposition.

2. Physiological incompatibilities -- those in which the transposition, or decomposition, form compounds which produce no effect, or different from that desired.

3. Mechanical incompatibilities (or immiscible mixtures) are liquids or semi-solids, which are immiscible in the desired mixture.

But not all chemical transposition of the ingredients in the prescription are incompatibilities, as in a great many cases this is the aim of the prescriber.

We also have chemical incompatibilities in which the solubility of the compound formed will be sufficient to allow the formula to hold it in solution, and yet give no visible sign of any incompatibility, and yet it is contained in the liquid, and the dose of the desired prescription in this case may be a faulty one. Example—liquor strychnia, with sodium acid carbonate (NaH CO₃).

Mr. H. Campbell [*Amm. Jour. Phar., Vol. 60, p. 351*] points out *four rules* to govern the dispenser in presenting incompatible prescriptions.

1. If any dangerous compound may be expected to occur after the medicine has left the dispenser, some precautions should be taken to obviate such danger; and in most cases the precaution would take the form of a warning to the prescriber.

2. To dilute the suspected ingredients before mixing.

3. To mix them cold.

4. When strictly necessary to use mucilage, preferably that of tragacanth, in order to retard decomposition, or to suspend a precipitate.

E. B. Stuart [*Phar. Record, 1891, 308*] reports that the reactions occurring when the following prescription is compounded are simple, and should be understood by any one familiar with chemistry. Nevertheless, the prescription is an interesting one from the number of distinct incompatibilities it presents, being about as many as there are ingredients in the mixture.

Tinctura ferri chloridi ʒiiss
Sodii hyposulphatis ʒiiss
Potassii chloratis ʒiij
Quinia sulphatis gr. xv
Aqua ʒij

The original dispenser mixed the several articles *secundum artem*, save the water, a portion of which was used to dissolve the hyposulphite. The several reactions are as follows: On adding the solution of the hyposulphite to the tincture of iron, the brown color of the latter is quickly changed to a pea-green, charac-

teristic of the ferrous compounds, and at the same time a slight milkiness due to the separation of sulphur occurs. The ordinary tests for ferric iron, show that all the ferric salt has been reduced to the ferrous. At this point, the mixture probably contains ferrous chlorid, sodium sulphate, and sodium thio-sulphate, the reaction being as follows: $2Fe_2Cl_6 + 2Na_2S_2O_3 + 2H_2O = 4FeCl_2 + 2Na_2SO_4 + 4HCl + S_2$. The hydrochloric acid set free is immediately decomposed by the thio-sulphate, detected by the evolution of SO₂. These two decompositions leave about 60 gr. of thio-sulphate undecomposed. On adding the potassium chlorate (180 gr.) this remaining quantity of thio-sulphate is entirely decomposed, and the ferrous chlorid is again oxidized to ferric chlorid. One molecule of potassium chlorate will give enough oxygen to convert six molecules of the ferrous chlorid, to the ferric salt. The six molecules of free hydrochloric acid will be sufficient to satisfy the increased valence of the ferric iron. Inasmuch as the acid set free by the reduction of the ferric chlorid originally used, was destroyed by the thio-sulphate, at least one third of the iron will be precipitated as oxide, as shown in the following equation: $6FeCl_2 + KClO_3 = 2Fe_2Cl_6 + Fe_2O_3 + KCl$, or probably two thirds of the iron will be precipitated as oxychlorid and one third remain in solution as chlorid. In either case the amount of potassium chlorate decomposed is the same, amounting to only 1½ grains and leaving an abundance for the decomposition of the remaining 66 grains of sodium thio-sulphate which is probably oxidized to sulphate, as follows: $6Na_2S_2O_3 + 3KClO_3 = 6Na_2SO_4 + 2KCl + 3S_2$. Not quite eleven grains of potassium chlorate are required to decompose the above quantity of crystallized sodium thio-sulphate, making a total loss of about 12½ grains of chlorate; leaving a large excess after the quinine is added. Further, owing to the insolubility of the chlorate of this alkaloid, it changes its acid radical with the potassium chlorate, forming an equivalent quantity of potassium sulphate. This is specially noticeable if the quinine salt is dissolved before adding to the mixture. Our curious and unusual series of reactions are now complete, and the vial contains ferric chlorid and oxychlorid, precipitated sulphur, sodium sulphate, and sodium chlorid; potassium chlorid and potassium chlorate, and quinine chlorate. The question as to what the physician (who is responsible for this aggregation of incompatibilities) intended to administer, remains a mystery. That of the expected effect upon the patient, has excited the curiosity of several members of the profession. With these questions the pharmacist is, perhaps, not legitimately concerned, and the average medical student continues to look upon the time he is obliged to spend in the study of chemistry while in college as simply wasted.

An important incompatibility: The death of a child was caused not long since, by the physician's ignorance of the fact

that chlorate of potassium and iodide of iron are incompatible. The reaction between these two compounds precipitates the iron as the sesqui-oxide, setting free the whole of the iodine, according to the equation, $2FeI_2 + KClO_3 = Fe_2O_3 + KCl + 4I_2$.

This incompatibility has been pointed out repeatedly, but is not always borne in mind by the physician or the dispenser.

The incompatibility of calomel and iodoforn may be represented by the following equation: $3Hg_2Cl_2 + 2CHI_3 = 3Hg_2I_2 + 2CHCl_3$, the product being mercurous iodide and chloroform. These changes are effected by light and air; prolonged exposure producing advanced changes, with the formation of mercuric salts, etc.

Incompatibility of borate of sodium and cocaine. According to Levaliant, a pharmacist of Crepy en Valois, these substances are generally mixed for Collyria, and give a precipitate of cocaine. A few drops of glycerin added to the mixture will keep it unchanged.

THE ART OF DISPENSING.

Many decompositions are intentional, such as in mist. ferri co., B. P., or in the frequent combination of tincture of opium with solution of sub-acetate of lead for injections, also in the following.

Ext. conii ʒ ss.
Liq. plumbi subacet ʒ ss.
Aqua ad ʒvj.

In this case the abundant precipitate renders it almost creamy, and necessitates mixing half the water with the ext. act, and the remainder with the liquor, before mixing, or a disagreeable lumpy mixture is produced. Such combinations may be dispensed as written, and sent out with a "shake label. Occasionally, however, the decompositions are of such a character that the chemist may feel pretty sure that the writer of the prescription is unacquainted with the reaction, or has overlooked it. For example:—

Soda sulphat grs. xv.
Potass. cit grs. xx.
M. Ft. pulv. Mitte ʒj.

Zinci sulphat ʒj.
Plumbi acetat ʒij

In these cases metathesis takes place, the water of crystallization of the sulphate is liberated, and the mass becomes wet. The use of an equivalent quantity of the dried salts removes the difficulty.

Liquor plumbi subacetatis, and acetate of lead, are incompatible with infusions of opium, the vegetable astringents, soap, milk or albumen.

Alkaloids, whether alone or as salts, are nearly all precipitated from their solutions by tannic acid. They are, therefore, incompatible with this acid, and also with the various astringent vegetables containing it. Perchloride of mercury, Donovan's solution, free iodine, and double iodides also precipitate the alkaloids.

Almond emulsion is separated by alcohol, tinctures, oxymel, and syrup of squills, spirits of nitrous ether, hard water, and cream of tartar, which are more or less inimical to all emulsions.

Chloroform, if in a mixture containing opium or its preparations, will dissolve the narcotine, and, unless perfectly mixed, may cause an overdose of this or some other alkaloid soluble in that vehicle, to be given at the last dose.

A mixture containing liq. strychnine, spt. ammon. arom., and spirit chloroform should have a "shake" label placed upon it. A case has occurred where the chloroform was in part deposited, and carried down with it in solution some of the strychnine, which was set free by the ammonia.

In a paper by Mr. Henry Campbell on Incompatibilities (the *Chemist and Druggist*, April 28, 1888, p. 561), it is pointed out that although bicarbonate of soda is generally supposed to be incompatible with liquor strychnine, it does not follow that the strychnine will always be precipitated; the following mixture, for example, remains clear:—

Liquor strychnine ℥ v.
Soda bicarbonatis gr. xv.
Aque ad ℥ i.

The dose of the strychnine solution contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of alkaloid, forming in the ounce mixture a solution of the strength of 1 in 9600, while the solubility of the alkaloid in water is about 1 in 5700.

DISPENSING OF INCOMPATIBLES.—(THE ART OF DISPENSING.)

It is not easy to lay down any rule for the dispenser when he comes across a case of incompatibility. In such cases he will do well to consider, previous to compounding the prescription, such questions as the following: (1) Was this incompatibility foreseen and intended by the prescriber? (2) Does it in any way endanger the health of the patient? (3) Is it necessary to trouble the prescriber (supposing he can be communicated with) regarding the incompatibility? (4) Can the incompatibility be avoided in any way? The subjoined cases are given as illustrations of these remarks:—

Magnes. carb ℥ ij.
Acid. sulph. dil ℥ iss.
Magnes. sulph ℥ iss.
Quinine ℥ ss.
Aq. menth. pip. ad ℥ iv.

Now, as sulphate of magnesia is already ordered in the prescription, it is improbable that the prescriber intended to prepare a further quantity of the salt by extemporaneous preparation. Further, the prescriber probably adds the acid merely to assist the solution of the quinine, and, although it is added in excess in this instance, it is generally in all quinine mixtures. Lastly, there is the probability that the magnesia carbonate was intended to act as an antacid; so that, everything considered, there was no difficulty in substituting q. s. of acid to dissolve the quinine for ℥ iss. On the whole, however, it is better to omit the acid altogether, because the soluble sulphate of quinine will be decomposed by the magnesia carbonate. It answers well to rub the quinine to fine powder and suspend in the mixture along with the carbonate.

Mucilag. acac ℥ j
Soda hyposulphit ℥ iv.
Oil. menth. pip ℥ xij.
Liq. bismuthi (B. P. 1867) ℥ iss.
Liq. morph. hydrochlor. ℥ ij
Aq. ad ℥ vj

This will form a clear mixture when first dispensed, but after an interval, depending on the purity of the ingredients, it will turn, first brown, and then quite black, and finally become quite unfit for use. Decomposition will be retarded if an equivalent amount of pure gum arabic be added, instead of mucilage, and of pure muriate of morphine instead of the official solution; and, above all, if the solution of bismuth be rendered decidedly alkaline.

The following is a prescription which was given by the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy at an examination:—

(1) Tinct. ferri. mur ℥ ij
(2) Spt. aether. nitrosi ℥ ss
(3) Mucilag. acacie ℥ j
Syrupi q. s. ℥ iij

It is in the ordinary sense of the term, incompatible, but Mr. Joseph Ince, commenting upon it, says that, made most ways, it assumes the form of a thick jelly, which may be sent out in a covered pot. Reason thus: Here are their ingredients likely to react upon each other, of which mucilage is chief. There are ten drachms of protective agent (syrup), so mix ℥ ij with the tincture, ℥ iij with the spirit of nitrous ether, and ℥ v with mucilage, which wants it most. Combine the three solutions, and a beautiful preparation is the result.

The following is given by Mr. Campbell. It shows how the order of mixing affects the result.

Liquoris hydrargri perchloridi... ℥ j
Ammonie carbonatis gr. v
Potassi iodidi gr. v
Aque ad ℥ j

Although an alkaline carbonate forms a precipitate with mercuric chlorid, still, if in the above mixture the first and third ingredients be mixed, and the solution of the carbonate then added, no precipitate occurs. If common water be used, a slight precipitate of calcium carbonate forms, but it is free from mercury.

EXPLOSIVE AND INFLAMMABLE COMPOUNDS.

Whenever substances rich in oxygen, or easily deoxidized, are ordered to be mixed with other ingredients, the dispenser should always carefully consider the order of mixing. Such substances should never be rubbed with easily oxidizable bodies.

Substances which easily part with their oxygen are picric acid, and chlorates, iodates, bichromates, permanganates, nitrates and picrates of potash, nitrate and oxide of silver, chlorate of calcium, etc. Such substances should first be rubbed to a powder in a mortar, then mixed with the safe ingredients, and lightly mixed with the easily oxidizable substances by means of a wooden rod. Of the latter may be named charcoal, organic powders, iodine, sulphur, sulphides, ethereal oils, and ammonia salts.

Oxide of silver, if to be combined with any organic substance, should first be daupened with water; if crocogto is or-

dered with oxide of silver in a pill, it will explode. Pills containing oxide of silver are liable to inflame, if they become warm. They have been known to take fire in the pocket, causing severe burns.

NITROGEN COMPOUNDS.—Tincture of iodine and ammonia are often prescribed together, and iodide of nitrogen is produced under certain conditions. An explosion has resulted from the preparation of the following prescription, iodide of nitrogen being evidently the cause:—

Iodi ℥ ij
Lin. camp. co ℥ j
Lin. saponis co ℥ j

A concentrated solution of iodine and potassium iodide was filtered through paper. The next day the filth was touched with a view to being removed, when the paper and funnel were shivered into atoms with a loud explosion.

Sulphate of morphine and acetate of ammonia. After the acetic acid is neutralized, an excess of acetate of ammonia will precipitate the morphine, and an overdose is likely to occur. Calomel and potassium iodide, in the stomach, undergo a double decomposition with the formation of a very irritating mercurial compound. Geo. F. H. Markoe (*Phar. Record*, 1885, p. 237) states that chloral hydrate should never be dispensed with any preparations containing alcohol, potassium bromide, sodium bromide, sodium chlorid, and magnesia sulphate. The alcohol in this mixture combines with the chloral hydrate to form chloral alcoholate [C₂HCl₃O.CH₂O] which separates in two layers, the alcoholate floating upon the surface as a straw colored liquid.

The chloral alcoholate acted as a hypnotic but was disagreeable to the taste, and harsh in its action, leaving unpleasant after effects.

Cocaine hydrochlorid is incompatible with sodium bromide. The alkaloid forming, with the bromide, a precipitate which finally separates and floats on the liquid.

ANTIPYRIN INCOMPATIBILITIES.—Antipyrin is incompatible in aqueous solutions forming precipitates, first, with concentrated solution of carbolic acid; second, tannin and preparations containing tannin; third, tincture of iodine; fourth, corrosive sublimate. The following form color reactions; alcoholic solution of ethyl-nitrite, yellow. ammonium alum, dark yellow. Acid solution of amyl nitrite, green; hydrocyanic acid, yellow; chloride of iron, blood red; sulphate of iron, yellowish brown; syrup of iodide of iron, reddish brown; sulphate of copper, green; nitric acid, light yellow. In the dry state, antipyrin gives with calomel, a poisonous compound. with beta-naphthol, a moist mixture; sodium bicarbonate, an odor is devolved resembling that of acetic ether; with sodium salicylate, a mixture is obtained from which an oily liquid separates; quinine and its salts, and caffeine are rendered more soluble with antipyrin.

Dr. Pindell (*Phar. Jour.*, Vol. 18, p. 524) says that strychnine, when mixed

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with fat, is reduced to almost one-sixth of its physiological effect, as shown by experiment. Potassium iodide and syrup of iodide of iron (ferrus) precipitate the ferrous hydrate and ferrous carbonate, which is due to the presence of a carbonate in the potassium iodide, as impurity, and the ferrous hydrate is precipitated by the free alkali, which is also generally present in commercial samples of iodide. If the potassium iodide is neutral, the solution will be yellow instead of green, the yellow is due to an iodate, and the green color to ferrous hydrate.

Druggists and Drug Stores in Manitoba.

NOTES FROM A RAMBLER.

Drug business in our North West is about the same as with us in the east; so far, department stores have not interfered with trade and the majority of patent medicines are sold at the same prices as with us, where cutting is not going on. A large majority of doctors write prescriptions instead of dispensing their own medicines, which is to their credit, and the percentage question is never mentioned.

In Rat Portage, a place of about 2,500 population, there are two drug stores, each of which has stationery, etc., connected with them. W. D. Coate, who served his apprenticeship with C. J. Wilson, Cobourg, came there twelve years ago and has a branch at Keewatin. Canniff & Johnston are also in business here. Mr. Canniff, who came from Belleville, looks after books, fancy goods, etc. Mr. Johnston served his apprenticeship with F. R. Curry, Minden, passed O. C. P. in 1889, then was two years with A. L. Geen, Belleville, and came to Rat Portage in 1891.

Winnipeg has its full complement of drug stores and they are a credit to the city.

W. W. McKeague has a family trade on Logan avenue; he served his apprenticeship with H. W. Hobson, Welland, Ont., passed O. C. P. in 1891, then started business in Wellandport, Ont.; was there three years and sold out to Dr. Green. In 1893 he bought out Parkinson's dispensary, where he is still in business.

C. Flexon has a nice store on Portage avenue, in the Clarendon Hotel Block, for family and dispensing business. Mr. Flexon served his apprenticeship in London, England, came to Canada and Toronto in 1875 and managed H. A. Knowles' business for three months and then went to Mitchell, Ont., as manager for J. P. Lawrason; remained there four years and formed a partnership with J. W. Cull, Mitchell, to carry on business in Emerson; in 1886 he bought out Mr. Cull's interest and moved the stock to Winnipeg, where he has been in business since. His assistant is H. E. Bletchum, who served his apprenticeship with J.

McKee, Peterboro, and graduated from O. C. P. in 1891.

W. R. Inman, of the firm of Messrs. W. R. Inman & Co., is a graduate of Quebec College of Pharmacy, served his apprenticeship with Tait & Covernton, Montreal, came to Winnipeg in 1879, and managed J. F. Caldwell & Co.'s business for five years. He then went into the corner of Main and Market streets, and is there still. The store is known as the Central Drug Hall. Mr. Inman also makes a specialty of optical goods, and is a graduate of Chicago Optical College. R. T. Kyle, formerly with W. J. Dyas, Strathroy, is his assistant, and M. McLellan, formerly with J. F. Roberts, Seaforth, is also with them.

J. F. Howard & Co. are in business on Main-st., opposite the post office, Mr. H. served his apprenticeship with his brother, S. W. Howard, Hagersville, Ont., passed O. C. P. in 1887, then went to manage a store in Strathroy for Drs. Thompson & Hoare, after six months he went to the Medical Hall, Montreal, and stayed there five years, in the spring of 1881 he went to Winnipeg as assistant to J. F. Caldwell, and in 1886 bought the business, where he has been ever since. Mr. Howard has a large prescription business and, it is said, is making money out of Hard-Water Soap. Mr. Alex. Campbell, of London, Ont., is his assistant.

W. J. Mitchell has fine premises on Main-st., corner of Portage avenue. Mr. M. at present lives in Toronto, and the business is managed by his brother, Mr. Howard Mitchell.

J. C. Gordon, who was six years with J. A. Harte, Montreal, came to Winnipeg in 1879 to take a position with J. F. Caldwell; he stayed there three years and then went into business on Main-st., opposite C. P. R. depot. He is just about moving into his new store, a few doors south. His new premises are fine and convenient. His assistant is Wm. Campbell, of Hanover, Ont.

C. M. Eddington came to Winnipeg in 1889 to take a position with N. H. Jackson, as manager of a branch store. He started in business opposite the market in June, 1890, and is doing a nice trade there.

T. G. Poyntz, originally from Orangeville, is in business opposite the City Hall.

Minnedosa is a village of about 800 people, about 100 miles north-west of Winnipeg. J. K. Paton is in business here and combines stationery and drugs. Mr. P. served his apprenticeship with the late G. L. Scott, Paris, passed O. C. P. in 1878, and in 1880 went to Chicago. After two years he came back to Toronto and managed J. C. Lander's branch store on Yonge-st., near King. He next went with Trott & Mitchell, Winnipeg, and in 1882 went to Minnedosa to manage Dr. Hunter's store, and bought him out same year. Mr. Paton's assistant is S. Ryall, gold medallist of O. C. P. 1893.

Brandon has three drug stores, two of which are a credit to any city. Fleming

& Sons is most imposing on the corner of a fine block. Dr. Fleming came from New Brunswick, and has a large practice. John W. Fleming, his son, manages the store. John W. is a graduate of O. C. P. 1889.

N. J. Halpin served his apprenticeship with B. A. Mitchell, London, passed O. C. P., August, 1875, after that managed a branch in St. Marys for C. McCallum, and was with John Combe and Dr. Ogden in Toronto. He came to Brandon in 1880 and is doing a nice business.

W. R. Bartlett this year bought out the business of W. M. Rose. Mr. B. served his apprenticeship with John McLean, St. Marys, graduated from O. C. P. in 1880, since that time he was with A. B. Petrie, Guelph, for five years and with W. J. Mitchell, Winnipeg, seven years, and has a good prospect where he is now settled.

There are two drug stores in Portage La Prairie, and each store has a branch.

Joseph Taylor served his apprenticeship with his father, W. Taylor, Harrison, Ont., and graduated from O. C. P. in 1877, after that he was with N. C. Love and Elliot & Co., in Toronto. In 1881 he went with C. M. Lyman, Buffalo, and in December, 1882, came to Portage. His branch store is managed by G. A. Fraser, formerly of Fraser & Gump, Woodstock.

B. M. Camill, Portage La Prairie, came from Picton and served his apprenticeship with L. W. Yeomans, Belleville. He came to Portage in spring of 1882. His branch store is managed by Wm. Ledington, of Durham, Ont., an honor graduate of O. C. P., 1893, and his assistant is A. Watten, Dresden, Ont.

Always be True to Your Mother.

We have just received a copy of the above named beautiful song and chorus. Words by Mrs. Julia A. Carney and Music by Charles Baker. We give our readers the first verse and chorus.

FIRST VERSE.

Always be true to your mother '
For her sake be noble and true '
The dreams of her own life are over,
Her hopes are all centered in you,
For you she will bear with misfortune,
Encounter stern poverty's blight ;
But sadly her life will be clouded,
If you are not true to the right

CHORUS.

Always be true to your mother,
Although she is faded and old ;
She loves you as ne'er can another,
With love that can never be told.

Price 40 cents per copy. Our readers will receive a copy by sending 20 cents in postage stamps to I. W. Helmick, Music Publisher, 255 Sixth Avenue, New York

Phenacetin, salophen, acentaurilid and sodium salicylate frequently are excreted by the skin in the form of crystals, when given in large doses.

Canadian Druggist

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

APRIL 16th, 1894.

An Imperial Pharmacopœia for Britain and Her Colonies.

The paper read by Prof. Attfield, F.R.S., on the 14th February, before the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, in which he foreshadowed the changes which are likely to be made in the next edition of the British Pharmacopœia, is one of especial interest to every Canadian pharmacist at the present juncture, when the inroads of the United States Pharmacopœia upon our methods of manufacture have brought very seriously to our attention the necessity of either producing a Canadian Pharmacopœia, or an Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia, which would answer Canadian purposes.

There are but few Canadian pharmacists who are not loyal to the British work; but there can be no disguising the fact that the more advanced, or rather, less conservative methods of the United States authority, are steadily gaining favor with Canadians; and, that the general adoption of the metric decimal system by that country, will shortly bear an influence upon us which will necessitate the adoption of a similar system here. In our Pharmacy Colleges to-day that system is doubtless better taught than the one under which we are expected to perform our work.

The official part of the B. P. as far as it goes, cannot well be found fault with, and if an unofficial or semi-official addition could be made to it covering the main points of difference between it and the U. S. P., Canadians, at least, would have little cause for complaint. The official part could fully cover its use for the purposes of the medical profession, and the unofficial for matters purely pertaining to the domain of pharmacy. As earnest students in a young, but aspiring colony, we naturally seek to keep pace with the times, yet cannot fail to note that however much we might desire to see radical changes made in the contents of our authoritative text-book, we must remain, for a time at least, dependent upon influences which govern the medical profession in their adoption of a work which was originally designed for their special use. In having selected Professor Attfield as editor of the new edition which the British Medical Council has authorized, they have, however, given an assurance to every British pharmacist that as far as it is in the power of comprehensive thought to provide for the conjunctive interests of all parties concerned in such a work, it will be done. Without, at the present time, making any attempt to review the very complete paper he presents, we cannot fail to express our undisguised admiration of the manner in which he brings forward and suggests innovations.

These are arrayed in natural sequence and in such a discursive way that, without knowing why, we are led to fall in with the very completeness of detail so skilfully arranged. In stating that "his conception of a true British Pharmacopœia has always been what, for convenience of description and discussion, may be termed an Imperial British Pharmacopœia—as useful in the remotest corner of the Queen's dominions as in the centre of London; a national medicine book of which, as of the empire, it might be said, but without boasting and as simply expressive of its silent never-ending usefulness, 'The sun never sets on its might,'" he has given expression to a thought which finds a responsive chord in every remote corner to which he so aptly refers.

Although the paper he furnishes was written in his private rather than his official capacity, yet, coming as it does from a source so close to what is official, we may with a considerable degree of confidence anticipate the fulfilment of the conception which he has formed, and which gives promise of being of so much practical use to us.

John J. Hall.

The death of Mr. Hall has created a vacancy in the ranks of Ontario pharmacists which may long remain unfilled. Although comparatively a young man, his individuality had raised him to places of influence which few enjoy and leave so lasting an impression after their occupancy has ceased. He was a thorough man in every sense of the term. Endowed by nature with very superior mentality, keen perceptive faculties and reasoning powers of a very high order, he added to these admirable stability of purpose, lofty aim and an ambition worthy of the character which still remains as a beacon light to prompt others to emulate his example.

From the commencement of his connection with the Council he was an earnest and untiring worker in promoting drug affairs according to the light in which he viewed them; and, however well his associates might be posted on important matters, his opinion was always sought. His readiness of speech, which was unsurpassed by any other Ontario druggist known to us, was only equalled by the thorough grasp he always had of the subjects upon which he spoke. In everything pertaining to the educational affairs of our College, the standing of druggists and of our graduates, he took a deep interest, and the following extract, taken from his speech at the last Council meeting, and kindly furnished to us by Prof. Heebner, Dean of the College, will well illustrate the trend of his mind and purpose.

"This institution is the property of the druggists of Ontario; it was erected with their money and for the education of their apprentices; it has never received aid from either state or individual; it is not

owned, either directly or indirectly, by a staff of teachers or by a stock company, (as is the case with most similar institutions) the representatives of which divide up the profits at the end of the year; therefore, our College should never be considered in the light of a money-making concern, and after the debt has been paid and the druggists annual fees somewhat reduced, every cent of profit should go back into the institution in the way of additional equipment and increased facilities for furnishing our apprentices the best training in modern pharmacy that can be had anywhere. In this way the pharmacists of this province will never find difficulty in securing able assistants; the graduates sent to other countries will always reflect credit upon us, and those who follow us will represent a class of intelligent pharmacists of whom we may never have reason to feel ashamed. By a faithful execution of this policy we can anticipate feeling honored by the standing of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and its alumni, and need never fear competition from any other teaching body."

The views here so trenchantly expressed leave no doubt as to the position which he ultimately expected the College to assume, and in anticipation of future developments, it is a line of action clearly mapped out, which can well be adhered to, as a policy, that cannot fail to produce the elevative results he foresaw should come.

In Mr. Hall's death the drug trade of Ontario has lost one of its noblest representatives; his associates on the Council board, their ablest member, and the community at large, a man gifted with natural attainments which fitted him to occupy any position creditably which he might be chosen to fill.

The Tariff Changes.

Elsewhere in this issue we give the changes in the customs tariff as applied to lines dealt in by chemists and druggists. This table will serve as a reference for our readers when making purchases abroad, as well also for foreign dealers, from numbers of whom we are constantly receiving enquiries as to the duties on their respective lines of goods. It may seem surprising to some, but it is nevertheless a fact, that many manufacturers in the United States have the impression that goods imported from that country are discriminated against and in favor of those from Great Britain. Such of course is not the case, all imports, no matter from what country, being subject to the same rate of duties.

All danger of cocaine poisoning may be obviated, according to M. Riclus, by combining it with nitroglycerin. The patient should always be in a recumbent position when administering a hypodermic injection of cocaine.

IMPORTANT To the Trade

We have pleasure in advising you that by special arrangements just completed with the proprietors of **WYETH'S BEEF, IRON & WINE**, we are enabled to offer to the **CANADIAN TRADE** a Reduced List of prices on this standard preparation, the **Original and only Genuine Beef, Iron and Wine** on the market.

In order to do this it was necessary to put this article upon the rebate plan, with the following scale of prices, to which we shall strictly adhere :

For 1 doz. and less than 3 doz.,	\$7.25	per doz.
“ 3 “ “ “ “ 6 “	7.00	“ “
“ 6 “ “ “ “ 12 “	6.75	“ “
“ 1 gross and upwards,	- 78.00	“ gross.

A discount of 5 per cent. for Cash will be allowed, if paid within 30 days from date of purchase only.

We trust that this change will meet with your approval, and will ask you to kindly send in your valued order.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited.

Montreal, Oct. 20th, 1893.

General Agents for Canada.

YOUR OWN!

*Do you know that we prepare for
Druggists' Sale*

A Special Throat Troche

Put up with the Druggist's own name, thus

SMITH'S

Improved Bronchial Pastilles


For.....

This preparation is no "cheap John" candy, but an elegant compressed powder, and is as pleasant and efficacious a lozenge as ever introduced for the relief of the various disorders of the respiratory organs, and a valuable remedy for the cure of many bronchial affections, such as Influenza, Hoarseness, Soreness of the Throat, or any irritation of the throat arising from cold.

TWO SIZES IN NEAT LID BOXES.

Large (containing 60 Troches) \$10.50 per gross.
Small (" 30 ") 6.50 " "

Will be glad to have your valued order, or at least let us send you a Sample.

 We can also quote Special Prices in Bulk for this Troche.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,

MONTRÉAL.



Trade supplied by all Jobbers in Canada, United States, and Mexico.

Radlauer's Somnal.

AETHYL-CHLORALURETHAN.

(REGISTERED)

THE NEWEST & MOST EFFICIENT SOPORIFIC REMEDY.

Taken in doses of 32 grains, or half a teaspoonful, in milk, ale or cognac, produces in half-an-hour a quiet refreshing sleep, lasting from six to eight hours, with no unpleasant after effects. The effects of SOMNAL are more pleasant than those of Chloral Hydrate and Morphia. Experiments made in the Town Hospitals, Moabit and Friedrichshain, Königliche Charité and Königliche Universitäts Poliklinik, Berlin, have shown that SOMNAL does not accelerate the pulse and does not upset the stomach. SOMNAL is especially recommended for Nervous Insomnia, Neurasthenia, Spinal Complaints, Infectious Diseases, Paralysis, Melancholia, Hysteria, Morphinismus, and Diabetes. The low price of SOMNAL enables its use in the poor and workmen's practice and in hospitals.

S. RADLAUER, Kronen Apotheke, FRIEDRICHSTRASSE, 160, BERLIN, W.

Radlauer's Antinervin.

(SALICYLE BROMANILIDE) in the form of Powder, the most efficacious Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, and Antinervine.

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

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

MANY GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

We Have Inaugurated

— A NEW PLAN —

To Discourage

“SUBSTITUTION.”



WE recently informed the Medical Profession that an investigation to determine the prevalence of **SUBSTITUTION**, resulted in our Representative being supplied with a fraudulent imitation of **LISTERINE** by 228 of the 479 pharmacists he visited in the city of Chicago.

We have successfully prosecuted several of the chief offenders, and from others we have accepted a sworn declaration that they would cease this dishonest practice.

We realize, however, that the published declaration that some 48 out of every 100 druggists in a certain city are given to the practice of Substitution, without stating who the offending parties are, may cause suspicion to fall unjustly upon reputable pharmacies. Therefore, we have inaugurated a new plan to discourage Substitution, which we have just put into effect in the city of Memphis, Tenn.

On April 2nd, 3rd and 4th our Representative called upon the 30 drug stores of Memphis and purchased from each 25 cents worth of **LISTERINE**.

14 Pharmacists supplied genuine Listerine.

16 Pharmacists substituted an article foreign to Listerine and containing no Listerine whatever.

As soon as our chemist completed his examination of each purchase, we wrote to every physician and pharmacist in Memphis, giving the names of pharmacists who supplied genuine **LISTERINE**, and the names of those who committed pharmaceutical forgery and substitution by labelling and selling, and in some cases dispensing a nondescript mixture of their own manufacture as **LISTERINE**.

By this method of procedure we hope not only to discourage pharmaceutical forgery and substitution, but to secure for pharmaceutical integrity its just reward. Other cities will be reported upon in due season.

Lambert Pharmacal Co.

Originators and Sole Manufacturers of

LISTERINE.

Foreign Prescriptions and How to Dispense Them.

GERMAN.

English chemists who are in the habit of receiving prescriptions from foreign medicos are often at a loss to translate them into ordinary English style for the purpose of dispensing them. To relieve them of these difficulties, so far as those of German origin are concerned, is the purpose of this article. In dispensing such, the main fact to be borne in mind is the difference in chemical nomenclature and that of measurement. The metric system is solely used in Germany, and all ingredients are understood to be by weight. It is necessary, then, to know the equivalents in troy weight of any quantities given in the metric system, and to facilitate this translation the following table is given :

1/65 grain equal	0.001 gramme.
1/15	0.005 "
1/4	0.01 "
1/3	0.015 "
1/2	0.02 "
2/3	0.03 "
3/5	0.04 "
2/3	0.05 "
1	0.06 "
1 1/4 grains equal	0.1 "
7/4	0.5 "
15	1.0 "
77	5.0 "
20	1.2 "
60	3.75 "
480	30.0 "

The list, as below, will illustrate the difference of the nomenclature.

- For Acetanilidum, read antifebrin.
- For Acetum saturninum, read Liq. plumbi subacet.
- For Aqua amygdalarum amar., read Aqua lauro-cerasi.
- For Aqua phagadenica, read Lotio hydrargyri flava.
- For Aqua fontana, read Aqua pura.
- For Calcaria usta, read Calx.
- For Cortex Chinae, read Cinchona.
- For Chininum, read Quinina.
- For Flores Benzoes, read Acid benzoicum.
- For Flores cime, read Santonica.
- For Flores naphae, read Flores aurantii.
- For Flores zinci, read Zinci oxidum.
- For Gutti, read Cambogia.

- For Hydrargyrum amidato-bichloratum, read Hydrargyrum ammon.
- For Lapis infernalis, read Argenta nitras.
- For Magisterium bismuthi, read Bismuthi subnitras.
- For Natro kali-tartaricum, read Soda tartarata.
- For Nihilum album, read Zinci oxidum.
- For Pulvis Kurellae, read Pulv. glycerh. co.

- For Tartarus depuratus, read Potass. bitartras.
- For Tartarus natronatus, read Soda tartarata.
- For Tr. thebaica, read Tr. opii.

The following preparations are frequently used in Germany :—

ACETUM AROMATICUM.

- R Ol. cinnam. } aa 1 part
- Ol. mentha pip. }
- Ol. juniper. }
- Ol. rosmarini. }
- Ol. lavandulae. }
- Ol. limonis. } aa 2 parts
- Ol. caryoph. }
- Spt. vini rec. 450 parts

Dissolve the oils in the spirit and then add :

- Acid. acet. dil. 650 parts
- Aqua dest. 1,900 parts

ACETUM SCILLAE.

- Scill. contus. 5 parts
- Spt. vini rec. 5 parts
- Acid. acet. dil. 9 parts
- Aqua dest. 36 parts

Macerate for three days in a well-closed vessel. Press and filter.

Acidum Aceticum contains 96 per cent. real acid.

Acidum aceticum dil. contains 30 per cent. real acid.

Acidum hydrochloricum contains 25 per cent. real acid, s. g. 1.124.

Acidum hydrochloricum dil. contains 12 1/2 per cent. real acid, s. g. 1.051.

Acidum nitricum contains 25 per cent. real acid, s. g. 1.153.

Acidum nitricum fumens, s. g. 1.15.

Acidum phosphoricum contains 25 per cent. real acid, s. g. 1.154.

Acidum sulphuricum contains 94-98 per cent. real acid, s. g. 1.184.

Acidum sulphuricum dil. equals Acid. sulph. 1 part, Aqua dest. 5 parts, s. g. 1.114.

ADEPS BENZO. US.

- R Acid. benz. 1 part
- Adipis 99 parts

AMMONIUM CHLORATUM-FERRATUM.

- R Ammon. chlor. 32 parts
- Liq. ferri perchlor. 9 parts

Evaporate to dryness, and keep in a dark place.

Aqua Chlorata is equivalent to liquor chlori (B.P.).

Aqua Plumbi, equal to Liq. plumbi subacet., 1 part; aqua, 49 parts.

Bolus Alba.—Argel or purified clay.

Carrageen.—Cetraria vel Iceland moss.

Decoctions.—When the quantity of the ingredients has not been prescribed the proportion of 1 in 10 is taken.

ELEOSACCHARA.

- R Ol. essent. 1 part
- Pulv. sacchari. 50 parts

ELIXIR AMAR.

- R Ext. absinth. 2 parts
- Eleosacch. mentha pip. 1 part

Mix well with five parts of water and then add :

- Tr. aromatic. } aa 1 part
- Tr. amar. }

ELIXIR AURANTII COMPOSIT.

- R Cort. aurantii. 20 parts
- Cort. cinnam. 4 parts
- Potass. carb. 1 part
- Vinum Xericum 100 parts

Macerate for eight days, and to the 92 parts of liquid obtained by pressing add :

- Ext. gentian. } aa 2 parts
- Ext. absinth. }
- Ext. trifoli. }
- Ext. cascavillo. }

Emulsions. The seed emulsions are prepared in the proportion of 1 in 10, if not otherwise ordered. The oil emulsions are made with oil, two parts; gum acacia one part; and water 17 parts. Emulsio oleosa is always prepared with almond oil.

EXT. RHEI CO.

- R Ext. rhei. 6 parts
- Ext. aloes. 2 parts
- Resin. jalap. 1 part
- Pulv. saponis. 4 parts

Infusions. If no definite proportion is ordered, they are to be made in the proportion of 1 in 10.

INF. SENNAE CO.

- R Fol. sennae (contus.) 1 part
- Infuse in boiling water 7 parts for five minutes, and strain. Then add :
- Soda tartar. 1 part
 - Manna. 3 parts

LIQ. ALUMIN. ACET.

- R Alumin. 30 parts
- Acid. acet. dil. 36 parts
- Calcii carb. 13 parts
- Aqua dest. 100 parts

Dissolve the alum in 80 parts of water and add the acid, then mix the solution with calcii carb. and 20 parts of water; let stand for 24 hours. Specific gravity, 1.04.

LIQ. AMMON. ANISATUS.

- R Ol. anisi. 1 part
- Spt. vini rec. 21 parts
- Liq. ammon. caustic. 5 parts

LIQ. AMMON. CAUSTIC.

- R Sol. ammoniae. specific gravity 0.96

MISTURA OLEOSA BALSAMICA.

- R Ol. lavandulae. } aa 1 part
- Ol. caryoph. }
- Ol. cinnam. }
- Ol. thymian. }
- Ol. limonis. }
- Ol. maicis. }
- Balsam. Peru. 4 parts
- Spirit vini rec. 240 parts

LIQUOR KALI CARBONIC.

- R Potass. carb. 11 parts
- Aqua dest. 20 parts

MIST. ACID. SULPHURIC. VEL MIST. HALLERI.

- R Acid. sulphuric. 1 part
- Spirit. vini rec. 3 parts

When the substances in the following table are prescribed in excess of the pharmacopoeia maximum doses the physician adds a note of exclamation after the weight, (!).

	Maxim. single dose.	Maxim. daily doses.
Acetanilidum	0.5	4.0
Acidum arsenicosum	0.005	0.02
Acidum carbonicum	0.1	0.5
Aguricum	0.1	—
Amylenum hydratum	4.0	5.0
Apomorphium hydrochloric	0.02	0.1
Ol. amygdalarum amar	2.0	5.0
Argent. nitricum	0.03	0.2
Atropinum sulphuricum	0.001	0.003
Auro-natrium chloratum	0.05	0.2
Cantharides	0.05	0.15
Chloralum formamidatum	4.0	5.0
Chloralum hydratum	3.0	6.0
Chloroformum	0.5	1.0
Cocainum hydrochloricum	0.05	0.15
Codeinum phosphoricum	0.1	0.4
Caffeinum	0.5	1.5
Cuprum sulphuricum	1.0	—
Ext. belladonnae	0.05	0.2
Ext. colocyntididis	0.05	0.2

	Maxim single doses.	Maxim daily doses.
Ext. hyoseyami	0.2	1.0
Ext. opii	0.15	0.5
Ext. strychni	0.05	0.15
Fol. belladonnae	0.2	1.0
Fol. digitalis	0.2	1.0
Fol. stramonii	0.2	1.0
Tr. cantharidum	0.5	1.5
Tr. colchici	2.0	5.0
Tr. colocynthidis	1.0	5.0
Tr. digitalis	1.5	5.0
Tr. iodi	0.2	1.0
Tr. lobelise	1.0	5.0
Tr. opii crocata	1.5	5.0
Fructus colocynthidis	0.5	1.5
Gutti	0.5	1.0
Herba conii	0.5	2.0
Herba hyoseyami	0.5	1.5
Homotropinum hydrobromicum	1.001	0.003
Hydrarg. bichloratum	0.02	0.1
Hydrarg. bimiodatum	0.02	0.1
Hydrarg. cyanatum	0.02	0.1
Hydrarg. oxydatum	0.02	0.1
Hydrarg. oxyd. precip.	0.02	0.1
Hyoscium hydrobromicum	0.0005	0.002
Iodoformum	0.2	1.0
Iedum	0.05	0.2
Kreosotum	0.2	1.0
Liq. kalii arsenico	0.5	2.0
Morph. hydrochloricum	0.03	0.1
Ol. crotonis	0.05	0.1
Opium	0.15	0.5
Paraldehydum	5.0	10.0
Phenacetinum	1.0	5.0
Phosphorus	0.001	0.005
Rhus toxicaria salicylicum	0.001	0.003
Pilocarpinum hydrochlor	0.02	0.05
Plumbum aceticum	0.1	0.5
Santoninum	0.1	0.5
Semina strychni	0.1	0.2
Strychninum nitricum	0.01	0.02
Sulfonolum	4.0	5.0
Tartarus albitus	0.2	0.5
Thallinum sulfuricum	0.5	1.5
Tr. aconiti	0.5	2.0
Tr. opii simplex	1.5	5.0
Tr. strophanthi	0.5	2.0
Tr. strychnini	1.0	2.0
Tuber. aconiti	0.1	0.5
Veratrinum	0.005	0.02
Vinum colchici	2.0	5.0
Zincum sulfuricum	1.0	—

N. B.—The German prescriptions are followed by translations, and in some cases by directions as to method of dispensing.

Drops are a general form of administering medicine. They usually consist of a mixture of tinctures or a solution of extract or alkaloid. The minim is still frequently represented by the drop, of which 20 are considered to be equal to 1 gramme.

- R Tr. ferr. pom. 30'
- Ds. 3 x 25 Tr.
- R Tr. amar. } aa. 10
- Tr. aromat. }
- Tr. chin. co. }
- M.Ds. 3 x 10 Tr. v. d. M.
- R Liq. ammon. acis. } aa. 5
- Tr. opii benz. }
- Mo. m. } 0.3 (ʒ)
- S. 2 st. 20 Tr.

R Tinct. ferri pomat. grs. 450
Det. sign. 25 drops to be taken three times a day.

- R Tr. amara } aa. grs. 150
- Tr. aromat. }
- Tr. cinchon. co. }

Misce. Det. sign. 10 drops to be taken three times a day before meals.

- R Liq. amon. anisi } aa. grs. 75
 - Tr. camp. co. }
 - Morph. hydroch. grs. 4ʒ
- 20 drops to be taken every two hours.

As in England, mixtures predominate in German prescribing. In dispensing, the tare of the bottle being taken, the ingredients are weighed into it, commencing with the smallest quantity and ending with the vehicle.

- R Zinc. sulf. } aa. 1
- Plumb. acet. }
- Aq. dest. 200'

S. Ausserlich, Inject 3 x zu gebrauchten.

- R Aq. plumbi 200
- Tr. arnicæ 15'

S. Ausserlich.

- R Chin. sulf. 5
- Ac. sulf. q. s. a. s.
- Aq. d. 180'
- Sir. c. aur. 30'

S. 2 st. 1 Ess.

- R Zinc. sulf. gr. 15
- Aq. dest. grs. 1,500
- Pfb. acet. gr. 15
- Aq. dest. grs. 1,500

S. For external use. Inject three times daily.

- R Liq. plum. subac. dil. grs. 3,000
- Tr. arnicæ grs. 225

S. For external use as directed.

- R Quinin. sulph. grs. 75
- Acid. sulph. q. s. ad solut.
- Aq. dest. grs. 2,700
- Syr. cort. aur. grs. 450

S. One tablespoonful every two hours.

- R Dec. alth. 180'
- Liq. am. anis. ʒ'
- Sir. spl. 30'

S. 2 st. 1 Ess.

- R Inf. digit. ʒ' : 150' (ʒ)

S. 2 st. 1 Ess.

- R Mist. oleos. balsamic. } aa. 30'
- Chlorof. }

S. Einreibung.

- R Dec. althæ. grs. 2,700
- Liq. am. anis. grs. 60
- Syr. simp. grs. 450

S. One tablespoonful every two hours.

- R Inf. digit. grs. 45 : grs. 2,250

- R Mist. oleos. balsamic. } aa. grs. 450
- Chlorof. }

S. Embrocation.

Powders are prescribed in much larger quantities than in England. They are either dispensed in bulk, to be taken by the teaspoonful, or in weighed doses. If they contain eleosacchara, narcotic extracts, camphor, musk, or other volatile substances, they are ordered "ad vitrium." Extracts to be incorporated with powders are kept as "extracta sicca," containing equal parts of extract and pulv. glycyrrh. When volatile substances are ordered in divided doses, "charta cerata" (i. e. waxed paper) is always used.

PULVIS GUMMOSUS.

- Gum. acaciæ pulv. 3 parts
- Rad. glycyrrh. pulv. 2 parts
- Sacchari pulv. 1 part

- PULV. IPECACUANHÆ OPIATUS.
- Pulv. ipecac. co. B. P.

- PULV. MAGNESIÆ GUM. RHEO.
- Magnesia levis 12 parts
- Eleosacchar. foeniculi 8 parts
- Rad. rhei pulv. 3 parts

SAL CAROLINUM FACIT.

- Soda sulph. exsic. 22 parts
- Potass. sulph. 1 part
- Sodii chlorid. 9 parts
- Sodii bicarb. 18 parts

ʒi of this powder with 1½ pints of water, represents nearly the Carlsbad water.

SATURATIONS.

The Potio Riveri is a fair type of what are called "saturations." It is composed of citric acid 4 parts, dissolved in distilled water 190 parts, and add carbonate of soda crystals 9 parts.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆ.

- Rad. althæ. 2 parts
- Spirit. vini rect. 1 part
- Aque dest. 50 parts

Macerate for three hours, shaking frequently. To the 40 parts of strained liquid, add 60 parts sugar.

SYRUPUS AURANTII.

- Cort. aurantii 1 part

Macerate with 9 parts of white wine for two days. To the 8 parts obtained by filtering, add sugar 12 parts.

Tinctures—

- Tr. absinthii (herba absinthii) 1 in 5.
- Tr. aconiti (tubera aconiti) 1 in 10.
- Tr. arnicæ (flores arnicæ), 1 in 10.
- Tr. aurantii (aurantii cortex), 1 in 5.
- Tr. benzoës (benzoinum in coarse powder), 1 in 5, (S.V. Rect.).
- Tr. calami (rhiz. calami), 1 in 5.
- Tr. cantharidis (cantharides in coarse powder), 1 in 10, (S.V.R.).
- Tr. capsici, 1 in 10, (S.V.R.).
- Tr. catechu, 1 in 10.
- Tr. chinæ (tr. cinchome), 1 in 5.
- Tr. cinnam, 1 in 5.
- Tr. colchici, 1 in 10.
- Tr. gallæ, 1 in 5.
- Tr. gentianæ, 1 in 5.
- Tr. iodi, 1 in 10, (S.V.R.).
- Tr. valerianæ (rad. valerian), 1 in 5.
- Tr. valerianæ aether. (rad. valer.), 1 in 5, spirt. ætheris.

TINCTURA AMARA.

- Rad. gentian 3 parts
- Herb. centaurei 3 parts
- Cort. aurantii 2 parts
- Fructus aurantii 1 part
- Rhiz. zedoarie 1 part
- Spt. tenuior 50 parts

TR. AROMATICA.

- Cort. cinnam. 5 parts
- Rhiz. zingib. 2 parts
- Galang. rhiz. 1 part
- Caryophylli. 1 part
- Sem. cardamom. 1 part
- Spirit. tenuior 50 parts

TR. CHINÆ CO.

- Cort. cinchon. 6 parts
- Cort. aurantii 2 parts
- Rad. gentian 2 parts
- Cort. cinnam 1 part
- Spirit. tenuior 50 parts

TR. COLOCYNTHID.

- Fructus et semin. colocynth. 1 part
- Spt. vini rect. 10 parts

TR. DIGITALIS.

- Fol. digitalis 5 parts
- Spt. vini rect. 6 parts

TR. FERRI ACETICI ÆTHEREA.

- Tr. ferri acetatis. 8 parts
- Spt. vini rect 1 part
- Ether. 1 part

Contains 4 per cent. iron, s. g. 1.045. It can be mixed with water in any proportion.

TR. FERRI. POMATA.

- Ext. ferri. pomatum 1 part
- Aq. cinnam 9 parts

EXT. FERRI. POMATUM.

50 parts of ripe sour apples are beaten to a mass and pressed. Take the liquid obtained, add 1 part ferrum limatum, and heat till effervescence ceases. Dilute with 50 parts of water and let stand for a few days, and evaporate to a thick extract after straining.

TR. OPII BENZOICA.

- Pulv. opii 1 part
- Ol. anisi 1 part
- Camphor 2 parts
- Acid. benz. 4 parts
- Spt. tenuior 192 parts

TR. OPII CROCATA.

- Pulv. opii 15 parts
- Croci 5 parts
- Caryoph 1 part
- Cort. cinnam 1 part
- Spt. ten 75 parts
- Aq. dest 75 parts

TR. OPII SIMPLEX.

- Pulv. opii 1 part
- Spt. ten 5 parts
- Aq. dest 5 parts

TR. RHEI AQUOSA.

- Rad. rhei 10 parts
- Borax 1 part
- Potass. carb 1 part
- Aq. dest 90 parts
- Aq. cinnam 15 parts
- Spirit. vini. rect. 9 parts

Infuse the rhubarb, borax, and pot. carb. with hot water for a quarter of an hour, then add the S.V.R. Let stand for one hour and strain through flannel, press carefully, and to the 15 parts obtained add aqua cinnam. 15 parts.

TR. RHEI VINOSA.

- Rad. rhei 8 parts
- Cort. aurant. 2 parts
- Sem. cardamom 1 part
- Vin. albi 100 parts

Prepare like a tincture. After filtering dissolve an amount of sugar equivalent to the 1-17th part of the liquid.

TR. STRYCHNINE.

Nux vomica, in pulv., 1 in 10.

UNGUENTUM DIACHYLON VEL HEDICE.

Eup. plumbi, 1 part, and Ol. olive, 1 part, are liquefied in a water bath and stirred till cold.

UNG. GLYCERIN.

- Starch 10 parts
- Mix with
- Water 15 parts
- Then add

- Glycerine 100 parts
- Powdered tragacanth 2 parts
- Rectified spirit 5 parts

Heat till all the spirit has evaporated.

- R Pulv. zingib 5.0
- Natr. bicarb 30.0
- Eleosacch. valer 10.0
- M. A. V. S. : ½ st. v. j. m. i. mss.

- R Pulv. zingib 77 grs.
- Sodii bicarb 450 grs.
- Eleosacch. valerian 150 grs.

Misce. ad vitrium. Sign: One point

of the knife full half an hour before meals.

- R Ext. belladon 0.1
- Pulv. gummos. 3.0
- Divid. N. x. S.: Tgl. i p.

- R Ext. belladon 14 grs.
- Pulv. gummos. 45 grs.

Divide in ten powders. S: Daily one powder.

- R Chin. mur. oleos. citric 0.25
- D.t.d. N. 50. S. M. u. A. 1. P.

- R Quinin. hydroch. eleosacch. citric. 4 grs.

Dent. talis. dos. No. 50. In chart. cerat. One powder to be taken morning and evening.

Pills. -When the excipient has not been prescribed, it is usual to take Pulvis pilularum (Ext. glycyrrh. and Rad. glycyrrh. pulv., aa.), and mass with the assistance of glycerine (one part) and aqua (two parts). If possible, the pills should not weigh more than .12 gramme or 2 grains. Lycopodium is very generally employed to roll the pills in, unless some other powder, such as P. cinnam., is specially prescribed. A rather frequent prescription is Argentum nit. in the form of pills, and then Bolus alba is used.

- R Morph. mur 0.1 (3)
- F. pil. N. 20. D. S. 3 x i. p.

- R Morph. hydrochlor 13 grs.
- Pulv. pilularum 30 grs.
- Aq. et glycer q.s.

Fiat. pil: N. xx. Det: One pill three times a day.

- R Ext. colocynth } aa 0.5
- Res. jalap } 2.5
- Ext. rhei co }

M. F. pil. N. 30. S. M. u A i pill.

- R Ext. colocynth 7½ grs.
- Res. jalap 7½ grs.
- Ext. rhei co 45 grs.
- Spt. saponis q.s.

Misce ft. pil. N xxx. One pill to be taken morning and evening.

- R Argent. nit 1.0

F. pil. N. 100. S. 3 x 2 pill.

- R Argent. nit 15 grs.
- Aq. dest q.s. ad solut.
- Bol. alb 150 grs.
- Glycerin q.s.

Misce. ft. pil. No. 100. Two pills to be taken three times a day.

It will be observed that as far as possible in the space of this short article a general contrast of German and English dispensing has been given. It is hoped that the purpose mentioned in the prelude has been attained, and that something has been done which will enable English chemists to deal with German prescriptions with more ease than they have hitherto been accustomed.

FRENCH.

It is, perhaps, not a very frequent occurrence for the average dispensing chemist, not professing to make a specialty of such matters, to be asked to dispense a French prescription, and when such an event does take place it is more than likely that he feels himself under the necessity of declining to undertake its preparation, under the impression that

the method of prescribing in France is something quite different to what he has been accustomed. But there is really no reason why this should be so. With the, at least, elementary knowledge of the French language that the great majority of pharmacists possess, and the now almost universal familiarity with the metric system of weights and measures, the matter ought to present little or no difficulty. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the assistance of a codex is indispensable, or some work showing the difference in strength between preparations bearing the same name in both countries, and as these sometimes vary very considerably, this is a point of some importance. The preparations differing widely from anything found in the B. P., as, for instance, some of the elaborate "sirops," "alcoolats," or "electuaire" (the "electuaire therinque" is an amazing compound of between 50 and 60 ingredients) might, perhaps, be calculated to trouble an English dispenser, but it will be found that the fairly typical examples given below contain scarcely anything that he would not be able to supply.

Almost the only point of difference in the actual method of putting together a prescription is that in France the practice of measuring liquids is unknown. In compounding a mixture the bottle is first tared (so all shot are very convenient for this purpose) and the ingredients weighed into it, the conventional order being first the solids, next liquids, and finally the vehicle. The following may be taken as a characteristic specimen of a mixture:

- Sirop d'ecorce d'orange Ameres. . . 50.0
- Cognac 50.0
- Extrait de quinquina 6.0
- Eau gommee 120.0

A prendre par cuillerees.

This mixture illustrates two frequent peculiarities of the French system. In the first place, if the quantities ordered are accurately dispensed, it will be seen that the resulting compound will not fill a bottle of any size made, and it would therefore have to be sent out in a 250 gramme bottle not quite full, a most objectionable feature to English eyes. This is constantly happening, though more often caused by differences in the sp. gr. of the liquids than by the awkward quantities prescribed. The other peculiar feature about the prescription is the laconic directions—take by spoonfuls—a phrase in very common use. The directions for use, however, are not always so vague as this, and the medical man will not unfrequently give the most minute instructions. The following is an example:

Pendant les vingt premiers jours de chaque mois pendant trois mois, prendre dans un peu de lait, immediatement avant les repas, deux fois par jour, une cuillerece a cafe de la solution suivante.

- Iodure de sodium 2.0
- Eau 60.0

During the first 20 days of each month, during three months, take in a little milk, immediately before meals, twice a day, a tea spoonful of the following solution.

Half a drachm of iodide of sodium dissolved in two ounces of water would be nearly equivalent to the solution, but there can be no difficulty in weighing the ingredients in the orthodox way.

The next illustrates the favorite custom, not much known in England, of prescribing powerful remedies, especially arsenic, in the form of drops.

(1) Prendre a déjeuner et a diner quatre gouttes de liqueur de Fowler.

(2) Oindre les regions malades avec la pommade suivante.

Glycère d'amidon	100.0
Acide borique	2.0
Oxyde de zinc	2.0

The "Liqueur de Fowler," which differs only from our liq. arsenicalis in its coloring and flavoring matters, would be sent out in a small drop bottle. As to the ointment, the glycère d'amidon is similar to our glycerine of starch, while the other ingredients are sufficiently obvious.

The very neat and convenient cachets, now pretty well known in this country, are much used, and form a very pleasant means of administering such powders as the following:

Au commencement de chaque repas, prendre un des cachets suivants:—

Charbon	} aa	0.01
Magnésie		
Poudre de noix vomique		
Poudre d'opium		0.02

Pour un cachet. Faire 20 semblables.

In large establishments a small machine is employed for filling these cachets, but where they are not much in demand, this is done by hand, a camel-hair pencil being used for closing them.

The formulae for pills will usually present no difficulty. They are usually prescribed of a very small size. The second part of the next prescription, however, contains two drugs, probably unfamiliar to English readers.

1.

Pilules avec.	
Ext. d'aconite	0.03
Ext. de belladone	0.01

Pour un pilule. Une pilule le soir avant de se coucher.

2.

Prendre dans une tasse d'infusion de bourgeons de sapin dans la matinée, une cuillerée a soupe du sirop suivant.

Benzoate de soude	15.0
Sirop de capillaire	300.0

"Capillaire" is maiden-hair fern, and the "bourgeons de sapin" pine tops. Of the latter, a suitable quantity would be supplied the patient to make the infusion as required, or he might be given the infusion ready prepared. It may be mentioned here that under the name of "Especes," mixtures of various dried leaves, roots, &c., are frequently ordered for the preparation of "tisans." The ingredients are cut up of an uniform fineness and sent out in packets. Here is a simple one:

Feuilles de melisse	} aa	30.0
Feuilles de menthe		
Racines de valerian		

Selon avis.

Liniments, lotions, &c., call for no

special remark. It will be noticed that a very favorite preparation of opium, Sydenham's laudanum, occurs in both the formulae here given.

Huile de jusquiame	20.0
Chloroforme	20.0
Laud. de sydenham	20.0
Extrait de belladone	6.0
Huile camphree	60.0

Matin et soir, frictionner les genoux et toutes les parties douloureuses.

Oil of hyoseyamus is prepared by heating the leaves with olive oil over a slow fire. Several such medicinal oils are in use.

Eau de roses	200.0
Laud. de sydenham	4.0
Teint. de cachou	4.0
Sans-acetate, de plomb.	2.0
Sulfate de zinc	1.0

Faire trois injections par jour.

A prescription for suppositories may be added:

Acid tannique	2.10
Axonge benz.	2.30
Cire blanche	0.50
Beurre de cacao	7.20

Fondez et divisez en 12 suppositoires. Une le soir.

They would probably be made in France in the old-fashioned method, by means of paper-moulds embedded in sand, these being sometimes lined with tinfoil. In the example given the weight of each suppository will be found to be about the same as those used in this country, one gramme, but they are more frequently prescribed much larger, the official strength being 4 grammes.

The following is a prescription for gargle and spray:

Tous les matins et tous les soirs, se gargariser avec cette solution chaude.

Acide borique	10.0
Glycérine britt	100.0
Teint. de sambul	50.0
Eau distillee	350.0

It is interesting to note that French physicians occasionally appreciate the value of British products.

Après chaque gargarisme, faire une pulverisation de cinq minutes avec.

Fluorsilicate de soude	0.4
Acide phenique liq	1.0
Eau distillee	500.0

The expression "pulverisation," here meaning a spray, is the only thing likely to puzzle the uninitiated.

Among the more distinctly French preparations in common use may be mentioned the various syrups and medicated wines, proprietary and otherwise. Of these, and, indeed, of proprietary articles generally, the name is legion, and the ordering of them appears to be becoming more and more frequent. The official vin de quinquina, which occupies the place of our quinine wine, is very popular, and is much prescribed, either alone or with various additions. The taste for hypodermic medication has also developed very considerably of late.—*British and Colonial Druggist's Diary.*

Plane Tree Honey is a sweetish exudation of platanus orientalis. It contains from 80 to 90 per cent. of mannite.

The Influence of Alcohol, Glycerine and Oil Upon the Action of Disinfectants.

DR. P. LENTI.

In his authoritative memoir "on disinfection," published in 1881, Koch shows experimentally that carbolic acid dissolved in alcohol or in oil possesses little or no disinfectant power. Shortly afterwards Wollflugel, as the results of rigorous experiments, confirmed Koch's statements as regards the solution of carbolic acid in oil. There is therefore a considerable amount of practical interest in studying the disinfectant value of carbolic acid in combination with the above named solvents, of which glycerine and alcohol possess the advantage of dissolving phenol readily and mixing with water in all proportions. The object of the present researches has been to learn the degree of concentration to which a disinfectant liquid containing alcohol or glycerine must be raised, and to see whether by increasing the proportion of the disinfectant a positive action can be obtained, and whether this action is obtained by modifying the form in which the agent occurs in the mixture.

Using different vehicles, the author has experimented with two of the most reputed and easily applied disinfectants, viz., *corrosive sublimate and carbolic acid.* His conclusions are summed up as follows:—

(1) Absolute alcohol, in the absence of water, destroys completely the bactericidal power of corrosive sublimate and carbolic acid upon carbonaceous spores. The power is only regained when the proportion of water added to the alcohol is two per cent. for the sublimate solution (1 in 1,000) and 70 per cent. for the carbolic acid solution: even then the duration of the action must be not less than 24 hours for the sublimate and 18 hours for the carbolic acid.

(2) The same holds good for glycerine, which prevents the action of 2 per cent. solutions of sublimate when the proportion of water is less than 40 per cent. As regards carbolic acid the nullifying action of glycerine is even more marked, complete destruction of the spores only taking place when the proportion of water reaches 80 per cent. and if the duration of contact is less than 24 hours, no distinct sterilisation of the spores is obtained.

(3) Carbolic acid and bysol when dissolved in olive oil lose their disinfectant action completely.

These results are of great value in connection with the employment of disinfectants in practical hygiene and prophylactics from the surgical point of view. They show that not only must the exclusive use of alcohol, glycerine or fatty bodies or their addition in the preparation of liquid disinfectants be avoided, but the hygienist and surgeon must keep watch over and if necessary modify the composition of antiseptic medicaments into the composition of which these two agents enter.—*Jour. de Pharm. et de Chim.*

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We would therefore respectfully request all druggists to forward us the names of any of their customers who have been cured or benefited by our **Dodd's Kidney Pills**, and secure us the testimony for publication if possible. In return for which we will be pleased to give them the benefit of any advertising connected therewith if desired.

Thanking the Drug Trade for their assistance towards the success of our Remedies, and respectfully soliciting a continuance of same.

Respectfully,

THE DODDS MEDICINE CO., Limited.

Toronto, March 1, 1894.

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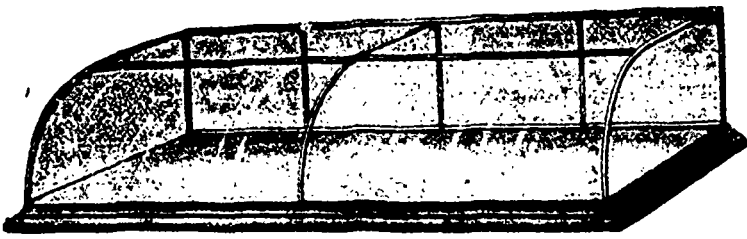
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Tariff Changes.

In the recent changes in the customs tariff many of the duties on goods affecting the drug trade remain unaltered, while others are, for the most part, reduced. The following are the duties now charged:—

CHEMICALS, OILS AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

Acid, acetic and pyroligneous n.e.s., and vinegar, a specific duty of 15 cents for each gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof an additional duty of 1 cent. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to 6 per cent. of absolute acid; and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such manner as is established by the Governor-in-council. Old rate the same.

Acid, acetic and pyroligneous of any strength, new, when imported by dyers, calico printers or manufacturers of acetates or colors, for exclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manufacture of such acetates or colors in their own factories, under such regulations as are established by the Governor-in-council, a duty of 25 per cent. Old rate, 25 cents per gallon and 20 per cent.

Acid—Muratic and nitric, and all mixed acids, 20 per cent. Old rate, 25 per cent.

Acid—Sulphuric, four-tenths of a cent per pound. Old rate, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.

Sulphuric ether, 5 cents per pound. Old rate the same.

Acid phosphate, 2 cents per pound. Old rate, 3 cents.

All medicinal preparations, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, oils, and all chemicals, pharmaceutical or official preparations or medicines, not otherwise provided for, liquid, 50 per cent. ad valorem, and all other, 25 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Cod liver oil, medicated, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Oils, essential, 10 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate, 20 per cent.

Pomades, French, or flower odors, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers, which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than 10 pounds each, 15 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz.: Hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, n. o. p., used for the hair, mouth or skin, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate the same.

Lime juice and fruit juices, fortified with or containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirits, 60 cents per gallon; and when containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirits, \$2 per gallon. Old rate the same.

Lime juice and other fruit syrups and fruit juices, n. o. p., 20 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate, sweetened, 40 cents; unsweetened, 10 cents.

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 or made on any liquors below the strength of 15 per cent. under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed at 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.; any alcohol or fusil oil or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil, methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirit, absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy, cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, n. e. s.; mescal, pulque, rum shrub, Schiedam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per gallon. Old rate the same.

(b) Spirits and strong waters of any kind mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures, or medicines, n. e. s., \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per gallon and 30 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate the same.

(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 weighing not more than 4 ounces each, 50 per cent. ad valorem. When in bottles, flasks or other packages, weighing more than 4 ounces each, \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per gallon and 40 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate the same.

(d) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia, \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per gallon and 30 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate the same.

(e) Vermouth and ginger wine containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirits, 75 cents; if containing more than 40 per cent. of proof spirits, \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per gallon.

Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing 26 per cent. or less of spirits of the strength of proof, whether imported in wood or bottles (six quart or twelve

pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon), 25 cents per gallon and for each degree of strength in excess of 26 per cent. of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of 3 cents until the strength reaches 40 per cent. of proof spirits, and in addition thereto 30 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate the same.

PAINTS, COLOURS AND OILS.

Dry white and red lead, orange, mineral and zinc white, 5 per cent. Old rate the same.

Ochres, ochre earths, raw siennas and colors, dry, 20 per cent. Old rate, 30 per cent.

Oxides, dry fillers, fireproof, umbers and burnt siennas, 25 per cent. Old rate, 30 per cent.

Paints and colors, rough stuff and fillers, 25 per cent. Old rate, 30 per cent.

Paints and colors, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers, \$1 per gallon.

Turpentine, spirits of, 5 per cent. Old rate, 10 per cent.

Varnishes, lacquers, Japans, Japan driers, liquid driers and oil finish, 20 cents per gallon and 20 per cent. Old rate, 20 and 25 per cent.

Paris green, dry, 10 per cent. Old rate the same.

Putty, 15 per cent. Old rate, 25 per cent.

Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled, lard oil, Neat's foot oil, and sesame seed oil, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate, linseed and flaxseed oil, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb. Raw or boiled lard oil, the same.

Olive oil, prepared for salad purposes, 30 per cent. ad valorem. Old rate, 20 per cent.

Vaseline and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes, 35 per cent., ad valorem. Old rate, 6 cents per lb. in bottles, 4 cents per lb. in bulk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Glass carboys and demijohns, empty or filled bottles, and decanters, flasks and phials, glass jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded glass tableware, 30 per cent.; old, glass carboys and demijohns, 30 per cent.; jars, etc., 5 cents per doz. and 30 per cent.

Beeswax, 10 per cent. Old rate, 20 per cent.

Liquid glue and mucilage, 25 per cent. Old rate, 30 per cent.

Writing ink, 20 per cent. Old rate, 25 per cent.

Liquorice paste and liquorice in rolls and sticks, new, 20 per cent.; old, liquorice paste, 2 cents, liquorice in rolls and sticks, 3 cents.

Opium, crude, \$1 per lb. Old rate the same.

Opium, powdered, \$1.35 per lb. Old rate, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Extract of meats and fluid beef, 25 per cent. Old rate the same.

Paraffine wax, 2 cents per lb. Old rate, 3 cents per lb.

Drugs, n. e. s., 20 per cent.

Spectacle and eyeglass, frames, parts of, 20 per cent. ad valorem; old, 30 per cent. Showcases, 35 per cent. ad valorem; old, \$2 each and 35 per cent.

Albumenized paper, for photographers, old 25 per cent., new 30 per cent.

Photographic dry plates, new 30 per cent., old 9 cents per square foot.

Soap, common or laundry, not perfumed, 1 cent per pound; old, 1½ cents per pound.

Castile soap, mottled or white, and white soap, n. e. s., 2 cents per pound; old, same.

Sheet glue, 30 per cent. Old rate, 3 cents per lb.

Dextrine, 10 per cent. Old rate, 1 cent per lb.

Sizing cream and enamel sizing, 10 per cent. Old rate, 1 cent per lb.

Condensed milk 30 per cent. Old tariff, 1½ cents per lb. and 35 per cent.

Milk food, 30 per cent. Old rate, 35 per cent.

Hops, 6 cents per lb. Old rate the same.

Extract malt, non-alcoholic, 25 per cent. Old rate the same.

Nutmegs and mace, 20 per cent. Old rate, 25 per cent.

Ginger and spices of all kinds, unground, 15 per cent.; ground, 25 per cent.

Corks, 20 per cent. Old rate the same.

Trusses and belts, 25 per cent. Old rate the same.

Combs, 35 per cent. Old rate the same.

FREE.

Alum, in bulk.

Aniline salts.

Aniline and coal tar dyes in packages of not less than 1 lb.

Nitrate and acetate of lead not ground.

Olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes.

Oil of roses.

Chloride of lime.

Coal tar and coal pitch.

Dragon's blood.

Zinc chloride, salts and sulphate of.

Borax and boracic acid, ground or unground, in bulk of not less than 25 lbs.

Lamp black and ivory black.

Saffron.

Drugs, aloes, ground or unground, agarica, belladonna leaves, buchu leaves, hyoseyamus or henbane leaf, senna leaves, coriun, cucula or hemlock seed and leaf, chamomile flowers, cinchona bark, ergot, India hemp (crude drugs).

Gums, amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, Dammar, Kaurio, mastic, Sandarac, Senegal, shellac and white shellac in gum of flake for manufacturing purposes and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum Barbary.

Soda, sulphate of crude, known as salt cake, barilla or soda ash, caustic soda, silicate of soda in crystal or in solution, bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, sal-soda, sulphide of sodium, nitrate of soda, arseniate, bi arseniate, chloride and stannate of soda. Old tariff, nitrate of soda, 20 per cent; caustic soda had to be imported in drums.

Saltpetre, old tariff, 20 per cent.

Potash, chlorate of, in crystals, when imported for manufacturing purposes only. Potash, muriate and bichromate of, crude caustic potash, and red and yellow prussiate of potash; also ashes, pot and pearl, in packages of not less than 25 pounds weight. Old tariff, red and yellow prussiate, 10 per cent.

Seeds, viz., annatto, beet, carrot, flax, turnip, mangold and mustard and aromatic seeds, which are not edible, and are in a crude state and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining, or by any other process of manufacture, viz., anise, anise star, caraway, cardamom, coriander, cumin, fennel and fenugreek. Old tariff, flax seed, 10 cents per bushel.

An Important Pepsin Decision.

In last week's issue of the *Reporter* we published the decision of the court in the suit instituted several years ago by the Carl L. Jensen Company against the New York manager for Parke, Davis & Co., for alleged infringement of the plaintiff's patent for the manufacture of pepsin. The progress of the litigation was watched with interest by the trade, and, as the final adjudication of the questions at issue is of general importance, a brief review of the leading facts in the case will be opportune at this time.

The legal controversy originated in 1889 in the United States Circuit Court of New Jersey, the plaintiff relying mainly upon the second claim of his patent in which his product is described as "having a digestive power of one to seven hundred." The defence was that the pepsin complained of had a digestive energy equalling one to two thousand, and that, while it possessed some of the physical characteristics of the Jensen product, it was an entirely different article. The defendants insisted that their pepsin could not be made by the methods described in the patent, and they further assailed the validity of the Jensen patent, but on the latter point the court did not consider it necessary to pass.

The gist of the patent appears to be that the process of manufacture includes converting the stomach tissue into peptone by the action of its contained pepsin under favorable conditions, and the retention of all the peptone, with its contained pepsin so found. An expert, called on behalf of the complainant, seemed to take this view of the patent, and stated that in his opinion a pepsin which is made by a process which aims at a partial elimination of the peptone is not the pepsin of the Jensen patent.

Another expert, testifying for the defence, said that the pepsin sold by the defendants could not be produced under Jensen's patented method of manufacture, and that the pepsin of Parke, Davis & Co., practically three times as strong as any that can be made by the Jensen process. He further deposed that the pepsin of defendants differed both physically and

chemically from that of the complainants. It appeared on the trial of the case that the defendants' pepsin was made in accordance with a process which secured the removal of a portion of the peptone and a considerable part of the soluble salts contained in the peptone, by dialysis.

After hearing the evidence and carefully examining the various issues presented, the Judge came to the conclusion that the great digestive power of the pepsin, made by the defendants, indicated that it was not, and could not be, made by the Jensen process. As these facts fully supported the position taken by the defendants, the court did not decide upon the validity of the patent upon which the plaintiffs based their action.—*Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter*, Feb. 12, 1894.

Chips.

Health may be wealth, but it is pretty hard to make doctors believe it.

Medical Professor (to student)—"In a case which you find difficult to diagnose correctly, what is the proper course to take?" Student—"Look wise and say nothing."

A western "cigar store" has improved on the old soda fountain gag. A sign is displayed that reads: "No trubbel to shough goods; if you don't see what you want, wink the other i."

"Have you anything to say before we eat you?" said the King of the Cannibal Isles to a missionary. "I have," was the reply. "I want to talk to you on the advantages of a vegetable diet."

Dyspepsia Specialist (irritably)—"But, madam, you must chew your food. What were your teeth given you for?" Female Patient (calmly)—"They were not given to me. I bought 'em."

Doctor—"What, your dyspepsia no better? Did you follow my advice, and drink hot water one hour before breakfast?" Patient—"I did my best, doctor, but I couldn't keep it up for more than ten minutes at a stretch."

Physician (with ear to patient's chest)—"There is a curious swelling over the region of the heart, sir, which must be reduced at once." Patient (anxiously)—"That swelling is my pocket book, doctor. Please don't reduce it too much."

Little bits of advice in poetical form are good food. Here's one for advertisers, as suggested by an esteemed trade paper, which is worth reading:

"When you've got a thing to say,
Say it! Don't take half a day.
When your tale's got little in it
Crowd the whole thing in a minute!
Life is short—a fleeting vapor—
Don't use five and eight-page papers
With a tale which, at a pinch,
Could be cornered in an inch.
Boil her down until she simmers,
Polish her until she glimmers;
When you've got a thing to say,
Say it! Don't take half a day."

Lansing's Glasscine Labels

—FOR—
Druggists' Shelfware.

These Labels are made from thin transparent sheets of Celluloid, and are exactly like the Glass Labels in finish and appearance, but are more durable and cheaper.

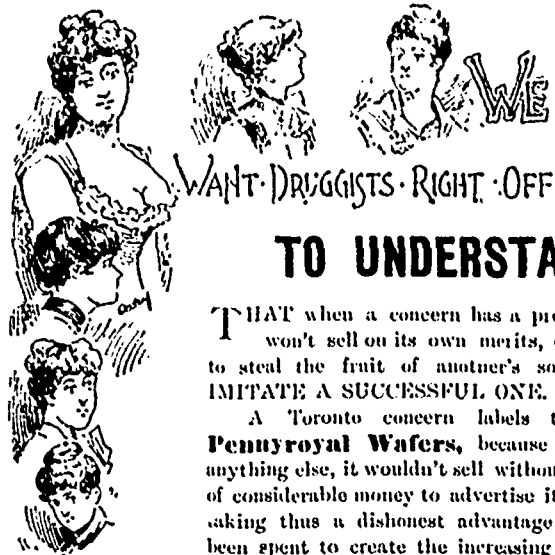
The only Label Factory in Canada. Send 9cts. in stamps for Samples, Catalogue, etc. Address,

LANSING & WOOD,

LOOK BOX 362,

WINDSOR, ONT.

Main Factory located at Detroit, Mich.



WANT DRUGGISTS RIGHT OFF

TO UNDERSTAND

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

A Toronto concern labels their mixture **Pennyroyal Wafers**, because if calling it anything else, it wouldn't sell without expenditure of considerable money to advertise it as others do, taking thus a dishonest advantage of what has been spent to create the increasing demand now had for the genuine and original **Pennyroyal Wafers**. They go still farther, and cut the price on their product to you, hoping thereby to secure your co-operation; failing to get results, they add as another inducement, "to give you a gold watch" too; a still further proof of its cheap worthlessness. Can you look your customers in the face and with honest conviction of doing right sell them a substitute for the genuine **Pennyroyal Wafers** made by us, and by whose advertising they have been brought to your store to buy? \$3.00 per dozen is the price for the genuine, and no bribes given, to encourage you to deceive the public. Your continued favors as in the past will greatly oblige,

Respectfully yours,

EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich.

Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice.

We have pleasure in introducing to the notice of our friends, **Sovereign Lime Fruit Juice**. We claim to be the largest refiners of Lime Juice in America, and solicit inquiries.

For sale in bulk, and twenty-four ounce bottles, by wholesale in Toronto and Hamilton.

SIMSON BROS. & CO., Halifax, N. S.

The Montreal Optical & Jewellery Company

(LIMITED)

The only firm of Manufacturing Opticians in the Dominion.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

Country orders filled with care and promptitude.

If you are dealing in OPTICAL GOODS it will PAY YOU to do business with US, and if you are not doing so already, write and get our Catalogue and Price List.

"NICKEL IN THE SLOT."

Bells Perfumer.

A few of these Perfume Machines left, and will be sold

AT A REDUCTION

To clear out a consignment.

W. J. DYAS, Strathroy, Ont.

Every Druggist should handle

—OUR—

Druggist Favorite, 5c.

—AND—

Patti, 10c.

CIGARS.

Send for sample order.

FRASER & STIRTON, - London, Ont.

Free Advertising for Druggists.

Dr. Slocum's Compound Pennyroyal Tea.

Put up in neat and attractive 25 cent Boxes, sells at sight, and is now being extensively advertised.

PUT IN A STOCK AT ONCE.

Sold by all leading Wholesale Houses at \$2.00 per dozen, less 5%, or direct upon receipt of price.

T. A. SLOCUM & CO.,

Manufacturers,

TORONTO, CANADA.

SMOKE

MINERVA

—:AND:—

RICHARD 1st

CIGARS.

FINEST 5c. GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

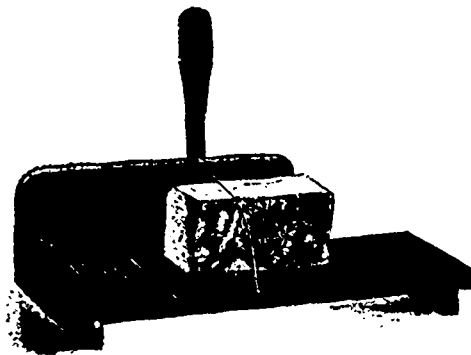
J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER,

MONTREAL.

"EXCELSIOR"

Soap Cutter & Trimmer.



SIMPLE IN OPERATION.

UNIFORM IN ACTION.

PREVENTING WASTE.

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

PRICE, \$1.00.

Manuf'd by the **ELCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,**

(Patentees.)

☞ Include one in your next order to your Jobber.

WM. J. DYAS,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO,

Solo Agent for Canada.

Formulary.

SANITARY SACHETS.

- Naphthalin 2 parts
- Oil of eucalyptus 3 parts
- Flowers of camphor 1 part
- Kieselghur 4 parts
- Powdered orris root 4 parts

Add the camphor flowers to the eucalyptus oil and the naphthalin. Rub down with the kieselghur, and mix in the orris root powder. You can add oil of bergamot, or any other perfume you desire. This combination will also be good to keep out moths from clothes.—*B. and C. Drug-gist.*

GLYCERITE YERBA SANTA.

- Fluid extract yerba santa .. 2 fl. ozs.
- Solution potassa 720 grs.
- Comp. fl. ext. cardamom ½ fl. oz.
- Oil sassafras }
- Oil lemon }
- Oil clove }
- Water 3 fl. ozs.
- Glycerin 6 fl. ozs.
- Alcohol }
- Talcum }

Rub the oils, extracts, and potassa solution, with the water; add 2 fl. ozs. of the alcohol, and the talcum; after thorough trituration, filter clear and to this filtrate add the glycerine and enough alcohol to make 1 pint.

Four fluid ounces of this glycerite suffice to make 1 pint of syrup or elixir to correspond with the N. F.—*Merck's Market Report.*

VICHY WATER (artificial).

- Bicarbonate soda 3 vss.
- Carbonate potash }
- Sulphate magnesia }
- Chloride soda 3 iij.
- Water Cong. x.

Dissolve the salts in the water and charge to 100°, shaking thoroughly.

COGNAC BITTERS.

- Crushed gentian root 8 ozs.
- Crushed bitter orange peel 4 ozs.
- Crushed cardamom seeds 2 ozs.
- Crushed cinnamon bark 2 drms.
- Crushed cochineal 2 drms.
- Glycerine 1 pint.
- Brandy 1 pint.
- Water 1 gal.

Infuse 10 days and filter.

MOTH PASTILLES.

- Camphor 5 parts
- Black pepper 10 parts
- Absinth 10 parts
- Fatchouli 2 parts
- Oil lavender 2 parts
- Gil clove 1 part
- Paraffin 100 parts

Melt together, and make into pastilles.—*Neur. Remed.*

PIXOL, A CHEAP DISINFECTANT.

In a supplement to the *Army Medical Journal*, Dr. Eberman reports favorably upon a cheap disinfectant introduced by Dr. Raptchevski under the name of pixol. It is prepared as follows:—In 3 lbs. (36 ozs.) of tar is dissolved 1 lb. (12 ozs.) of green soap. To this is added slowly a solution of a caustic alkali, either potash or soda, containing 25 zolotriks—that is, very slightly over 3½ ozs. of the alkali, to 36 ozs. of water. When required for use

1 part of the thick syrupy fluid thus formed is added to 19 parts of water, forming a 5 per cent. solution of pixol. This strength is used for disinfecting linen and for washing the hands. For dejecta a 10 per cent. solution is recommended. Such a solution has been proved to be fatal to the bacillus anthracis, the typhoid and cholera bacilli, and to the cocci of suppuration.—*Therapeutic Review.*

BOTTLE WAX.

- Resin 3 viii.
- Yellow wax 3 j.
- Ultramarine blue 3 ss. — M.

Melt together with gentle heat.

ORRIS TOOTH WASH.

- Tinct. myrrh }
- Tinct. orris (10 %) }
- Tinct. cinchona }
- Oil gaultheria fl. 5 ss.
- Glycerin fl. 5 ii.
- Tinct. white soap (20 per cent. hydro-alc.) enough to make.. 0 i.

FORMULA FOR MAKING AND COATING GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES.

- Sodium carbonate crystal 1 part
- Stearic acid (dry) 2 parts
- Glycerin 32 parts

Powder sodium carbonate and stearic acid finely, mix with the glycerin in evaporating dish, place on a water bath, and continue heat until effervescence ceases and complete solution is effected.

Pour into cold, dry moulds, and, when congealed, cut off, and insert into one end a long needle, dip quickly into melted paraffin for an instant, cool quickly, take out the needle, stop the hole by gentle pressure, keep in glass-stoppered bottles.—*S. C. BONDURAUT in Amer. Druggist.*

DEODORIZED IODOFORM.

- 1-Iodoform 197 parts
- Carbolic acid 1 part
- Oil peppermint 2 parts
- 2-Creolin 1-2 parts
- Iodoform 97-98 parts
- 3-Cumarin 1 part
- Iodoform 24 parts
- 4-Oil rosemary 1 part
- Iodoform 99 parts
- 5-Thymol 1 part
- Iodoform 99 parts

—*Merck's Phar. JI.*

ARTIFICIAL MANURE FOR FLOWERS IN THE OPEN GROUND.

Take of

- Phosphate of ammonia 30 parts
- Nitrate of potash 40 parts
- Nitrate of soda 15 parts
- Sulphate of ammonia 10 parts

One part of this dissolved in 1000 pints of water (say a heaped teaspoonful to a gallon) makes an excellent liquid manure.

ARTIFICIAL MANURE FOR FLOWERS IN POTS.

Take of

- Phosphate of ammonia 25 parts
- Nitrate of potash 45 parts
- Nitrate of ammonia 20 parts

Add this to the potting soil in the first instance in the proportion of one part of the manure to 600 parts of soil, or water the plants with a solution as above.

IRON PERCHLORIDE TO STERILIZE WATER.

F. Watts describes a simple method of

sterilizing water for domestic purposes, which has been extensively employed, with apparently good results, in the Leeward Islands. It consists in adding to hard water sufficient neutral ferric chloride solution to produce a perceptible precipitate. In the case of soft water, a small quantity of lime water or dilute sodium carbonate solution is added after the ferric chloride solution, and so causes a precipitate to form. In either case vigorous stirring promotes the granulation and subsidence of the precipitate, and, after this has subsided, the clear water is drawn off for use. With small quantities of water it may be found advantageous to subsequently pass the water through a simple form of filter, such as a felt bag, or clean sand in a shallow box or a flowerpot, but this is unnecessary with large quantities. One to one and a half fluid ounce of B. P. liquor ferri perchlor. fort. is stated to be sufficient to purify one hundred gallons of water. By treating sufficient for a day's supply at night, the pure water will be ready for use in the morning.—*Chem. News.*

TO DEODORIZE IODOFORM, CREASOTE, AND GUAIACOL.

The odor of iodoform, creasote, or guaiacol upon the hands can be overcome by washing with linseed meal. Articles having an odor of iodoform may be washed in tar-water to which oil of wintergreen has been added. The taste of pills of creasote can be disguised by means of a little powdered coffee. The odor of iodoform or guaiacol in rooms can be dissipated by burning coffee.—*Deutsche medizin. Monatsh. f. prakt. Dermatol.*

The Syringe and the Pipe.

From a western point of view there is one great drawback to opium-smoking—it takes too much time. Western hurry seems, however, to be gradually permeating even the vices of the east, and now the morphine-syringe rivals the opium-pipe, if we may believe a report which reaches us from Hong Kong. The practice has been known for some time in Shanghai and some six months ago it was brought to Hong Kong, where are now some twenty houses in which a regular trade in it is openly carried on.

Each house has, on the average, fifty clients, who call in the morning and the evening and take their dose. An injection is much cheaper than a smoke, and primarily, no doubt, that is the reason for its rapid popularity. Curiously enough, the pretense is that it is used as a cure for the vice of opium smoking, to which, however, it would seem to have about the same relations as a whiskey-bar has to a beer saloon. The immediate happiness of an injection, which can be had without the loss of time, the public exposure or the loathsome associations of the opium-den is a far more dangerous temptation than the more slowly-acting and more expensive pipe. Truly in this matter John Chinaman is jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire.—*British Medical Jour.*

Photographic Notes

TURPENTINE AS AN ACCELERATOR.—Two correspondents of the *Revue de Photographie* state that a few drops of oil of turpentine added to the usual hydrochinone developer acts as an exceedingly active accelerator, and one which gives remarkable density.

TO SILVER PLATE ALUMINIUM. Immerse the aluminium in a bath of

Water	1000 parts
Glycerine	50 parts
Zinc chloride	25 parts
Zinc iodide	25 parts

Heat to 400 degrees, then wash and plate by any of the usual methods.—*Photographic*.

ALUMINIUM FOR FLASH LIGHT.—

Aluminium powder	21.7 parts by weight
Sulphide of antimony	13.8
Potassium chlorate	64.5

Observe same care in mixing as in the case of magnesium flash light.—*Can. Photographic J.*

FERROUS OXALATE.—

(No. 1.)

Sat. solution sulphate of iron	1 part
Sat. solution oxalate of potash	3 parts

Mix *quant. suff.* by pouring the iron into the oxalate. In hot weather the proportion of the iron solution may be diminished with advantage.

FOR TRANSPARENCIES ON GELATINO CHLORIDE PLATES.—(No. 2.)

(a.)

Neutral oxalate of potash	2 ozs.
Chloride of ammonium	40 grs.
Distilled water	20 ozs.

(b.)

Sulphate of iron	4 drachms
Citric acid	2 drachms
Alum.	2 drachms
Distilled water16 ounces

For black tones mix above in equal volumes.—*Pacific Coast Photog.*

TO CLEAN THE HANDS.—To remove chemical stains from the hands, mix 4 oz. glauber salts, 4 oz. chloride of lime, and 4 oz. of water and store in a wide mouthed bottle. When required for use pour a little into a saucer and rub it well over the stains with pumice stone or an old nail brush. Stains of nitrate of silver are best removed by means of a solution of chloride of iron.

THE LIPPMANN-LUMIERE EMULSION.—

According to Herr E. Valenta, the *interference* emulsion is more of a solution than an emulsion, as it contains only the silver bromide produced by one per cent. of silver nitrate and is only a faintly opaline, almost clear, fluid. The exact formula is gelatine 20 grammes, potassium bromide 5 grammes, silver nitrate 6 grammes, water 600 c.c.

Over-Exposure.

Mathew Wilson, in the *British Journal of Photography*, gives a new method of overcoming very long exposures, or rather

of making good negatives from plates that have been accidentally or otherwise very much over-exposed. He makes a saturated solution of chlorine in water by the action of manganese dioxide on hydrochloric acid in the ordinary way, dilutes the solution with an equal bulk of water, and into that places the over-exposed plate. "The free chlorine acts upon the sensitive film, liberating a part of the bromine of the silver bromide and forming in its place a thin surface coating of silver chloride." The plate, on removal from the solution, is simply drained, and then developed in the ordinary way, but in consequence of the surface film of silver chloride the image can be seen and watched only by transmitted light. The film of chloride will, of course, disappear in the fixing solution, and, according to Mr. Wilson, negatives produced in this way are more delicate in gradation, by which we suppose he means, have a greater range of tonality than those developed in the ordinary way.

Photographers generally may have neither the apparatus or the skill to prepare the solution of chlorine in the way recommended, but will find the following method quite within their ability. Mix together intimately, by rubbing in a mortar or otherwise, 60 grains common salt and 350 grains of red oxide of lead, and put it into a bottle containing 8 ounces of water. Add to this 2 fluid drams of acid sulphuric and shake till the red oxide becomes white. Let stand till clear, decant and dilute with an equal bulk of water.—*Photo. Beacon.*

An Important Improvement in Dry Plates.

If our advices received from Europe prove true, and they come from a reliable source, a great stride has been made in the advance towards obtaining a perfect dry plate,—one in which all danger of halation and solarization is overcome.

It is well known that the various efforts which have been made looking to that end, such as Multicoated films, Aurantia-Collodion, and Caramel-coated backs, fail to give a reliable result which would compensate for the great disadvantages resulting from their use.

The inventor of the new scheme, conspicuous for its simplicity, is Herr Otto Magerstedt, of Berlin, Germany. His process, as stated in his patent specifications, D. R. P. No. 73,101, is simply to coat the glass or film with a soluble non-actinic solution before a final coating with the sensitive emulsion.

To obtain this non-actinic preliminary coating the following pigments are suitable, viz.:

1. The red dyes of the Rosanilin group—say Fuchsin and its acid sulphides.
2. Dyes of the Rosalic acid group, rosalic acid, etc.
3. Dyes which by nature of their constitution stand between Rosanilin and Rosalic acid, such as Corallin.
4. The red and yellow dyes which re-

sult in the manufacture of Aurin (such as the Aurin of commerce).

5. Dyes of the Safranin group—(Toluidin-red)

6. Phosphin (chrysanilin).

7. Uranin.

To produce a plate according to the new process.

An aqueous solution of gelatine of proper consistency is colored with a solution of Fuchsin, this is then poured over the well cleaned glass plate and left to dry. This is done in day-light. When thoroughly dry the plate is coated with a sensitive emulsion in the usual manner, of course on the coated surface. When dry the plate is ready for use, same as an ordinary plate.

After exposure the plate is developed as usual and fixed in an acid fixing-bath. The latter, with the final washing, removes every trace of color, and is said to produce a negative without the sign of any halation.

With certain developers such as Rodinal, the decoloration of the non-actinic film takes place during development and the plate may be examined as any ordinary plate.—J. F. S. in *Am. J. of Photography*.

The First Preparation or Substratum for Collotype Plates.

GEORGE HOLZHAUSEN and GERALD F. WETHERMAN in *The Photogram for March*.

During the last few years many articles have been written on the Collotype process, giving full instructions in its various operations to those wishing to experiment with it or to work it commercially. Much has been said and written about the substratum, or first coating, for holding the sensitive film to the glass; and as the successful working of the process depends to a great extent on this, the following notes may be of value to those interested in this important photo-mechanical process.

It would be impossible to print from a plate which had not first been coated with a substratum of some kind, to ensure the sensitive film adhering to the glass, as, without this, the film would be sure to come off when "rolling up," or when under pressure in the printing press.

The Collotype process brought out by Albert, of Munich, is most in use at the present day. One of the greatest difficulties Albert had to contend with was that of getting the gelatine films to adhere to the glass, or other base, but this he ultimately overcame by coating his plates with bichromatized gelatine, albumen, and silicate of potash. The plate was then exposed to light, through the glass from the back, but the drawback was that the exposure had to be very accurately timed, or failure resulted.

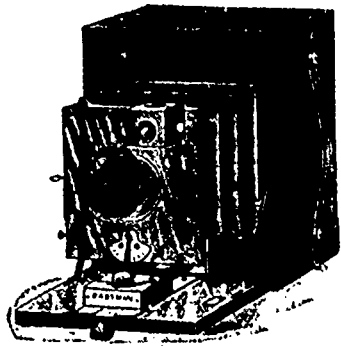
The formula for Albert's preparation is as follows:—

Albumen	30 parts
Ammonia	5 parts
Water	30 parts

To this add the following:—

\$15.00

Size, Folded 5 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 6 1/4 in.
Size of Picture 4 x 5 in.



The Folding Kodak. Equal to any glass plate camera in the market except our Sixty Dollar Folding Kodak. Latest improvements, new shutters, finest adjustments. Adapted to snap shot or tripod work. Hand-somely finished in mahogany and leather.

The Folding Kodak with one double plate holder. \$15.00
Roll Holder for film (Ready in 30 days) 10.00

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,

Send for '94 Catalogue. Rochester, N. Y.

The LYMAN BROS. & CO.
(LIMITED.)

A Large Assortment of

**PHOTOGRAPHIC
SUPPLIES**

ALWAYS ON HAND.

AMMONIA BROMIDE.

ACID PYROCALLIC.

CADMIUM BROMIDE.

CHLORIDE GOLD & SODIUM, Lyman's, in 15 gr. tubes, full weight and very pure.

CHLORIDE GOLD SOLUTION, in 1 oz. bottles, 100 grs. to 1 oz., pure and neutral.

NITRATE SILVER, XTLS, Lyman's, in 1 lb. bottles only. See that our label and capsule are undisturbed.

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

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

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

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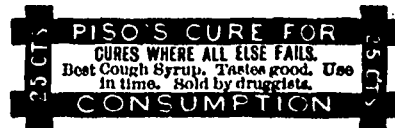
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The Leather and Rubber Cements are superior to any in the market, and can be used by any one, as the directions are given so explicitly. It is put up in two ounce bottles, one quart and one gallon cans.

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MANUFACTURER OF

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PURE SPIRITS,

Rye and Malt Whiskies.

"OLD TIMES" & "WHITE WHEAT."

Gelatin 1 part.
 Bichromate of Potash..... 1 "
 Water..... 30 parts

Dissolve by heat (not greater than 90 deg. Fahrenheit, or the albumen will coagulate).

Obernetter, of Munich, improved on this method by adopting a coating of silicate of potash and albumen beaten to a froth, to which a small quantity of ammonia was added. The action of this, however, is unreliable, being affected by changes of weather, although this formula is still used in many houses. The solution is prepared as follows:—

Silicate of Potash 3 parts
 Albumen 7 "
 Water 10 "

To this add a few drops of ammonia. Beat the albumen to a froth, add the silicate of potash, and the water, and afterwards the ammonia; then allow the mixture to stand for two or three hours, and it is ready for use.

It is impossible to give the exact proportions of these chemicals, as the formula must be varied to suit the condition of the atmosphere and temperature of the room in which the operations are conducted.

Both these formulae have their drawbacks, and therefore at the present time they are not much in use.

The solutions most generally used consist of beer and silicate of potash.

There has been little advance in the discovery of new formulae for this preparation, for even when workers have a formula which they do not consider very satisfactory, they are often afraid to experiment with others, lest the result should be going from bad to worse.

The following preparation is one that we have worked out, and that we can recommend from experience as reliable. It is now published for the first time:—

No. I.

Dextrine.....40 oz. = 40 parts
 Sugar 5 " = 5 "
 Alcohol 5 " = 5 "
 Water 40 " = 40 "

No. II.

Silicate of Potash (liquid) 25 oz. = 1200 parts
 Tannin..... 25 grains = 25 "

To make up No. I., first dissolve the dextrine and sugar in water; then add the alcohol.

To make up No. II., dissolve the tannin in a small quantity of water, mix with the silicate of potash, and allow to stand for twenty-four hours.

No. I. and No. II. may be made up in large quantities, and will keep, separate, for some time.

For use, take—

No. I.....1 part
 No. II.....2 parts
 Water.....7 "

filter through a cloth, and use at once. The mixture should be made fresh each time, and used directly afterwards, as they will not keep when combined.

Silicate of potash varies very much in strength, but a suitable quality may be obtained from Messrs. Hopkin and Williams, Hatton Garden, E.C.

To coat, put the plate on a levelling stand, dust surface well with a brush, and pour plenty of the solution on it, to prevent air bubbles forming and to take off any particles of dust which may remain. Use a small piece of paper to spread the mixture evenly to the edges, then lift quickly and drain off at a corner through a cloth into a jug, after which place the plates in a rack to dry; when dry, rinse under a tap to get rid of the free silicate, dry again, and the plates are ready to receive the sensitive coating.

Plates coated with this preparation will never strip, and will keep before sensitizing for any length of time.

They are best coated in the evening, so that they may be quite dry and ready for use the next morning; but, if wanted in a hurry, they may be dried quickly by placing on edge in the drying-box. Take care to leave the box open, otherwise the plates will sweat, and be spoilt; the heat should be about 100 deg. Fahrenheit.

Flashlight Photography at Home.

F. J. HARRISON.

The veriest beginner in photography owns a flash lamp of some kind, and is acquainted with the disappointing results which are the product of the ordinary amateur's flashlight efforts. Flashlight photography is very fascinating, and the best results are possible, even with the small hand flash lamps. The prevalence of the idea that the flash must necessarily be fired just above and behind the camera seems to be the main cause of the poor results. The light in the professional's studio does not come from behind the camera, and we do not, or should not if avoidable, photograph any thing with the sun directly behind us. If we have to do this, a flat picture results. Why, then, this position for the flash? It is wrong; don't do it. Where shall the flash be fired? Suitably arrange the subject so that the camera may be set up in the hall or in another room, the lens pointing through the open doorway. The flash may now be fired in the room in which is the subject, may be fired in front of the camera and to the right or left of the subject. There is a minimum loss of light, no danger of particles of magnesium powder getting on to the plates by being carried into the holder on the slides, and in the resulting negative there is life and gradation. The direct light of the lamp is, of course, kept from the camera by the wall of the room. A little practice with reflecting screens will teach their use.

In the development of flashlight negatives, defects may be somewhat remedied. With the normal developer the high lights will usually become practically opaque before there is sufficient detail in the shadows. It is well then to work for detail first, by using a weak developer containing an excess of the accelerator (carbonate of soda or ammonia), and to use the normal developer only when there is sufficient detail in the shadows. The

normal developer will soon give the necessary density. Tentative development will always produce the best possible negative.

When, in spite of all efforts, a really hard negative is obtained, the case is not absolutely hopeless. Some little remedy is still at hand, and may be applied during the printing. The interposition of a piece of matt surface celluloid between the negative and the paper will tone down the harsh contrasts to a wonderful extent. But prevention is better than cure. — *Canadian Photography.*

New Publications.

The Funny Bone Publishing Co., 1121 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., have sent us a copy of *Funny Bone*, a book of mirth for doctors, druggists, dentists, etc., which is brimful of jokes, comic stories, conundrums and all kinds of ludicrous things bearing directly on these professions. If you would enjoy a hearty laugh and good digestion invest 50c. in a copy.

The *Alumni Journal* is the title of a new venture published under the auspices of the N. Y. College of Pharmacy.

The *Photogram* is the latest addition to the list of journals devoted to Photography. The numbers received indicate a valuable addition and one particularly adapted to the amateur photographer. Although it has only reached its fourth number (in April) it has attained an edition of 10,000 copies and the matter it contains and the low figure at which it is published, guarantees to it a leading place in its sphere. The April number contains a glyptogravure of "The Naver Ceremony," being the result of a new process which should take a foremost place in book illustration. Published by the Photogram, Limited, Memorial Hall, E. C. London, England.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet from Messrs. Schering & Glatz, 55 Maiden Lane, New York, descriptive of many of the therapeutic preparations of which they are the representative agents in America, also a treatise on Creosote Carbonate and Guaiacol Carbonate and their therapeutic application.

PREPARATION OF OXYGEN.—Delamotte, in *Repertoire*, recommends that pharmacists prepare oxygen by allowing water to fall drop by drop upon sodium peroxide. The reaction may be checked by mixing the compound with an equal quantity of sand. Bardet adds water to a mixture of 50 grams barium dioxide with 60 of potassium permanganate. A little ozone in the oxygen is thus produced, but not in sufficient quantity to render it objectionable for respiration.

Resorbin, a new ointment base, is an emulsion of sweet almond oil, containing a small quantity of wax, with a dilute aqueous solution of gelatine or soap.— *Pharm. Centralhalle.*

Pharmacy Abroad.

PROPHETARIES IN BELGIUM.—An Antwerp pharmacist was fined 100 fr. for selling a bottle of Sequah's "Prairie Flower" without having a statement of its composition on the label. This judgment has been upheld on appeal by the Cour de Cassation at Brussels.

A VETERAN PHARMACIST. The oldest pharmacist in Sweden has just died, at the ripe age of 95. Herr F. G. Bjorklund was born on the 4th of May, 1799, at Norrtelje, and started his pharmaceutical career in 1814, and attended the lectures given by Berzelius at Stockholm. He was much respected, and had been decorated with a royal order in 1884.

THE SWEDISH PHARMACOPEIA. It has been decided by the Royal Administration of Medicine in Sweden to publish a new edition of the Swedish Pharmacopoeia. The Chief Director of the Administration (M. Almen) has been appointed President of a Revision Commission of seven members, of whom two are medical men, two professors of pharmacy, one Court pharmacist and one a pharmacist in business.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss Statistical Bureau gives the following particulars as to the medical profession in Switzerland: In 1890 the total number of medical practitioners was 1,530, being a proportion of 5.2 per 10,000 of the population; in 1891 the number was 1,557, or 5.3; and in 1892, 1,634, or 5.5 per 10,000 inhabitants. In 1893 the total number of doctors was 1,656, or 5.5 per 10,000 of population.

The new Norwegian Pharmacopoeia will probably make its appearance during the first half of the current year. The official titles of the articles will, it is said, be in Latin, though it is likely that the text will be in Norwegian. A commission composed of two medical councillors, three professors and two apothecaries (Court Apothecary Schardt and Mr. Errell), has also been appointed to revise the Swedish Pharmacopoeia. This commission held its first sitting on January 20.

DOCTORS AND DRUGGISTS IN JAPAN. A sad state of affairs prevails in Japan, where the old and new, native and foreign ideas do not harmonize; while custom clings to the old. The doctor formerly dispensed his drugs, receiving cash for them, and a present of cakes, eggs, or fish for his advice, and if the patient forgot the cash, the doctor was too polite to ask for it. With the advent of foreign medicine came the retail druggist. But as he got all the cash, and the doctor could not live on cakes and eggs, the latter was compelled to return to his dispensing in order not altogether to forget what cash looked like. But now the drug men clamor for the government to restrain the doctor, and forbid his dispensing drugs. We hope the Japanese will find a way to settle the difficulty to the satisfaction of all parties—and let us know how

they do it, says the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

THE MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PROFESSIONS IN ITALY.—Official returns for 1892 give 19,120 as the number of general practitioners (medico chirurghi) in the Italian peninsula, and 10,942, as the number of pharmacists provided with matriculation certificates and diplomas. Besides there are 172 pharmacists possessing the inferior qualification known as the "bassa matricola," which has descended from the Pontifical government, and there are also 1,392 pharmacists' assistants. Out of 100,000 inhabitants there are, on an average, in Italy, 62 general practitioners (medico chirurghi) and 36 matriculated pharmacists. Of the 19,120 general practitioners, the University of Naples is represented by 7,038 who have taken her degree. In the other continental States the general practitioners and pharmacists are much fewer in proportion to population than in Italy. In deed, while Italy has 36 pharmacists per 100,000 of her inhabitants, the German Empire has but 13.3; Prussia, 11.9; Bavaria, 15.5, and Austria, 9.3. *Druggists' Circular*.

THE SWISS PHARMACOPEIA.—On the 1st July next all pharmacists in the Swiss Confederation must set aside their old Pharmacopoeia, and take up the new one, which has just been published. The first Swiss Pharmacopoeia was the work of the Swiss Society of Pharmacists. It was published in 1865. In 1872 a second edition was published, and to that there was added a supplement in 1876. Then the Federal Council stepped in; so when, in 1888, a third edition was talked about, the question became a national one, and a commission was appointed in February, 1889, to carry out the project. It was composed of pharmacists, physicians, veterinarians (happy word, which we have not), and chemists. The Commission worked assiduously from May 1889, to April 1893, and the product of their labor, embodied in *Pharmacopoeia Helvetica, Editio tertia*, has been sanctioned by M. M. Schenk and Ringier, President and Chancellor of the confederation. It is a book which the Swiss may be proud of—compact, clever, and advanced, a worthy companion indeed to the Pharmacopoeia which comes to us from that other great republic across the sea, and not unlike it either in many elements of thought. Like it certainly, in respect to the fact that pharmacists have had the lion's share in its production.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

PETROLEUM IN ALCOHOLISM.—It is related by St. Petersburg (Russia) newspapers that an intoxicated laborer in his stupid condition drank heavily from an open barrel filled with petroleum [paraffin oil?], in consequence of which he was quickly restored to normal condition; the nausea, headache, and unsteadiness of the gait disappeared at once as if by magic.

Soap Paper.

There has recently been brought out in France a sort of fancy soap for the use of those who are obliged to do considerable travelling. It is a question of small pieces of paper, slightly larger than visiting cards, covered on each side with a thin layer of ordinary soap or of soap variously colored and perfumed. These soap papers are put into memorandum books, card cases, or pocketbooks, just as if they were business or visiting cards. Each sheet serves as soap for one time only, and is used like an ordinary cake of soap. In fact, it is an easily carried soap that may be offered to a traveling companion, for every sheet is intact, it having to be used but once.

The manufacture of this soap paper is very simple. It consists in immersing sheets of unsized paper in a bath of coconut oil soap prepared in the same way as for the manufacture of toilet soaps. The strips of paper are dried, and then passed between rollers, in order to render them smooth and give them a handsome appearance. The strips are then cut to the proper dimensions and stamped with such marks as may be desired.

Instead of paper there may be used squares of parchment papers, or better still, of tracing cloth. This industry is still new, and we do not yet know what development is in store for it.—*La Nature*.

THE color of Pollen is due, according to the researches of Betrand and Poirault (Compt. Rend.) to carotin. The pollen of Gramineae and Urticaceae and of some other orders are exceptions.

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POSITION WANTED in Drug Store by a competent Pharmacist of eight years' practical experience. Twenty-three years of age. Can furnish best of references from past and present employers. Address, J. C. K., No. 530 Centre Street, Jamaica Plains, Boston, Mass.

AS ASSISTANT by a young man with two and a half years' city experience. Good dispenser; salary moderate; best of references; ready at once. Address, W. W. G., box 97, Brantford, Ont.

WANTED.—By graduate O. C. P. Telegraph Operator—Situations as reliever for short periods. Address, Leck Box 24, Wyoming, Ont.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A SODA WATER FOUNTAIN in good running order. Give Price and description. Box 230, St. Thomas, Ont.



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You will not hurt our feelings even should you send us a postal card requesting us to throw more light on this subject.

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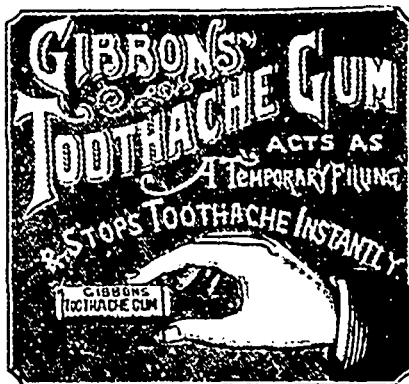
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A CURE FOR WORMS These creams are warranted to expel all worms from children or adults. Harmless. Absolutely PALATABLE. PRICE 2¢

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Is meeting with the success its high qualities merit

BE A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

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Is a certain and speedy cure for INTEMPERANCE, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors
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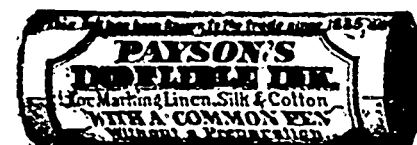
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FOR \$3.00 WE SEND, EXPRESS PREPAID, OUTFIT NO. 94.

A neat box containing an eleven A alphabet of Type, Figures and Points, 4 line and 1 line holders, and 3 solid words "Return in 10 days to," "From," and "For sale by," for making quick changes, Self-inking Pad, Tweezers, etc., all complete.

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AAAAAAA BBBB BBBB BBBB CCCCCCCCCC
667777888899990000\$\$\$\$.....,---""><-----

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We are willing to send outfit on approval; if not found satisfactory, money will be refunded.

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Rubber Goods

-AT-
RIGHT PRICES.

Our line of ENEMAS, TUBING, FOUNTAINS, ATOMIZERS, is very complete and prices right. Buyers can effect great saving by placing orders with us.

Sure Selling Specialties:

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4 gross Boxes at \$1.00 per Box.

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In 5c. Packages, 4 gross Box, \$1.00 per Box.

Full lines of Sundries.

Mail orders promptly executed.

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Cinnamon & Pills

THE ONLY GENUINE

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Ask your Druggist for Burland's Old Dominion Crescent Brand CINNAMON PILLS. Shallow rect-angular metallic boxes sealed with crescent. Absolutely safe and reliable. Refuse all spurious and harmful imitations. Upon receipt of Six Cents in stamps we will reply by return mail, giving full particulars in plain envelope. Address,

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Morse Building, N. Y. City.

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Business Notices.

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

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

Phenyo-Caffein.

The Canadian representative of this meritorious preparation speaks directly to the trade this month through our columns. Read the advt.

Do your own Printing.

Druggists may save money and increase their trade by procuring an outfit from W. H. Dietz, 117 Dearborn Street, Chicago. See advertisement in this issue.

Toilet Papers.

The E. B. Eddy Co. call attention to their toilet papers in this month's DRUGGIST. They are sole manufacturers in Canada of the well-known brands of the A. P. W. P. Co. These goods may be had direct or from Jobbers.

Special Notice.

Adams' Liquid Root Beer Extract is now entering on its third season's business. The Canadian Specialty Co., Toronto, Ont., who handled quite a quantity last season, have been appointed Dominion agents this year, and report orders coming in very well. It is the only 10 cent size in the market, which has proved very popular, and has already found its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Hand-painted show cards furnished with each full gross order.

Substitution.

The attention of the Lambert Pharmaceutical Company having been directed to the fact that their valuable antiseptic preparation, Listerine, was being largely imitated by a great many of the pharmacists of Chicago, they decided in September last to send one of their employees to investigate the matter. He visited about 500 of the pharmacies of that city, purchasing small quantities of Listerine in each store and having the label of the druggist on each vial. Out of a total of 479 separate purchases it was found that 251 were genuine Listerine, 204 contained no Listerine whatever, and 24 were Listerine diluted with water or glycerine. The samples purchased were of various odor, taste and color, some being fair imitations of the genuine article and others very far removed from any resemblance to it. The Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., in order to protect not only themselves in their registered preparation, but also the medical profession and the general public, instituted suits, and several of the prominent pharmacists who had sold the spurious article, with the result that already, against two of them, have decrees been issued perpetually enjoining them from selling or dispensing any article whatever as Listerine except that manufactured by the Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, they being also mulcted with costs and damages. A

number of others have signed a document to the effect that they will cease the practice of substituting anything else when Listerine is called for. The manufacturers are fully determined to protect their rights in the matter, and if the sense of honor or honesty, which should prevent substitution in any form, does not lead pharmacists to avoid this evil, they will probably have to pay dearly for their acts.

Special Notice.

The Canadian Specialty Co., Toronto, Ont., have been appointed Dominion Agents for Giov. Restuccia & Co.'s (Messina, Italy,) high class Salad Olive Oil. Unfortunately the government has lately raised the duty on this article from 20% to 30% ad valorem, making the selling price here about 25 cents per imperial gallon higher than it was. However, they offer for a short time old prices to parties who have not yet tried the oil. Write them for quotations.

Books & Magazines.

Scribner's Magazine

For April opens with the second of Octave Thanet's sketches of American Types, suggested by her observations among the State buildings during the World's Fair. In this article she describes "The Farmer in the South," whom she knows very well at home, as it is her custom to spend every Winter on a plantation in Arkansas. The illustrations by A. B. Frost are in his very best manner. A very different type of character is described by H. C. Bunner in his "Bowery and Bohemia." His great familiarity with the phrases of New York life enables Mr. Bunner to describe a type, "the real Bohemian," who is very little known and imperfectly understood by the general public. It is fully illustrated with sketches by Clinedinst.

Review of Reviews.

"The Progress of the World" of the April Review of Reviews contains a timely discussion of the question why the English game of politics is more exciting than the American game. This question is suggested anew by the resignation of Mr. Gladstone and the intense interest aroused by that episode among Americans, to the partial neglect of Washington politics. Other topics covered in "Progress of the World" are, the Seigniorage bill, filibustering in Congress, the outlook for bimetallism, the Wilson bill in the Senate, Louisiana and free sugar, the Senate report on Hawaii, the triumph of the Brazilian republic, the Bluefields incident, the prosecution of election crimes, the present positions of the Democratic and Republican parties, the fight against the House of Lords, the Russo-German commercial treaty, the services of the late Dr. Poole of Chicago, the death of Louis Kossuth, and many matters of international interest.

Cyclopedic Review of Current History.

At a trifling cost, the Cyclopedic Review of Current History preserves in convenient form for busy readers all that is important in the news of the world.

The number for the 4th quarter of 1893 is now issued, completing the fourth year of the record made by this unique publication. Its field is world-wide, embracing almost every conceivable *lie* issue of the day. Among the most important articles in the current number, are those on the Hawaiian question (giving both sides of the story), the Tariff, Monetary, and Industrial situations, the causes and significance of the Brazilian naval revolt, the naval balance of power in Europe, the Gravesend affair, the Chinese question, the South Carolina liquor dispensary law, the Prohibition movement in Canada, Socialism and Anarchy in Europe, Australasian federation, the Matabele war, the progress of astronomical discovery, photography in natural colors, recent excavations at Troy, and the career of Francis Parkman, a wood cut portrait of whom forms the frontispiece. There are also numerous portraits of prominent statesmen and politicians in various countries.

The 28-page itemized index for the volume, given with the present number, adds greatly to the value of the magazine as a work of reference. You can find *what* you want *when* you want it—which can be said of but few reference works. Every owner of a cyclopedium should have the annual volumes of *Current History*, a supplement containing the latest information available nowhere else. (Bullido, N. Y. Garretson, Cox & Co., Publishers. \$1.50 a year; single numbers, 40 cents; sample copy 25 cents, specimen pages sent on application).

The Literary Digest.

In *The Literary Digest* for week ending April 14 (ready April 12), among "Topics of the day" will be: the Troubles in South Carolina over the Dispensary Law; the Tariff Debate, the Behring Sea Question; Politics and the saloon; the Liquor Traffic Without Private Profits; Mr. Gladstone's Retirement; Canadian Politics, etc. Under "Science": Submarine Photography; Artificial Sugar; Preservation of Milk, etc. Under "From Foreign Lands": Greater Britain, a Forecast of the Future—*Japan Weekly Mail*, Yokohama; *Bombay Guardian*, *The Subhok Patrika*, Bombay, *The Critic*, Halifax, *La Revue*, Paris. *Lorane Under German Rule*; Comments on Abbe Jacob's *Vingt ans apres*, by *The Leipziger Tageblatt* and *The Irish Catholic*, Dublin. The Transvaal and Mashonaland: General Jouberts' Manifesto. Comments by *The Colonies and India*, London; *The Home Journal*, London, *The Free State Express*, Bkonfontain, Orange Free State, *The Standard*, London. Socialism. Otto Prange in *Das Rothe Gespenst: Die Grenzboten*, Leipzig, *The Figaro*, Paris; *The Week*, Toronto. A remarkable paper: A French View of Greater New York *L'Economiste Francais*, Paris, etc., etc. The number will be exceptionally full of information and papers of great interest. It will also be liberally illustrated. \$3 per year; 10 cents per copy at news stands, or of the publishers, Funk & Wagnalls Company, 18-20 Astor Place, New York.

Napoleon Bonaparte a Contributor to the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*.

The singular good fortune has fallen to the lot of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine* of presenting one of the most remarkable pieces of fiction ever written—remarkable because of its author and remarkable because it has remained unsuspected and undiscovered for more than a hundred years, only to be given to the world at last in an American magazine. During a recent call at the office of the editor of *The Cosmopolitan*, he mentioned that he had on the presses in the April number a literary treasure, and asked me to guess the name, saying that it was written by a most distinguished person. After a moment's thought I ventured:

"President Harrison?"

"Greater than he," was the reply.

"Guess again."

"Blaine?"

"Greater than Blaine."

"Gladstone?"

"Greater than he."

"Bismarck?"

"Greater than he."

"Emperor William?"

"Much greater."

"Pope Leo XIII?" I guess wildly.

"Greater than he."

Then I was at a loss, and hesitated.

"You must not confine yourself to living men," he interrupted.

"You say it is a piece of fiction and by a man greater than Bismarck, Gladstone,

the Emperor William? I confess you puzzle me."

"Well, suppose I say it was a Corsican story." The riddle was solved. A story was actually in existence by Napoleon Bonaparte. The manuscript had survived the vicissitudes of war and exile, had remained locked up for a hundred years and was now about to be brought to light in America. It appears from the researches made by the French Napoleonic scholar, Frederic Mason, who vouches for the fact over his own signature, that Napoleon, when a young lieutenant, wrote a Corsican story. manuscript of this he confined to his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, then Archbishop of Lyons. When Cardinal Fesch died in 1839, his papers were intrusted to his Grand Vicar, Abbe Lyonnet. Napoleon's manuscript was sold by the abbe to Libri, a member of the Academy and inspector of French libraries. Libri sold this and some other manuscripts to Lord Ashburnham for \$40,000, and from 1842 to a recent date Napoleon's manuscripts slumbered in Ashburnham Castle. *The Cosmopolitan* maintains staff editors in both London and Paris, men of wide acquirements, who spend their time in searching exclusively for what is likely to be of great value to the readers of the magazine. To the Paris editor belongs the honor of securing for an American periodical the interesting manuscript from the pen of the world's greatest personality.

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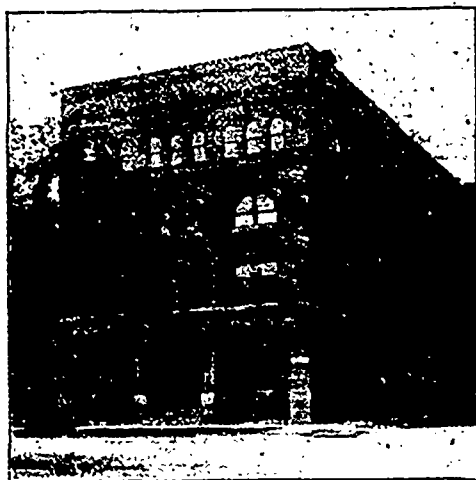
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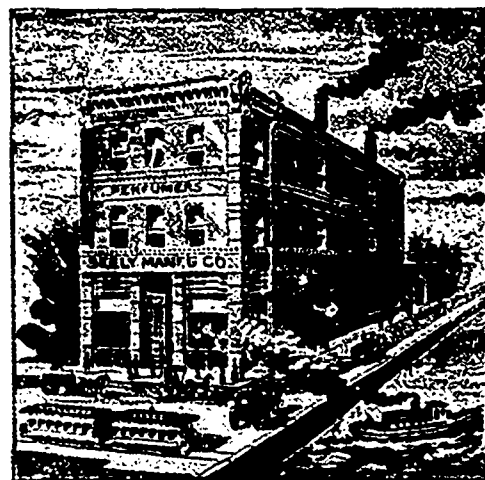


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- T. B. Barker & Sons, } St. John, N. B.
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OUR CANADIAN LABORATORY.

Should you need an assortment of Seely's Perfumes before our representative calls upon you, mail your order to one of the above mentioned firms, or send direct to us, and they will receive prompt attention. Thanking our friends for past favors, and wishing them all a prosperous New Year, we remain,

Yours very truly,

SEELY MANUFACTURING CO.

BRAMWELL'S

Extra Purified

EPSOM SALTS

Specially Prepared for Druggists.

FREE FROM MOISTURE.

FREE FROM DIRT.

The Finest Quality Made.

THESE SALTS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

JAMES A. KENNEDY & CO., London.

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E. BRAMWELL & SON., St. Helens, Lancashire, Eng.

Manufacturers of : -Hyposulphite of Soda, Sulphite of Soda, Glauber Salts, and Sulphate of Potash.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO APRIL 10th, 1894.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$4 05	\$4 25	Castor, Fibre, lb.....	16 00	17 00	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb..	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	Precip., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb....	75	80
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
ALON, oz.....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb..	4	5	Sorts, lb.....	45	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs...	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Thus, lb.....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50	CLOVE, lb.....	25	30	Hann, Althea, lb.....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
ALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Copaiba, lb.....	65	75	COLLOIDION, lb.....	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Pern, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	75	80	CONFECTOR, Senna, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
BARK, Barberrry, lb.....	22	25	Cresote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	DEXTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Canella, lb.....	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Hourhound, ozs., lb.....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada.....	25	30	EGGOT, Spanish, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	1 15	1 30	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.....	38	40
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs., lb.....	15	20
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs., lb.....	21	25
Ground, lb.....	17	20	German, lb.....	40	45	Rue, ozs., lb.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Elder, lb.....	20	22	Sage, Ozs., lb.....	18	20
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17	Roze, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs., lb.....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Tansy, ozs., lb.....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.....	75	80	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Sassafras, lb.....	15	16	Spanish, Val's, oz.....	1 00	1 25	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	13	15	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 20	1 25	HONEY, lb.....	13	15
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	French, white, lb.....	40	50	Hors, fresh, lb.....	20	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.....	16 1/2	18	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Tonka, lb.....	1 50	2 75	GUARANA.....	3 00	3 25	ISSLER POWDER, lb.....	25	28
Vanilla, lb.....	7 50	8 50	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	ISTOGLOSS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	75	80	GR- ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.....	85	90	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Juniper, lb.....	10	12	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	12	14	Assafetida, lb.....	25	28	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	65	70	Buchu, long, lb.....	50	55
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Powdered, lb.....	75	85	Short, lb.....	22	25
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	40	45	Coca, lb.....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Sorts, lb.....	25	30	Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
CAMPION, lb.....	60	65	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 00	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Hyocyanus.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb.....	70	75
CARSIUM, lb.....	25	30	Guaiaac, lb.....	75	1 00	Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	95	1 20	Timnevelly, lb.....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18	Kino, true, lb.....	45	45	Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Myrrh, lb.....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	LICHTS, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	5 00	5 25	LICHTS, Solazzi.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	6 50	6 75	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Scammony, puro Resin, lb....	12 80	13 00	Grasso.....	30	35
			Shellac, lb.....	40	45	Y & S—Sticks, 6 to 1 lb., per lb	27	30

Obituary Notices.

WILLIAM R. STEWARD.

Mr. Steward, one of the pioneer druggists of the city of Toronto, died at his home, 26 Willcock st., after a few days' illness, on Good Friday morning, March 23rd.

Early in the year he fell a victim to la grippe, and, although he apparently recovered, his strength had been sapped by the attack, and a recurrent visit of the trouble a couple of weeks before his death, found his system unable to withstand the complication of bronchial heart, and kidney troubles which ensued.

Deceased was a son of the late William Steward, a merchant of Yonge st., Toronto, and was born in that city on Dec. 9th, 1844. After receiving his primary education at the Louisa st. public school and completing it at the model and grammar schools, he became an apprentice to J. T. Shapler, who was then and for years after a leading city druggist. When his apprenticeship was completed he removed to Buffalo where he clerked for a number of years. Returning to Toronto, he started in business in the Drummond Block, opposite Trinity Square, on Yonge st., and remained there for a period of ten years. Having faith in the outward growth of the city he purchased the corner of College st. and Spadina ave., then on the outskirts, for \$15 per ft., and started there in business; and to show that his faith was well founded he refused an offer of \$600 per ft. for the same property ten years later.

By close attention to duty, consistent dealing and a thorough practical knowledge of the drug trade, Mr. Steward built up one of the most successful businesses in the city, and well earned the success which attended his efforts. In manner he was exceedingly mild and engaging, but was possessed of a spirit which showed righteous indignation at every form of injustice. From early youth he was imbued with strong religious convictions and was an active young member of the old Richmond st. Methodist Sabbath School, then under the superintendency of W. H. Pierson, who is now so prominently connected with the Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. During late years he has been a staunch supporter of Broadway Methodist Tabernacle, situated on the opposite corner to his place of business, and was one of the most respected members of that congregation. In 1876 he married Miss Hornbrook, of Toronto, and she, with their son, a young man of 17 years, still survives him.

Mr. Steward's funeral was very largely attended by prominent citizens, city druggists, members of Broadway Church, and friends and relatives from distant points. The services at the house and at the grave in Mount Pleasant cemetery, were conducted by Rev. Mr. Speer, pastor of Broadway, assisted by Rev. Dr. Parker, President of the Toronto Methodist Conference.

CHARLES TYSON.

Charles Tyson, clerk in Tapp's drug store, corner of James and Cannon streets, Hamilton, died at his boarding house, 131 Macnab st. north, on Friday evening, the 30th ult., after a period of twenty-four hours' illness. On Thursday evening he left the store at nine o'clock, feeling unwell. Dr. Rogers was called in and subsequently Dr. White, both of whom paid several visits, but were unable to prolong the sufferer's life, and he died, as stated, after a few hours' sickness, the immediate cause being uraemia. The body was taken to St. Catharines, his native city, on Monday for burial.

Mr. Tyson had been in Mr. Tapp's employ for about six years, and was highly esteemed by his employer and by those who knew him. He was an earnest student and untiring worker, and it is feared that excessive study was, in a great measure, the cause of his early death. He attended the Junior Course at the College of Pharmacy in 1892, but, being then only eighteen years of age, he could not continue with his Senior Course. His standing at his Junior examination was high, and he was very much thought of by the staff and his classmates. After returning to Mr. Tapp's, he kept up his studies as well as his duties would allow, and in order to keep in training by practice at examinations, he went to New York and passed very successfully the examinations of both the New York State and County Boards of Pharmacy. It was his intention to attend our next Senior Course, and, after passing, to take up the study of medicine the following year. For the latter purpose he had recently tried and passed the matriculation examination for medicine at Trinity university, and had since fairly settled down to renewed studies when his death intervened.

In expressing our personal regret at his death we feel that we are voicing the general regret that a young man so full of promise, and inspired by laudable ambition to achieve the success we all desire but do not work so earnestly for, should be taken from our midst. We are confident that had he lived he would have added lustre to his name and to the professions with which he purposed allying himself, and we therefore the more regret the loss which so many have cause to mourn.

JOHN J. HALL.

John J. Hall died at his residence, Woodstock, Ont., March 22nd, from paralysis, superinduced by an attack of inflammation of the lungs. Elsewhere in this issue we speak of his death as affecting the drug interests of the Province, and the Ontario College of Pharmacy in particular, of which he was an active member and ex-President. Below we quote from the Woodstock *Sentinel-Review*.

"Mr. Hall was one of Woodstock's best-known citizens one who was held in the highest esteem by all classes, and his ability and probity elevated him to a position of honor in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He was a man of ability

and having the courage of his convictions had, while yet on the threshold of life's drama, earned a place in the hearts of his fellows of which any man might feel proud. He had occupied many positions of public trust and was justly looked upon as a coming man in this county.

Mr. Hall was the only son of Robert Hall, one of the oldest townsmen in Woodstock. He was born here in the year 1852, and was educated at the Grammar School where he evinced many of those qualities for which he became conspicuous in after years. He was for a number of years the representative for this district on the Council board of the College of Pharmacy, and in the years 1892 and 1893 became President of that body. In this capacity he distinguished himself by his vigorous efforts to remodel that institution, which became, under his guiding hand, one of the best institutions of its kind on the western continent. He was also a past president of the Home Circle in whose affairs he took a wide and earnest interest. He was a member of the town council for a number of years and in 1893 was elected deputy-reeve. At the last election he was a candidate for the mayoralty but, though defeated, was by no means discouraged. As an orator he had few equals in the county, and even his political opponents freely acknowledge the gifted eloquence which had charmed and graced many a political gathering. Though a leading member of the Liberal party during the past ten years, the deceased was as fearless as he was independent, and was not to be balked when he made up his mind on any particular course. As a citizen he will long be remembered for his active interest in the furtherance of all good and useful institutions, for his benevolence and extreme courtesy towards his fellow-townsmen, and the strong religious instinct which made him a faithful attendant of the Anglican church, though never a bigot or a fanatic. It might be added that he was for a number of years the acting churchwarden of New St. Paul's church, in which capacity he endeared himself to the congregation by his deep interest in the general welfare of the parish.

"Deceased has one sister, Mrs. Ingersoll, and he leaves behind a wife and two children who, in the hour of their trial, have the universal sympathy of the town and district."

DURING my second year at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, I had a classmate whom it would not be uncharitable to call a dullard. One of the professors said to this fellow one day: "How much is a dose of —?" giving the technical name of croton oil. "A teaspoonful," was the ready reply. The professor made no comment, and the fellow soon realized that he had made a mistake. After a while, he said: "Professor I want to change my answer to that question." "It's too late, Mr. —," responded the professor, looking at his watch. "Your patient's been dead fourteen minutes," — *N.Y. World*,

Bromide, lb.....	55	60	TARTAR EMETIC, lb.....	50	55	Lemon, lb.....	2	25	2	50
Carbonate, lb.....	14	16	THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.....	55	60	Lemongrass, lb.....	1	50	1	60
Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	28	30	VERATRINE, oz.....	2	00	2	10	60	65	
Powdered, lb.....	30	33	ZINC, Acetate, lb.....	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.....			4	25
Citrate, lb.....	75	90	Carbonate, lb.....	25	30	Neroli, oz.....	4	25	4	50
Cyanide, lb.....	40	55	Chloride, granular, oz.....	13	15	Orange, lb.....	3	75	5	00
Hypophosphites, oz.....	10	12	Iodide, oz.....	60	65	Sweet, lb.....	3	25	3	50
Iodide, lb.....	4	00	Oxide, lb.....	13	60	Origanum, lb.....		65	70	
Nitrate, gran., lb.....	8		Sulphate, lb.....	9	11	Patchouli, oz.....	1	75	1	80
Permanganate, lb.....	50	55	Valerianate, oz.....	25	30	Pennyroyal, lb.....	3	00	3	25
Prussiate, Red, lb.....	50	55	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Peppermint, lb.....	4	25	4	50
Yellow, lb.....	32	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.....	75	80	Pimento, lb.....	2	60	2	75
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.....	30	35	Sweet, lb.....	50	60	Rhodium, oz.....		80	85	
Sulphuret, lb.....	25	30	Amber, crude, lb.....	40	45	Rose, oz.....	7	50	10	00
PROPYLAMINE, oz.....	35	40	Rec't, lb.....	65	70	Rosemary, lb.....		70	75	
QUININE, Sulph., bulk.....	30	32	Anise, lb.....	2	75	Rue, oz.....		25	30	
Oz., oz.....	35	38	Bay, oz.....	2	50	Sandalwood, lb.....	5	50	9	00
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, oz., oz.....	16	20	Bergamot, lb.....	4	00	Sassafras, lb.....		75	80	
SALICIN, lb.....	3	75	Cade, lb.....	90	1	Savin, lb.....	1	60	1	75
SANTONIN, oz.....	20	22	Cajuput, lb.....	1	80	Spearmint, lb.....	6	00	6	25
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.....	90	1	Capsicum, oz.....	60	65	Spruce, lb.....		65	70	
Fused, oz.....	1	00	Caraway, lb.....	3	50	Tansy, lb.....	4	25	4	50
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.....	30	35	Cassia, lb.....	1	40	Thyme, white, lb.....	1	80	1	90
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.....	2	75	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.....	1	50	Wintergreen, lb.....	3	00	3	50
Bromide, lb.....	63	65	Citronelle, lb.....	70	75	Wormseed, lb.....	3	50	3	75
Carbonate, lb.....	3	6	Clove, lb.....	1	60	Wormwood, lb.....	6	50	6	75
Hypophosphite, oz.....	10	12	Copaiba, lb.....	1	60	FIXED OILS.				
Hyposulphite, lb.....	3	6	Croton, lb.....	1	50	CASTOR, lb.....		9	11	
Iodide, oz.....	40	45	Cubeb, lb.....	5	00	COD LIVER, N. F., gal.....		90	1	00
Salicylate, lb.....	1	80	Cumini, lb.....	5	50	Norwegian, gal.....	1	00	1	25
Sulphate, lb.....	2	3	Erigeron, oz.....	20	25	COTTONSEED, gal.....	1	10	1	20
Sulphite, lb.....	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.....	1	50	LARD, gal.....		90	1	00
SOMNIF, oz.....	85	00	Fennel, lb.....	1	60	LINSEED, boiled, gal.....		65	67	
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.....	30	60	Geranium, oz.....	1	75	Raw, gal.....		63	65	
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.....	18	20	Rose, lb.....	3	20	NEATSFOOT, gal.....	1	00	1	10
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.....	1	00	Juniper berries (English), lb.....	4	50	OLIVE, gal.....	1	30	1	35
SULFONAL, oz.....	32	34	Wood, lb.....	70	75	Salad, gal.....	2	25	2	40
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.....	2	4	Lavender, Chris. Fleur, lb.....	3	00	PALM, lb.....		12	13	
Pure precipitated, lb.....	13	20	Garden, lb.....	1	50	SPERM, gal.....	1	75	1	80
						TURPENTINE, gal.....		65	68	

The Standard Brands.
MILLIONS OF EACH BRAND
Sold Annually.

'Cable Extra' 'El Padre' 'Mungo' and 'Madre e'Hijo' { S. DAVIS & SONS,
MONTREAL P. Q.

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

D. RITCHIE & CO.,

Montreal.

Drug Reports.

England.

London, March 28th, 1894.

The market has been in a very quiescent state during the month. The principal fluctuation of note has been with Cod Liver Oil, which is firmly held at considerable increase for new oil. How far this may be due to the accuracy of adverse reports, concerning the latest fishings, remains to be seen.

Opium remains firm, at full rates, but a decrease is daily expected in the absence of buyers.

Assafetida is easier, and Cubebs are almost unsaleable.

Camphor has declined, but there have been no other features of importance.

The chemical market has been without alterations of note.

Citric and Tartaric Acids are dull.

Ammonia compounds are easier.

Soda compounds at former rates.

Canada.

Business keeps very good. The demand is mostly for goods wanted for immediate use.

Bromide of Potash is higher again.

Opium, somewhat easier.

Opium powdered, will be higher than before on account of increased duty.

Norway Cod Liver Oil is dearer.

Insect Powder - prices range same as last year.

Camphor is easier.

Moth Camphor - demand is large.

Cocaine and Caffeine are dearer.

Although the tariff is changed the effect will not be felt until it has finally passed the House, as any goods brought in under present proposed changes, if those changes are not adopted, the importer will have to pay duty as finally passed, that is it is proposed to make duty on essential oils 10%, if during the debate that duty should be rescinded and the old tariff brought into force, viz., 20%, the importer would have to pay the extra 10% duty on goods that may be already sold.

Cod Liver Oil.

Tromsø, Norway, March, 14.

Lofoten up to date: 9 2,10 millions fish, 4460 Hlt. Cod Liver Oil, 6410 Hlt. livers. All other districts up to date: 6 millions fish, 3600 Hlt. Cod Liver Oil, 5500 Hlt. livers. Total 15 2,10 millions fish, 8060 Hlt. Cod Liver Oil, 11910 Hlt. livers. Against 1893 medio March 25 millions fish, 18000 Hlt. Cod Liver Oil, 35000 Hlt. livers.

In addition to the above figures need only be mentioned the following facts:

At Lofoten livers are getting leaner each week and stormy weather continues daily.

From the southern districts no fishery has been reported yet. No fishing or prospects of such at Finnmarken and the condition of the first small shoals observed very poor.

Lent coming early leaving only about 10 fishing days at Lofoten this month.

The last sales reported have been at 85 sh. at which figure sellers will hardly be found to-day however. I understand Christiansund-exporters are asking 100 sh.

As long as raw material to keep my works going, can be secured, I am always open to sell at the ruling market-price - not discounting further rise - and leave it to buyers to decide when to step forward with enquiries or offers.

I see "The Chemist and Druggist" of the 3rd inst, commenting on my last report, is drawing a lively picture of the great transformation scene to come before the curtain falls on the Lofoten melodrama. A few weeks will show, whether buyers who have been influenced by London editorials to wait for the prolific oil-harvest and lower prices, have been wise or not. If the esteemed journal receives a vote of thanks at the end of the play, I think I am safe in predicting, it will be from exporters and not from buyers.

—JOH. RYE HOLMBOE.