



Vinolia Pomade delicate, homogeneous & safe.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

SUPPLEMENT

TONIC

AND

RESTORATIVE.

NATURAL

TO THE

HAIR & SCALP.

"Delicately perfumed . . . In elegance of style and quality it is excellent."—British and Colonial Druggist. In elegant decorated porcelain vase, price 5/6.



THE CHOICEST OF CREAMS For the Skin in Health and Disease.

"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—The Baby.

1/9, 3/6, and 6/- per Box.



A SOLUBLE, SILKEN, ROSE DUSTING POWDER. "Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne spots on the face by blocking up the pores of the skin."—Lady's Pictorial.

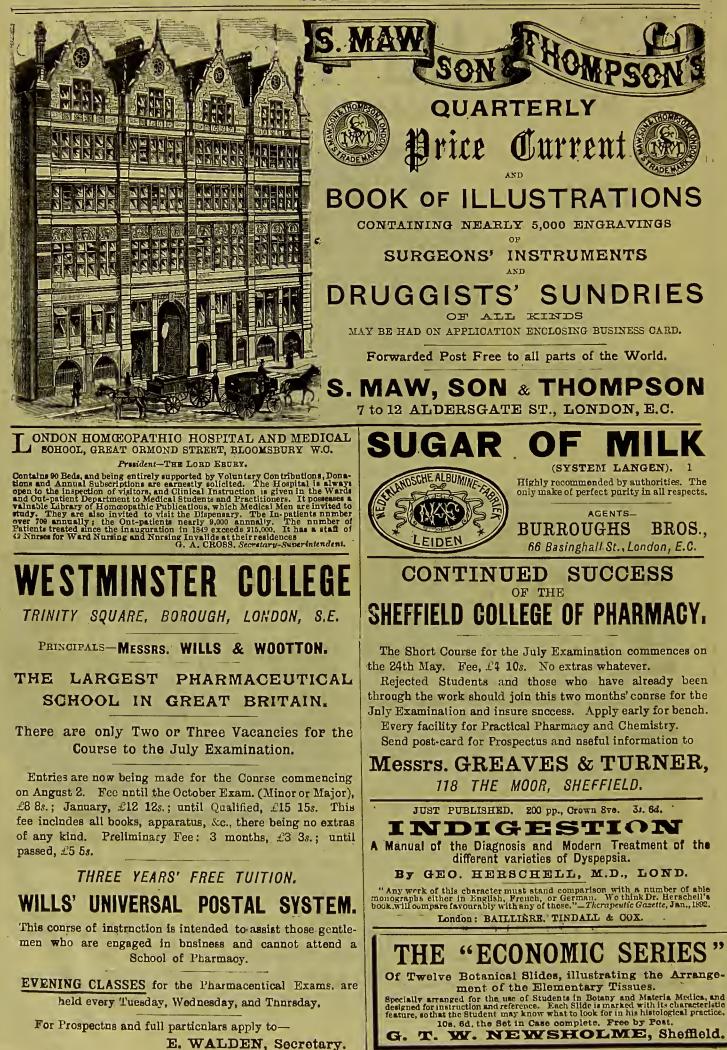
1/9, 3/6, and 6, - per Box, in pink, white and eream tints.

5

"LYPSYL" (a coraline emobient for the lips), in Fluted Silver Metal Cases, 6d. each.



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT



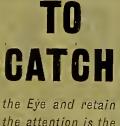
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I am writing and designing announcements for many Advertisers, and placing same in the profitable newspapers and magazines of the Country.

I also make a feature of preparing Original Illustrations and Striking Designs for circulars and pamphlets, and am in a position to quote a low figure for the production of choice printed matter. For reliable advice on how and where to advertise, address—

> FREDERICK W. SEARS, EXPERT IN PROFITABLE ADVERTISING, 138 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.





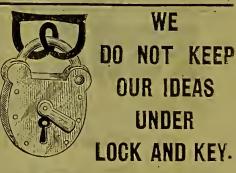
the attention is the Object of a good Circular.

There are different ways of catching people's eyes. We have studied the art, and feel warranted in claiming to know something about it.



89 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON,

are always at your service, and respectfully solicit kind consideration.



They are for use in all departments of our business, and are at the command of our Customers.

BLAKE & MACKENZIE, Medical Label & General Printers SCHOOL LANE, LIVERPOOL.

We make a speciality of MEDICAL LABEL PRINTING, and for Good Workmanship Neat Designs, Punctuality, and Price can compete successfully against any house in the Trade.

To Obemists who combine a SEED TRADE with their other business, we can supply them with every requisite suitable for that business, as we are The Largest Makers of SEED POCKETS in the KINGDOM.

Special attention is paid to Printing SEED CATALOGUES, Samples of which will be ready in November, and sent free on application.

OUR CHEMISTS' CALENDARS FOR 1892 ARE NOW READY,

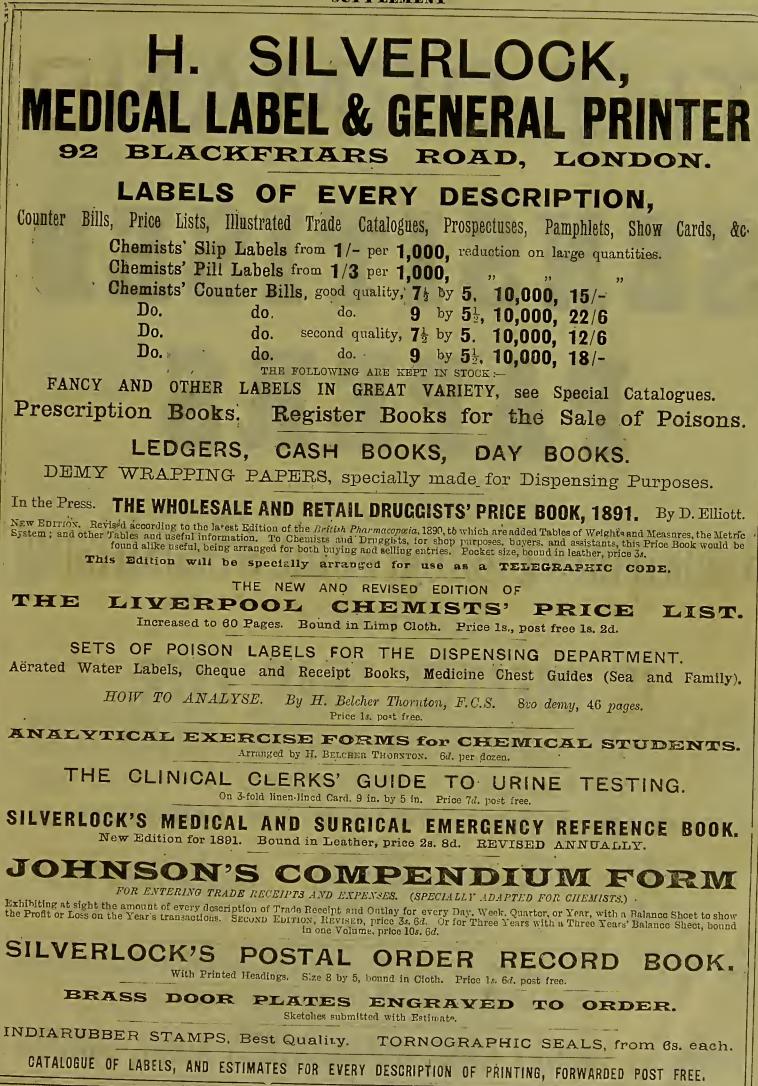
Designs very choice and attractive. Apply for Samples before ordering elsewhere.

We make all descriptions of POWDER and other ENVELOPES, which are second to none for Quality and Price.

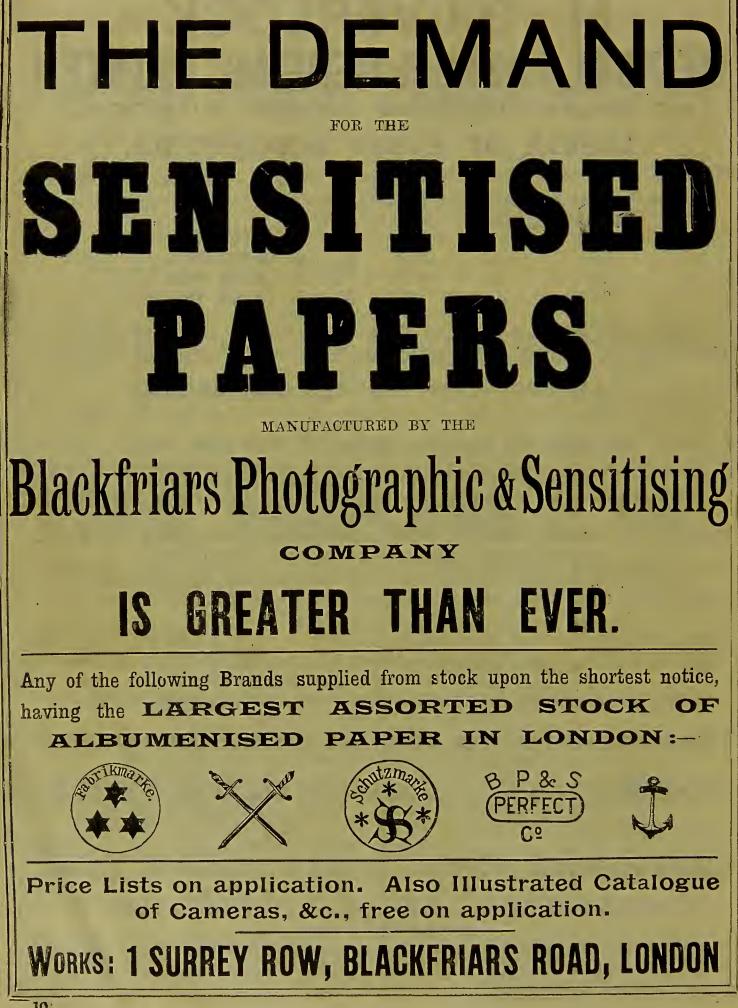
CHEMISTS' STOCK LABELS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION KEPT IN STOCK.

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This Section of "The Chemist and Druggist" must be closed for press by Wednesday morning's post of each week. Remittances payable to EDWARD HALSE.

TERMS.

Advertisements in this department must be paid for in advance. From this rule no deviation can be made. Insertions are charged at the rate of if a per word, previded the advertiser attaches his name and address, for each word of which he must also pay at the same rate; or if he pays 1d. per word, his name and address will be registered and a figure attached to his advertisement. All correspondence referring to that figure must be addresses of "Tas Fublisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGEST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O.," and the figure must be distinctly endersed upon the envelope. Letters will then be forwarded to their proper destination. A price is counted as one word, as e.g., £1 10s. 6d.

DEFOSIT OF MONEY.—Is order to ensure safety we offer the following system :—The purchaser of anything advertised in the inchange Column may romit the amount to us, accompanied by a commission of 6d. if the amount is £3 or under; and 1s. if ever that sum. We acknowledge receipt of deposit to beth parties, and held the money until we are satisfied that either the goods are returned to their original owner or the prophetor is ecompleted. the phrohase is completed.

Pestal orders and cheques sent as deposit must be made payable to Edward Halse, and orossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

FOR DISPOSAL.

x

Drugs and Chemicals.

Job lot fine aloes Barb .: first cash offer. " Chemicus," 27 Crouch Hill, N.

Literature.

- Literary portion, Chemist and Druggist, 1887, 1888, 1889, complete. H., 55 Lorne Road Northampton.
- Pharmaceutical Journal (unbound), '80 to '91 inclusive, practically complete, 15s.; Chemist und Druggist, '87 to '91, same, 10s. ; no carriage. Thomas, Ohemist, Hackney.

Educational.

Binccular microscope by Beck; three pairs of eye pieces, 3-in., 2-in., 1-in; 1-in., 1-in., 1-in. object glasses; stage with mechanical movements and all necessary apparatus, lamp, cabinet, and valuable collection of slides, cost about 50%, price 25%; will be sent on approval. 31/14, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

Formula.

Tom Brooks's recipes (14th year), warranted practical, and certain to please; detailed list post free; sanitary furniture cream, herb extract, skin pills, bay rhnm, brilliantine, oatmeal and white rose lotion, antidrink pills, walnut pomade, beanty cream, poppies and chamomile (for fomentation, concentrated), mist. occasional (for ladies), tannin gargle, itoh ointment, blood powder, glycerine cream; special offer, above 14 as sample, for 5s., 3 for 1s. 6d., post free. Tom Brooks, Ohemist, Hornsey, Loudon, N.

Shop Fittings.

- To Chemists .- Specie-jars and carboys, 11 varions, in good condition, to be sold cheap; can be seen by appointment in London, or photos sent by W. H., Copford Lodge, Chichester Place, Brighton.
- Chemist's shop-fittings, second-hand; great bargains; together or separate; they comprise drawers with glass labels, counters. dispensing-screeu, bottles, glass wall and connter cases, desk, and every requisite. Phillo Josephs, 54 Old Street, Goswell Rosd, London, E.C.
- Secondhand mahogany-top counters, plate-glass cases in front, 11 ft. 6 in. long 2 ft. wide, equal to new, 91.; mahogany dispensing-screen and counter, 4 ft. 6 in. long, 51.; 12 ft. run of mahogany wall-fittings, drawers, shelving, cornice and lockers, glass kuobs and labels, handsome pilasters, 18/. Natali, 40 Gray's Inu Road, Holboru, London.

- Job lines .-- Pestles and mortars, No. 0 to 12, 1s. to 9s. each; pill-machines, 12s.; leech-jars, 4s. and Cs.: pear-shape carboys, 2-gall. 5s., 3-gall. 7s., 6 gall. 15s., 8-gall. swan-neck on stand, 63s. each; shop-rounds, 8s. dozen; double three-tier glass stand, 4 ft. long. 60s.; single oitto, 25s.; blue oiotmoat-jars 4.1b. 15s., 2-Ib. 12s., 1-Ib 9s., 1-Ib. Es. dozen ; white ditto, 2s . 4s., 6s., 8s. dozen. 'Natali, 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, London.
- One second-hand specie-jar, 31 in. high, with cover, scroll label, 12. 10s.; one counter, 6 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 2 it $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, mahogany top. mahogany fronts and ends, 37. 10s.; new soda-water stand, marble top, 24 x 20 in., on mahogany pillar and plinth, 21. 5s.; new counter-case, 4×2 ft., 9 in. high, ebonised, piate glass, trays lined, mirrors ou flaps, 31. 15s.; ten 4-lb. maroon jars, gilt monidings, inside linings, twelve 8 oz. ditto, labelled, 31; 10-in: marble mortar and pestle, 8s.; blue stoppered rounds; oint-ment and extraot jars. W. Hawke & Son, Wild Conrt, Great Wild Street, London.
- 16-ft. rnn second-hand mahogany-fronted drawers, cupboards, lockers, &c., with mahogany-fronted; shelviog over, surmounted with cornice; 10-ft. mahogany-panelled fronted counter, with solid mahogany top, 61. 5s.; plate-glass and ebonised fronted counter, with solid mahogany top, 15 ft. long; a ditto, ditto, 10 ft. long, and a ditto, ditto, 5 ft. long; 7 ft. dispensing-acreen, with mirror centre and marble slab in front, 61. 10s.; 6.ft. mahogany and plate-glass dispensing-counter and screen, with spooge-case in centre of counter, 107. 15s.; bent plate-glass counter-case, as Maw's fig. 5 (1892 list), 5 ft. long; wall-cases, from 4 ft. to 16 ft, long; npright cases; for wall or counter, all sizes ;. centre cases, desks and cases, mirrors, &o., &c. Elkanah Natali, 242 Old Street (12 doors from City Road), London, E.O.
- A very handsome specie-jar, Royal arms, glass gilt cover, 33 in. high, good as new, bargain ; 50 dcz. second-hand gold-labelled shop-rounds, from 6 oz. to 40 oz., 7s. doz.; 3-gall. pear-shaped oarboys, cnt stoppers, 6s. each; 4 small swan-neck csrboys, out stoppers, 18 in. high: 3 tier plate-glass show-stand, similar to Maw's fig. 2, 3 ft. 6 in. long; a ditto, ditto, as Maw's fig. 4; pill-machines to cut 24 3, 4, or 5 grain; ointment-jars, domo covored pink, green, and lliac; oxtract pots to match; dispensing sosles and weights; 1 gall. black store bottles, goldlabelled, 15s. doz., and a quantity of other fittings and utensils too numerous to mention. Elkanah Natali, 242 Old Street (12 doors from City Road), London, E.C.

Miscellaneous.

- For sale, 1 gross syphons, with cases. 31/16 Two 24 5 grain pill-machines (Maw's), as good as new, 12s. each. Barnard, 309 Hackney Road.
- A copper syphon, quite new, 34 io. longest leg: what offers ? James Bell, 27 Henry Street, Carlisle.
- Dobson's black-leg drinks; water-bed. 6×3, Maw's, good condition; what offers? Ridley, Oarlisle.
- Weighing-machine, Avery's, cost 101., covered in green leather; what offers? no further use for it. 1 Harold Place, Hastings.
- Six 4s. 6d. Koko, 17/6; 60 1s. Leath and Ross pilnles, new clean saleable assortment, 15s.;
 6 1s. 14d. phosphorine, 4s.; 3 Birkbeck's excidine, 1s. 6d.; small microscope in mabogany case, 15s.; 4 2s. 6d. salt regal, 6s.; deposit. Corke, Ticehnrst.
- Wedgwood mortar and pestles, 6, 9, and 10, 2s. the lot; fluted composition funnels, 1's to 8 s, 3s. doz.; job line baby comforters, black seamless teats, bone monnts and shields, 16s. per gross, or exchange. Frost, Beeston, Notts.
- Cheap, a few small patent tincture or filtering presses, 2 quarts capacity, for chemists use and others; inside of cylinder being enamelled, it will not be affected by acids. Address, "Tincture," Office of THX OHE-MIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
- Six 150-gallon and three 80-gallon oll-cisterns, with iron taps, all sound; Weiss medical battery: with Leclanché element, nused, cost £3 3s.: Avery's weighing-machine. 4 cwt., nearly new: no reasonable offer refused. Anderson, Chemist, Chesterfield.

Dental.

Dentist's 2 fifty gas bottles, filled best gas, 3Cs. doz.; excavators. new, bs, 6d.; chip syringe, 3s.; four plastic instruments, 2s. 6d.; lathe, complete on stand, cost 84s., price 40s.; 3 G. M. fisaks, 8s. 6d. milliott, 30 Hanover Street Edinburgh Street, Edinburgb.

WANTED.

Bracher's mixing-machine, Deighton & Smith, Chemists, Bridgnorth.

- Books for Minor; send price and list. Longley,
- Chemist, North Street, Leeds. Shop-fittings and utensils, all descriptions, for cash. Natall & Oo., 40 Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, Loudon.
- The index and title page, July to December, 1887: 1s. offered. Alex. Lawrie & Co., 14 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.
- Mahogany cornico and shelving; must be cheap. Barnard, 309 Hackney Road.
- Two carboys, 6 or 8 galls. each. Lowest price to Ridley, Carlisle.

Address Wanted.

2s. 6d. and useful information given for the present address of Mrs. Annie Saunders, late of Fonlser Rosd, Balham, S.W. Evans, Chemist, Margate.

ANTISEPTIC

PROTECTIVE

SOLUBLE

SE

OF

FOR THE TOILET AND NURSERY.

REGISTERED

WHAT USERS SAY:

"It far excels the ordinary powders."

OS.

- "Delicious powder; everyone who sees it would like some."
- "Invaluable, especially when perspiring freely."
- "Our children never chafe while using it."
- " The softest and most delicate powder ever used."

Medical Reports by The Lancet, British Medical Journal, Medical Press, &c.

White, Pink, or Cream.

In Boxes, 1/-, 1/9, and 3/-Large Bottles, 5/- Sample Packets, 6d.

STOCKED BY THE WHOLESALE TRADE GENERALLY

Indents through the London and Provincial Shipping Houses.

PLEASE NOTE.—We shall at any time be pleased to exchange stock soiled by exposure, the sender paying carriage one way.

NEW SHOW CARD ON APPLICATION.

oolley. S

Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists, MANCHESTER xi

DAER

FRAGRANT

SOOTHING

CLEANLY



Is the only **P** acidifying principle that has ever been offered to the Mineral Water Trade.

Price 10d. per lb. Write for Sample.

Read the following unsolicited Testimonial.

HASSALL & CO. King's Cross, LONDON.

xii

Oxford Street, London, W. (Established 1808.) Messrs, HASSALL & CO.

Sept. 3/90.

AND Gentlemen.— **Kindly forward** 18-Gallon another Phospho-Cask of Citric Acid. We congratulate you on your improvement, recent for samples of our Waters sent to one of the were Hospitals in the West first yours and made from End Citric Acids, and yours was chosen as the purest and best. now discarded Citric. We have and you are at liberty to make use of this if you think proper.

Ets/8/7/04

Yours faithfully, MAYO & CO. THOMAS

TRADE APES AND THEIR WORTHLESS IMITATIONS

"Sal-Sulphogen."

UNDER this title we now offer a solid compound salt, which is practically SOLIDIFIED SULPHURIC ACID. From the details given below it will be seen that the preparation offers very great inducements to Mineral Water Makers and other users of Sulphuric Acid abroad, since many of the steamship lines will carry the "Sal-Sulphogen" at ordinary rates, in which case it can be imported at about two-thirds the cost ot Oil of Vitriol packed in jars and cases.

"Sal-Sulphogen" is a solid crystalline compound containing about 75% concentrated Sulphuric Acid of sp. gr. 1.840 (the highest strength known in commerce), and is soluble in its own weight of cold water.

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It has been successfully used for generating Carbonic Acid and other gases, and for the manufacture of Aërated Waters (for this purpose less water should be acded to the whiting than usual), and for every other use to which Sulphuric Acid is applied in the Arts.

"Sal-Sulphogen" is packed in a solid state in strong iron drums (free) of 1 cwt. each (10 lbs. allowed for tare), and *there* is no difficulty or danger in handling it.

PRICES ARE AS	FOLLOWS F.	O.B. EXPORT	SHIP.		
	2 Tons. £13 10 0	т Том. £14 0 0	$\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{2}$ Ton. £15 O O net.		
COMPARATIVE COST OF "SAL-SULPHOGEN" v. SULPHURIC ACID.					
 20 cases Sulphuric Acid, on deck = 30 cwt. Acid at, say, 17/6 per case £1 		rt. drums Sal-Sulphog			
Freight, $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons at 100/ 1	17 10 0 CT	ing 75% C.O.V. =	30 cwt., £26 0 0		
10 % primage Insurance against jettison at 10 guineas	T TE O	2 tons 3 cwt., say, 35/			
(average)	7 o o Insuran	ce, f.p.a., about	0176		
£4	3 15 0		£30 0 6		
The above tables show a saving of about liquefy the "Sal-Sulphogen," which may					

30 % in favour of the "Sal-Sulphogen." Should the Brokers require this Salt to be shipped on deck the cost is then nearly equal to that of Sulphuric Acid, and our friends should, for our guidance, instruct us definitely what course to follow.

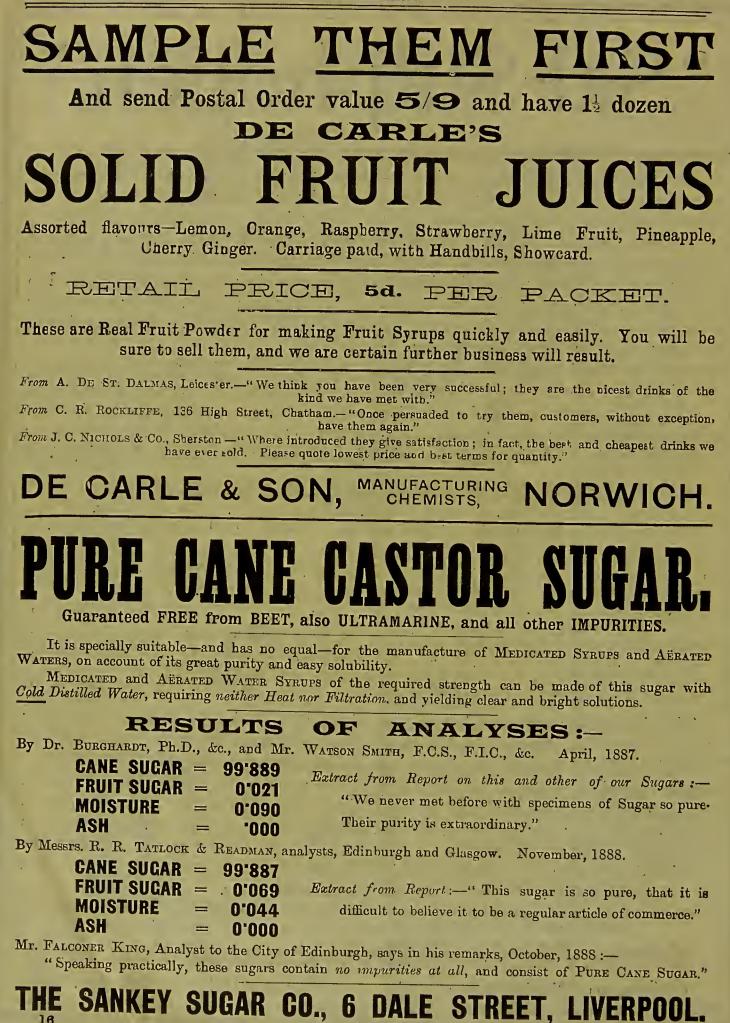
Directions for Use.—The simple addition of an equal weight of cold water will liquefy the "Sal-Sulphogen," which may then be diluted to any strength required in the ordinary manner.

To remove the "Sal-Sulphogen" from the iron drums, cut down the seams with a strong knife and hammer. The contents should then be put into a lead-lined or earthenware tank, containing the requisite amount of water.

All Particulars and Special Quotations for larger quantities may be obtained upon application to

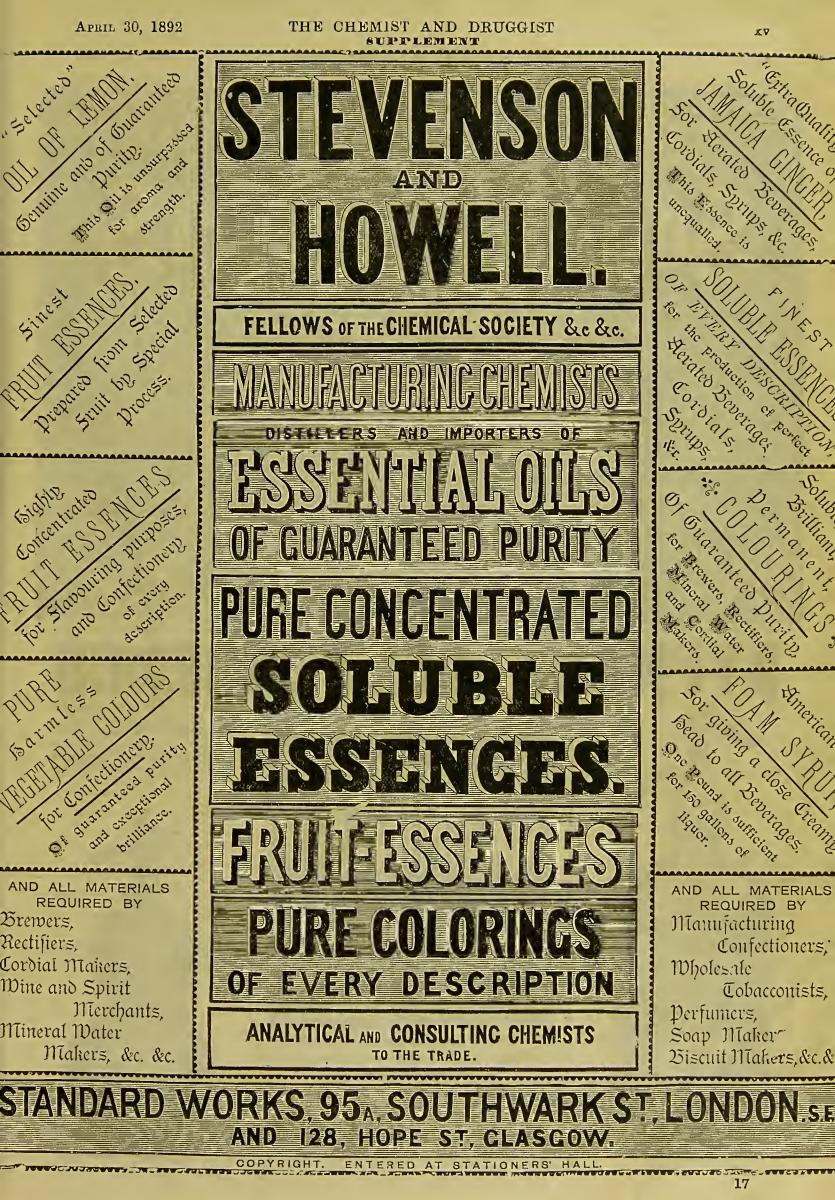
Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Manufacturing Chemists. Offices, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C. Works, Holloway, London, N. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

APRIL 30, 1892



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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

APRIL 30, 1892



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COLUMN, See page 18	EXCHANGE		
READ AND VER COUNTER PRACTICE, Price 34, 64, Price 24, 64, Price 34, Price 34, 64, Price 34, 64, Price 34,	To CHEMISTSIMPORTANTII Obarles Geeves applies for situation please direct him to write to 15/15, Office of Tar Optimist AND DRUGGET, 42 Ognnon Street, H.C., and a situation will be proonted for him with a Ohemist. W Evod connection with large buyers of citrate of magnesis, to open an account with the advertisets, who are large makers, with view to a contra account in drugs and other goods. Address, F. B. T., 57 Great James Street, Bloomsbury, w.C.		
Applications for Agencies specially invited from Cnemists and Druggists in both Town and Country Districts.	Special charges are made for Advertissments under this heading which can be obtained on application.		
Premiums Moderate. Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.	WIZCELLANEOUS,		
.000,5053, emosul Isnura Funds in Hand, E00,000.	A penaing, wishes the struction in a good London or provincial house; aged 22; height 5 ft, 9 in. 33/10, Office of THE UHEMIST, AND DRUGGIST, aged 22; height 5 ft, 9 in. 33/10, Office of THE UHEMIST, AND DRUGGIST, age Cannon Street, E.O.		
Head Offices are willlight willing street, london.	M ANAGENTENT, good class, by a ma ried gontleman; experienced; registered; preferably where Denbistry could be introduced. State salary, &c., to ''. Dentai,'' Office of The OHRMIST AND Daugener, 42 Can- non Street, E.O.		
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.	M Extractor; married, 34/2, Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Astractor; married, 34/2, Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.		
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE	TEMPORARY or Permanency; tall: aged 38; good reforences; town or conntry. "Anbrey," 6 Hercules Terrace, Westminator Bridge Road, S.E.		
Don't free, giving the beat advice how to prepare. Knotky Points in Latin Grammar, Is, 6d.; Ocaar advice how to prepare. Knotky Points in Is,; How to write an Essay, 5d.; Equations Simplified, Is.; Student's Herbarium, 100 specimens, 7s, 6d., post free. Mr. J. Tully (Hill's Prize- man), Ohemist, Hastings.	JUNIOR (19), in Retail and Dispensing; good referonces; height 5 ft. Vin. "Ohemist," West End Terrace, Turnham Groen, W.		
PRELIMINARY AND MINOR. Prelimination bounde to Examination," gratis and Month for a "Guide to Examination," gratis and	L 8 Carlle Street East, W.		
F OR sale, one-half interest in Peterman's Cookreach and Beetle Food and Red Ant Destroyer; any Ohemist puronasing same may remove the business to their own promises; the present proprietor. owing to ill- ness, desires only to be a silent partner. J. F. Shorey, 67 Farringdon Road, E.O.	Assistant in London; time for study; exportenced. B., 96		
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT. APRIL 30, 1892.			

Limited to the Advertisement of Surplus Stock, Formula, Addresses Wanted, and Articles Wanted.

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Printed by SPOTTIAWOODE & OO., Now-street Square ; and Publishod at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, in the City of London. -April 30, 1892.

A void-established Ohemist's Business, only changed hands once (30 years ago), now for disposal, owing to death of proprietor; situate in a busy and populous neighbourhood in a rapidly increasing prosparous shipping town in Yorkshire; very little opposition in immediate neigh bourhood; spiendid opportunity for an enterprist g roung man $\Delta p_{\rm Pl}$, "Ohemist," c/o A. Oldfald, Esq., 17 Todd Streat, Manchester. Bs. 6d. for fifty mords; 6d. for every 10 words beyond. FOR SALE. C RAUTINE Retail Drug Business for safe; established SC years ago by those proprietary three, who is retiring from retail; fong lease, as look-up shop, or with house; 10 minutes from London Bridgs, Surray sids; good proprietary lines. Address, "Practical Ohemist," Office of The Granding and proprietary 42 Oanson Street, E.O. ARTNER (sleeping or sotivs), £500 to £1,000, to extend sound well-established General Stores; medical dispensing, ohemicals, wines, spirits, and the manutaotura of saveral original specialities in growing demand; profits for 1891 over 10, por cant. Apply in first graving demand; profits for 1891 over 10, por cant. Apply in first instance to Hemingway, 25 Higher Ohatham Street, Manchester. **E4225** — For immediate sala, a good-olasa Light Hetail and over £600, with scope for great improvament, source atop, faoing the sear captual housa; simply value of stook and faturas; genuine reasons for selling; no aganta. "Cosst," Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGIET, 48 Cannon Street, E.O. BourNEMEMOUTH.-Partner wanted in fashionable Dispensing Busi-position; shop very handsomaly fittad; commanding premises in fine cantral good refarences essantisl. Address, ''Partnership,'' o/o Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Flough Court, London, H.C. HEFFIELD. - Good-class Mixed Retall, with CHIDey's Agenoy; established 25 years; excellent position and premises; returns #J,200, and increasing . no wholesals; vendor in deltonte health and ramoving to Torquay. For some partbuning apply, W. & A. CHIDay, Shaffald, Leeda, Torquay. For some partbuning apply, W. & A. CHIDay, Shaffald, Leeda, and London. This is an unusual chance, as district is growing enormously. PHOTOGRAPHIC Stores.—Partner warted; a splendid opportunity for an energetio man with oapital; highest ratarence can be given; for upwards of S2 years in last situation. Address, "Alpha," o/o Mr. Armstead, Photographar, I29 Westminster Bridga Road, London. CHEMIST and Druggist, -Full-price and Dispensing Business; esta-plianed and in the same hands ovar 30 years; present proprator re-turing; in the bast thoroughtara of one of the largest seaside towns in Norfolk; £125 will be accapted from an immediate puroha.er for goodwill, fatures, fittings, &c. Apply early to J. G. Denton, Bedford. PARTNERSHIP, --- A good opening to invest £1,000 and control offloe in a London Wholesala Drug Housa. Principals or their Solicitors only apply. "Syrupus," Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Oannon Street, E.C. 3s. 6d. for fifty words ; 6d. for every 10 words beyond. To Ohemista and Druggista.—For disposal, Light Retail Business, in thickly populated naighbourhood, Lancashira; best position in town; within a mila; British and Foreign Wins licence; lease unex-pited; rare opportunity for pushing yonng man. "Ohemist," Office of "Tar OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. 42 ORMEN Straet, H.C. PARTUERSHIPS. To be sold, through death, a compact Mixed Business; same hands by Sz years; no other near; no goodwill required; stook and fixtures at valuation ; dwelling-house attached; or would arrange with energetio young man with some capital, with viaw to ultimate purchase; rent monèrate. Address, W. H. Goldsmith, 3 Gray Street, Hull. WAUTED, a Drug Business; unopposed and in the South of England W preferred, but not essantial; an opaning for Prescribing, Dentistry, or Mineral Wakars would be a recommendation. Give full particulars and price to "Salford," Offlos of THE OHRMET AND DRUGGET, 45 Cannon Street, R.O. A FAST improving Rebail and Prasoribing Business, in London main thoroughtars and busy locality, fast; increasing neigh-bourhood; much nagleoted; good 8-roomad house; low rant; doing £13 weekly, eapable of doing £18; opening for Dantistry; no agents; price \$550. Apply, "Jeeks," Heaton's, 38 Southwark Street. WAUTED, to purchase for oach a Patent Medicine or other Fro-prietary Business making a reliabla net incoma at the present time; uselass to raply unless infalling this condition. F. Weston, 52 Upper Mall, Hammersmith, W. DEATH VACANCY - Retail, Dispensing, and Fresoribing Busi-prices obtained: double-fronted shop, well-fitted, good stock, nice house with garden: rent £30, lease; £300 or valuation, "Widow," Office of The UHEMIST AND DRU-GIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.O. . bnoyed sbroar 01 yrows rot . bd : sbroar with rot . bd . 28 BUSINESSES WANTED. BIRMINGHAM; thickly-populated middle-class district; very profitable Light Retai', with excallent dwalling-house; raturns over £550; Presoribing and good Propriotarias; grand opening for anargeio man; no oppesition and much scope. Address, Hhai, Offlos of THE CHRANST AND D (UGGIST, 42 CARNOR Street, London, B.O. **N** ORTH OF ENGLAND, An old-established good-olass Retail and Dispensing Business in centre of manufacturing town; retourns £1.076, all profitable trade and increasing; satisfactory reasons for sailing, and avery facility for investigation will be group, to effect an early safe verdor will sell by valuation. Apply, R. A., care of Edwards early safe verdor will sell by valuation. Apply, R. A., care of Edwards c. Sou, 157 Quean Viotoria Street London, E.O. FOR SALE, --Ratail and Presoribing 'Business, old-establishod, in main thoroughtare and thiokly populated district, N.; good oppor-tunity for Presoribar; may be easily doubled; large stock and woll-fitted; returns about 2650; oash price £350. "Medical," Office of THE OHEMIST avb DRUGGIST, 42 Osmuon Street, E.O. Apply, D., care of Evens, Lesoher & Webb, Bartholomaw Oloss, B.O. Apply, D., care, and on who, was a good Extraotor; no agents, and the good Extraotor; no agents, apply, D., care of Evens, Lesoher & Webb, Bartholomaw Oloss, B.O. DISPOSAL-Continued. BORTARZZEZ FOR THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, SUPPLEMENT. АРЯЦ 30, 1892.

F OR immed ate disposal, in consequences of failing health of present business; shop nearly fitted up, in very good condition; good warehouse, very compact, stimsted in the principal thoroughtars of the city; low price, easy ranc; an excellent opportunity for a qualified young man. For intther particulars, address A. O. S., 15 Blossongate, hipon.

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	S Improver; aged 24; qualited; in good business. Dayliff, Kirkby Lousdale, Westmoreland,
AND DH	stono Street, Southwark, S.E.
v M	Asistratias, Trinder, Solihnil, aged 29; well up in Photography and Apparatus. Trinder, Solihnil.
I nd N exp fxoad, f	SKANCH Manngor or Assistant; registered; disengaged. W.,
a,uəənö 13 00	As Dispenser (22) to Surgeon, or otherwise; outdoors. W., 66 Swan Stroet, Borough, S.B.
Upper	M. ANAGER of Asistant; temporary or permanency. 6 Brig Street, Barrow-in-Furness.
L oc	Ubemist, Marberth.
Btreet.	JUNIOR of Dispenser : London of suburbs. " Statim," 230 Maryle
Isling	A Junior; sged Zl; 4 years' experience; extractor. W. H., 40 Grove Road, Bow, E.
Londo	CHORT-TIME Berth or Looum-Tenens; experienced; aged 30.
W	MANAGER of Temporary; qualified. 20 Park Lane, Norwieh.
sA	. broyed sbrow wis grove rot. be ; sbrow ealers beyond.

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NDIA. - İmmediakely, two good experienced Aesiatants holding the Major or Minor quatification; must be well up in Dispensing and all other pranches of a Okemist's business; those with a knowledge of surgical instruments, photographic and sciencific apparatus preferred; surgical instruments, photographic and sciencific apparatus preferred; surgical instruments, photographic and sciencific apparatus for those input, second year S5; 4 years agreement; salary; first year 200 rupees per impath, second year S50 rupees, third year S75 rupees, fourth year 500 impath, second year S50 rupees, third year S75 rupees, fourth year 500 deniable references, apply to "India," Mesars. Evans, Lescher & Webb, deniable reference, houdon.
 60 Bartholomew Close, London.

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MMEDIATELY, Manager, for Mixed country business; short pours; no sinday outy; must be a good Prescriber and Tooth Extension; ab deniar, and one seeking permanancy preferred; state fully disentaged, if abstainer, enclose carte, and how long in last 5 situa-tions. Apply, Griffin, Chemist, Kidderminster.

WANTED, energetio Traveller, accustomed to calling ou Druggists, Oilmen. Confectioners, Grocers, Minoral water hakers, &c.; one preferred with a connection in Lanoashire, Oumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland and Durham, and part Scotland. Apply, stating in full dexperience, references, salary required, &c., to "Cortex," Office of This CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 GARDON Street, E.C.

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MATED, suburbs Liverpool, qualified Assistant of energetic bu-f-iness habits and gentlomanly appearance; oxtractor preferred; agalary required (in or out dors), euclose photo, to "Veritas," c/o Messre, andry Dod & Oo., St. Ann Street, Liverpool.

A GOOD Asslatant, about 22; indoors; must be neat and energebte; mad enölösing photo, to Edmund Jones (formerly with John Bell & Co., Isondon), Ohemist, Hanley, Staffs. Apprentice also required; preminm moderate.

SITUATIONS OPEN-Continued.

OLESALE; disengaged May 20; Wholesale and Retall expe-ience; aged 27; or as Traveller. "Buon," Office of THE UHEMIST UGGIET, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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UM or Manager for vidow ; just discngaged; qualified; aged 45; ogle; used to London or country businesses. "Acconchent," 25 Bquare, Leeds.

UN-TENENS; ovening and occasional day engagements; soloal student; Minor qualifloation. E. S., o/o Mr. Nettle, Chemist, Tooting, S.W.

SISTANT ; early in May; 10 years' experience; height 5 feet inches; country preferred; state hours. Howard, 55 High Hast Derobester.

'uo RES or short hours; aged 28; height 5 ft. 7 in.; unqualified; married; good ceintorman, dispenser. P., 17 Penton Place,

UNAGER (39); single; qualified; competent in town or country, trade; prescriber. W. A., 6 Oharlotte Street, Fitzroy Square,

Schiot of Manager ; good all-round man ; qualified ; in or out doors. W., Office of The Chrantsr and Druggisr, 42 Cannon Street, H.O.

OCUM-TENENS or Branch Manager; Family, Mized, or Agricul-tural business; registered. P. D. S., 26 Gemetery Road, Donoaster.

WHOLES ALE. - Experienced Assistant seeks employment; Wet or Dry; first-class references. O. B., 122 Walworth Road, London.

A S Improver; 6 years with firm of surgeons; good Dispenser; aged 22; wish to learn Revail. G. W. Wise Estoourt Road, Watford.

MPROVER ; guod.class business; aged 18; 24 years' experience; passed Preliminary; discoga ged. " spes," 38 Bervoir Road, Bristol.

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UNIOR requires situation in good Dispensing Business, with time for study. A. E. D., 5a Milverton Street, Kennington, S.K.

ASISTANT; S3rd of May; country preferred; good references; 7 years' experience. Lane, Baxter, Fordingbridge, Hants

M ANAGER ; Locum ; permanency ; 45; qnalified ; disengaged ; married, "Chemicus," 29 Lampbit Street, Wrexham.

A S Assistant; Wholesale, Retail, or Dispensing; qualified. "Minot," o/o Mr. Smith, I51 Thorpdale Road, Finsonry Park, N.

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As Improver; area 20; moderate salary; outdoors; London only.

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CUM-TENENS, Manager, Diappnser, &c.; qualified ; experienced.

OCUM or Assistant; qualified; disengaged; low terms. B. C., 45 Adolphus Str et, Deptiori, Lopdon.

EMPORARY Manager or Senior; qualified; good references.

OCUM.TENENS: aged Z5: disengaged May 2nd. "Extractor," 2 Horton Street, Lewisham, S.E.

COUM-TENENS or temporary; over 8 years' experience. " Slynn,"

CUM or Branch Manager: S6; nnqualified. "Oblorophyll,"

АРRIL 30, 1892.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

113

April 30, 1892.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Continued.

A SSISTANT in London; time for study; experienced. B., 96 Rendlesham Road, N.E.

OCUM-TENENS; 35; qualified; abstainer; disengaged. "Minor," 8 Castle Street East, W.

JUNIOR (19), in Retail and Dispensing; good references; height 5 ft. 7 iu. "Chemist," West End Terrnco, Turnham Greeu, W.

TEMPORARY or Permanenoy; tall; aged 38; good references; town or country. "Aubrey," 6 Hercules Terrace, Wostminster Bridge Road, S.E.

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MANAGEMENT, good class, by a ma ried gentleman; experienced; registered; preferably where Dentistry could be introduced. State salary, &c., to "Dental," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Can-non Street, E.C.

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FOR sale, one-half interost in Peterman's Cookroach and Boetle Food and Red Ant Destroyer; any Chemist purchasing same may remove the business to their own premises; the present proprietor, owing to ill-ness, desires only to be a silent partner. J. F. Shoroy, 67 Farringdon Road, EQ. Road, E.O.

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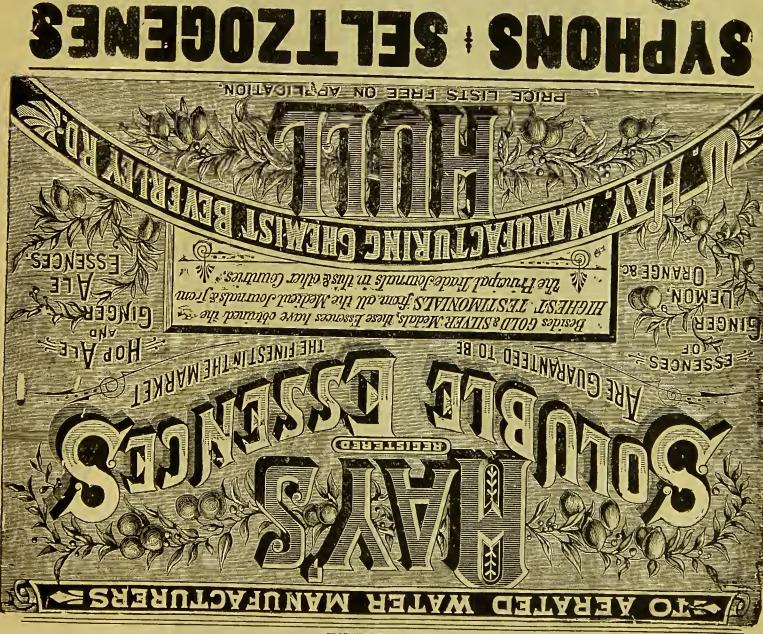
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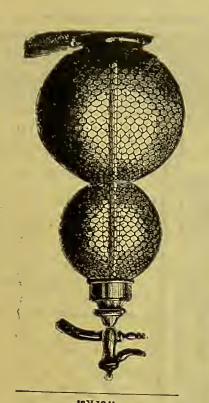
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Printed by Sporriswoone & Co., New-street Square ; and Published at the Office, 42 Cannon Street, in the City of Loudon .- April 30, 1892. 114



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IVX

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WANTED, suburbs Liverpool, qualified Assistant of onergetic bu-iness habits and gentiomanly appearance; extractor proforred; aged about 25; numarried. Apply, stating experience, references, and salary required (in or out doors), enclose photo, to "Veritas," c/o Messrs. Clay, Dod & Oo., St. Ann Street, Liverpool.

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TORQUAY. — Holloway's London Drug Stores. — An experienced gentlemanly Assistant, about 2d, good appearance and address, in large high-class Dispensing and selest Retail; easy hours; close 5 Wediesdays in summer; exceptional home; indoors; 4 kept; geutleman having no sympathy with modern business not entertained. Full partioulars and photo to Mr. Holloway.

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	LOCUM or Branch Manager; 26; unqualified. "Ohlorophyll," 7 Wansey Street, Walworth, S.E.
getic;	LOCUM-TENENS or temporary; over 8 years' experience. "Slynn," 21 High Street, Bognor, Sussex.
c Co., nium	CUM TENENS : aged 25: disengaged May 2nd. "Extractor," 2 Horton Stroct, Lowisham, S.E.
bu-i- rrcd ;	TEMPORARY Manager or Senior; qualified; good references
s, and lessrs.	LOCUM or Assistant; qualified; disengaged; iow terms. B. C. 45 Adoiphus Str et, Deptford, London.
expe- Drug	LOCUM-TENENS, Manager, Dispenser, &o. qualified; experienced "Chemious," 1 Bramali Lane, Sheffled.
mond,	A SSISTANT; or Country Branch (32). X., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Oannon Street, E C.
enced oss, ju	A ^S Improver; aged 20: moderate salary; outdoors; London only "Infusum," 238 Brixton Road.
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gists, ; one pland, n full	CHEMIST, Dentist, Locum tenens (35); qua'ified; disengaged moderate terms. 73 Shakespeare Road, South Hornsey.
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fully when situa-	MANAGER; Locum; permanenoy; 45; qualified; disengaged married. "Ohemicus," 29 Lampbit Street, Wrexham.
iesale	A SSISTANT; 23rd of May; country preferred; good references 7 years' experience. Lane, Baxter, Fordingbridge, Hants
write essed full	JUNIOR requires situation in good Dispensing Business, with tim for study. A. E. D., 5A Milverton Street, Kennington, S.E.
ige &	A ^S qualified Manager, temporary or permanent. "Manager," Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London.
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s per r 300 d un-	A ^S Improver; 6 years with firm of surgeons; good Dispenser; age 22; wish to learn Retail. G. W. Wise Estcourt Road, Watford.
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rgan,	OCUM. TENENS: cvening and occasional day engagements medical student; Minor qualification. E. S., o/o Mr. Nettie, Ohemist
reet,	Upper Tooting, S.W. OCUM or Manager for widow; just disengaged; qualified; aged 45
Swan	single; used to London or country businesses. "Accoucheur," 2. Queen's Square, Leeds.
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HANTS.-Good-class Retail and Dispensing trade, much neglected; returns #350; price #300. This is a good chance for a pushing man, as the trade could soon be increased fourfoid. MIDDLESEX.-Good-class Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £500; price #400; good house and garden; low rent.

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price £300; valnable agency attached. SURREY.--Light Retail and Dispensing; returns £300; price £650; good honse; handsome pharmaoy; agency pays rent. (309.) MIDLANDS.--Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing (a little heavy); under management of assistant; returns £750; price £300. (R 19.) DEVONSHIRE.- Oountry Retail, unopposed; returns £550; rent £20; price £350; open to offer; good house and garden. (R 18.)

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A N Assistant. Apply, by letter, giving full particulars, to Lockyer Bros., Chemists, Deptford, S.E.

A SSISTANT (Junior), at once, with time for study. Apply to T. E. Scoley, Chemist, 51 Lambeth Walk, S.E.

JUNIOR Assistant (outdoors), for Mixed country husiness. Apply, with usnal particulars, to Spong & Son, Ohemists, Biggleswade.

A TONCE, Junior; must be able to Dispense acourately. Particulars and carte to Carlton & Sons, Horncastle and Woodhall Spa.

A SSISTANT; qualified; indoors; aged about 23; used to goodclass country trade. Full particulars, with photo, to E. Bing & Son, Canterhury.

QUALIFIED Assistant. Apply, stating age, height, experience, salary indoors, and enclose photo, T. R. Jeans, Chemist, Pendleton, Manchester.

JUNIOR Assistant; outdoors preferred; gentlemanly and a good salesman. Write, with full particulars, to G.S., c/o Smith & Co., 132 Borough, S.E.

SEASIDE.—Junior, aged about 20, for the summer montbs; outdoors; 2 kept. Apply (with carte, to be returned), C. G. Targett, Chemist, Weymoutb.

JUNIOR' or Improver wantod, at once; indoors. Apply, personally or send usual particulars, and enclose photo, to R. Banbury, 390 Walworth Road, S.E.

WANTED, an Assistant for a Mixed country business. Particulars as to age, experience, and references, with carte, to Smith & Son, Chemists, Nailsworth.

A QUALIFIED Assistant (indoors) for a high-class business, where two are kept. State age, salary required, and experience, to C. B., Bradley & Bliss, Reading.

WANTED, a Housekeeper to a Chemist; a lady who could serve an occasional customer preferred. Please state full particulars to A. Driver, 7 Bird Street, Lichfield.

A^T ONCE; Junior (indoors); well up in Dispensing and Counter; Branch, N.W. Apply, stating full particulars, to Lewis's Drug Store, 22 & 24 Great Portland Street, W.

W. MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Sontbampton, requires Junior Assistant or Improver; one accustomed to counter trade and good salesman; state salary, &c.

MPROVER or Junior wanted; indoors. Applicants will please state age, height, salary, and references, and enclose carte (to be returned), to C. L. Metcalfe, Pharmaceutical Ohemist, Hull.

LFRACOMBE.—At once, qualified Junior Assistant; two kcpt; usual particulars as to age, height, salary, &o., enclosing photo (if convenient). Walter Orang, Oapstone Pharmacy.

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JUNIOR Assistant for a Light Retail and Dispensing Business; aged about 22: must he steady, and sreking a cermanency. Apply, J. W. Stirling, Chemist, 86 High Street, Whitechapel, E.

A T ONCE, as Assistant; qualified: good-class country business; porter and errand-boy kept. State age and references, how long in last situation, salary required, &c. A. H. Evans, Dorchester.

A MAssistant (outdoors), about 23 years of age. Apply, stating age, height, salary, references, and experience, onclosing photo (if convenient), to J. Munday, Chemist, 1 High Stre.t, Cardiff.

STEADY Junior Assistant, about 21; indoors. Apply, st ting height, salary required, and usual particulars, enclosing carto (which shall be returned), to E. Matthews, Royston, Herts. WANTED, Junier (indoors) who requires time for study; 3 hours glvon daily (Saturdays excepted). State age, salary, and full partiouiars to G. K., 110 West Avenue, Oldfield Park West, Batb.

JUNIOR Assistant (indoors) in a good-class country business. State age, incight, experience, salary, and reference, to H. S. Martin, Chemist and Mineral-water Manufacturer, East Grinstead, Sussex.

WANFED, in a Mixed country business, a Junior Assistant; close at 2 on Thursdays and 10 on Saturdays; time for study could be given; good references required. F. Simco, Chemist, Wellingborough.

SENIOR, at once, qualified, for good-class Retail and Dispensing: aged about 25; indoors. Apply, stating age and height, with references, enclosing photo, to Richard Stockdale, Chemist, Waterloo, Liverpool.

JUNIOR in Light Retail husiness; hours 8 to 8, Saturdays 10; comfortable home; must be good Dispenser and obliging to customers; salary £30. Send particulars and photo to Cory, Chemist, Newport, Isle of Wight.

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MMEDIATELY; Assistant (indoors), about 24, in good-class Country business; references must be good. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, to Steward & Westover, Medical Hall, Kidderminster.

BRANCH Manager, permanent, at once; Prescribing and Light Retail, Tooth Extractor; must be well experienced; bonrs 8.30 to 8.30, Saturdays excepted. State usual particulars to E. A. F., 18 Victoria Street, Orewe.

WANTED, an Assistant, for Dispensing department; qualified preferred; 3 kept: comfortable home for snitable man. Apply, with usual particulars, to Messrs. Shrubsole & Son, City Pharmacy, Town Hall Square, Chester.

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J UNIOR Assistant wanted, accestomed to a first-class business; outdoors; short hours, no Sunday duty. Apply, by letter, stating age, experience, and salary required, to ' Drugs," Office of THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.O.

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WANTED, an 'ssistant who has had good Dispensing and Retail Experience; indoors. Applicant to state age, beight, savary required, and enclose carte, if convenient, to J: F. Eardley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 265 Glossop Road, Sheffield.

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WANTED at once, an active Junior, about 21 (indoors), for a good country Retail and Dispensing business; Wesleyan preferred. Apply, stating age, reference, and salary required, to R. Fox Smith, Chemist, 35 High Street Barton-on-Humber.

WANTED, a Junior or Improver; indoors; active atd obliging; hours 8 to 9, Saturdays to 10.30; time for study and recreation; comfortable home. State age, height, salary required, reference, enclose photo (to be returned) Stevens, Chemist, Dover.

QUALIFIED Assistant; age about 24; indcors; secustomed to good-olars Family and Dispensing business; hours 830 to 8, Saturdays to 10; no Sunday duty; half-day holidays on Wednesdays; salary £60; enclose photo. R. Wood, Chemist, Macolesfield.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted (ir doors) for good-clas Dispensing and Retail. Applicants will please state age, height, experience, references, salary expected, and when di engaged, also enclose photo, which will be returned, to William Ramsden, Fallowfiel, Manchester.

A T ONCE, a competent Assistant, about 24. au accurate and neat Dispenser. of good address and obliging business babits. Apply personally, if writing, stato salary required, with reletences, enclosing carte (to be returned), to T. Linsy, 2 Fernhead Read, St. Pe'er's Park, W.

WANTED, early in May, for a few months Assistant, used to goodclass Retail and Dispensing business: tone allowed for study or t o attend lectures, and helr given in lieu of salary; comfortable home; e asy access to the Square and schools. M. Buchner 14. Highgate Rd., N.W.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1892.

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1.-LONDON (Suburb) --Ready-money good-class Retail and Dis-pensing Business; well situate in a busy locality; has been held by vendor many years; now retiring; returns £1,300 yearly, all very profilable trade; price about £1,200.

2.-LONDON (South).-Old-established good-class Business; re-turns £900 yearlv; capable of being much increased; well-fitted shop and good stock; valuation terms can be arranged.

3.-LONDON (Suburb, West). - Old-established well-known Business; returns at present about £650 yearly; profits above the average; handsomely fitted shop and good stock; about £600 required; full investigation allowed.

4.—LONDON (Central) —A lock-np Pharmacy for disposal; handsomely fitted and good stook; returns about £1,150 yearly; profils above the average; about £800 required.

5-LONDON (North).-Branch Business for disposal; good-class family trade; returns nearly £950 yearly; well-fitted shop and good stock; about £700 required; vendor having other engagements, will accept easy terms of payment.

6.-SURREY.-Within easy distance of town; Prescribing and Family Retail; returns under management about £10 per week: donble-fronted corner shop, fairly fitted, and good stock; rent low, and long lease; about £375 required.

7.-HANTS (Partnership).-An opportunity offers for introduc-tion to a first-class Retail and Dispensing Business; shop handsomely fitted and good stock; about £1,600 required.

8-HANTS-Fashionable watering-place; good-class light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £850 (about); full profils; large, well-fitted shop and good stock; good opportunity for a pushing man; about

5.50 only required. 9.-WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF LONDON.-Old-established Mixed Business for immediate transfer; returns about £1,250 yearly, with good profits; large house, and shop attached; special reasons for sale; good introduction will be given; terms, small premium and valuation.

10.-WEST OF ENGLAND -In a good market town, an old-established Business, held by the late owner 40 years; present (returns between £550 and £600; very good house and shop, lease will be granted; about £400 required.

11.-SOME 3SETSHIRE.-Old-established Business; returns £540, with very good profils, from good Retail and Dispensing; double-fronted corner shop; price £535.

12 - MIDLAND COUNTIES.-Old-established Business, situate in a main thorougfare; returns from good-class trade about £700 yearly; well-fitted shop and good stock; about £480 required. 13.-SOUTH WALES.-Good market town; Retail and Family Business; returns £1,360 yearly, with good profits; has been held by the same family for over half a century; shop well-fitted and good stock; about £900 required.

14.-NORFOLK (Sea-Side).-Retail and Dispensing Business; established many years; returns about £450 yearly, with good profils several good proprietary attached articles; large well-fitted shop and good stock; about £400 required.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application. N.B.-NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country. Particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Oe.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free. TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, Messrs. OBRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London Agent.

NOTICE.—Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale, suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital, Full particulars on application,

SPECIAL NOTICE.-TO PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & Co. Register Vacancies for Situations FREE OF CHARGE

ORBIDGE & CO., 82 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

109

SUPPLEMENT !**** teiggurE dns teimodD 3dD

Businesses Wanted. Businesses for Disposal. Premises to Let. Auction Sales.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1892.

Partnerahipa. Bituationa Vacant. Bituationa Wanted. Bituationa Wanted. Miscellaneous.

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of " The Chemist & Druggist."



5 o'clock on Thursday Evenings, for insertion in the current week's issue. DVERTISEMENTS for this Supplement must be received at the Office, 42 UANON STREET, E.O., not later than

Advertisements must be prepaid. Remitiances by post may be made in tamps, or by postal order made payable to "EDWARD HALSE," and crossed MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED). To ensure frompt attention address all communications, endorsed "Supplement," to The PUBLISHER of "THE OHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."

OFFICES: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TRANSFERS. CHEWIZLS,

& CO'' 35 FADGATE HILL, E.C. MESSES OFFIDGE

YGENTS, LEVNELEE CHEMISTS'

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business condinoted by Messers, ORRIDER & O. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1846, and is well known to all the leading fination to all the leading for a standard of the transfer and the transfer and the most conditional and the standard of the transfer and transfer and the transfer and transfer a

1.-LONDON (Suburb) -Ready-money good-class Retail and Dis-pensing Business; well situate in a busy locality; has been held by vendor many years; now retring; returns £1,500 yearly, all very profilable brade; price about £1,500.

S.-L.ONDON (South).-Old-established gord-class Business : re-turns £900 yearly ; capable of being much increased ; well-fitted shop and good stock ; valuation terms can be arranged.

3.-L.OUDON (Suburb, West). --Oid-safablished well-known Business; returns at present about £650 yearly; profits about the average; Busidemely fitted abop and good .stook; about £600 required; full bandsomely fitted abop and good .stook; about £600 required; full

4.-LONDON (Central) - A look-np Pharmacy for disposal; handsomely fitted and good stook; returns about £1,150 yearly; profils above the average; about £800 required.

terms of payment. 6 — LOUDON (North).—Branch Business for disposal; good-olass family trade; it that a rearly 5900 yearly; well-fitted stop and good stock; about 5700 required; vendor having other engagements, will accept easy about 5700 required.

6.-SURREY.-Within easy distance of town; Prescribing and Family Retail; returns nuder management about 510 per week; double-tronked corner shop, faitly fitted, and good stook; rent low, and long lease; about 5375 required.

7.-7. T. ALTS (Partnership),-An opportunity offers. for introduce. bior to a first-class Retail and Dispensing Brainess; abop bandsomely difted and goods ; about £1,600 roquired.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application. 14.—NORFOLK (Sea.-Side).—Retail and Dispensing Business; established many years; returns about #450 yearly, with good profits several good proprictary attaohed articles; large well.fittad shop and good stook; about £400 required.

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NOTICE.-Messes, ORRIDGE & CO, have a large number of Businesses for Balle, suitable for Gentlemen with Bmail Capital, Full partioulars on application.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & Co. Register Vacancies for Situations FREE OF CHARGE

SPECIAL NOTICE.-TO PRINCIPALS AND ASSISTANTS.

OFRIDCE & CO., 82 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

12.—MIDLAND COUNTIES.—Old-established Business, situate in a main thoroughare; returns from good-class trade about £900 yearly; 13.—GOUTH WALES.—Good market town; Retail and Family Is.—GOUTH WALES.—Good market town; Retail and Family same family for over nalf a century; shop well-fitted and good stook; same family for over nalf a century; shop well-fitted and good stook; that family for over nalf a century is the well-fitted and good stook; about £900 required.

II.—SOME 3.SETBHIRD.—Old established Business; returns \$540, with very good profils, from good Retail and Dispensing; double-tronced correr abop; price £535.

10.-WEST OF ENGLAND -In a good market town, an old established Business, held by the late owner 40 years; present ireturns between £550 and £600; yery good house and shop, lease will be granted ; about £400 required.

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8-HAN'PS-Pashionable watering-place; good class light Retail and Dispensing Busin ss; returns £850 (about); full profits; large, well-fifted shop and good stock; good opportunity for a pushing man; about 5860 only required.

BOT



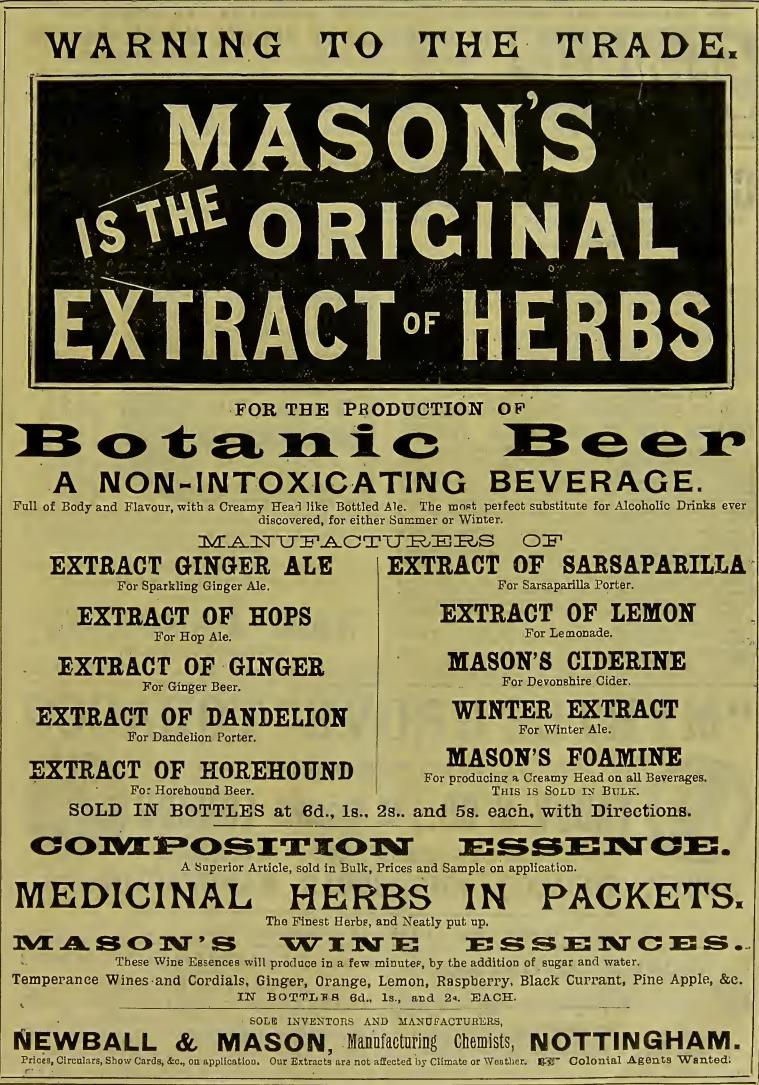
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST



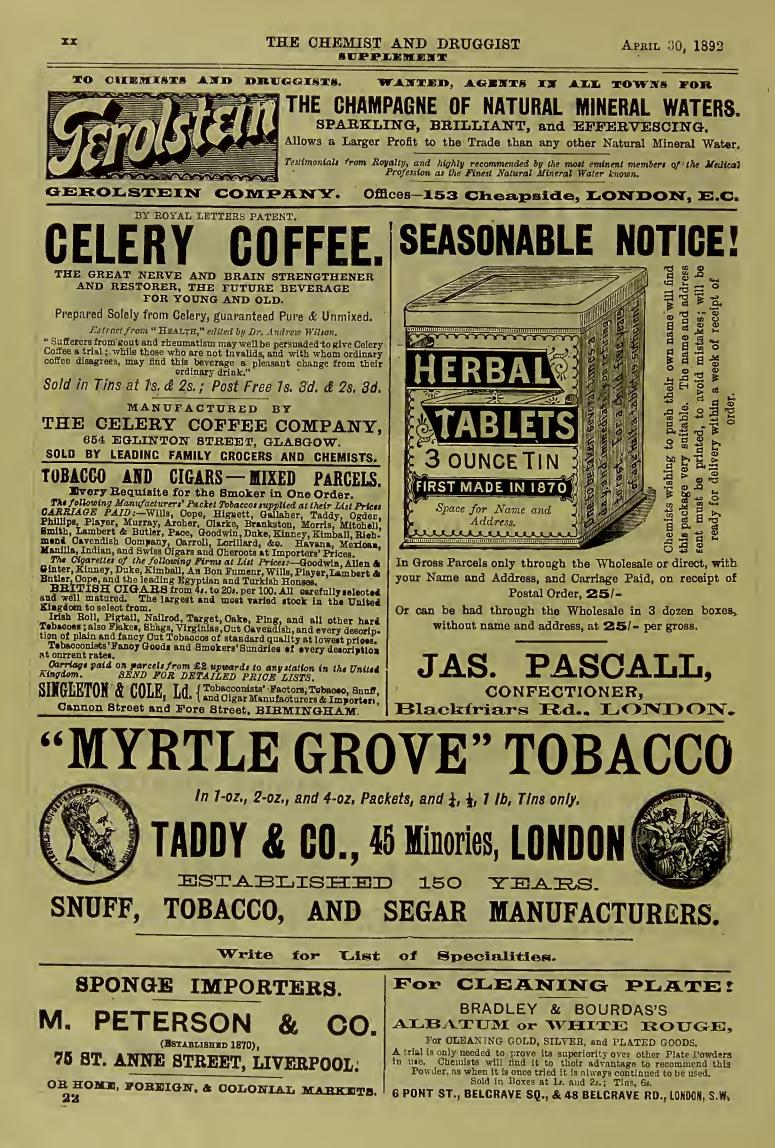
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT



xix





This delicious and highly nutritive Food was awarded the GOLD MEDAL at the International Health Exhibition, London, and has since received a High Award at every Exhibition at which it has been shown. BENGER'S FOOD is well known to leading medical men, and is recommended by them.

The following extracts from the Medical Journals sufficiently indicate its high character, and the estimation in which it is held alike by the Medical Profession and by the Public:---

The LANCET of March 25th, 1882, says:-"Would be assimilated with great ease."

House so some and a grant of a

The ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL NEWS, Dec. 22, 1888, says:-"Benger's Food is a preparation devised on original lines, and which we can speak of in the highest terms. . . Infants do remarkably well on it, and it is most suitable for many conditions in adults and old people. Amongst other things, we may mention that this food has been found extremely useful in the Summer Diarrhœa met with in some of our Colonies, where the distaste for food and difficulty of digestion are very marked. There is certainly a great future before it."

The LONDON MEDICAL RECORD, March 15, 1882, says :-

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. It is taken readily both by adults and children. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For children who throw up their food in curdled masses it is invaluable."

The JOURNAL DE MÉDICINE DE PARIS, March 17, 1889, says:-"C'est un exemple heureux de l'application des données de la science à la pratique, et nous ne doutons pas que ce produit ne jouisse bientôt en France de la grande vogue qu'il s'est légitimement acquise en Angleterre."

The HEALTH JOURNAL, November, 1883, says:--"We direct especial attention to this article because it is a good illustration of the practical application of scientific knowledge to one of the everyday requirements of mankind."

From an Eminent Surgeon.

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

A Medical Man writes :--

"This particular food is the only one I have been able to take constantly and with advantage. I have prescribed it for others with the best results."

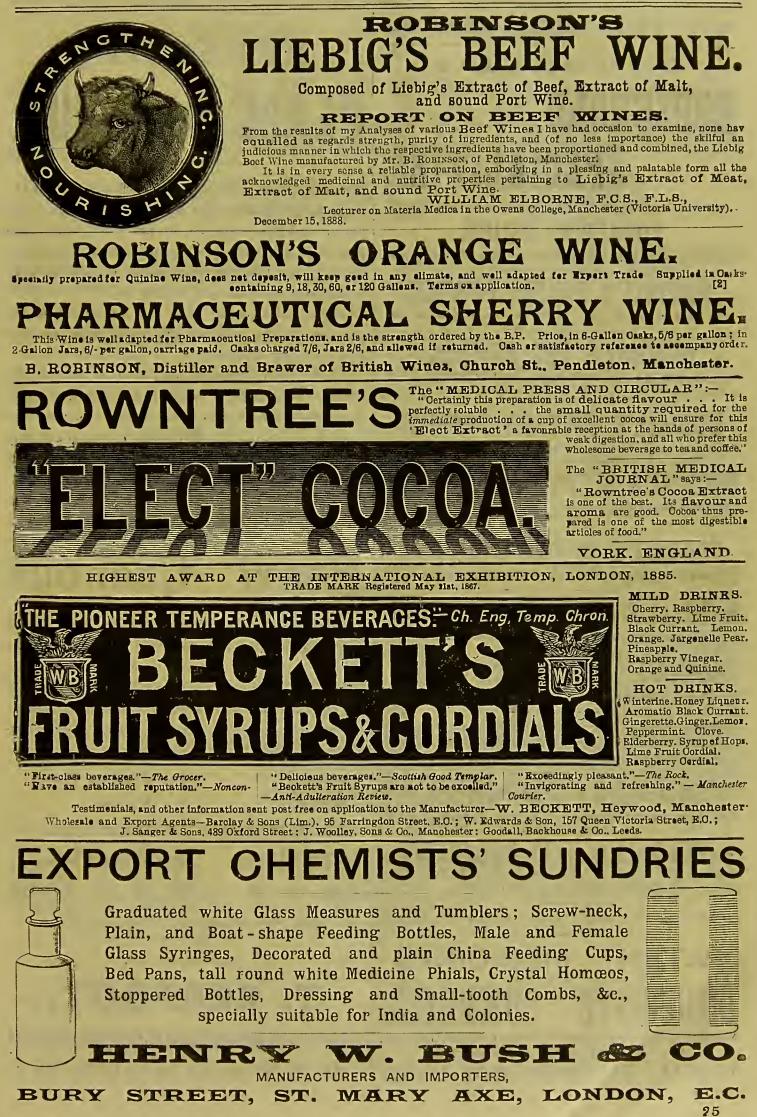
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. each, by Chemists, &c., everywhere; and may be obtained through BARCLAY, EDWARDS, SANGER, SUTTON, NEWBERY, and all the leading Wholesale Houses and Shippers, or of the Manufacturers-



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES,

YORKSHIRE RELISH: Most Delicious Sauce in the World. Bettles, 6d., 14., and 24. cack.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER, The Best in the World. 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Time.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER, One 6d. Tin is equal to 25 eggs. In 1d. Packets; 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. Tins.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER. Delicious Custards without Eggs. In Boxes, 2d., 8d., and 1s. each.

GOODALL'S BLANCMANGE POWDER Delicious Blanomange in a Few Minutes. Boxes, 6d. and It. each.

BOODALL'S QUININE WINE, B.P. Best Tonic yet Introduced. Bettles, 6d., 14., and 24. each.

GOODALL'S GINGER-BEER POWDER, Makes the Best Ginger-Beer. Packets, 3d. and 6d.

GOODALL'S BRUNSWICK BLACK. For Painting Stoves, Grates, Iron, Tin, &c. 6d. and 1s. Bottler.

GOODALL'S LAVENDER WATER. A Bich and Lasting Perfume. Bottles, 1s., 2s., and 5s. each.

GOODALL'S PLATE POWDER, For Polishing and Cleaning all Metals. Bores, 6d., 1s., and 2s.

GOODALL'S JELLY SQUARES. Make a Delicious and Nutritious Jelly. In 1-pint, 1-pint and Quart Boxes, 3d., 8d., and 1s. each.

PROPRIETORS-GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS.



KERFOOT'S PEARL CACHOUS.

THESE beautiful little lozenges, perfectly spherical in form, weighing about 400 to the ounce, of exquisite flavour and great strength, are the most popular and perfect breath lozenges ever introduced; unlike the ordinary flat lozenges, these little PEARLS have no angles to attract dust and become soiled with a slight handling, consequently they can be carried in the purse or pocket, and are altogether more portable than ordinary lozenges.

The unique appearance and flavour of this novelty quickly ensured a large sale, and its success, as might have been anticipated, quickly brought to the front some worthless imitations, the sale of which can only result in disappointment to all concerned.



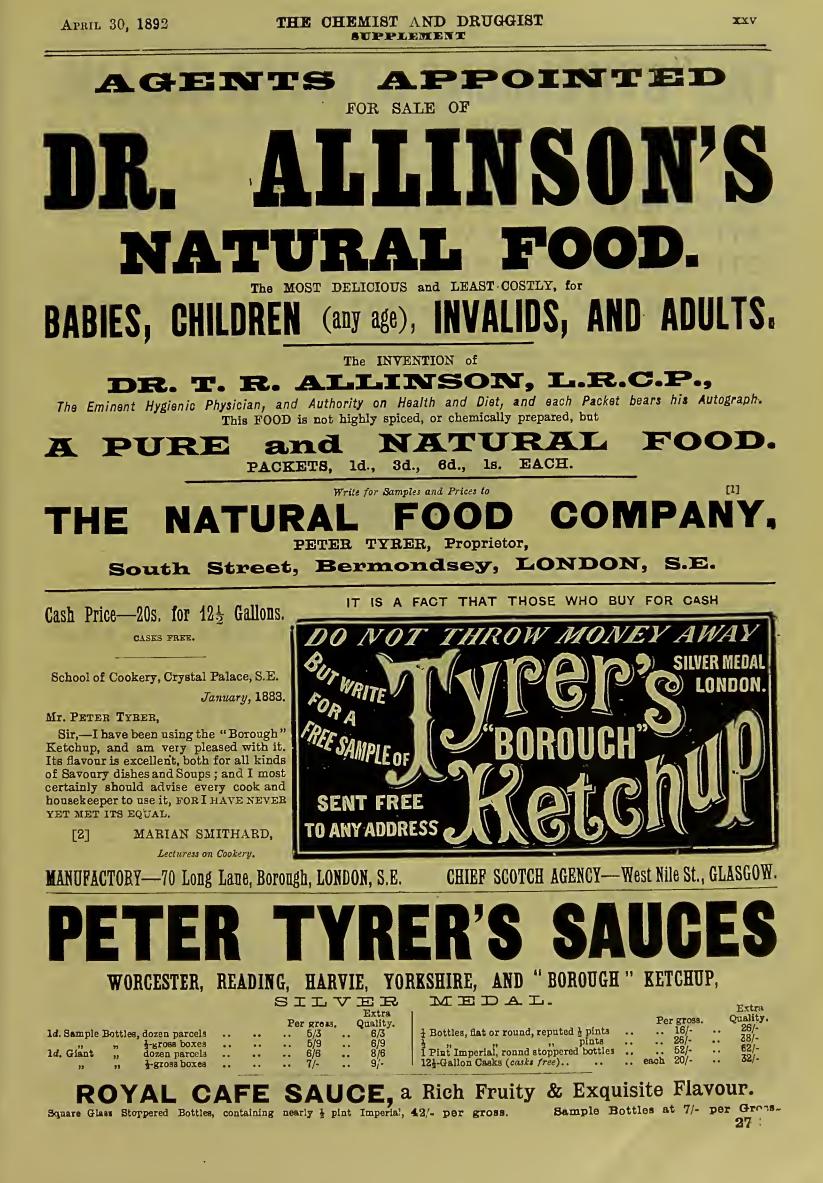
are the only genuine PEARL CACHOUS: they are not only better looking, but are double the strength of the imitations, and buyers are therefore requested to order the original, and thus ensure a perfect article. They are elegantly put up in attractive one-pound bottles and are an ornament to any Pharmacy. The following flavours are always in stock—

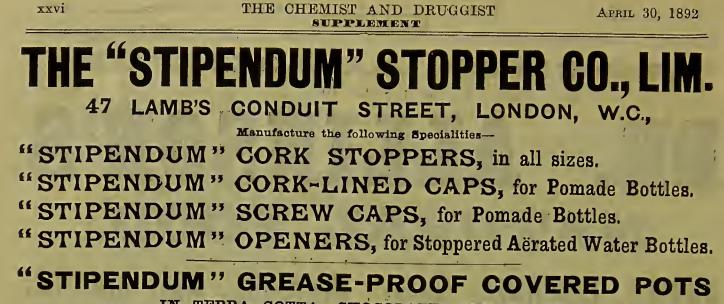
Rose.	Jockey Club.		
Musk.	Violet.		
Ess. Bouquet.	Rondeletia.		
Lavender.	Clove Pink.		
rice 2s. 9d. per l	b. in 1-lb. bottles		

Eight bottles sent carriage free to any part of the Kingdom.

PI

T. KERFOOT, MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST MANCHESTER.





IN TERRA COTTA, CHOCOLATE, AND BLACK. The Grease-Proof Covered Pots have perfectly fitting lids, are practically unbieakable, and the only article really answering the purpose intended.

the following Analytical Report should be noted by the trade :-

London, January 5, 1891.

"We have examined the two covered pots marked November 21. 1890, one containing strong nitrate of mercury eintment, and the other iodine eintment, the object being to discover-(1) Whether the ingredients of which the pots are composed have in any way affec el the eintments; (2) Whether the pots have bee's deteriorated by the action of the contments.

BE.



We hereby certify that no trace of any of the ingredients of the pot can be discovered in either of the ointments, and further that the pots themselves were found not to have been acted on at all; and we further consider 'Stipendum' admirably adapted for such pharmaccutical preparations.

Wholesale only of the Company.

Signed, O. T. KINGZETT, F.I O., F.O.S. (Ex Vice-President Society of Fublic Analysist) R. H. HARLAND, F.LC. F.O.S. (Publio Analyst)."

To be had of all Druggists' Sundriesmen.

IMITED

(ESTABLISHED IN 1840),



MARK, LABEL, SIDE OTHER AND SPECIALITY CAPSILES

(For the Prevention of Fraud and Refilling of Old Labelled Bottles), as supplied to Bass & Co., HENNESSY AND MARTELL COGNAC, and the leading Brewers and Bottlers of Wines and Spirits throughout Europe. PLAIN

ORDINARY CAPSULES. For Small Phials, 2s. 6d. and upwards per 1,000, according to size, style, design, and quantity, SPECIAL CONTRACTS FOR CONTINUOUS DEALING.

Manufacturers of Pure English-made Bottling and Package Tinfoil, from 1s. per 1b. and upwards; Mixed Foil (Foreign Quality), from 6d. per lb. (according to gauge); Patent Barrel Packages and Snuff Canisters, Tea Packages, &c.

COLLAPSIBI TUBES ND SPRINKLERS FOR PERFUMERS AND OTHERS.

MANUFACTORIES :-- LONDON : Chief Office and Factories, Wharf Road, City Road, E.O.; and Holloway and Batavia Mills, Holloway, N.W.-BIRMINGHAM : Moor Green Fields.-- PARIS : Office. 6. Rue Verrerie.--BORDEAUX : Office, 3 Quai de Chartrons ; Factory, Monrépos, Floirac.

PATENTEES IJК MECHANICAL PRESSURE CAPSULING MACHINES. Ň ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR CHEMISTS' COUNTERS.

Largely in use by the Trade, and efficiency guaranteed for all sizes of Bottles, at Royalties from 5s. to £2 2s. per annum. 28 *

APRIL 30. 1892

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST



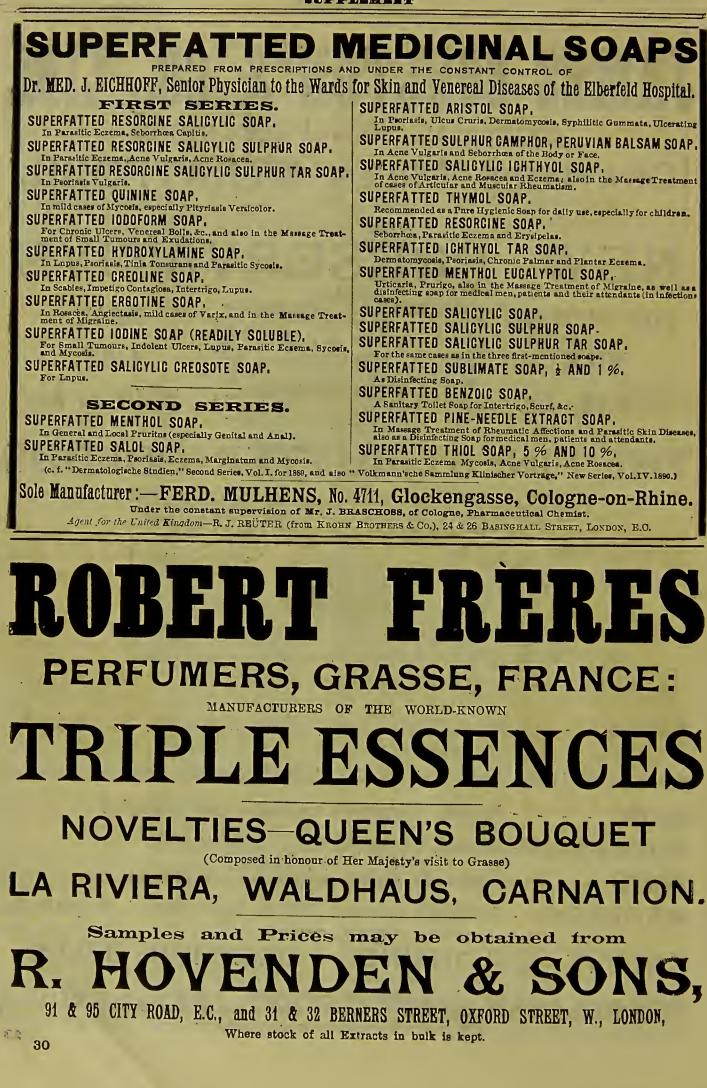
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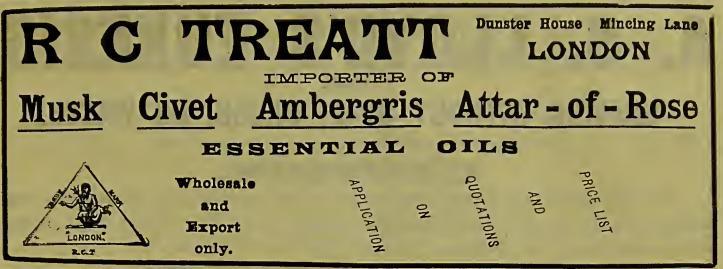
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" xxviil

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

APRIL 30, 1892





Our Extra Steam Refined Oil is trebly distilled and twice rectified by steam, by an entirely new process and in apparatus of our own invention, b which all those polymeric products of a tarry and resinous nature which are objected to by some consumers are extracted. It is of water-white colou retaining its full aroma, pungency, and strength, and guaranteed absolutely pure and soluble in spirits of wine.

Our Extra Steam Refined quality is In firm, hard, dry, and snowy-white crystals, entirely free from oily contamination, and therefore of the highest melting-point. As the original and largest manufacturers in the world of the true Japan Menthol, we guarantee our brand to be absolutely pure Beware of substitutes. For full particulars, therapeutic uses, &o., see special circulars, to be had on application.



ALFRED ALLCHIN'S PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS. SMELLING SALTS.—The MONOCARBONATE OF AMMONIA, manufactured by ALFRED ALLCHIN, is the Neutral Salt so much valued for the preparation of Smelling Salts. It retains its pungency as long as any Salt remains. 1-lb. bottles, 2r. 8d. each. LIO. AMMON. ODORIF., or VOLATILE ESS., for Allchin's Ammon. Monocarb. In Stoppered Bottles, 4-oz., 1s. 8d. 3s. ; 16-oz., 6s. each.

PUNGENTS, with handsome Cut Stoppers, filled with Allchin's Smelling Salts, 8s. per doz.; retail, 1s.
 OL. ROSÆ. CONCENT.—One ounce of this Concentrated Solution of Anchusine, mixed with two pounds of Oil will give it the usual colour; It is also admirably adapted for colouring Pomades, Llp Salve, Camphor Balls, &o. 4. per lb.
 OL. FLAV. CONC.—One ounce, added to two pounds of Pomade, will give the usual golden colour, which is permanent.

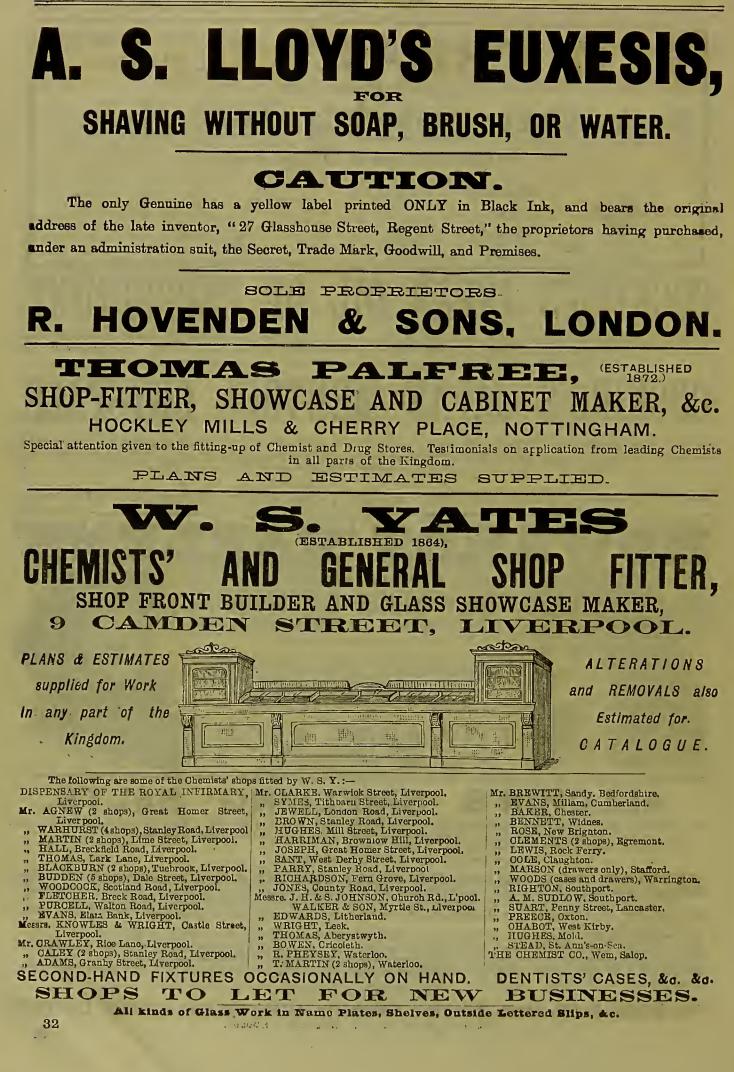
Sole Proprietors-

W. BUSH & CO. (late Allchin), Chemists, 94 Richmond Road, Barnsbury, LONDON.

81

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XXX





DELIGHTFUL SHAVE.

No Soap, Water, or Brush required. Only a tube of A. S. LLOYD'S EUXESIS, and a Razor.

SHAVING WITH EUXESIS BECOMES A PLEASURE.

IT SOFTENS THE STIFFEST BEARD, and leaves the skin Cool. Smooth, and free from irritation.

CAUTION.

The labels on genuine EUXESIS bear signature of Inventor, A. S. LLOYD, in <u>BLACK INK.</u> and the signature of his Widow, <u>AIMÉE LLOYD</u>, in <u>RED INK.</u> Refuse all others.

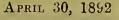
Manufacturer: AIMÉE LLOYD (WIDOW OF A. S. LLOYD, FORMERLY OF 27 GLASSHOUSE STREET),

3 SPUR STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

N.B.—When ordering from Wholesale Houses write LLOYD'S EUXESIS (WIDOW'S).







THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

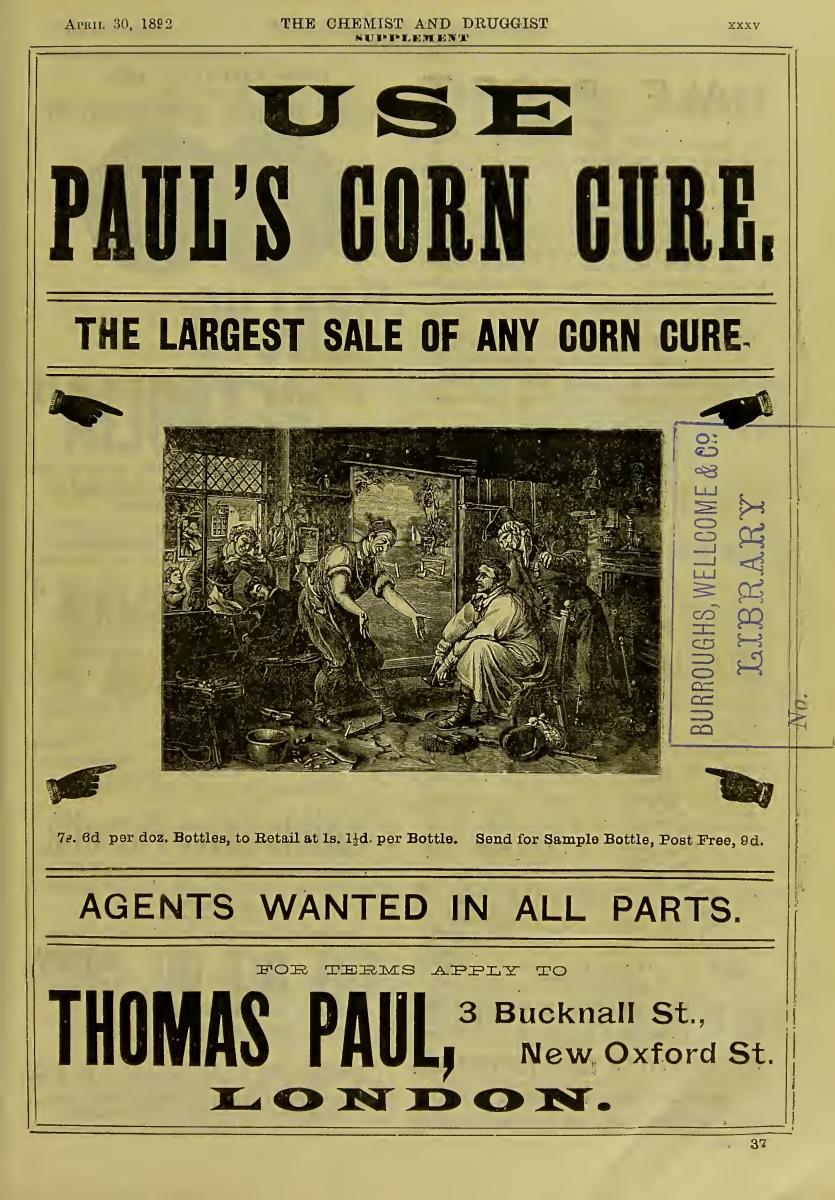


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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

APRIL 30, 1892





HALF PROFIT.

Tom Brooks's "SWEET SOLID PERFUMES" are having a tremendous sale, and daily growing more popular. They are always strong and sweet. Tom Brooks's "SWEET SOLID PERFUMES" must not be confounded with Frozen Perfume, as they are far and away better. Comparison invited. Six odours. Enchanting and delicious Bouquets will last for years, and mellow by age.

Retail 2d. each. Trade price, 12s. gross. Six-dozen orders, carriage paid. May be had of all Wholesale Houses.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order that every chemist may handle them, I will send half-dozen (assorted), post paid, for 6d.

THE LATEST USEFUL NOVELTY. "Welcome as the flowers in May."

TOM BROOKS'S "SWEET MAY BLOSSOM,"

A New, Sweet, Disinfecting, Solid Perfume, packed in a fancy Japanese basket. The latest, sweetest, and most lasting Bouquet. Contains Eucalyptus and Pine Oils, and will retain its disinfecting properties for years.

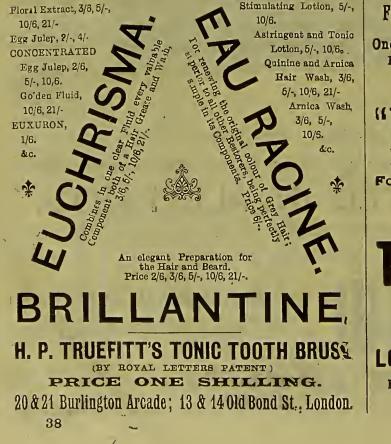
No wardrobe should be without a basket of "Sweet May Blossom," for not only does it give forth a healthy, delicious perfume, but also preven's the lavages of moths and is a certain germ-destroyer. It is, in fact, a grand Disinfectant and a lovely Perfume combined.

Retail Frice, 6d. each; Trade, 3/6 per dozen. Sample half-dozen box free for 2/-

TOM BROOKS, Chemist, Hornsey, LONDON, N.

N.B.—I still continue to supply Recipes. Formulæ, &c. Detailed Lists Free.—See Exchange Column.

H. P. TRUEFITT'S SPECIALITIES FOR THE HAIR.



PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO



LEOM DEEPINH

(REGISTERED).

UNIVERSALLY ADOPTED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR OPHTHALMIA, SCURVY, RINCWORM, ECZEMA, AND ALL SKIN - DISEASES.

For External and Internal Irritation of every kind. PAOKED IN CASES-

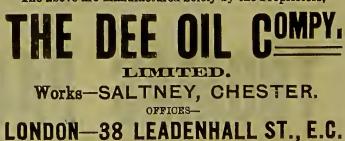
One Doz. 1s. 6d. Bottles; One Doz. 2s. 6d. Bottles. Pint Bottles, 4s. 6d. each, for Hospitals and Dispensing Chemists.

TESTIMONIALS MAY BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.

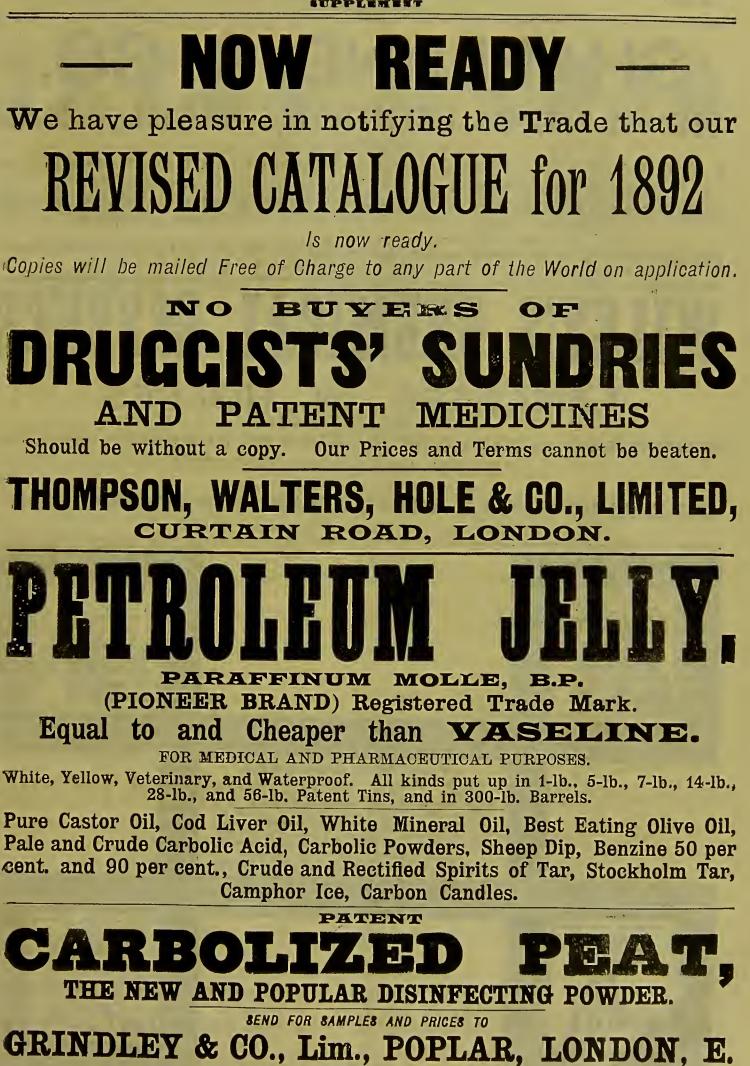
"Edible Salvo Petrolia" For Public Speakers, Actors, and Singers.

1s. 6d. per Tube.

The above are Manufactured Solely by the Proprietors,



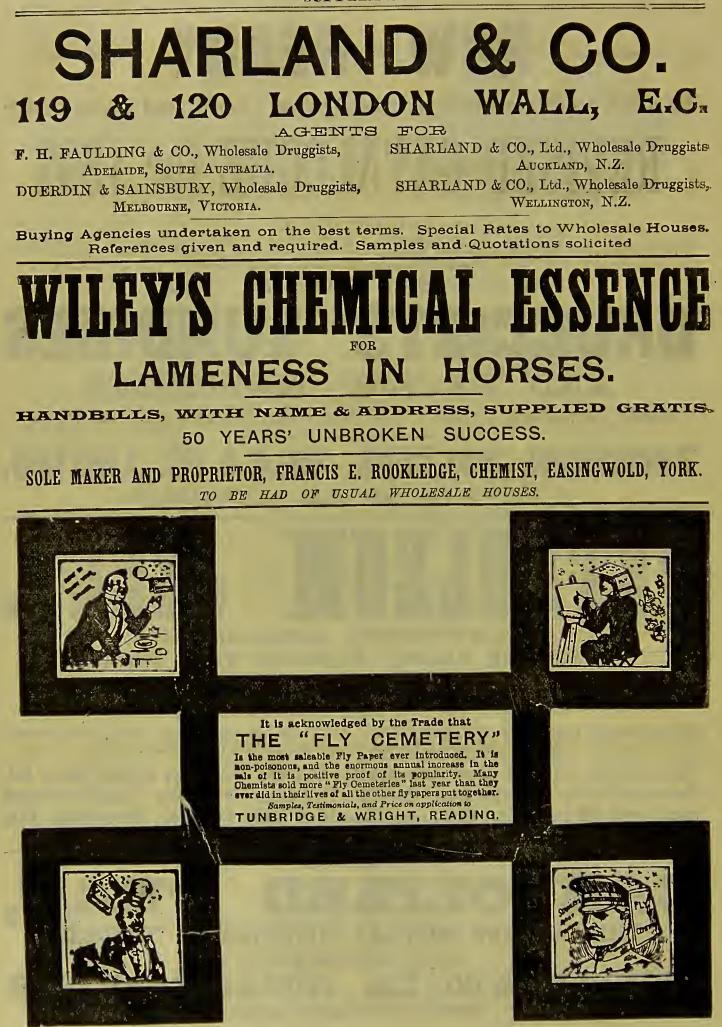
Liverpool, Dublin, Manchester, Glasgow, Hull, Cardiff, Bristol, Belfast, Barrow-in-Furness, Nottingham, Paris, Hamburg, &o.



(ESTABLISHED

1868.)

XXXVII



APRIL 30, 1892	THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT	xxxix			
	EAST NON-POISONOUS DISINFECT GERMICIDE & DEOU refined than CREOLEN , the virtues	DORISER,			
1	MEDICAL AUTHORITIES ALL OVER	THE WORLD.			
	D BY THE CHEMIST EVERYWHERE WHO DESIRES TO SUPPLY ON				
3 6 1-gall. Iron Drums (drums A 0 1-gall. Drums " 11 6 2-gall. " " 28 6 2-gall. " " " 28 6 2-gall. " <td>Trade Prices.ottles included){ 4 0 per dez. 7 0 " 1 s included) 2 6 each 25 6 In 1-cwt. Boxes (Also in Small (Also in Small (Also in Small (Also in Small (Also in Small (Also in Small (Also in Small<b< td=""><td>Trade Prices. s. d. s. d. 1 Packages.) ed Soaps. f finest quality, containing the ies of the Fluid. f factures. f finest quality, containing the factures. f f factures. f finest quality, containing the factures. f f factures. f f finest quality, containing the factures. f f factures. f f finest quality factures. f f factures. f f finest quality factures.</td></b<></br></br></br></br></td>	Trade Prices.ottles included){ 4 0 per dez. 7 0 " 1 s included) 2 6 each 25 6 In 1-cwt. Boxes (Also in Small (Also in Small 	Trade Prices. s. d. s. d. 1 Packages.) ed Soaps. f finest quality, containing the ies of the Fluid. f factures. f finest quality, containing the factures. f f factures. f finest quality, containing the factures. f f factures. f f finest quality, containing the factures. f f factures. f f finest quality factures. f f factures. f f finest quality factures.			
Sheep Dip, Wood Preserver, and other Agricultural Preparations. TERMS, 24 PER CENT. DISCOUNT AT ONE MONTH.					
All Goods delivered Free in London. For the Country, Free at any London Railway Station or Wharf. FULL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. ALSO A NEW MEDICAL PAMPHLET, With Recent Opinions of English Medical Men, free on request.					
JEYES' SA	NITARY COMPOUNDS NON STREET, LONDO	CO. Ltd.			

"STORES" CAUGHT!

Mr. JUSTICE STIRLING.—October 30, 1891.

KEATING v. KIBBLE & CO.

THE Defendants are Proprietors of large Stores at Deptford, and when asked for "Keating's Powder," sold by their shopmen an article not made by me. The Defendants denied that this was done with their knowledge, and this may be conceded, but it cost them over £40, although in this instance I pressed my Solicitors to be as considerate to them as possible. The Court ordered the Defendants to pay the whole costs of the action, and issued an injunction restraining them from offering for sale any preparation other than that prepared by Thomas Keating under the name of "Keating's Insect Powder."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

12 BRIDE LANE, LONDON, E.C., March 15, 1892.

WHEREAS I have reason to believe that certain persons have sold to Customers Packets of what they represent to be KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which Powder has not been manufactured by me, I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I shall institute Legal Proceedings against persons found to be improperly selling any but Keating's Insect Powder to customers asking for it, which action renders them liable to very heavy penalties.

THOMAS KEATING.

A CHEMIST.—HEAVY DAMAGES.

3n the Ibigh Court of Justice—Chancery Division. Mr. JUSTICE NORTH—October 26, 1886.

KEATING v. POLL.

IT WAS ORDERED-

That the Defendant be perpetually restrained from stating or causing to be stated that Keating's Persian Insect Destroying Powder contains any substance poisonous to animals or human beings, or from making any statement to the effect that such Powder is dangerous to animals or human beings.

IT WAS FURTHER ORDERED-

That the Defendant, William Sheppard Poll, do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this action.

APRIL 30, 1892 THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST **x**li TELEPHONE NUMBER SPRATTS LONDON 4688. AMS EMO FROM pps Patent MANUFACTURERS Henry Street, BERMONDSEY ST., SHONDON, 30th April, 1892. S.E.

Gentlemen,

You will find our medicines well worth your special attention, as they are always reliable, being made on scientific lines (no quackery). As a large section of the public now take a keen interest in Dogs, our goods lead to business for the other articles you sell.

We shall be happy to forward you a supply of our handy little pamphlets on canine diseases for distribution, also to quote terms,

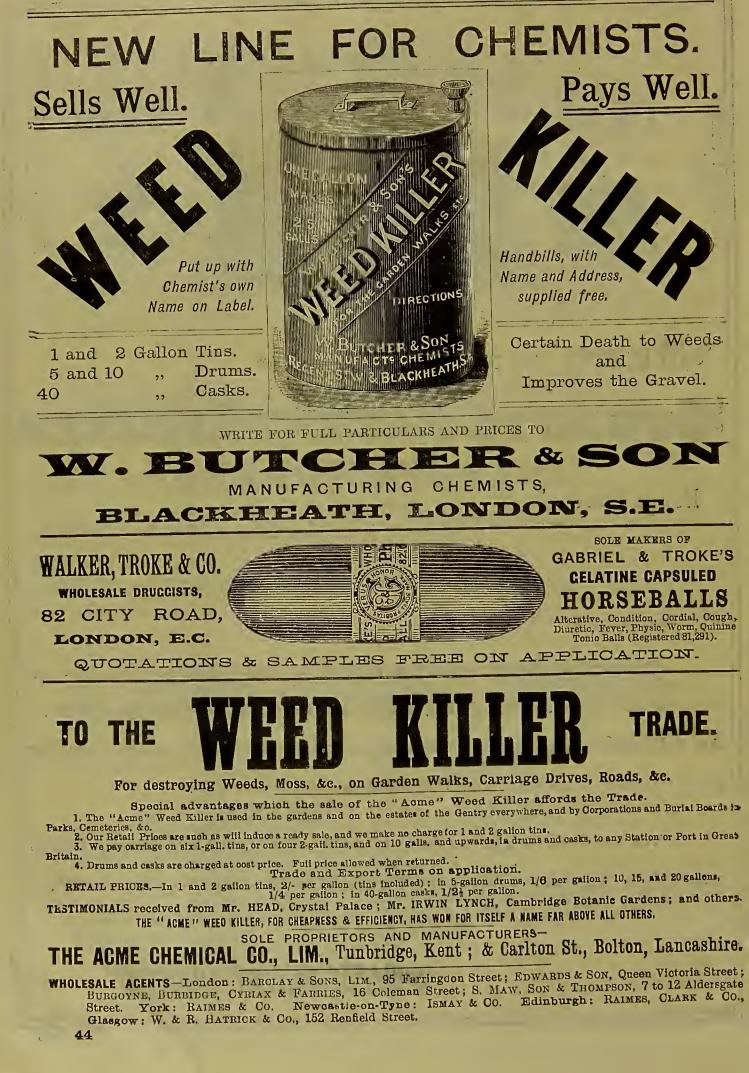
Yours faithfully,

SPRATTS PATENT LIMITED.

APRIL 30, 1892

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

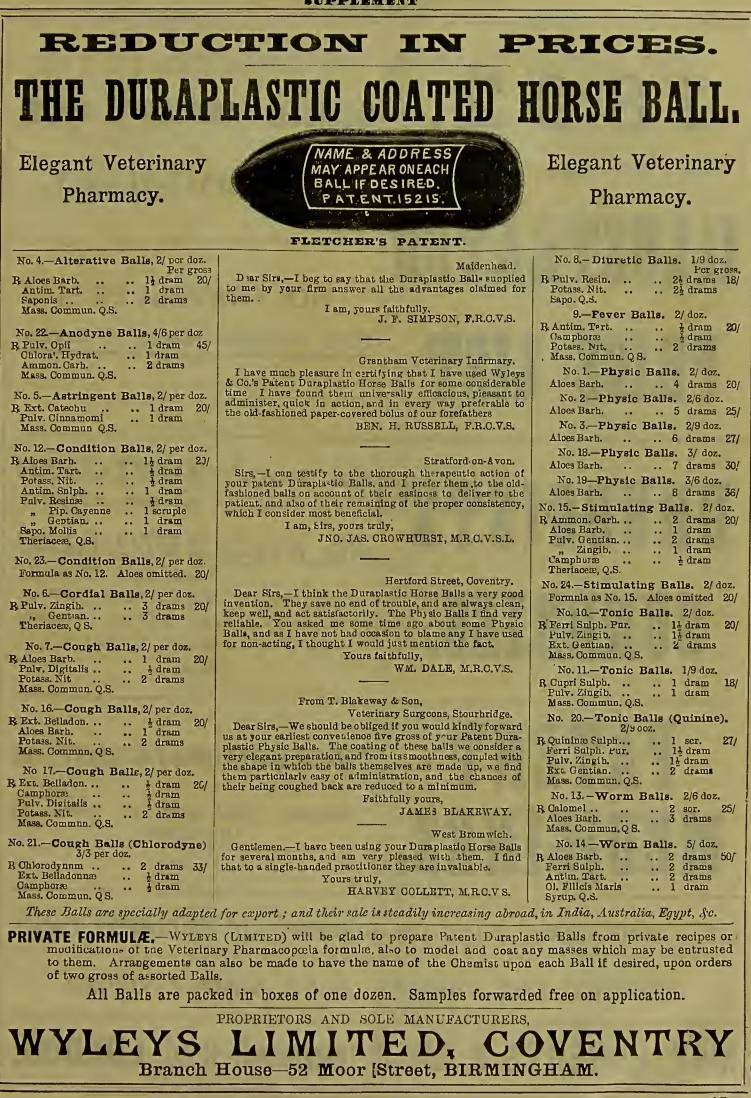
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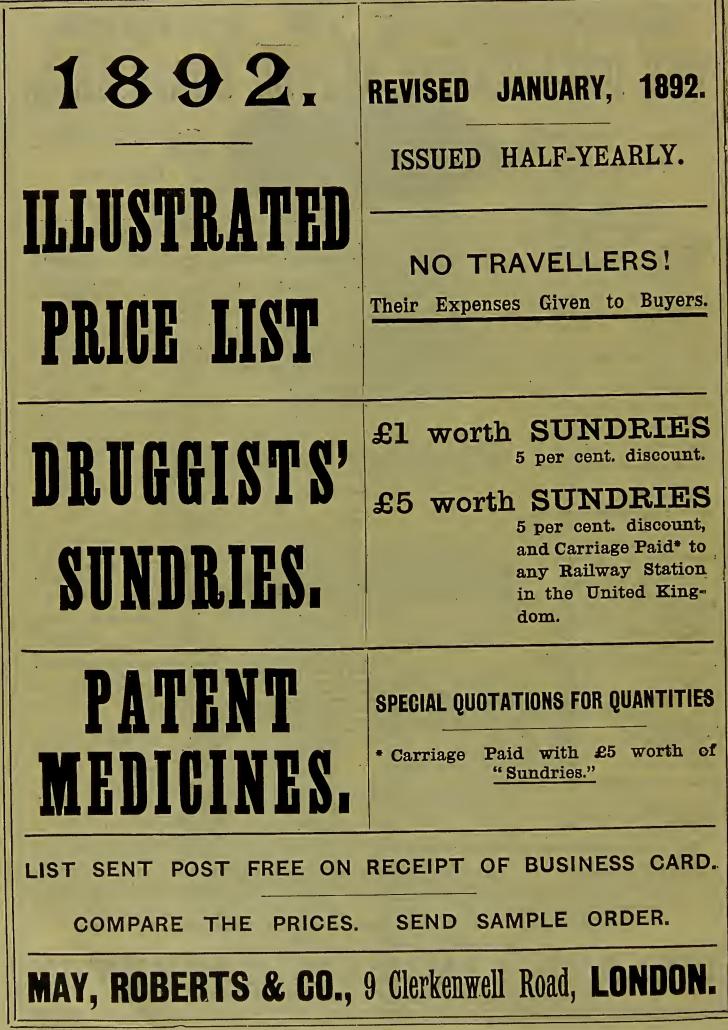
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x | v

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ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND,

By many Pharmacists and Drug Houses in all the countries of the continent of Europe.

Most popular in the British porressions throughout the world, viz., the Australasian Colonies generally. British India and Ceylon, Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indian Islands, British Guiana, South Africa, and British Colories on the East and West Coast of Africa.

Regularly supplied to the leading houses in the United States, Mexico, South America, China, Japan, and the Datch East Indian Islands.

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Dr. Unna considers this drug to be of the most decided value in all forms of ROSACEA, of which ECZEMA, ERYTHEMA, and ACNE may be taken as most typical. In the ECZEMATOUS form, frequent bathing with hot water and Ichthyol-Lanoline Soap and the application of a paste composed of Ichthyol 1 part and Dextrin 5 parts at bedtime, together with the internal use of the drug in moderate doses (two "Tabloids" 2½ grseach thrice daily), generally effects a cure.

In ACNE ROSACEA I frequently employ gentle scraping of the pustular vesicles and papules, besides the treatment as indicated above. I have seen severe cases of NERVOUS ECZEMA pass away PERMANENTLY, and the entire constitution improve, under the long-continued use of Ichthyol, after the employment in the usual manner of Ointments of Zinc, Lead, Tar, &c., with only partial success, the disease reappearing regularly after a short time.

URTICARIA, LICHEN URTICATUS, ERYTHEMA MULTIFORME et NODOSUM, ZOSTEB, and DERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS, are all suitable for the strong treatment with Ichthyol, the chronic forms being especially suited to an INTERNAL Ichthyol treatment. Ichthyol is a very prompt remedy in INTERTRIGO. It is best from the first to rub in a strong Ichthyol Salve (Ung. Ichthyolici, B. W. & Co.). If the disease is only one or two days old, and the reddened portion small, a SINGLE APPLICATION is sufficient to root out the disease. Ichthyol is also a good remedy in PITYRIASIS CAPITIS and SEBORRHEA SICCA CAPITIS. In FURUNCLES OF THE SCALP the application of Ichthyol Ointment (Ung. Ichthyolici, B. W. & Co.), or Ichthyol "Lanoline" Soap, rubbed into a good lather, is very efficacious. In ERYSIPELOID, painting with an aqueous solution of Ichthyol (m xxv. to $\frac{2}{3}$) is usually efficacious.

LUPUS. The application of a 1×2 Ichthyol Salve cures PROMPTLY; a 10-per-cent. Ichthyol Ointment (m xlv. 3j.) may be recommended for the after-treatment.

PSORIASIS, SYCOSIS, and LEPROSY can be cured by the use of Ichthyol. It is of value in SYCOSIS only when prescribed as follows:—Ichthyol, 1 part; "Lanoline" Soft Soap, 2 parts; Oil of Cade, 2 parts: mix. To be well rubbed into the affected parts of the skin.

Ichthyol has proved very useful in burns. It noticeably LESSENS THE PAIN, PARALYSES THE EFFECT, and if immediately applied PREVENTS THE FORMATION OF BLISTERS.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.

The effect of Ichthyol, when employed externally, is to withdraw oxygen from the tissues. This explains its REGENERATIVE ACTION when employed in the MILD FORM and its RESOLVING ACTION when employed at FULL STRENGTH, since its contracting influence upon the capillary blood-vessels is most marked.

Dr. J. R. McLean considers Ichthyol to be a CUTANEOUS PROTECTIVE, DESICCANT, and RELIEVER OF CON. GESTION. He employed it with most excellent effect in SCALY DRY ECZEMA, WEEPING ECZEMA, SIMPLE ERYSIPELAS, URTICARIA-LIKE ERUPTIONS, and FURUNCULOSIS. — Vide BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, March 9, 1889.

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Dr. Carl Kopp, Munchener Med. Wochenschrift, 1889.

Dr. Cranstoun Charles, The Lancet..

Mr. Malcolm Morris, F.R.C.S., The Year-book of Treatment, 1892.

Dr. Morgan Dockrell, Medical Press and Circular. Vol. I. 1892.

ICHTHYOL is supplied to the Trade in ¹/₂-Ib., 1-Ib., and 2-Ib. Tins, at 15s. per Ib.; 1-oz. bottles, at 16s. per dozen; Ichthyol Capsules (4 mins. in each), in bottles of 50, 27s. per dozen; Ichthyol Pills (1¹/₂ gr. in each), in bottles of 100, 27s. per dozen; Lanoline-Ichthyol Soap, 8s. per dozen.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

APRIL 30, 1892

THE REASON WHY

The Kepler Solution of Cod-liver Oil in Malt Extract is so largely prescribed by Physicians :—

BECAUSE it is prepared by *dissolving* the finest virgin drippings from fresh Cods' Livers in Malt Extract rich in *diastase*.



10

BECAUSE the Kepler Solution is well borne by the most fastidious stomach.

BECAUSE the Cod-liver Oil is rendered easy of digestion and the taste completely disguised.

BECAUSE in it are combined the two chief factors for repairing wasting tissues.

, BECAUSE it has been found of the highest importance as a food in defective nutrition.

Dr. Lauder Brunton gives a very possible reason why the Kepler Solution is found so beneficial. He says in one of his interesting papers "On the Uses and Administration of Fat," "If anyone were to swallow a lump of butter by

itself, it would probably make him sick ; but if he spread the same butter upon pieces of bread, he could take it not only without discomfort, but with enjoyment." Such is the case with the Kepler Solution ; the oil is presented to the stomach in a condition ensuring its perfect assimilation. It is totally absorbed, and is never voided *en masse*, nor does it produce nausea.

Children take it readily, and invalids lacking appetite for the ordinary articles of diet employed in the sick-room seldom object to the Kepler Solution. In this preparation are combined the force-giving and fattening properties of Cod-liver Oil with an easily digested and highly concentrated food.

"An ideal form for the administration of fat." "The taste of the oil is agreeably disguised, its nutritive qualities are greatly increased, and it is rendered easy of digestion."—British Medical Journal.

Kepler Solution supplied to the trade in $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. and $1\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. bottles at 20s. and 36s. per dozen. Retail prices, 2s. 6d. and 4s. each. May be obtained of all Chemists throughout the World.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

APRIL 30, 1892

THE VERDICT.

The LANCET (1882) reports :—" Kepler's is the best-known and, in this country, the largest-used Extract of Malt. It is as distinct an advance in therapeutics as was the introduction of cod-liver oil. It is one of our best remedies for atonic dyspepsia, and is undoubtedly useful in consumption and other wasting diseases."

"It is some time now since we had occasion to examine the well-known and muchused Kepler Extract of Malt. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. evidently keep pace with the newest scientific facts, which every day contribute towards making this kind of preparation perfect. The flavour has been further improved, and the delicacy of the colour contributes largely to its attractive appearance."—The LANCET, January 31, 1891.

The LONDON MEDICAL RECORD, January, 1885, says :—" Kepler Extract of Malt is undoubtedly the best, the richest in diastase, and the most largely used. We have witnessed the process of manufacture, have tested it, and are satisfied that it is not only unsurpassed, but unequalled. It is the Extract of Malt which every physician now prescribes."

The MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE says :---" The Kepler Extract of Malt is deserving special commendation. It is, we venture to say, by far the best we have seen. The one most widely known and most largely used in this country."

The MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR says :----- "The Kepler Extract of Malt is very delicious to the taste, and has been found by analysis to be exceedingly rich in diastase, and consequently is a valuable digestive agent."

The Kepler Malt, combined with Cod-liver Oil, is the most palatable and easily digested of any form we have yet seen for administering Cod-liver Oil.

Professor YANDALL, M.D., of Louisville, U.S.A., reports of it :—"The Kepler Extract of Malt is the best, and has the finest flavour, of any I have seen. It is a very valuable preparation."

The Kepler Extract of Malt supplied to the Trade in bottles containing $\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. at 20s. and 36s. per dozen. Retail, 2s. 6d. and 4s. Supplied by all Chemists throughout the World.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Re The "Tabloids" of Compressed Medicines supplied to the Emin Relief Expedition in 1886, and which were carried throughout the journey across Darkest Africa.

Mr. H. M. Stanley reports :-- "Every drug was in 'Tabloids,' mixed with quick Solvents."

Surgeon T. H. Parke reports :-- "These 'Tabloids' are soluble and the doses accurate. Superior to any form of medicine that I have tried, not only for efficiency and constancy of strength-as I have repeatedly noticed-but also for extreme convenience of transport and rapid dispensing. These medicines are all contained in 'Tabloids,' which I have found extremely satisfactory, as they are very soluble, while they occupy very little space, and have never lost their strength. I have never used any therapeutic preparations at all so convenient or so reliable.'

Report from the "British and Colonial Druggist," April 22, 1892.—"Medicines in Mashonaland.—A gentleman who is well known in connection with the exploration of Mashonaland, and who is at present in England, informs us that among the whites there practically the only medicines used are those of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., and that the preparations of that firm—particularly their 'Tabloids'—are carried by all the exploring expeditions in that country.'

LIST OF "TABLOIDS" PREPARED BY BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO.

LIST OF "TAB Aconite Tinct., 1 min. Aloin, 1-10 gr. Ammon. Bromide, 5 and 10 gr. Ammon. Chloride, 3, 5, and 10 gr. Ammon. Chloride with Borax. Antacid (Soda Bicarb., Potash Bi-carb., Magnes, Carb., aa 2 gr.; Sodii Chlorid., 3 gr.) "Anti-Constipation (Aloin, 1-5 gr.; Bellad. Ext., § gr.; Strych., 1-60 gr.; Ipecac., 1-16 gr.) Antifebrin, 2 gr. Antifebrin, 2 gr. Antipyrin, 5 gr. Antipyrin, 5 gr. Apomorphine Mur., 1-50 gr. Arrepine Sulph., 1-100 gr. Belladona Tinct., 1,5, and 15 mins. Bismuth Subnitrate, 5 and 10 gr. Bismuth Subnitrate, 2 gr. Borax, 5 gr. Caffeine Oltrate 2 gr. Bismuth Subnitrate, 5 and 10 gr.
Blue Pill, 3 gr.
Borax, 5 gr.
Caffeine Oltrate, 2 gr.
*Calotum Sulphide, 1-10 gr.
Calounel, 1-10, 4, and 1 gr.
Camph. Co. Tinct., 5 and 15 mins.
Cannab. Ind. Thnct., 3 minims.
Cannab. Ind. Thnct., 3 minims.
Cascara Sagrada Ext., 2 gr.
*Oascara Sagrada Ext., 2 gr.
*Oascara Comp. (Cascara Dry Ext., 1 gr.; Euonpmin, 4 gr.; Nux Vonica Ext., 1-16 gr.; Hyoscya-mus Dry Ext., 1-3 gr.;
*Cathartlo Comp., U. S. P. (Ext. Coloc. Co. Pulv., 1 1-3 gr.; Ext. Jalapæ Pulv., 1 gr.; Hyd. Sub-chlor., 1 gr.; Cambogiæ Pulv., 4 gr.; (l. n.e.th. pip.)_J
Charcoal, 5 gr.

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Chloralamid., 5 gr.
Chloral Hydrate, 5 and 10 gr.
Cocaine Mnr., 1 pr. ((Voice).
Cocaine with Potash and Borax
Oretæ Aromat. cum Opio Pulv., 5 gr.
Digitalis Tinct., 1 min.
Digitalis Tinct., 1 min.
Digitalis Tinct., 1 min.
Digitalis, 1-100 gr.
Diuretin- " Knoll," 5 gr.
Dover Powder, ½ and 5 gr.
Evalgin, 2 gr.
Ferruin Redaotum, 2 gr.
Gregory Powder (see Rhubarb Comp. Pulv.)
Gnaiacum and Sulphur.
Hydrarg. Iod. Rub., 1-20 gr.
Hydrarg. Iod. Rub., 1-20 gr.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. (Oalomel), 1-10, ½ and 1 gr.
*Hydrastis Comp. (Hydrastia Mur., ¼ gr.; Ergotine, ½ gr.; Cannabin Tannate, ½ gr.)
Ipecac. and Opium, 5 gr. (Dover Jpecac. Powder, 1-10 and 5 gr.
Iron and Arsenio Comp. (Quinine Bisulph., 1 gr.; Jron Hypophosp., 2 gr.; Arentic, Strychnine Sulph., aa 1-50 gr.)
Iron and Quinine Cit, 3 gr.
*Laxative Vegetablo (Res. Podoph, Ext. Hyotre, Ext. Coloc. Pulv., 1 gr.; Jatapæ Pulv., Res. Lepland., aa 1-2 gr. 01 menth. pip.)

Lithia Carbonate, 2 gr. Manganese Dioxide, 2 gr. Morphia Sulph., 1-100, 1-20, and

Morphia Surphy, 1 100, 1 gr. Naso-pharygeal (Sodium Chlor., Boraz, Borte Acid, Benzote Acid, Menthol, Thymol, Ol. Gaultheria, Cocaine Mur.) Nitro-glycerine, 1-100 gr. (see also Trinitrine). Nux Vomioa Tinct., 1 and 3 mins. Opium Tinct. (Laudanum), 2, 5, and 10 mins.

Opium Tinct. (Laudanum), 2, 5, and 10 mins. Papain (Dr. Finkler & Co.), 2 gr. Pepsin (Fairchild). Pepsin Saccharated, 5 gr. Peptonio (Pepsin, Zymine, Lacto-phosph. Line, p. 209.) Phenacetin, 5 gr. Pilocarpin Mur., 1-20 gr. Piodophyllin Resin, 4 gr. Potass Bioarb., 5 gr. Potass Bromide, 5 and 10 gr. Potass Chlorate, 5 gr. Potass Chlorate, 9 gr.

Potass Uniorate with Borax Potass Iodide, 5 gr. Potass Nit. (Sal Prunella), 5 gr. Potass Permanganate, 1 and 2 gr. "Quinino (Soluble), $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, and

5 gr. Reduced 1ron, 2 gr.

Reduced fron, 2 gr. -Rbubarb, 3 gr. "Rhubarb Comp. (Pill), 3 gr. (Rhei Pulv. 14; Aloe Soc. Pulv. 1; Saponis Pulv., 5-8; Myrrhæ Pulv., 5-8 parts; Ol. Menth. Pip.) Rhubarb Comp. Pulv. (Gregory Powder), 5 gr.

Rhubarb and Soda, 5 gr. (Rhet, 3: Sodæ Blcarb., 2; Zingiber., ½ Parts.) Saocharin, ½ gr.

APRIL 30, 1892

Saocharin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Salcin, 5 gr. Santonin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Soda Bicarbonate, 5 gr. Soda Mint. or Neutralising "Tab-loids" (Soda Bicarb., 4; Am-mon. Carb., $\frac{1}{5}$; Ol. Menth. Pip., $\frac{1}{9}$ gr.) Soda Salicylate, 3 and 5 gr. Strophanthus (2 minims of Tinct. in each).

Soda Salicylate, 3 and 5 gr.
Strophanthus (2 minims of Tinct. in each).
Sulphur Comp. (Sulph. Pracip., 5 gr.; Polass. Bilart, 1 gr.)
Tannin, 24 gr.
Test Tabloids (Fehling's)
Thirt (Effervescent).
Tonic Comp. (Iron Pyrophos., 2 gr.; Quinine Bisulph., 1 gr.; Strychnine Sulph., 1-100 gr.) [and 1-50 gr.
Trinitrine (Nitro-glucerine), 1-100
Trinitrine (Nitro-glucerine), 1-100
gr.; Nitrite of Amyl, 4 gr.; Cap-sicum, 1-50 gr.; 01. menth. pip.
Urethane, 5 gr.
Voice (Potash, Borax, and Occaine).
Warburg Tincture, 30 mins. in each.
Zinc Sulpho-carbolate, 2 gr.;
Zingib, Fort. Tinct., 5 mins.
Zymine (Pancrentin).
Zymine (Comp. "Tabloids" (Zymine, 2 gr.; Bismuth. Subnit., 2 gr.; Powd. Ipecae., 1-40 gr.)

Those "Tabloids" marked with an asterisk are coated with a perfectly soluble coating of pure white sugar. Those coated "Tabloids" will only be dispensed by Chemists when specially indicated by the Physician.

These pure and portable "Tabloids" are made by Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. with the purest Drugs, and are supplied in convenient packages for dispensing, and are dispensed by all Chemists in any quantity ordered, at reasonable prices.

Digestive

GLYCERINUM PEPTICUM (FAIRCHILD). This Glycerine extract of the peptic ferment possesses every

rins Grycerine extract of the peptic ferment possesses every requisite of a concentrated solution of pepsin. It is highly active, uniform and stable, devoid of objectionable odour or taste, is freely miscible without precipitation or cloudiness with all proper menstrna or media, is notably free from all disagreeable qualities and characteristics of peptone solutions. It, contains no aloohol or antiseptics other than glycerine of the purest quality.

Glycerine possesses peculiar value as a vehicle for pepsin, it being the only substance known which is at once both a powerful solvent and a preservative of the ferments of the gastric juice. For this reason, glycerine extracts of pepsin have been recommended and employed in experimental work by physiological chemists.

The properties and value of pepsin are so well known that the advantages of a pure glycerine extract of this ferment will be well understood by both pharmacists and physicians.

will be well nnderstood by both pharmacists and physicians. Glycerinum Pepticum (Fairchild) possesses every desideratum, both from a pharmacentical and medical standpoint.

Twelve minims will be found equivalent in activity to one grain of the best pure pepsin in a dry form to be found in the market. It will be found, npon comparative test, of much greater strength than any fluid preparation of pepsin known.

It mixes freely, without precipitation or cloudiness, with all clear liquids with which pepsin is or should be employed.

Pharmacists will appreciate the facility with which the nsual fluid preparations of pepsin may, by means of the Glycerinum Pepticum, be quickly and economically prepared, as there is no loss by filtration. It is agreeable to take, and may be mixed with pure water, wine, or any of the usual vehicles.

Glycerinnm Pepticum snpplied to the Trade in 4-oz. bottles, at 22s. per doz.

PEPSIN (FAIRCHILD). IN SCALES OR POWDER.

Possesses the highest standard of activity and permanency. One grain completely digests 2,500 grains of egg albumen.

Numbers of Physicians have been disappointed in the action of some commercial pepsins. Dr. Corvisart, of Paris, first suggested the employment of the gastric digestive



mployment of the gastric digestive enzyme in enfeebled digestion, and doubtless, as originally prepared, pepsin was found to be of much benefit as an aid to digestion. The immense demand subsequently for pepsin led to the adoption of varying processes for the preparation of the drug. Numbers of these were found faulty; some were evaporated down at high

temperature and thus destroyed; others who succeeded in obtaining a comparatively active pepsin were tempted to employ various dilucents—notably amongst others storeh and



employ varions diluents—notably, amongst others, starch and milk sngar. The Pepsin prepared by the Fairchild process possesses ten times the proteolytic power of commercial pepsins.

Dr. Burney Yeo, "Diet in Health and Disease" (Cassell & Co.). says: "Pepsin is largely given to promote the activity of the stomach itself. For this purpose many preparations

exist, but some are very uncertain and many probably quite inert." [The anthor then quotes the digestive power of Pepsin (Fairchild)]

"Pepsin (Fairohild) excels all other preparations of Pepsin with which we are acquainted." — EDINBURGH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Enzymes.

Pepsin, either in scales or powder, may be given spread on bread-and-bntter, or in the convenient form of sugar-coated "Tabloids"; each "Tabloid" contains one grain of pepsin with the appropriate quantity of acid and aromatics.

with the appropriate quantity of acid and aromatics. Supplied to the Trade in bottles containing 25 and 100 "Tabloids," at 14s. and 42s. per doz.

Pepsin in Scales or Powder snpplied to the Trade in $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. and 1-oz. bottles, at 20s. and 60s. per doz.

ZYMINE PEPTONISING POWDERS (FAIRCHILD).

These are so called because they convert proteids, albnmens, and fats into soluble *peptones* and readily assimilable



substances. Whenever it is proposed to peptonise milk only, and that continuonsly, the Zymine Peptonising Powders (Fairchild)* will be found the most convenient form to use for obvions reasons. "Fairchild Pep-

tonising Powders (Zymine)—These are very nseful for peptonising milk, and especially for nse in the case of infants brought np by 'bottle.'" "Manual of Clinical Dietetics," Dr. B.____. In those cases, however, where strict economy is a matter of considerable moment, the plain Zymine can be used.

The Zymine Peptonising Powders (Fairchild) in glass tubes, a dozen in a box, each tube containing 5 grains of Zymine and 15 grains of Soda Bicarb., sufficing to predigest a pint of milk or beef-tea.

The British Medical Journal, referring to the value of predigested foods by the ZYMINE method, says: --" It has proved nseful in many hands in uramic vomiting, gastric catarrh, pernicious anamia, gastric nlcer, pyloric and intestinal obstruction. Its INTRODUCTION HAS PROBABLY DONE MOBE THAN ANY OTHER THERAPEUTIC MEASURE TO LESSEN INFANT MORTALITY."

IMPORTANT NOTE.—A complete list of recipes for the preparation of peptonised foods is supplied with each box of the powders, or will be sent post free to any medical man on request. Zymine Peptonising Powders (Fairchild) supplied to the

Trade in boxes containing one doz. tubes, at 14s. per doz.

* Beware of imitations of these Peptonising Powders-always see that the name FAIRCHILD is on the package, as substances of an entirely different character are being sold in the market under the name of Peptonising Powders.

ZYMINE (FAIRCHILD).

Zymine is rightly considered as one of the greatest advances in modern medicine. It affords a natural and most



efficacious means for the treatment of intestinal dyspepsia. It is our only therapeutic resonce in many forms of indigestion and in occlusion of the pancreatic duct, &o. It is onr only means of predigesting all kinds of foods, administering them fresh and palatable, and in such form that they will not prove a burden upon

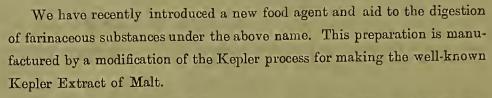
they will not prove a burden upon digestion. It is the only agent which does for the digestive organs what they are nnable to do for themselves. It has revolutionised infant dietetios, inasmuch as its addition to cows' milk renders that fluid as easily digested as mothers' milk in every particular, after the lapse of twenty minutes.

Zymine contains no dilnent, such as starch or milk sugar, which additions do not in the least assist its digestive action, and are added simply to increase the *bulk and profit*. Zymine must not be confounded with commercial Pancreatin—the latter is more expensive and less active.

Supplied in $\frac{1}{4}$ oz and 1-oz. bottles, at 20s. and 60s. per doz.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

THE IDEAL NUTRITIVE BEVERAGE. ESSENTIA MALTI (KEPLER).



The Kepler Essence of Malt contains a large amount of diastase and natural mineral phosphates, and a considerable amount of tissue-forming substances. The immense superiority of this preparation over ale and stout is at once apparent when the process of manufacture is considered in detail. In making ale and stout, the carbohydrates (so valuable as nutrient material) and the diastase (a most important principle of Malt, being of special service in errors of nutrition accompanied by digestive derangement) are sacrificed for the production of alcohol: whereas in the Kepler Essence of Malt these are carefully preserved intact. This essence is therefore an ideal aid

to digestion and nutrient agent. A wineglassful of the Kepler Essence of Malt contains more elements of nutrition than a pint of the finest alimental stout.

The flavour of the Essence of Malt is delicious. It is admirable as a table beverage, when diluted with acrated water, and as an addition to milk for infant and invalid dieting, for it sweetens it and facilitates its prompt and perfect digestion. The essence may be taken in coffee, gruel, acrated or plain water, wine, or mixed with any farinaceous pudding. As an addition to the food for young children, its value cannot be over-estimated; it increases the value of all farinaceous food, and prevents the starch in such food and large clots of curd in milk diet overtaxing the power of the digestive functions.

For lactating women, the Essence of Malt (Kepler) contains many desirable properties; it quickly increases the flow and enriches the quality of the milk. It is serviceable as a laxative for young children, especially when constipation depends upon the defective digestion of starch. As a food beverage, it cannot fail to be productive of the highest benefit, either in acute disease or during convalescence; in fact, wherever there is defective nutrition, the Kepler Essence of Malt is useful as a nutritive food.

As a Linctus, the Essence of Malt food swallowed slowly in the troublesome dry, laryngeal cough and in the hacking cough of puberty or consumption, is pleasantly grateful and soothing, aids digestion, and builds up the tissues.

The Kepler Essence of Malt is supplied to the Trade in champagne pints at 14/ per doz. Retail, 1/6 each.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON, E.C.



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

FRIENDLY TALKS WITH THE IKA

There is, undoubtedly, a deep-seated inclination among physicians to favour those products, whether preparations or appliances, which most nearly approach PERFECTION, and we are indebted to not a few of the leading members of the medical profession for suggestions as to the best means to attain this end. No doubt the medical man is best able to judge as to where a defect exists either in an instrument or a pharmaceutical product, and we have made the improvements in any subject exactly as conveyed by his indication. This shows the necessity of the manufacturing pharmacist, who, with his extensive plant and machinery, is able to thoroughly work the experiments and supply the retailer with pharmaceutical products and medical appliances as near PERFECTION as it is possible to go. The following are well worth the attention of chemists, as they command a ready sale, are interesting to physicians, and afford a wide margin of profit.

HAZELINE.

A colourless distilled product, containing the volatile active principles of the fresh green twigs and leaves of the Witch Hazel.

> Properties.-Hamostatic, Anodyne, and Astringent.

Prescribed in cases of hæmorrhage from the nose, lungs, womb, rectum, &c. Is a valuable agent in the treatment of bruises, sprains, inflammation, peritonitis, piles, fistula, anal fissures, ulcers, varicose veins, eczematous surfaces, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, nasal and post-nasal catarrh, stomatitis,

Witch Haz IPlant leucorrhœa, nasal polypi, &c. Directions —In catarrh cr cold in the head, may be sniffed

up the nostrils with an equal part of tepid water. Dose for irritated or inflamed throat and lungs, half to one teaspooonful

occasionall

Supplied to the Trade in 1 and 1 lb. bottles, at 14s. and 42s. per dozen.

HAZELINE CREAM

Is an elegant preparation of the colour and consistence of cream, and possesses the well-known anodyne and astringent properties of Hazeline with the emollient and protective action of Lanoline. This preparation is considered by many medical practitioners to be superior to the ordinary Cold Cream of the pharmacies as an application for roughness of the skin, chapping. irritation, and for weeping surfaces.

Snpplied to the Trade in 2-oz. bottles, at 14s. per dozen; 1-lb. jars, 60s. per dozen.

VAPOROLES

These consist of a friable glass capsule containing the inhalant enclosed in a silken bag with an inner

covering of absorbent cotton. In practice, the Vaporole is readily crushed, and may be either dropped into the jug containing half-a-pint of boiling water, and then the vapour inhaled in conjunction with steam, or it may be placed in

the water-bottle of the Vereker inhaler, and then the vapour would be inhaled together with the Chloride of Ammonium. Vaporoles of Chloroform, Ether, Ammo-Nitrite, &c., may be used for inbalation by simply holding the crushed Vaporole in the palm of the hand or in a handkerchief. LIST OF "VAPOROLES." 1. Vaporole Carbolic Acid, 20 mins. 9. Vaporole Jun

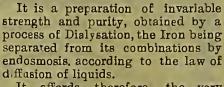
- Vaporole Carbolic Acid, 20 mins.
 Vaporole Ether, 30 minims.
 Vaporole Amyl Nitrite, 5 mins.
 Vaporole Tinct. Benzoln Co., 30m.
 Vaporole Obloroform. 30 minims.
 Vaporole Creosote, 10 minims.
 Vaporole Cubebs & Lemon, 5 m.
 Vaporole Iodine Tinct, 10 mins.
 Supplied to the Trade in bo

dozen boxes



Dialysed

IRON



15

It affords, therefore, the very best mode of administering Iron in cases where the u-e of this remedy is indicated.

Report of the Lancet :---". It is, of its kind, a perfect preparation, and is often taken without difficulty when other forms are not well borne. It is the best antidote in cases of acute poisoning by arsenic." Supplied to the Trade, 2-lb. and 1-lb. bottles, at 27s and 42s. per dozen.

DIALYSED IRON (B., W. & Co.).

form. Does not injure the teeth or constipate.

A pure neutral solution of Peroxide of Iron in the colloid

THERMO-SAFEGUARD FEEDING BOTTLES (B., W. & Co.'s Patent).

As a practical and scientific invention for protecting the lives of infants, nothing, except Fairchild's discovery of the pure Zymine Peptonising agents, has of late years approached in importance the Thermo Safeguard Feeding Bottle.



no.Sateguard Feeding Bottle. "The Thermo-Safeguard Feeding Bottle enables the nurse to ascertain at all times the temperature and quantity of the food given to the child. The bottle has a great deal to recommend it, and is likely to come largely into use."—British Medical Journal. "The best of all feeding bottles, and cupht to be universally used."—Edinburgh Medical Journal

Journal.

It is admirably adapted for use in predigesting with the Zymine Peptonising Powders (Faircbild). Supplied to the Trade in three qualities, at 10s. 6d., 14s., and 22s. per doz.

BEEF AND IRON WINE (B., W. & Co.).

Highly concentrated Strength-giving Tonic Food. Each tablespoonful represents the tonic and stimulant value of one ounce of GOOD FRESH BEEF with

one grain of iron, in a pure MEDICINAL WINE, previously freed from tannin.

The Lancet reports :-- "This is a really valuable preparation, and, as far as we know, a novelty. Children, as well as adults, take it easily, and as its taste is by no means unpleasant, it oan hardly fail to attain great popularity."

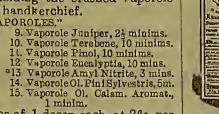
The British Medical Journal reports :---"It is a pleasant tonio and mild stimu-lant; it will be found useful in eases where the use of a blood tonic is indicated."

Supplied to the Trade in 1-1b. and 1-1b. bottles, at 22s. and 42s. per ozen. Retail, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each. dozen

DIURETIN (KNOLL.—This drug has been before the medical profession for some time, and has given decided satisfaction in the treatment of dropsy, especially when the dropsy is attended with functional disease of the heart. Chemically, Diuretin is Solium-Theobromine-Sodio-Salicylate. It is soluble in warm water, and is incompatible with alkalies and acids. Diuretin for this reason is frequently prescribed in "Tabloids," 5 grains each. These are directed to be dissolved in half a tumbler of warm water, and the solution to be taken as a draught. Diuretin is also supplied in powder for convenience in dispensing, and should be kept hermetically sealed.

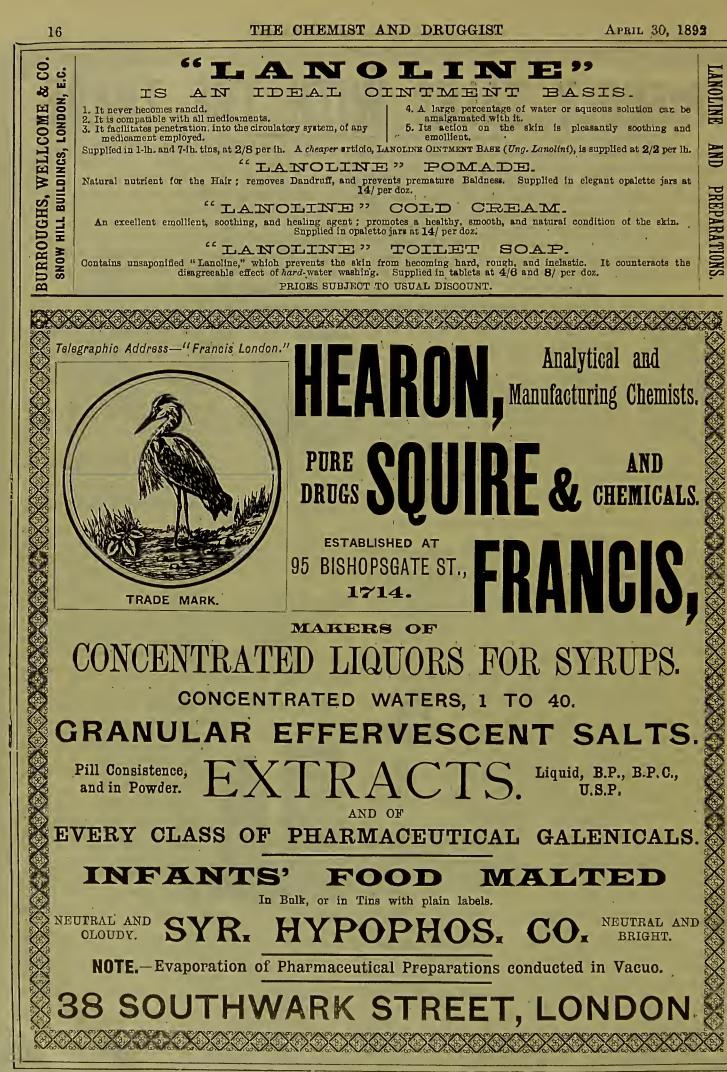
Supplied to the Trade in 1-oz. and 2-oz. bottles, at 4s. 4d. per oz. For quantities of 100 oz. and upwards, 4s. 2d. per oz. Diuretin Tabloids supplied in bottles, 25 and 100 in each, at 30s. and 84s. per dozen.

BURROUGHS, E.C. WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, LONDON,



Supplied to the Trade in boxes of 1 dozen each, at 24s. per





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SUPPLIED regularly to every member of the following Societies, who have adopted THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST s their official organ.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

South African Pharmaceutical Association.

The Pharmaceutical Association of New Zealand.

The Central Association of New Zealand.

Otago Pharmaceutical Association.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

Tasmanian Pharmaceutical Society.

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"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" IN THE EAST AND WEST INDIES.

WE have recently obtained specially compiled and very complete lists of the drug firms throughout both the East and the West Indies. The western islands have been thoroughly searched for us by a gentleman travelling in a different line of business, and in the East, Mr. S. V. Morgan, one of the proprietors of this journal, has arranged with special agents representing the Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Presidencies, the North west Provinces, the Punjaub, and Ceylon to supply us with accurate lists of European and native houses dealing in druggists' goods, and to receive subscriptions for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. This week we are distributing specimen copies of this journal to all the firms on the lists referred to who are not already subscribers, and we expect the result to be a considerable accession of new regular readers, and some good business for advertisers. We have lately ascertained, too, by a strict analysis, that as nearly as possible four fifths of the British druggists in South Africa subscribe to this journal. Our position in Australia, strengthened by our subsidiary journal there, is well known, and hardly needs referring to, but it is only just to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as an advertising organ that its really phenomenal position as the organ of the British drug trades in the Colonies and abroad generally should be kept in mind.

Summary.

IMPORTANT Pharmacy Act prosecutions of drnggists for dispensing medical prescriptions are reported from Dublin.

WE give the second and concluding portion of last week's Major examination questions with model answers.

THE Pharmaceutical Society is showing signs of a desire to have all branch shops managed by qualified persons.

CARBOLIC ACID poisoning continues with uninterrupted frequency, reports of several cases occurring in our paper this week.

Two commercial travellers figure in our pages this week one is committed on a charge of embezzlement, and the other has been convicted of the same.

THIS issue contains another instalment of "Leaves from a Recipe book," the formulæ given on this occasion being for perfumes of approved excellence.

A REPRESENTATIVE of this journal has recently called upon the leading metropolitan photographic dealers and manufacturers, and we publish his notes to-day.

WE announce that the Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Snrgeons do not consent to try the right of chemists to use the description "veterinary chemist" by means of a special case.

OUR "Foreign and Colonial" column contains this week particulars of export duties proposed in Ceylon, the manufacture of varnish in India, perfume-distilling in Australia, and other items of general interest to the trade.

At a small but practical evening meeting of the Chemists' Assistants' Association several pharmaceutical topics were discussed, amongst them the quality of gold chloride and syrup of lemon. We give the gist of what was said.

VETERINARY surgeons are discovering that their frequent practice of making their medicines with methylated spirit is not sanctioned by the Board of Inland Revenue, who will probably look more closely after such preparations than they have done.

SEVERAL interesting legal cases are reported this week. A London firm sell goods to a chemist at Croydon, and sue in London, but find the Court has no jurisdiction. Another firm sold to an assistant, and sued the master, who said he knew nothing of the goods. Case adjourned. "Daily. Bread" as a trade-mark is found to be not suitable for registration for articles of food other than bread. A New-Zealand firm is sued by the Customs Board of that colony for heavy penalties for having paid duty on some patentmedicines at the druggists' sundries rate. A preliminary step in an interesting action against the Carbolic Smoke-ball Company for recovery of a forfeit they had announced themselves ready to pay is reported. The Pharmaoy Act cases against Messrs. Selkirk, of Cork, are adjourned. It came out incidentally that the defendants had refused to consent to conditions proposed on behalf of the Council.

English Rews.

Poisonous Patent Medicines.

At an inquest held recently at Lowestoft before Mr. Chaston, on the body of Ernest Arthur Foster, son of a labourer, it appeared that the child being ill, the mother sent to a chemist's for a pennyworth of Godfrey's cordial, and gave deceased about a quarter of a teaspoonful, which he almost immediately ejected. The remainder was left on the mantelpiece, and during the mother's temporary absence an elder son drank it, but suffered no ill effects, but the deceased subsequently seemed to breathe heavily so she put some linseed ponltices on him. As the child appeared to grow worse, she sent for a doctor, but the child died before his arrival. From the evidence of Dr. Roberts it appeared that deceased had died from bronchitis. Dr. Roberts, however, desired to protest against the use of virulent poisons sold as patent medicines. He regretted there was no law to limit the sale of these. One such medicine, he said, had cansed fifty-six deaths in four years. These figures showed what care was necessary in supplying these medicines which grocers and others sold without any knowledge of their contents. The coroner expressed his concurrence with the doctor's remarks, and the jury, while finding that the child died of bronchitis, agreed to a rider embodying the same views.

Embezzlement by a Traveller.

At the Bath Police Court on April 21, John Austin Garrard, aged 40, a commercial traveller in the employ of the Florador Food Company was charged with embezzling cheques, the property of his employers. In June, 1891, the prisoner was engaged by the Company as traveller at a salary of 1l. per week and commission. He had, besides, a commission from a scap firm. Evidence was given by the following persons who proved paying the amounts named to the prisoner: Mr. J. H. Arding, of Bathwick Street, Bath, 11. 3s. 6d.; Mr. J. Miles, of Salisbury, 41. 15s.; Mr. W. E. Bradford, of Swansea, 41. 15s. 4d.; and Mr. Bryant, of Bridge Street, Bath, 9s. 8d. The prisoner pleaded gnilty to the charge of embezzling 17. 3s. 6d. from John Henry Arding, and the prosecutors asked the Bench to deal with him as leniently as possible. The prisoner was sentenced to one month's im-prisonment with hard labour.

No Free Advice.

One of the Applicants to Mr. Horace Smith, at North London Police Court on Friday, was a man who said he had been employed at Barnes's Chemical Works, Hackney Wick, and been discharged without the usual week's notice. On the day before Good Friday-

Mr. Horace Smith : I don't want to hear the story now. You know whether or not you have been improperly discharged.

Applicant : I was a weekly servant, but-

Mr. Horace Smith: And you know whether it is customary

not you will win yonr case, and that I cannot do. You know more about it than I do. If you have been improperly discharged you may have a summons.

Fires.

On the afternoon of Monday last a fire broke out in a shed in the yard of the St. Bede's Chemical Works, East Jarrow, belonging to the United Alkali Company. The company's hose and the hose from the Hedworth Barium Company's Works, East Jarrow, were at once got out, and a large quantity of water was played upon the burning shed, the fire being ultimately got under. A good deal of damage was done. The fire originated by the boiling-over of a tarpan, and the tar becoming ignited.

The above fire had no sooner been extinguished than another broke out in the roof of the furnace-house of the Hedworth Barium Company's Works. The hose, which had just returned from the St. Bede's Works, was fixed to a ing roof. The hose from the St. Bede's Works was also soon in operation, and by this means the fire was kept from spreading. The fire was not got under before a large amount of damage had been done to the property and to the roofs of adjoining departments, but this is covered by insurance.

A Betting Chemist Takes Prussic Acid.

Dr. R. Macdonald, coroner for North-east London, held an inquest at Shoreditch on Tuesday with reference to the death of Willoughby Clark, aged 35, a chemist, lately residing at 92 St. John's Road, Hoxton. Fanny Wendon, who appeared in court with a baby in her arms, stated that she had lived with the deceased as his wife. He had been betting heavily lately, and on Friday lost 12*l*. or 13*l*. On Saturday morning he said he should be able to win a lot of money and retrieve his losses, and for that purpose he made out a paper to the amount of 221., which he handed to the bookmaker. The paper was afterwards handed back to him, with the message that they could not accept. The result of the day's racing showed that four horses that he wanted to back had won. On Sunday afternoon he went to bed, and witness found him there dead. There was evidence that he had taken Scheele's acid. He always said he would The jnry returned a verdict of snicide poison himself. whilst temporarily insane.

Carbolic Poisonings.

A nurse, named Elizabeth Shearer, aged 52, of Caversham Road, Reading, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid on Friday, April 8. At the inquest Emma Shaw, wife of Alfred Shaw, of 57 Caversham Road, said deceased had lodged with them. On the previous morning, as deceased did not answer to her knock at the door, she went into her room, and found her groaning under the bed. She went for Dr. Tench, who came at once. Witness saw a bottle and a tumbler on the table. Deceased was always alone, and seemed to have no friends; she generally appeared to be in good health, and was of a cheerful disposition. Dr. Tench said when he examined deceased her breath smelt strongly of carbolic acid, and there were marks about her mouth indicating that she had taken some of the poison. There was very little doubt that poison from carbolic acid was the cause of death. The jury found that deceased committed suicide by taking poison during temporary insanity. An inquest was held at Hitchin on Saturday regarding the

death of Lonisa Marriott, 18, who had been found by the police in a dying condition on the highway near Hitchin. The deceased had been in service at St. Ives, Hunts. She was discharged, and on the afternoon that she left purchased from Mr. Ashton, chemist, Mill Road, Cambridge, a sixpenny bottle of carbolic acid, stating that it was for disinfecting purposes. This she carried with her on journeys from Cambridge to London, and from London back to Hitchin, having it upon her more than twenty-four hours before taking it. The usual verdict was returned.

On Saturday last an inquest was held at Birmingham on the body of Benjamin Bennett, aged 42, a waggoner in the employ of Messrs. Ind, Coope & Co., brewers. William Bainbow, the foreman of the stables, deposed that soon after eight o'clock on Friday morning the deceased asked him if he could give him a glass of "allowance" beer. Witness unlocked a cupboard, pointed to a tin bottle, and told him there was some beer in there which he could have. Shortly afterwards he heard deceased spitting, and exclaim. "Why, it's poison." In reply to a question, deceased said he had drunk something out of an old champagne-bottle, which was in the cupboard. The champagne-bottle oontained carbolic acid, used for disinfecting the stables, and it had on it a label in red letters, "Carbolio acid: poison." Deceased, however, could not read very well. Witness sup-plied an emetic, and deceased said he did not think he had actually swallowed any of the acid. Shortly afterwards he was found lying in great agony on the floor of the stables, and was at once removed to the infirmary, where he died. Mr. R. M. Littler, house surgeon at the infirmary, expressed an opinion that death was due to poisoning, and the jury, after hearing other evidence, returned a verdict of accidental death.

On April 25 an inquest was held at the West London hydrant in the yard, and water was thrown upon the burn- | Hospital touching the death of Daisy Sheppard, aged seven years, daughter of a labourer, residing at 89 Chancellor's Road, Hammersmith, who died on April 20. Prisoilla Sheppard, stepmother to the deceased, stated that on the day in question the child was playing with her brother when witness heard her fall down in the passage. Witness rushed out and found her lying helpless in the passage. She bathed her face in water, and called in Dr. Mallard, who told her to take the deceased to the hospital. The bottle produced contained carbolic, and it was obtained from the Vestry in August last for disinfectant purposes. She did not know it was a poison. There was no poison-label on it. Dr. Arthur Duville Humphry, house physician, stated that he saw the deceased on admission, and he found traces of carbolic. The child died the same day. He made a *post-mortem* examination, and found that death was due to carbolic-acid poisoning. The jnry, in returning a verdict of accidental death, requested the Coroner to call the attention of the Vestry and of their officials to the evidence given, and to the fact that carbolic acid was a deadly poison, and suggested that the bottles should all be labelled "Poison."

Precipitate-powder Poisoning.

On April 25 Kitchen was indicted at the London Connty Sessious for having attempted to commit suicide. John Charles Pitkiu, who said he was a watchman at one of the Salvation Army shelters, deposed that on the evening of Maroh 19 he saw the prisoner on the bauk of the canal in Maryleboue. He saw him fall down insensible, and, running np, saw a paper in his haud with some red powder in it. He sent someone for the police, and the prisoner was taken to a hospital, and was found to be suffering from the effects of taking red precipitate powder. The prisoner had made several statements—that he and Pitkin left the Salvation Army shelter together, that Pitkin suggested they should take poison, and that he the (prisoner), having been tramp-ing the streets for some time, and being in a miserable condition, consented. Pitkin then went into a chemist's shop and bought some powder, which he told the prisouer to take, and he proposed to change coats and hats with him. He said, " As soon as yon fall I will send for the police. Yon had better give me your boots; they will take them from you in the hospital." Pitkin admitted, in crossexamination, that some time ago he found his own mother in exactly the same mauner in Hyde Park suffering from having taken red precipitate powder. He at first said he had never seen the prisoner until he saw him falling by the canal, but afterwards admitted that he knew he worked at one of the Salvation Army shelters and had been discharged the night before. He denied that he bought the powder or had anything to do with giving it to the prisoner. Mr. Wheatley, secretary of the St. Giles's Christian Missiou, said the prisoner came of respectable parents. He was not of strong intellect, and was likely to be the dupe of others. The jnry acquitted the prisoner. The Chairman advised Pitkin to keep away from chemists' shops where red precipi-tate powder was sold, and disallowed his expenses.

The Chemist's Assistant and the Wife's Sister.

Before Mr. Haden Corser, at the North Loudon Police Court on Tuesday, Alfred John Field, 24, chemist's assistant, who had held situatious at Bath, Oldham, and other places, was charged on remand with nnlawfully, and by false representations, procuring Susannah Clapperton for an nulawfnl purpose. The case has already been twice reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and was shortly to the effect that the prisouer, who was in delicate health, bad been reading "Elements of Social Science" and other books of a like description, and had (so it was alleged) come to the conclusion that his debility would be cured by intercourse with a young person nuder twenty-one years of age. His wife, believing it to be a necessity to preserve his life, procured her sister for him. And it was further alleged that he had given the girl certain medicines, which fact formed part of the charge. Mr. Geoghegan prosecuted for the Society for the Protection of Women. The prisoner's wife emphatically stated that she did as she had admitted with the serious belief that her husband's life would be spared. Cross-examined by Mr. C. V. Young, who defended, the wife said her husband's health had been so bad that he had to leave several situations. He had been a good husband so far that he had never struck her, but her health had been

impaired because of having to nurse him night and day during his illness. He had been a great student, and had passed sleepless uights, and was easily exhausted. His state of health had made her feel uuhappy, and she spoke to her mother about it. The prisoner's most serious illness was at Oldham, and he was there a month after he had to give np his situation. He made a little money by writing. The prisoner used to pace the bedroom at night, kept the lights bnrniug, and said he saw visions of Death calling him to come. She (the wife) had been a Secularist all her life, and her father had been one also; but she knew uo more about the "Frnits of Philosophy," &c., than what her husband told her. She had given her sister Susannah medicines under the direction of her husband (the prisoner). These consisted of hiera picra, a mixture of cautharides, nnx vomica, ammoniated citrate of iron, &c. The medicine made her ill. By Mr. Geoghegan : In all that she (wituess) had done she had an houest belief that it would do her husband good, and in giving her evidence she was not animated by any reveugeful feeling. (The manner iu which the witness occasionally looked and spoke at the prisoner in the dock rather negatived this latter assertion). Susannah Clapperton, the girl in question, who lives at Townsend Road, Stamford Hill, was eramiued. She gave her evidence with great diffidence and modesty. It was after the intercourse, and the fact that witness was uot in regular health, that the prisoner gave her (through his wife) pills, powders, and draughts, but these had no effect beyond making her ill. For this illness she was prescribed for by Dr. Waller. She (witness) threw the draught medicine away, and the prisoner told her it would be her own fault if anything happened to her. After a nearly five hours' hearing the prisoner was committed for trial ou three courts; (1) procuring, (2) administering uoxious drugs, aud (3) rape. Bail for his appearance at the sessions was accepted.

The Alkali Act.

A Bill is before the House of Commons, promoted by the Local Government Board, the object of which is to extend the application of the Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Act of 1881. It adds to the schedules of that Act a list of works to be brought nnder inspection and regulation. This includes works for the recovery of sulphnr from alkali waste, bariumworks, strontium-works, antimony-sulphide works, and bisulphide of carbon works. These are to be added to Part 1 of the schedule. To Part 2 are to be added works for the manufacture of Venetiau red, for lead deposit, for the mannfacture of arsenic, nitrate and chloride of irou, aud muriatic acid, for the separation of fibre, for the distillation of tar, and for the extraction of zinc from the ore. It is provided that noue of these works are to be liable nnder the Act if no sulphuretted hydrogen is evolved therein. Alkali manufactners and inspectors were generally agreed that a proper amend-ment of the Act lay in the scheduling of gases evolved rather than in the specification of works. It has been pointed out, for instance, that glass-works, from which much hydrochloric gas is evolved, are nnder no control; and it is considered that these and some other works might be gradnally brought under regulatiou. At present, however, it appears that the Local Government Board have not seen their way to give effect to this regulatiou.

Committed for Trial.

At the Lowestoft Police Court on Monday, Frauk Gillings, of Malvern Road, Dalston, London, a commercial traveller in the employ of Messrs. Bird & Sons, chemists and custardpowder manufacturers, Floodgate Street, Birmingham, was charged with having, on December 4, 1891, at Lowestoft, feloniously forged a certain endorsement on a cheque on the Lowestoft Branch of the National Provincial Bauk of Eugland for the payment of the sum of 1l. 15s. 2d, with intent to defraud his employers. Mr. Brasey, on behalf of the prosecution, stated that although the prisoner was only charged with forging a cheque for 1l. 15s., his employer had discovered defalcations in his accounts amounting to 138l. 17s. 6d. Mr. Alfred Frederick Bird said he engaged the prisoner in April last. He was to solicit orders, collect accounts, and make a weekly return, on sheets supplied to him, of the cash he had received, and which was to be remitted to the chief office without any deductions. All cheques were to be posted direct to the firm, and the oash changed into postal orders or paid into branches of the National Provincial Bank of England. He had no authority to endorse cheques. The prisoner was paid by commission, but he was allowed to draw 2*l*. weekly on account. The last oash return received from prisoner was dated December 5, and covered a period from the 28th of the preceding month, but it contained no rcoord of a cheque received from Mr. Jefferies, of Lowestoft. The endorsement on the oheque produced was in prisoner's handwriting. On January 11 they received an envelope bearing the Norwich postmark, and containing three crossed cheques, payable to the firm, wrapped up in some old statements of accounts which had been sent to prisoner. Witness had found that prisoner's commission amounted to 40l. 1s. 6d, but his weekly advances had amounted to 74*l*. The prisoner received no salary or travelling expenses. His district was a large one, but he was engaged on the understanding that he was travelling for other firms also. Other witnesses were called, and the prisoner, on being cautioned, said he had nothing further to say, except that he had no intention of defrauding prosecutor. He was fiben committed for trial at the Assizes. As the prisoner had only one surety, he was detained in custody.

Bravo, Cardiff!

Our Cardiff correspondent tells us that Mr. J. Munday, the president, and Mr. A. Coleman, the secretary of the Cardiff Association of Chemists and Druggists, have made a special canvass for the Benevolent Fund connected with the Pharmaceutical Society, with the result that they have increased the number of subscribers to forty-four, every member of the trade in Cardiff and Penarth being now a contributor to the fund.

A Chemical Works' Nuisance.

At the Northwich Petty Sessions on Tuesday, Messrs. Bowman, Thompson & Co. (Limited), mannfacturing chemists, of Harrington Street, Liverpool, and Lostock Greaham, Northwich, were summoned under scction 112 of the Public Health Act for having established a noxious and offensive trade in which sulphuretted hydrogen was evolved in such quantities as to become a nuisance or injurious to health. Mr. Hngh Joseph Bennett, inspector in the employ of the Northwich Sanitary Authority, gave evidence in support of the summons. The medical officer of health also deposed to having received complaints with regard to the noxious gas emitted. In answer to Mr. Swift, who appeared for the defendants, witness said that when the correct process was adopted the alkali trade might be carried on without being offensive. It was contended for the defence that it was not a question of whether persons were annoyed by the smell, but whether the defendants had established a business which was of the same nature as those mentioned in the section of the Act. The Bench came to the conclusion that there had been an emission of sulphuretted hydrogen, and that an offence had been committed against the Act. Mr. Fletcher, for the prosecution, desired to proceed with a second summons taken under the 114th section of the Act, but the defendants expressed their willingness to accept an order for the abatement of the nuisance within three months, and finally the magistrates decided to suspend jndgment until the expiration of that period.

A Chemist's Account.

In the Westminster County Court on Tuesday, in the case of Farina v. Fernando, the plaintiff asked for the committal of Mr. Frank Fernando, a chemist at Victoria Baildings, Victoria Station, for non-payment of a judgment debt. The plaintiff's representative said the defendant appeared to be doing a lucrative business in a busy thoroughfare. If a committal order was made he would doubtless pay. The defendant did not appear, and Judge Bayley made an order for committal for twelve days, but suspended the issue of the warrant for one month.

Wholesale Druggists Dine.

The periodical dinner of the Wholesale Druggists' Club, an association which has recently been formed among the wholesale druggists here, was held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street, on Tnesday night. Several of the leading provincial wholesalers were present. There was a wholesaledruggists' club once before, but it came to an end, some years ago, in consequence of internal dissensions.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A meeting was held last week at the Royal Institution, under the presidency of Mr. J. S. Ward, F.C.S. After the minutes, &c., were disposed of, the Secretary read a communication from the American Pharmaceutical Association, inviting the members to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, as it was then intended to hold a grand congress of pharmacists. It was resolved to send a letter of thanks to the Association for their kind invitation, and to inform them that at a future meeting of the Liverpool Society the preliminaries for a visit would be arranged. The paper for the evening was on "Ether," by Mr. A. C. Abraham, F.C.S., F.I.C. A short discussion followed.

The Middlesex Analyst's Remuneration.

A lengthy discussion as to the remuneration to be paid to the public analyst to the County of Middlesex took place at Wednesday's meeting of the County Council, under the presidency of Mr. R. W. M. Littler, Q.C., C.B. The General Purposes Committee recommended that the post be advertised, and that the remuneration be as heretofore—viz., 21s. per analysis for the first 100 in any one year, 10s. 6d. for the next 100, and 5s. for each over 200 in one year. During 1890, 823 samples were analysed, and the analyst was paid 313l. 5s.; and in 1891, 820 samples were analysed, and the amount paid was 312l. 10s.

The Chairman moved the following amendment:----" That the analyst be paid after the rate of 21s. each for the first-200 samples analysed, and 10s. 6d. for each subsequent sample." In support of the same he said he thought alarger payment would attract better candidates. The countyhad hitherto paid less than any other.

had hitherto paid less than any other. Mr. Whitley said the committee bad twice considered the matter, and he thought the Council should accept the report. Most of the articles analysed were very simple.

Mr. Imray, in supporting the report of the committee, said he knew that the late analyst, Dr. Redwood, was well satisfied with the amount he received, and the work was well done.

Mr. Sharpe said they wanted a gentleman whose analyses would not be upset by Somerset House. He should support tbe amendment.

Mr. Whitley said Dr. R3dwood's certificate was accepted in all but one case.

After some further discussion, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Regester moved that 10s. 6d. be paid for each sample, but that the minimum amount paid be 500l. a year.

This was lost, as was also a subsequent amendment to give a minimum of 4001. per annum.

Frish Rews.

New Pharmacy at Blackrock.

Messrs. Hayes & Co., chemists, Grafton Street, Dublin, are about to open a branch pharmacy at Blackrock, co. Dublin, where they have acquired the general oil and chandlery business hitherto carried on by Mr. Meyers in Main Street. Mr. Shortt, from Messrs. Harrington's, of Cork, will manage this branch.

Dissolution of Partnership.

George Palmer Beater and James North Hardy, trading as Hoyte & Son, 17 Lower Sackville Street, Dublin, ohemists and druggists, dissolved partnership on Jannary 31 last. The business is to be continued by James North Hardy, under the same style, who will receive and discbarge all debts due to or by the late firm. Mr. Beater, who is an architect by profession, and also a chemist and druggist by registration, retires, so Mr. Hardy, pharmaceutical chemist, is no longer liable to the interference contemplated by the Pharmaceutical Society.

Drug-contract News.

Messrs. Leslie & Co., Dublin, have again been appointed contractors for the supply of drngs, &c., to the Gnardians of the South Dublin Union. They have also been successful in obtaining a similar contract in connection with the Athy Union, and have been appointed contractors for drngs and medicines to the Kilmacthomas Union.

The contract for drugs and medicines to the Mullingar Union has been secured by Messrs. English, of the same town.

The medical officers of the Carrick Union have been called upon to explain why they recommended the acceptance of a tender from a local contractor for drugs at a yearly cost of 218*l*. against an offer to supply the same articles at 157*l*. In some cases, it was stated, the relative prices of the items were 52s. against 33*s*.

Messre. Hunt & Co.. Dublin, have secured the drug contract to the Abbeyleix Union.

Not an Unreasonable Claim.

The dispenser at the Ballyshannon Union appeals to the Guardians for a retiring pension after fifty years' service. He tells the Board that he is in his 85th year, is in failing health, and is not likely to be a burden on the rates for more than a few months.

Sunflowers for Ireland.

An effort is being made to establish in Ireland the cultivation of sunflowers on a commercial scale. Cattle-cakes, which are largely imported from Russia, can, with the oil extracted from sunflowers, be made equally well at home, thus forming an important adjunct to the industries of the conntry. Botanists agree that the plant thrives well on Irish soil.

A Relative of the Blarney Stone.

Cashel Cathedral contains among its rnins a stone which, it is averred, has the power of banishing toothache for ever from the person who clasps his hands around it. The operation is, however, a particularly difficult one, and none but those with very long arms can hope to accomplish the feat.

Scotch Rews.

The Fair City.

Mr. Thomas Harley, of 21 High Street, Perth, has just completed an effective alteration in the structural character of his pharmacy, which can scarcely be recognised as the same place which Mr. Gowans occupied for half a century. The shop is now thoroughly modernised, and will be known henceforth as "The City Pnarmacy."

Professor Dittmar's Successor.

Dr. George G. Henderson has been appointed Freeland Professor of Chemistry at the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College in succession to the late Professor Dittmar. Professor Henderson has had a long and distinguished connection with the University of Glasgow, which is his *alma mater*, but he also studied at the University of Leipzig. For the last eight or ten years he has acted as senior assistant to Professor Fergnson, of the University. He is Secretary of the Scottish section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

Destructive Fire.

A disastrous fire occurred last Friday at the works of Messrs. William Barr & Co., manufacturing chemists, Bellshill, resulting in a loss estimated at 5,000*l*., which is not covered by insurance. The firm carry on a large business in oils, drysalteries, and chemicals, but are best known as the makers of "Barr's Extract of Spap." They have been in business for a quarter of a century, and about five years ago erected fine new premises, to which some additions were made a week or two ago. It was in the upper flats of these that the fire broke out during the dinner-hour, and in spite of the exertions of the Glasgow and Coatbridge firebrigades, the factory and its contents were completely destroyed.

Smashing a Chemist's Window.

At the Dunfermline Police Court, on April 12, John Whyte, vagrant, was accused of maliciously breaking a pane of plate glass in the window of a chemist's shop. Whyte was observed to stand in front of the window, and, pulling a stone from his pocket, took deliberate aim at the window. He pleaded guilty, and was fined 2*l*., with the alternative of 30 days' imprisonment.

Personalty of the late Professor Dittmar.

The amount of personal estate left by the late Dr. William Dittmar has this week been entered in the books of the Sheriff Clerk of Lanarkshire at 1,943*l*. 17*s*. 10*d*.

Edinburgh Examinations.

The new arrangements for the Minor examination are working very well in Edinburgh, and this past fortnight the examiners have been busily engaged, and it was expected that the examinations would extend into Friday; but the failures in the practical have been so numerous that one day will suffice for the oral.

Assistants Wanted.

As a result of the recent prosecutions at the instance of the Society, and of its proceedings generally with regard to unqualified assistants, there is at present a great demand in Scotland for qualified men. The wholesale firms in Edinburgh are being commissioned by their customers in provincial towns to secure qualified assistants, and one firm is prepared to engage no fewer than twenty.

Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' Association.

The office-bearers for 1892-3 are:--President, John Lothian; vice-president, William Beaverley Cowie; secretary, Alex. J. Dey, 21 Duke Street; assistant secretary, J. W. Simpson; treasurer, J. F. Petrie; committee, Messrs. Cruickshank, Hendry, Kerr, McBain, Murray, Smith, Whyte, and Wood; prize committee, Messrs. Dnncan, Henry, and McEwan.

Dundee News.

Quite a consternation was caused amongst the chemists here last week, writes our correspondent. Nearly all of them are proprietors of branches, with unqualified managers, and every one got an intimation from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society that an unqualified man could not legally sell any of the scheduled poisons. A number of changes have taken place in consequence. Mr. Peebles's Victoria Road branch is closed, and several of the others have got in qualified assistants.

Mr. Malcolm, the chemist who ousted Mr. Peebles om Victoria Road, by taking the shop from the landlord, is in business in Edinburgh, which business he is giving up to come to Victoria Road.

Mr. William Nicoll is to open a shop in Carnoustie in a short time with a new stock of drugs & 2. The shop he has selected is next door to Mr. D. J. Henderson, the only chemist at present in Carnostie. Two years ago Mr. William Nicoll sold this business to Mr. Henderson.

french Pharmaceutical Rews. (From our Paris Correspondent.)

A HOMEOPATHIC CRUSADE.—At the annual Hahnemann banquet, held on Friday last at Margnery's Restaurant, Dr. Jonsset, who presided, spoke of a Society for the propagation of homeopathy, which has been recently established, and has for its objects the increase of the number of homeopathic hospitals and dispensaries, encouragement of young doctors in commenoing practice, and opening special pharmacies in localities where none exist, &c. "It is necessary." said he, "that this Society be formed amongst our *clientile*, because we are considered as sectarians and intrnders. The schools and administrations are closed to us; the professors terrify students and prejudice them against our cause." He added, "In France nothing is sacred that is not official—and homeopathy is not official." Dr. Wright, of Chicago, gave some information concerning homeopathy in the United States. According to him, it is legally recognised in New York State, and students pass their examinations before seven allopathic and seven homeopathic doctors. He mentioned that there are more than 20,000 of the latter practitioners in America, against 350 in France.

THE DYNAMITE SCARE .- On Monday night last Parisians were again thrilled by the rapidly-spread report of another dynamite outrage. Ou this occasion the object of the crime was the keeper of the winc-shop whose information to the police led to the capture of the now famous anarchist Ravachol. There were five victims of the explosion, and these were at once couveyed to La Pharmacie Magenta, 30 Rue de Lancry, where they received attention while awaiting the arrival of the ambulance carriages from the St. Lonis Hospital. Three women who were in the wineshop at the time of the explosion also went to the pharmacy. They each took a cordial and had their slight wounds dressed, then they suddenly disappeared without as much as a "thank you" to the hospitable pharmacist, whose only recompense was the knowledge of baving done a good act. Half an hour after the accident the scene in the laboratory of the pharmacy was a terrible one. The victims of this horrible crime lay there with mutilated bodies and distorted limbs. So awful was the impression produced by the explosion that they simply lay exhausted, apparently unable to speak. M. Macqret, the pharmacist, and his assistants will long remember this heartrending experience. It affords striking evidence of the custom of this country in using the resources of the pharmaceutical profession in regard to " first aid.'

TIN SALT IN GINGERBREAD. - The attention of the Minister of the Interior has recently been called to the considerable amount of protochloride of tin now used by manufacturers in making gingerbread, the consumption of which in France is considerable. It appears that by the use of this chemical common meal and other ingredients may be used, while the gingerbread will still have the appearance of being of excellent quality. This adulteration has only been going on for some twelve months, but has rapidly developed. The proportion of protochloride of tin used is by no means insignificant. It varies from 500 grammes to 5 kilos, of tin salt to 100 kilos. of flour, producing 200 kilos. of gingerbread. Experiments have shown the chemical in question to be very poisonous. At the last meeting of the Council of Public Hygiene M. A. Riche presented a report of analyses made at the Paris Municipal Laboratory the of analyses made at the Paris Municipal Laboratory, the most adulterated sample of the bread in question containing 1 per cent. of tin. Even if the addition of tin were innocuous he said he would strongly recommend its prohibition, because it allowed inferior substances to be used in preparing an article of food which is principally consumed by children. M. Riche drew attention to a case of poisoning near Ronen, reported by Dr. Guersant. A servant had carelessly put some chloride of tin in soup instead of ordinary salt. The disagreeable taste prevented some of the family from eating the soup, but those who took only a small quantity showed distinct evidence of poisoning.

STRABO AND PHYLLOXERA.—Decidedly there is nothing new under the sun! M. F. de Mély drew the attention of the Academy of Sciences, at its last meeting, to a curious uote from the celebrated Greek geographer Strabo, which apparently indicates that in his time—some few years before Christ—an insect (either the phylloxera or a congener) had already attacked the vine. "The Apolliniates have in their territory a rock which vomits fire, and at the foot of it is a source of tepid water and asphalt. This results apparently from the combustion of the ground, which is bituminous, as is attested by the presence of a mine of asphalt on a hill near here. This mine itself replenishes what is taken from it. Posidonins states that the earth thrown in the excavations changes into bitumen. The same author speaks of another bituminous earth, *ampelites*, which is abstracted from a mine in the neighbourhood of Selencie du Pierins, and serves as a preservation against the insect which attacks the vine. It is only necessary to rub the diseased vine with a mixture of this earth and oil. This suffices to kill the parasite before it can climb from the root to the stem. Posidonius adds that during the time he was magistrate in Rhodes a similar earth was known there, but which required a larger dose of oil" (Strabo, "Geography," lvii. c. 8). M. de Mély informed the Academy that he has made various experiments in treating the vine with a similar remedy to that indicated by Strabo. He proposes to continue the experiments in June, and, after the vintage, will communicate the result to the Academy.

foreign and Colonial News.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACY ACT.— Mr. Ernest Lewis Ralling is the first chemist and druggist registered at the Cape under the Pharmacy Act of last Session. Mr. Ralling recently went from England to fulfil au engagement with Messrs. Pocock & Co. He holds the British qualification.

PHARMACISTS FOR MECCA — An Imperial iradé jnst published in Constantinople orders the despatch of seven military physicians and three pharmacists to Mecca and Medina. They are to take measures to prevent an outburst of cholera epidemic, which, there is reason to fear, may occur among the pilgrims.

"GOOD-BYE TO THE OLD HOMESTEAD."—This pathetic line heads a circular issued by Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, of New York, announcing the removal of the firm from 21 Platt Street to the Seabury Building, 59 & 61 Maiden Lane, where they will offer to their patrons a hearty welcome. The removal will take place on or before May 1.

SUGGESTED EXPORT DUTIES ON CEYLON PRODUCE.— According to the *Times of Ceylon* there is some talk that the Government of the island will shortly consider the imposition of export duties on some of its principal products. Among the proposed duties are the following :—On coccanut oil, 10c. per cwt.; on poonac, &c., 5c. per cwt.; on arecanuts, 10c. per cwt.; on copra, 10c. per cwt.; and on cinnamon, 10c. per cwt.

THE FIELD-MICE PLAGUE IN GREECE. — The modusoperandi of Professor Loeffler, whose departure for Greece, on a mice destroying expedition we announced the other day, consists simply in the incorporation of the mousetyphus bacillus with bread or seeds, and spreading this bait upon the infested fields. The bacillus is said to be deadlyonly to mice, and to have no effect whatever upon rats, cats, singing birds, fowls, rabbits or pigs.

FIRE IN RIEDEL'S FACTORY IN BERLIN. — Early on Monday a serions fire broke out in J. D. Riedel's chemicalfactory in Berlin. It was caused by the ignition of bisulphide of carbon and resulted in the destruction of the so-called "small ether-vault," which contained 40 kilos. of alcohol, 70 kilos. of ether, 50 kilos. of spirits of turpentine, petrolenm, and benzol, 25 kilos. of bisulphide of carbon, and a small quantity of soda and saltpetre—all uninsured. Fortunately the fire-brigade succeeded in localising the outburst to this cellar.

A SPICY EXHIBIT.—At the great Chicago Exhibition next year, a Pennsylvanian firm will exhibit a map of the Uuited States, 18 feet by 24 feet, made entirely of pickles, vegetables, fruit, &c., preserved by the company which makes the exhibit. The State lines will be accurately shown, and the lakes and rivers will be represented by vinegar. The larger cities will be indicated by spices. The whole will be covered with a single piece of plate glass, which is being speciallymade for the purpose. The expense of this interesting exhibit of the pickling and preserving industry will be S15,000.

A MURDERER AS QUACK.—Oue Pohl, an ex-butcher, was tried at Görlitz, in Germany, the other day for manslaughter. He obtained a living (and a pretty good one, too) as an itinerant quack, and in that capacity had administered a "white, bitter powder" to an old village woman, who died after the administration. It was alleged, and medical evidence was adduced in support of the statement, that the deceased died of morphia-poisoning, while the accused maintained that the white powder was a perfectly innocuous household remedy. In the course of the trial it transpired that in 1858 Pohl had been seutenced to death for murder—a seutence which was. snbsequently commuted—and that he had left prison only in 1889. On this occasion he was acquitted.

SOUTH AFRICAN QUACKERY.—At the Swellendam Circuit, at the end of March, a coloured man, named F. G. Leewensamt, was tried on a charge of culpable homicide. He had administered a preparation of the wild water-melon to a father, two sons, a daughter, and an old man about sixty, as a laxative. The old man and the girl both died, and the others were very ill. Samples of the fruit were sent to Dr. Hahn, who identified it as the *Cucumis mycrocarpus*, and he extracted elateriu from it. It bears a small green fruit on a running plant, resembling an English gooseberry, only rather smaller, and with a bitter taste. At certain stages of its growth it oontains more of the poisou than at other times. The prisoner said he had given it to many people, and it had done-them good. One of the jurors said he had given it to children, and that no ill effects had resulted. The man was acquitted.

METHYLATED-SPIRIT VARNISHES IN INDIA.—The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari in Bombay recently raised the question whether paints and varnishes containing methylated spirit are subject to the payment of import duty under the Indian Tariff Act. It has hitherto (says the *Madras Times*) been the practice to pass such varnishes free of duty. The Government of India, although of opinion that these articles, when containing spirit, are liable to duty, has directed that this should not be levied, as there is no reason to believe that the spirit is likely to be used for any other than its ostensible purpose—viz., as part of the paint or varnish. The Government of India has called upon all local Governments to report what is the average proportion of spirit in these articles as tested by the chemical examiner, whether the spirit could be easily and cheaply separated and rendered fit for human consumption, and whether it is known if there is any local manufacture of paints and varnishes similarly prepared with spirit.

PATRIOTISM v. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.—The conscientions perplexities of an American soap manufactorer, debating inwardly whether he ought to use British or American caustic soda are thus depicted by one of the tribe in the *American Soap Journal*:—"A few days since I decided to buy 500 drums canstic soda. The price of the imported article (duty paid) was \$2.90, the American soda was $$2.87\frac{1}{2}$; if I bought the American caustic I would save, say, \$81.25 on the parcel, but if I bought the English I would pay into the U.S. Treasury the sum of \$3,250. Putting the matter in the form of a problem we have this statement: Bought 500 drums English soda at \$2.90. Cost to purchaser, above American, \$81.25. Purchaser enriches the U.S. Treasury for benefit of widows and orphans, &c., \$3,250. The other problem is as follows: Bought 500 drums American caustic at $$2.87\frac{1}{2}$. Purchaser buys it cheaper than Epglish soda, \$81.25. Purchaser euriches protected American industry over and above its legitimate profit by \$3,168.75, difference between the duty and the cost of the American product. What is the duty of a patriotic American soap-boiler under the above circnmstances? If he loves his country should he not be willing to lose \$80 that its Treasury may gain \$3,000?"

RESEARCH INTO THE ECONOMIC PRODUCTS OF MEXICO.— The Mexican Ministry of Agriculture has organised a National Institute of Medicine with the object (among others) of investigating the flora and fanna, climatology, and medical geography of the conutry, as well as the possibilities of further economic employment of 'its natural products. The Institute is divided into five sections. The first of these is the botanical section, in which the plants are classified. The second section is devoted to analytical chemistry; its chief duty is the investigation of the active principles of the materials submitted to it. In the third section the physiological action of these principles is investigated. Then follows the therapentical and clinical section, in which the nse of the material, its mode of administration and dosage, form subjects of research. The fifth section (that of climatology and botanical geography) investigates the climatic causes of disease, physical and hygienic problems, and mineral waters. The members of the botanical section have started for journeys of investigation into the provinces. The work of the Iustitute is being published in a special

journal edited by Sr. Secondino E. Sosa. Mr. Henri Bocquillon-Limousin, of Paris, is editing a French edition of the work.

PERFUME-DISTILLING IN AUSTRALIA .- The Government perfume farm at Dunolly, S. Anstralia, is progressing favourably. The Mayor of Dunolly, with a party of friends, paid an official visit to the concern the other day, and was shown by Mr. Mellon, the director, the new stills of 50 gallons and 300 gallons, and other improvements in the plant. Mr. Mellon, after distilling the produce of the farm, has keen making experiments with trees growing in the vicinity, and he is delighted with the success attending his experiments with iron-bark, not hitherto considered valuable for the production of oil. Mr. Mellon, however, has obtained a large quantity of excellent oil from this tree and he claims that it is the most valuable of all oils of the eucalyptus, on account of its exceptional curative properties and the presence in such quantities of tannin and gum. He informed the visitors that he could get twice as much essential of oil from the ironbark [Query: the leaves ?— ED. C. \mathcal{F} . D.] as from any other variety of the eucalyptus. Then he showed oils from the yellow box (a fragrant prodnction), grey box, red box, and white and red gum, all of a superior quality. An extract from the skins of the bitter orange was refreshing, cool and fragrant. The oil of peppermint was of an excellent quality, as well as the oil of wild thyme. The extract of vanilla was much appreciated. Then there were oils of lanrel, of tansy, of anise, of lavender, of verbena, &c., altogether a very fine collection, showing what could be done if these commodities were only produced in marketable quantities. Mr. Mellon states that every week he receives letters from different parts of the colony, and from other colonies, asking for information on the operation of the farm, which shows how strong a hold this new industry has taken on the public mind.

Personalities.

MR. HERSANT is fitting up a large shop in Whitehall Parade, Archway Road, N., as "drng stores."

MR. R. W. BOWERS has again been elected to serve on the Board of Guardians for St. Savionr's, Southwark.

MR. G. T. ARCHIBALD, chemist and druggist, has been unanimonsly re-elected people's warden for the parish of St. Michael's, Workington.

MR. R. K. KERMODE, dispensing chemist, has been returned a member, at the head of the poll, of the Town Commissioners for Castletown, Isle of Man.

MB. A. HODGSON, chemist and druggist, of 3 Milbrook Place, has been elected, for the fonrth year in succession, as people's warden for the parish of St. Matthew's, Oakley Square, N.W.

MR. JOHN EVANS, D.C.L., treasner of the Royal Society, is to be the next president of the Society of Chemical Industry. Mr. Evans is a paper-manufacturer. It is expected that Professor T. E. Thorpe will be nominated as vice-president.

MR. HOLLOWAY, chemist, of Torquay, has fallen in with the Wednesday half-holiday movement in that town, without waiting for any other chemist to join him. He draws his blinds at 5 P.M., but the doors remain loose for dispensing prescriptions, and one qualified chemist is always in attendance.

MR. W. THOMAS, of Talbot Road, W., has cousiderably extended his establishment by adding Nos. 105 and 107 to the shop at 103 already occupied. The result is one large double-fronted and handsomely-fitted pharmacy. We are informed that Mr. Thomas is now issuing the sixth hundred thousand of his "Medical Companion and Price-list."

MR. H. P. FOSTER, chemist, Queen Street, Portsmonth, sold some white precipitate to a little girl for a man who took it with suicidal intentions, washing it down with a draught of landaunm. Mr. Foster was informed, went to the man's lodgings, gave him an emetic, and saved his life. These facts came [ont in the Portsmouth Police Conrt last week, when the man was charged and remanded.

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OHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

O'N Tbnrsday, April 21, was devoted to short papers, read by members of the Council, in reply to queries received during the latter half of the session. The attendance was somewhat below the average. The first item, in reply to the query—

"WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF SOME OF THE NEW ANTISEPTICS?"

was by Mr. S. A. Walton, who referred to the present more elaborate preparations and methods of using the oldfashioned antiseptics and disinfectants, such as snlphur, the halogens, mercory, coal-tar preparations, and various essen-tial oils. Mr. Walton enumerated some of the recently introduced antiseptics which had taken their place, at the same time giving some of their characteristics. The use of sulphur and sulphnrous acid had been to a certain extent replaced by that of sulphonates, such as ammonium icbthyol sulphonate, sozoiodol (di-iodoparaphenol snlpbonate), &c.; the halogens by such compounds as iodoform, iodo and di-iodo salicylic acids, iodol, &c. Of mercury, the mercuro-zinc cyanide was a representative of the latest development in antiseptics having meroury for their base. Essential oils were represented by varions compounds, including aristol (dithymol iodide) and a well-known preparation obtained by the oxidation of pine oil. Of coal-tar products, the latest developments might be said to be pykotanin (methyl violet) and lysol, composed of saponified phenols derived from the cresols containing the higher homologues of carbolic acid. The speaker then drew attention to other antiseptics not of such repute as those already mentioned, viz, retinol, europhen, dermatol, snlphaminol, monochlorphenol; and, lastly, cam-phoid, composed of spirit, camphor, and pyroxylin, though but mildly antiseptic, formed a valuable means of applying such substances as salicylic acid, resorcin, hydronaphthol, &c., of which it was a ready solvent.

The President (Mr. W. Lloyd Williams) said that considerable confusion existed generally as to the two definitions, antiseptic and disinfectant. An American journal in a recent article had mixed np the two in such a manner as to evoke a severe criticism on the part of a contemporary. The term antiseptic was correctly applied to a substance preventing pntrefaction. A disinfectant was supposed to have the property of destroying infecting spores.

Mr. MacEwan said that the truth of a statement made at a previous meeting by Mr. Tingle that iodoform did not act antiseptically, but as a desiccant, had recently been forcibly demonstrated to him by witnessing its use in minor surgical operations. Where it was desirable to eliminate the accumulation of pns and to keep the wound open and clean, iodoform proved very nseful. It had recently been stated that the days of antiseptics were numbered. This statement, which on first consideration was astonishing, was based on the fact that surgeons in operating now aim at perfect cleanliness, and so excluding the possibility of septic infection. Retinol, he observed, was very old-fashioned, being simply resin oil.

Mr. Parry said the disadvantage of the majority of antiseptics was that they smelt abominably, and it was a question of practical interest to produce them without this objectionable attribute. He thought the use of fancy names for the new antiseptics a disadvantage, and that it was desirable to give them their proper chemical titles.

Mr. MacEwan thought the nse of the chemical names could hardly be advocated, as, nnfortunately, they were somewhat long.

A discussion then ensued as to the beneficial effect of antiseptics in surgery, which, as the President remarked, was somewhat ontside their province. The next query,

"WHAT IS COMMERCIAL GOLD CHLORIDE ?"

was answered in a short note by Mr. John C. Umney. He He had examined a few samples from English and continental sources, with the following results :--The weights of the contents of the tubes examined showed a considerable deviation from the proper 15 grains, and there was no improvement npon what was recorded by Mr. Branson ("Year Book," 1882, 472). Two continental samples gave: "A," 12:56 grains; and "B," 14:66 grains. Three English samples gave: "O," 13:19 grains; "D," 14:02 grains; and "E," 13:59 grains. Samples "A" and "B" were found to contain 17:5 per cent. of potassium chloride, which agreed with the calculated percentage for the salt $AnCl_3KCl_2l_2H_2O$:---

_		Calculated	Found		
			" A "	"B"	
Metallic gold Potassium chloride	••	45·3 17·6	47·4 17·5	47 6 17·5	

The excess of gold found was evidently due to the efflorescent character of the salt. The samples of English manufacture contained respectively 489, 486, and 491 per cent. of gold, and were the sodium double salts. It appeared desirable to call attention to this difference in the relative value of the commercial gold chlorides, which may amount theoretically to as much as 3 per cent.

The President remarked that gold chloride was principally used in photography. It was recommended for the treatment of epilepsy, and an American nostrum had recently been introduced of which the active ingredient was gold. For use in dispensing, gold chloride should be definite and stable. A partial explanation of the differences observed in the weights might be that the tnbes were filled in while the salt was still moist. Mr. MacEwan thought the unsatisfactory state of things was due to keen competition and low prices. Mr. Parry remarked that here it was shown how essential it was to give the salt its proper name.

The reply to the next query, "What is the best chemical test for cocaine salts?" was a note by Mr. J. O. Stead on

THE REACTIONS OF COCAINE.

The author confined his attention to the characteristic reactions of cocaine salts generally, and described some of the tests which had been proposed for their identification. The aqueous solutions of the freely soluble salts of cocaine are precipitated by the carbonates and hydrates of ammonia, the alkalies, and alkali earths, white; borax, white; picric acid, yellow; tannin in the presence of hydrochloric acid, white; Meyer's reagent, white; Thresh's reagent, brick red; iodine, brick red; stannous chloride, white; gold chloride, pale yellow; and mercuric chloride, wh te.

They are not precipitated by bicarbonates or tannin. With the nsual colour reagents for alkaloids, sulphunic acid, sulphunic acid with nitric acid, sulphunic acid with sugar, sulpho-molybdic acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, sulphunic acid and hichromate, and ferric chloride, the alkaloid gives no characteristic reaction. It had been stated that with the sulphnic acid and bichromate test cocaine gave a dirty pink, but he had not obtained any distinct coloration

dirty pink, but he had not obtained any distinct coloration. Mr. Stead then proceeded to give details of a number of tests, his report showing a large amount of careful work, and demonstrating that most tests are not sufficiently distinctive to detect the alkaloid in mixtures; but there was more hope in Giesel's test. In this 0 01 grain of cocaine hydrocbloride dissolved in 1-2 drops of water, and about 1 c.c. of a 3-percent. solution of potassium permanganate added, when a violet precipitate is produced at ordinary temperatures. Lyons had remarked that with solutions containing less than 1 per cent. of cocaine, crystals were only formed on evaporation. In using this test Mr. Stead found that with aconitine, beberine, brucine, quinine, colohicine, cinchonine, emetine, gelsemine codeine, morphine, physostigmine, pilocarpine, strychnine, veratrine, narceine, oinchonidine, and apomor-phine the reduction of the permanganate was immediate or occupied hnt a few minutes; whilst with hyoscyamine, atropine, and caffeine an indifference equal to that with cocaine was observed, but no precipitate of the permanganate was formed. The paper was briefly discussed, and the next question,

"CAN THE B.P. SYRUP OF LEMON BE IMPROVED UPON ?"

was answered by Mr. H. H. Robins, who in his note stated that this syrup, prepared strictly in accordance with the official formula, is a bright, good flavonred syrup, depositing slightly on standing. The deposit makes the preparation somewhat nnsightly, but it is so small and so readily diffusible that on shaking the syrup assumes its original appearance, redepositing after a short time. The deposit consists of albuminous and mucilaginous bodies, not removed by heating, and is increased if the lemon-peel nsed is not free from pith. The lemon-juice is the great source of the mischief, for to preserve its flavour it is necessary to use it only in a semi-clarified condition. Much of the syrup of lemon used is prepared from formulæ similar to that given in the French Codex—viz., with syrup, citric acid, and lemon flavonring This is much more stable than the B.P. article, but does not possess so delicate a flavour. Mr. Robins sugges ed as an improvement on our official formula that fresh lemon-peel, free from pith, be used, and that the strained juice be allowed to stand for twelve hours, and then be carefully decanted before heating. Syrup of lemon made by this process, however, will deposit, so that it is necessary to allow the deposit to subside and then decant the clear syrup.

Mr. Strother remarked that the Codex syrup of lemon was slighter darker than that of the British Pharmacopœia. He suggested as a preservative the addition of 2 drachms of glycerine to each half-pint of the syrup. With the French syrups he had found this answer admirably. The President said that this syrup was a source of trouble

The President said that this syrup was a source of tronble to the manufacturing pharmacist. Mr. Cripps had suggested that the syrup, after heating on a water-bath, be filtered through wash-leather. He had not tried it, but thought the process would be somewhat tedious.

Mr. Sage said that if the peel was carefully grated so as to exclude the pith, a satisfactory preparation might be made.

Mr. Pope said that a symp made with citric acid, tiucture of lemon, and simple symp was frequently used, and appeared to be satisfactory, although it had not the dark colour of that of the Pharmacopœ'a.

Mr. MacEwan remarked that a syrup prepared as indicated by the last speaker was more palatable than the official article.

Mr. Walton snggested the addition of a small percentage of chloroform as a preservative. The amount necessary would be very small and not objectionable.

LIQUOR TABAXACI.

The next query, "When liquor taraxaci is prescribed, what is generally intended, succus taraxaci or extractum taraxaci liquidum ?" was submitted for general discussion. Mr. Walton (who is in a Cavendish Street pharmacy) said that in West-end pharmacies the custom is to dispense the fluid extract when liquor taraxaci is ordered, but Mr. Stead (who hails from a New Bond Street pharmacy) remarked that in some pharmacies the succus was invariably used for the same phrpose. Mr. Sage said that some wholesale druggists sent ont an article labelled "Liquor taraxaci, or succes taraxaci." Mr. Gabbelis supported Mr. Walton in his statement. In his experience the liquid extract was invariably used when liq. tarax. was ordered. Mr. MacEwan thought this was a nice point in pharma-centical ethics. "Liqnor" is equivalent to "liquid extract." If a prescription were dated before 1885, the succes, being the only liquid official preparation, should be dispensed. Now that a liquid extract is included in the Pharmacopœia, that preparation, it would appear, is what ought to be dispensed; but the dispenser should always endeavour in these doubtful cases to ascertain the wishes of the prescriber. He thought success taraxaci a better preparation, therapentically, than ext taraxaci liquidnm. It was generally understood that the dried root was inert. Mr. Pope said that the general rule was that liquor taraxaci was equivalent to extractum taraxaci liquidum. From a further discussion which ensued, the general opinion of the meeting appeared to be that where liquor taraxaci is prescribed the fluid extract should be dispensed.

REGISTRATION OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

The last question on the programme was "Should repetitions of physicians' prescriptions be registered in the prescription-book ?" The discussion of this query was general, and partook of a conversational character. The opinion of those present, with but one exception, was that prescriptions in which scheduled poisons are ordered ought of necessity to be registered in conformity with the Pharmacy Act. Of course the registration of other repetitions, either in a journal or the prescription-book, although advisable, is optional.

Mr. MacEwan then gave some particulars of the reported new element masrium, which is referred to on another page.

TRADE-MARKS APPLIED FOR.

THE Trade Marks Journal publishes the following notice:-"Any person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of any of the following marks may, within one month of the date of this journal givo notice in duplicato, at the Patent Office, in the form 'J,' in the econd schedule to the Trade Marks Rules, 1890, of opposition to such registration." All communications to be addressed to H. Reador Lack, Esq., Comptroller Genoral, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings Ohancery Lane, London, W.O.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," April 27, 1892.)

- "LANCORA"; for disinfectant and chemical substances for sanitary and veterinary, &c., purposes. By Mather& Sons, 27 Windle Street, St. Helens. 163,505.
- ⁴ INF. GENTIANE CO. CONC.," and hunter's crop and fox's head, and other wording on label; for medicinal preparations. By John Richardson & Co., Friar Lane, Leicester. The essential particular is the device, the exclusive use of added matter, except the name, being disclaimed. 161,355.
- "STORTON'S BALSAM OF LUNGWORT," and signature, and other wording on label; for a medical preparation for hnman use. By George Storton, 106 Wellingboro' Road, Northampton. The essential particular is the signature, the exclusive use of added matter, except name and address, being disclaimed. 161,777.
- Sketch on black circular label, showing three witches round a canldron; for corn-plasters. By J. O Smith, trading as Leroy & Co., 39 New Bridge Street, E.C. 162,634.
- "REBELIA"; for medicines for hnman use. By W. H. Richardson, 22 Market Place, Dudley. 163,354.
- "MASHEA TEA," and sketch of woman pouring out tea from tea-pot, and tea-nrn, and wording; for medicinal preparations for human use. By the Mashra Tea Company, 66 New Stone Buildings, Chancery Lane, London. The essential particulars are "Mashra" and the device, the exclusive use of the added matter being disclaimed. 163,576.
- "VALOOT"; for a preparation for promoting growth of hair. By H. C. Thomson, 3 Park Square West, Regent's Park. 163,410.
- "KALYPTONIC"; for toilet soaps and articles. By R. Stewart & Co., 39 Old Hall Street, Liverpool. 163,523.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Torres, J. Baxeres, and Alzugary, J. Baxeres, under the style of Baxeres & Co., Broad Street Avenue, Bishopsgate Street Within, and Arlington Street, N, chemical and metallurgical engineers; as far as regards J. Baxeres Torres.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

Sherley, James, Twickenham Common, horse-dealer and veterinary surgeon.

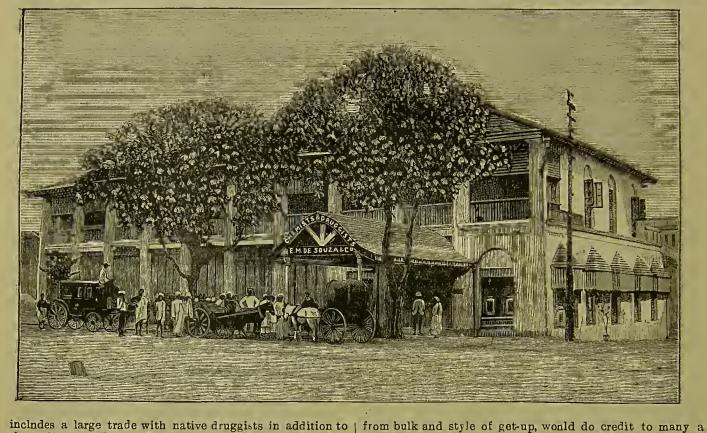
RECEIVING ORDER.

Johnson, Samuel, Wrinehill, near Crewe, and Madeley, Staffordshire, draper and proprietor of patent medicines.

A RANGOON CHEMIST'S SHOP.

OUR illustration shows the shop of Messrs. E. M. de Souza & Co., 215 Dalhousie Street, Rangoon. The business, which

English qualifications. Messrs. de Souza have recently completed new go-downs for the storage of the drugs and chemicals which they hay in Europe, especially with a view to preserve the full therapentic value of goods which, in a tropical climate, are liable to decomposition. They issue an illustrated trade-catalogue of drugs and remedies which,



and notions.

includes a large trade with native druggists in addition to the ordinary trade of a European pharmaceutical establishment, is managed by Mr. J. W. Murdoch, a pharmacist with

KREAT.

 $R^{\tt ECENTLY}$ interest has revived in the Indian bitter kreat, which O'Shangnessy mentioned more than forty years ago, and which from time to time has heen extolled in this country as a stimulating bitter stomachic. This interest is douhtless due to the energy of the makers of a medicinal speciality. Indian Kreat, Creyat, or more properly Kariyat are names applied to two very distinct plants-namely, Swertia or Ophelia chirata, which farnishes the well-known chiretta of the druggist, and helongs to the Gentianeæ, and Andrographis paniculata, which has almost identical bitter and tonic properties. This is regularly found in a dried state in some of the Indian hazaars, and comes to this conntry sometimes mixed with true chiretta. To the Andrographis only should the name be properly applied, misuuderstanding and substitution being the cause of its application to chiretta. Both the stalks and roots are known in Bengal under the Hindustani name of Maha tita, meaning "king of bitters." The plant is an annual belonging to the natural order Acanthaceæ, growing about two feet high, very common in most parts of India and Ceylon as well as in Java. In some parts of India it is cultivated, and it has been introduced into Manritius and several of the West Indian islands. For commercial purposes the plants are simply cut down, dried, aud tied in handles. The stems are of a lightish-brown colour without any smell, hut with a persistent bitter taste. They have tonic properties somewhat s'milar to gentian, quassia, and chiretta, hut as no complete analysis seems ever to have heen made, or at least published, the bitter principle is of conrse unknown. In Bengal it is used as the principal ingredient in a domestic medicine for infants called alni, which is made of the expressed juice with the addition of cardamoms, cloves, cinnamon, &c., and is given to infants for relief in griging, irregularity of the howels, and loss of

European 6rm, and which includes all the latest 1eme lies

appetite.

The plant is official in the Pharmacopœia of India, where



ANDROGRAPHIS PANICULATA.

its therapentic uses are described in general debility, in convalescence after fevers, and in the advanced stages of dysentery. Dymock says that the plant is not an article of commerce in Bombay, but the fresh plant is sold by the herbalists and gardeners.

NEW COMPANIES.

THE SCOTTISH ALUM COMPANY (LIMITED).—Registered in Scotland, with a capital of 10,000*l*., in 10*l*. shares. Object, to purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the trade or business lately carried on by the Glasgow Alum and Ammonia Company, at Nitshill, Renfrewshire.

NEW HYDE, DENTON, AND GLOSSOP MINERAL-WATER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED), with a capital of 1,200/., in 1/. shares. Objects sufficiently indicated by the title. The first subscribers are:—S. Fildes, Hyde, beerseller, 40 shares; J. Tetlow, Hyde, beer-seller, 30 shares; J. Bowker, Hyde, beer-house keeper, 25 shares; J. E. Barraclough, Dukinfield, licensed victnaller, 55 shares; J. Kemp, Hyde, beer-honse keeper, 25 shares; W. Thorpe, Hyde, licensed victualler, 60 shares.

DANUBE BLUE MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).— Capital of 3,000*l*., in 1*l*. shares. Objects: To acquire patents and patent rights of any description, and to develop and work the same, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of colonrs. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are :—A. E. Davis, Savage Gardens, London, merchant; E. Prowle, Savage Gardens, merchant; W. Pask, High Street, Leyton, colonr merchant; F. W. Pask, High Street, Leyton, accountant; W. W. Wynne, 40 Chancery Lane, solicitor; W. E. Wynne, 40 Chancery Lane, solicitor; and R. H. Smallwood, Argyle Square, W.C., clerk. There shall be not less than three nor more than seven directors. The first are W. Pask, F. W. Pask, E. Pronk, A. E. Davis, and W. J. Alder. Qualification, 100*l*. Remuneration to be determined ingeneral meeting.

G. J. MOULTON & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital, 20,000%, in 5% shares. Objects: To acquire the undertaking of mnsk paraffin soap manufacturers, now carried on under the style of G. J. Moulton & Co., at the Soho Mills, Macclesfield, Cheshire, and generally to carry on business as soap and candle manufacturers in all its branches. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—J. Snelson, Congleton, corn merchant; C. Mellor, Hanley, grocer; G. J. Moulton, Macclesfield, manufacturing chemist; J. A. Fox, Macclesfield, soap manufacturer; J. Snelson, jun., Goostrey, farmer; H. Snelson, Congleton, miller; and P. Whyman, Rochdale Road, Manchester, grocer. There shall be not less than three nor more than five directors. The first are P. Whyman, J. Snelson, C. Mellor, J. A. Fox, and J. G. Monlton. Qualification, 100 5% shares. Remnneration, 2% 2%.

CASTLETON CHEMICAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital of 7,500*l.*, in 25*l*. shares. Objects : To acquire the undertaking of a chemical manufacturer, hitherto carried on by H. Barrett & Co., at Castleton, Lancashire, and generally to carry on business as chemical manufacturers in all its branches. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are :—H. S. Close, Sonth Melford, manufacturing chemist; J. C. Marshall, Woodbine Terrace, Halifax, traveller; H. Barrett, Manchester Road, Rochdale, manufacturing chemist; Ruth A. Marshall, Woodbine Terrace, Halifax; Lavinia Close, Sonth Melford; Edwin Shaw, North Street, Todmorden, boot manufacturer; and E. Willis, Beech Grove, Harrogate, widow. There shall be not less than three nor more than five directors. The first are H. S. Close, J. C. Marshall, and H. Barrett. Qualification, 1,000*l*. Remuneration, 320*l*. each per annum, and, in addition thereto, onethird of the annual profits, after deducting 10 per cent. therefrom. Qualification of subsequent directors to be fixed in general meeting.

A CUBIOUS DRUG.—One Easter-day a little boy was sent for some rosepink to dye his egg with. When he returned he said, "Mamma, the chemist had no rosepink, but he gave me some stuff he called 'catch the de'il'" (cochineal).

MARRIAGES.

[Notices of Marriages and Deaths are inserted free if sent with proper authentication.]

ASHMORE—HENDERSON.—On April 26, at Christ Chnrch, Lancaster Gate, by the Rev. F. W. Kingsford, M.A., Vicar of St. Thomas's, Stamford Hill, Rural Dean of Hackney, Arthur Halliburton, youngest son of Charles Townsend Ashmore (Ashmore & Son, 6 Mincing Lane, E.C.), to Florence J., second daughter of the late James McL. Henderson, Renfrew, N.B., and Mrs. Henderson, 40 Lansdownc Road, Kensington Park, W.

BONES-MEYRICK.-On April 27, at the Parish Church, Shifnal, Arthur Anderson Bones, of 23 Broadgatc, Coventry, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Edwin Owen Meyrick, chemist and druggist, Shifnal.

KIRKWOOD-WRIGHT.-On April 18 (Easter Monday), at First Presbyterian Church, Larne, by the Rev. John Lyle Donaghy, M.A., Thomas A. Kirkwood, of R. D. Tate's emporium, Belfast, eldest son of Mr. Thos. Kirkwood, Woolfenden House, Linbey, Lisburn, to Charlotte Mary (Lottie), eldest daughter of the late Joseph Wright, Llandudno, Wales, formerly of Birmingham.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG.-On April 10, Brooksbank Armstrong, chemist and druggist, Fulham. Aged 68.

ATTWOOD.—On April 4, H. E. Attwood, chemist and druggist, London. Aged 40.

BENNETT.—On April 19, at the Navy Hotel, Plymouth, Sidney Bennett, youngest son of the late R. M. Bennett, chemist, Union Street.

ORIBB.—On April 3, W. Cribb, chemist and druggist, Ramsgate.

DENBIGH.—On March 31, M. L. Denbigh, chemist and druggist, Birkdale.

GILMOUR.-On April 1, George Gilmonr, chemist and druggist, Glasgow.

GREEN.—On April 7, Frederick Green, chemist and druggist, Tacolnestone. Aged 54.,

GROSS.—On April 7, William Gross, chemist and druggist Bury St. Edmund's. Aged 81.

JACKSON.—On April 2, Francis Jackson, chemist and druggist, Liverpool. Aged 74.

JEFFCOAT.-On April 18, James Jeffcoat, chemist and druggist, Kilburn.

MILLER.—On April 15, W. H. Miller, chemist and druggist, Salcombe.

NELSON.—On March 31, Henry Nelson, chemist and druggist, York.

PARSONS.—On April 3, G. H. Parsons, chemist and druggist, London. Aged 52.

PRESTON.—On April 15, Richard Preston, pharmacentical chemist, Fulham.

SCHUCHARDT.—Dr. Theodor Schnchardt, the proprietor of the well-known chemical and pharmaceutical laboratory in Görlitz, died of heart-disease at his home on April 15. Dr. Schnchardt was educated as a pharmacist, but subsequently devoted himself entirely to the study of chemistry, and for a time acted as director of the alum-works on the estates of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands at Muskau, in Silesia.

SCOTT.—On April 3, Samuel Scott, chemist and druggist, Gainsborongh. Aged 79.

TEAT.—On March 31, Thomas Teat, chemist and druggist, Waltham.

TOMLINSON.—On April 3, William Tomlinson, chemist and druggist, Marple Bridge. Aged 57.

WHITFORD.—On April 22, at 3 Trewartha Terrace, Penzance, after a long illness, John G. Panlle Whitford, M.P.S.I., eldest son of the late J. P. Whitford, Penzance. Aged 43.

WILKINSON.—On April 2, J. W. S. Wilkinson, chemist and drnggist, Seaham Harbonr.

Leaves from a Recipe=Book.

HERE is nothing so difficult to get as a good recipe for a new perfume. That is not our assertion, but the confession of as good an authority on perfumes as we have in England. Few in the drug-trade have formulated a perfume-recipe, for while one has something to start upon in making a cough-mixture, a hair-wasb, or a facelotion, the art of blending perfumes is a hidden mystery to all but the few. There is notbing new about the formulæ which we are to quote now, saving the fact that they bave never been

published before, and their merit lies in at least a generation of use as recipes for special or bouse perfumes which have made for themselves a local habitation and a name. It should be mentioned that the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the recipes has made it a point to use the finest oils, &c., and in some cases he mentions special brands of oils. We do not, for obvious reasons, name these brands, as compounders may rely upon the best results being obtained with the finest ingredients.

Lavender water.

		(1)			
Ol. neroli super.	••	••	••		mxx.
" lavand. ang. (3iv.
" lavand. exot. (extra b	ut not	redist	illed)	5vij.
Essent. mosobi					
Aq. rosæ tripl.					Bir.
Spt. rectifient. (58	(o.p.)				SXXXV.

Mix and set aside for several weeks, then filter through a double filter-paper.

The *Essence of Musk* to be used in the foregoing recipe is made by macerating 20 grains of the finest grain musk for a week in 2 cz. of S.V.R. 56 o.p. This essence is to be used in all these formulæ, wherever indicated.

C	2)			
'				388.
				ii.
		••		3j.
••	•••			3j.
		••		gtt. ij.
		••		gtt. vj.
.p.)			•••	3xx.
	··· ··· ···	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··

This formula is said to be the one used by a well known historic London West-end firm of pharmacists.

			(3)				
	Ol. lavandulæ ang.	••	••	••		Ziij.	
		•••	••	••	••	5x.	
	" rosæ virgin.	••	••	••	• •	mxj.	
	" earyophyllæ	••	••	••	• •	x.	
	" neroli super.	••	••	••	••	mxl.	
	Ess. ambergris	• •	••	••	••	3 .8.	
	" mosebi	••		••	••	3ij.	
	Ol. limonis	••	••	••		383.	
	Spt. æther. nitrosi			•••		38F.	
	,, reetlficati					3exx.	
ſ.,							
			(4)				
	Ol. lavand. exot.	••	••	••	• •	3-s.	
	" earyopbyllæ	••	••			3iss.	
	" bergamotti	••		••	••	Jiss.	
	Ess. ambergris	••				3fij.	
	Mosohi gran					gr. v.	
	Fabæ tonkinensis ec	mt.				3tj.	
	Rad. iridis cont.					5 ¹ j.	
	Aq. rosce tripl.					3x. 9.1.	
	Spt. reotificati		••	••	••		
cerate	seven days only, and	l filt	er. ''	••	••	Zxxx.	

	5)		
Ol. lavandulæ ang. (well-	matu	red)	 ∃vi.
Essentiæ ambergris		••	 5xij.
Ol. bergamot. nov	••	••	 3iij.
" rosse virgin		••	 Sij.
Moschi gran. opt	••	••	 gr. xx.
Spt. rectificati (53 o.p.)			 Orij.
Aque destillatre	••		 3xxiv.
Alum. ust			 3iv.
to for a markly			

Macerate for a month.

This recipe is considered by our contributor to be the finest of the lot. It is really a superior perfume, and the greatest care should be used in the selection of the ingredients if any chemist wishes to make it a leading line.

(6)			
Ol. lavandulæ ang. (mati	red)			3xij.
" bergamot	••	••		3iv.
Tr. ambergris	••		••	3iv.
Spt. rectificat. (53 o.p.)	••	• •	••	3lx.
lix, and allow to mature.				

This makes "a superior and fragrant lavender-water." The formula was obtained from the late Mr. Peter Squire. As a simple lavender it is the best of the lot to our thinking.

Eau de Cologne.

			I.			
	Ol. amygdal. amar.	esse	nt			mv.
	" caryophyllæ					mx.
	" rosmarini	••				mvj.
	" eitron. ver.					my.
	" cassiæ					m_vj.
	" orignui pallid.					111 V.
	" rbodii					ni viij.
	, limonis nov.					5i.
	, bergamet. nov.			••		- 5ü.
	, rosæ virgin.			••		
	Ess. moschi		••	••		mtv. ≂
	Aq. flor. aurantii tr		••	•••	••	5ij.
	Spt. reetificat. (58 c		•	••	••	5⊽j. 5 -1
М.		.p)	au	••	••	3xl.
			II.			
	Ol. bergamot. (extr	a-su	per.)			59.
	" limonis nov.					mlxxx.
	" lavand. ang.			••		31] XXX.
	" rosmarini ang.					mxxx.
	" neroli		•			111 XV.
	Spt. rectificat					Jiss. mlxxx.
ssolve.	and add-					Oross Hermond
	Saecbari albi					
	Mosebi gran.	••		••	••	gr. x.
	Ol. origani pallid.	••	••	••	••	gr. v.
	Aq. flor. aurant. tri	•• n	••	••	••	mxv.
	Spt. reetificat.	P.		••	••	žiss. mlxxx.
M.	ope, coonicae.	••	•••	••	••	3xx.
nr.						

"This is a most odoriferous eau de Cologne."

Di

Maeer

	Eau	de]	Boug	uet.		
	Ol. lavand. ang.	•••	••			3ss.
	" neroli super.	••		••	••	gtt. viij.
	" rosæ virgin.	••	••	••	•••	588.
	,, bergamot.	••		••	• •	myxiv.
	Ess. moselii	••		••	••	Stiss.
	" ambergris	••	••	••	•••	57.
	Spt. rectificati	••	••	••	••	3 viij.
M.	Lily	of th	e Va	llcy.		
	Extrait of jasmine			••	••	3xl.
	" ylang-yl	ang				3vj.
	Cardamom-seeds (b	ruised)			3ij.
	Oil of orris		••	••		mr.
rato	for a fortnight or a	month	if pose	ihle.		

If the odour of the cardamoms is found to predominate, add extrait of jasmine to neutralise lt The "Lily of the

Allow

Ma

Heliotropin ..

Extrait of white rose

Valley "made by this recipe is a very fine perfume, and far our grand old nobility was something to conjure with. Notsuperior to most of the essence supplied in bulk. now, alas!

Sij

<u>H</u>
Extrait violet
Ol. borgamot.
Moschi (China
01

	" jasmine	••		••		3j.	
	Essence of musk	••	••	••	••	385.	
ix.	Rectified spirit to	••	••	••	••	Ixl.	
		(b)				
	Essence of neroli (1	l in 3	9 S.V.I	3.)		ziv.	
	Oil of bergamot	••				3j.	
	Essential oil of alm	ebao				antim	

White Heliotrope. *(a)*

. . .

Mix.

Mi

Allow a and b to stand separately for a week, then mix them, and filter.

Heliotrope Bouquet.

Heliotropin				 3iv.
Compound essence	of orr	is (as	below)	 3xxx.
That is the f			`	 Iviij.
., jasmíne				žviij.
Oil of neroli (pétale	e)			m1.
" bergamot (nev	w)			3ij.
Essence of musk				3iv.
Otto of rose				 3ij.
Compound essence of	of Tou	quin	bean	 ∃viij.
Rectified spirit (58	o.p.)			3lxxx.

Allow to stand for fourteen days, then filter three times through English grey filtering-paper.

Compound Essence of Orris.

Vanilla, cnt very smal	11	 	 3ii .
Orris-root, bruised		 	Svj.
Essence of Peruvian b	alsar		31
Rectified spirit		 	Sxv.
onrteen days, and filte	er.		 0

Macerate fo

Essence of Peruvian Balsam.

Peruvian balsam 3j.

Rectified spirit .. •• ••• Macerate two days, and filter.

Compound Essence of Tonquin Bean.

.. 3ix.

Bruised orris-root			 	ij.	
Tonquin bean, cut	small		 		
Essence of ambergi	ris		 	maxx.	
Oil of ylang-ylang			 	mxxx.	
Compound essence	of orr	is	 	Ziv.	
Oil of lemon			 	3ss.	
Otto of rose			 	385.	
Oil of bergamot			 	mlxxx.	
Rectified spirit				3xvi.	
o formation down and	C11			0	

Macerate fourteen days, and filter.

M

M.

Floral Bouquet.

	Extrait of jasmine	**	••	•••	Ziij.
	" millefienrs	•••	• •		₹vj.
ix.	Rectified spirit (58 o.p.)	••	••	••	5 ∀ j.

Floral Extract.

Ol. rosæ	••		•••		••	389.
" cassiæ		••	••			383.
" cinnam.	••	••	••	••		5j.
" neroli	••	••	••			mxx.
Moschi gran.		••				gr. xij.
Ol. bergamot		••	•••	••		388.
Extrait jasm	in.	••				3iv.
Sp. vin. rect.		••		••		5xc.

Sicilian Essence.

Ol. lavand. ang. (mat	ured))	••		3iij.
" caryoph. ang.	••	• •			388.
Ess. moschi		• •	••		5xij.
Ol. bergamot	• •		••		3iv.
,, santal. flav	••	• •	••		mxx.
Essent. ambergris	••		••		3iv.
Ol. rosæ virgin	••		• •		3i.
Heliotrope bonquet (as ab	ove)			Siv.
Extrait maréchale					3j.
Spt. rectificat	••	••	••	••	3vlj.

"A splendid perfume, suitable for the nobility," is the be devoted to toilet recipe-book comment, which takes us back to the days when departments of trade.

Marchi (Obturn to a 1)	Jiv. 3ij.
Ol. santal. flav. ang.	gr. xx. m1.

"rosævirgin	 ••	 mlxxx.
Aqua flor. anrant. nov.	 	 31ıj.
Sp. vin. rect. ad	 ••	 3xxx.
Mix, and maccrate one month.		

The Brighton Nosegay.

"A most refreshing perfume for the handkerchief, resembling, but excelling, Mona Bouquet.'

Ess. moschi	••					∃iv.
Ol. bergamot. (e	xtra	super.	nov.)			3183.
Extralt jasmin.			••			3ij.
Ol. lavand. ang.	••		••	••		355.
" neroli	••	••			••	388.
,, patchouli	••	••		••		mv.
" pimentæ	••	• •	••			mv.
" rosæ	••					3iss.
"verbenæ	••	• •				mvlij.
" cassiæ	••	••		••	••	าปุช.
Sp. vin. rect. ad				••	••	`zlxxx.

Macerate one month, then filter three times.

The Ryde Bouquet.

Ol. limonis	••			3j.
"rosæ virgin				mlxxx.
" amygdal. amar. ess.	••		••	ntviij.
" aurant. flor	•••	••		maxx.
Moschi gran. opt				gr. xiv.
Rad. iridis cont		••		3iij.
Fabæ tonkinensis cont.		••	••	3ij.
Extrait jasmin			••	Siv.
Spt. rectificati (58 o.p.)	••	••		Zxliv.
rate for seven dans and filter				

Macerate for seven days, and filter.

All the peel essences to be used in the foregoing formulæshould be perfectly fresh.

- Bouquet.

(The blank to be filled in with the name of the town in which the chemist resides, or with the name of any local place of interest.)

Oil of l	emon	••	••				Sij.
,, b	ergamot			••			5ij.
Essence	of musl	c .			••		5ij.
English	oil of la	vender	r		•• *		111 XX.
Oil of p	imento		••	••	••		mxx.
		••		••		•••	max.
Otto of		••		••			mx.
	einnamor			••	••	••	miij.
Essenti	al oil of :	almoud	ls	••	••		miij.
	araway				••	•••	müj.
Grain 1		••	••	••	••	••	gr.v.
Rectifie	ed spirit		••	••	••	••	žviij.
to stand to	a dama'a	- 3 614-					

Allow to stand ten days, and filter.

Lady Palmerston's Bouquet.

Ol. rosæ virgin.			•••			3ij.
Extrait viola		••	••			Zvij.
" jasmin.	••		••	••		3viiss.
" cassiæ	•••		••		•••	Eviss.
Ol. bergamot.	• •			••		Sivss.
" cassiæ		••			••	mx.
" santal. flav.	••	••	••			mx.
" caryoph.	••	••	••		• •	mxvj.
Ambergris		••		••	••	gr. xv.
Moschi	••	••	•••	••	•••	gr. xiij.
Sacohari albi	••	••	••	••	••	gr. viij.
Balsam. peruv.	••	••	••	••	••	gtt. ij.
Sp. rectificat. (56 o.	p.)	• •	••	••	Zxxxviij.:
 Course a 2	2.0	112				

Macerate fourteen days, and filter.

Other selections from the pages of the recipe-book will' be devoted to toilet preparations and similar profitable

Photographic Rotes and Rovelties.

"PHOTOGRAPHY was a serious thing in my day," remarked one of the old school to onr Camerist, "but

1. marked one of the old school to our Camerist, "but though the trouble of getting a plate was terrible, we never went far wrong in exposure. A quarter of an hour too much made little difference, and we were always sure of the detail. I have my camera yet." Our representative did not want to see it, for comparisons of cameras now have to be shortened down to this year's model with last year's, the photographic mind being unequal to the strain which a quarter of a century or more induces. It is the conceit of these ancient amateurs that fascinates one. They made everything themselves, and might have blown the glass for their plates if it had struck them that it was conducive to thoroughness to have a small furnace in the back kitchen. The good point about the modern amateur is that he has money to spend and a dark-room to work in. This is where the manufacturer, dealer, and retailer join hands to give him help. They are all very bnsy at present, for the leaves that have burst their buds give landscapes a fairy-like aspect. This must be caught quickly, and as soon as the latent image begins to show itself in ebony streaks and patches under the ruby light the old glow of enthusiasm comes back, and the amateur is a sure customer until October. It is only the select few who work all the year ronnd.

Perhaps there is not one man in a thousand who wants to make his own

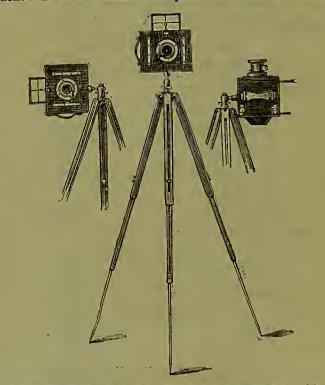
SENSITISED PAPER,

and that one would not care to do it again if he had accompanied our Camerist on his visit to the BLACKFRIARS PHOTO-GRAPHIC AND SENSITISING COMPANY'S works at 1 Surrey Row, S.E. It is done so much better and cheaper in that quarter. It needs the delicate hands of young women to float the sheet of albumenised paper upon the silver-bath, for there must neither be air-bubble below nor pool of the sensitive solution above the paper. In the company's works the sensitising rooms are arranged in departments, so that the sheets go from room to room until they are finished, and in each room one stage of the process is accomplished. To begin with it is necessary to maintain a constant tempera-ture in the apartments. "This room is over 80° ," said onr Camerist's gnide, but it scarcely seemed so, for a perfect system of ventilation is in force. All the work is timed from a clock in the manager's office. Every five minntes an electric bell rings, and each worker removes the sheet from the bath in front of her and replaces it with another. It would be impossible in brief space to mention all the minutiæ of the apparatns, nor is that necessary. The manipulation is a thing which mnst be seen to be thoroughly understood. Far more important to those who read these lines are the precautions which are taken to secure uniformity of sensitising, and this is ensured, first, by maintaining the baths at a fixed strength; and, second, by a rigidly enforced period of immersion. The silver-baths are tested, strengthened, and renewed frequently; the testing is done quickly bnt accurately by a volumetric process of Mr. Blackie's, who has charge of this department. When a sheet is taken out of the bath it is placed face downwards on bibulons paper and another sheet of the latter placed over it, and the whole gently rubbed. This bibulous paper is afterand the whole gently rubbed. This bibulous paper is after-wards incinerated for its silver. The sensitising-dishes receive their charge from supply-pipes in connection with tanks at the top of the building, and the waste goes down by pipes to tanks in the basement. What does the waste mean ? 100*l*. a month to the company. Not a crystal of the silver salt is wasted, even the floor will by-and-by be burnt for the sake of the drippings that have saturated it. The workers of the drippings that have saturated it. The workers who are engaged in the sensitising department are exceedingly expert, but for the celerotype paper specially qualified hands are employed. This paper has a gelatino chloride surface, and it is necessary in making it that the bath should be maintained at a constant temperature, and that the period of immersion should be judged by the skill of the operator. The process is altogether different from the albumin-silver one. The company also make matt-surface and ferro-prus-

siate papers. After any kind of paper is dried it is passed on to the packing-room, where the most experienced hands examine each sheet before it is packed or cut, and before a package is stored it is numbered in cypher, so that the company can always tell the age of any package—although it be only 50 half-plate size. Their papers are amongst the most nsed, and are well-known to the trade and to amateurs from the grey; crimson-edged cartons which enclose the cut-np sheets. It is worth mentioning for the benefit of retailers that the company give those who stock their papers beautiful show-cards, several of them showing excellent photographs printed on specimens of the papers. These are well worth having. For a long time the company confined their trade to sensitised paper and the like, bnt since they have added photographic goods generally they have made great strides as dealers. This circumstance enables ns to call attention to

HEBR ANSHÜTZ'S CAMERA,

by means of which the famons photographs of the flight of birds, the shoot of a cannon-ball, &c., were made. These photographs were much commented npon by scientific men a year ago, and an account of the feat appeared in *Nature* at the time. The B. P. and S. Co. have now secured the universal agency for the quarter-plate size. The camera is made by Görtz, of Berlin, and with six double-dark slides is packed in a small wallet. The points about the camera are



the fineness of the lens and its iris diaphragm. In packing the lens is reversed, thus going into the interior of the body. The view-finder is peculiar, being a frame which lifts up as shown in the above illnstration, the sight being exactly the same in principle as a gun-sight. There is a focussingscreen to the camera, but no cloth is needed, as the screen is provided with a collapsible leather shade, which puts it in the dark and exposes the view beautifully. Last of all there is the curtain shutter moving behind the lens with amazing rapidity, the speed being regulated by widening or narrowing a bisecting space. Not less important than the camera is the tripod which may be used with it. This has a ball-and-socket joint at the top, which enables the camera to be placed at any angle whatever. The illustration gives a faint idea of what is possible, but we can best express the meaning of this arrangement by saying that it enables one to take a photograph round a corner. In photographing animals it is particularly useful. The small eneraving which we introduce here is a reproduction of one of Herr Anshütz's photographs. In taking the series from the rise to the finish of the leap a battery of cameras was employed, and exposure was effected by an electric current actuating the touch-and-go of the cameras. From the photographer's point of view the results are chiefly interesting as showing the efficiency of the camera. The descent from this to a purse camera is great indeed. Still, "The Blackfriars Parse Camera," to sell at 6s., is a novelty which should go. This is simply an ordinary leather purse for money, but in one of



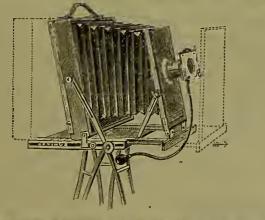
THE FINDER IN USE.

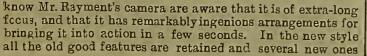


the pockets is a tiny camera which takes good plates two inches square. It is one of the neatest things we have seen, and the set of printing apparatns is as neat, and brings up the cost of the whole to half a guinea. We advise those interested to write to the company about this lot. We ought to mention, for the benefit of our Colonial subscribers, that the company pack their sensitised papers specially for foreign parts, and they have reports from the West Indies and Anstralia of satisfactory printings after the paper has been two years ont there.

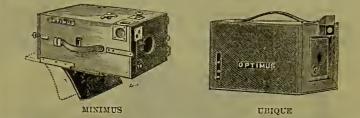
A CHAT WITH MR. RAYMENT.

Calling at Hatton Garden our representative found all the evidence of the commencement of the photographic season in Messrs. Perkin, Son & Rayment's showroom. But the firm is peculiarly fortnnate in having an extensive Colonial trade, and that circumstance gives an evenness to the year's trade which outsiders could scarcely credit. As Mr. Rayment remarked, when we at home are packing away our lanterns and taking out our cameras the Australian is doing just the opposite, which fact enables the firm to keep their staff of skilled workmen in employment all the year round. So it happens that while the home chemist can get the latest thing in cameras just now, his Colonial confrère sets that off by secnring the newest modification of the lantern. It is the camera that concerns us at present, however, and "Ray-ment's Improved Patent" is the thing at hand. Those who





added. For instance, there is now a bolt-front, the bolt at each side going home by simply pressing down, the front being kept rigid by side stays, on releasing which the front can be swung back or forward to the angle of the back. There is the former slide movement to the bellows, but the rack and pinion is now so made that it can be thrown out of action by simply pressing the screw inwards, thus making the two movements independent. The camera is a beautiful piece of mechanical ingenuity and workmanship, and the improvements have been effected with a notable decrease in size and weight-practically 25 per cent. There is no sign of waning enthu-



siasm in regard to hand-cameras, for year by year they are so advanced by improvements that expert photographers have pleasure in nsing them, and very good results indeed can be obtained with an instrument having adjustable focus. Perken, Son & Rayment now have four models, the "Magazine" still retaining its position at the top. This year, however, the old fan metal shutter has given way to a curtain one, which works rapidly and effectively, the arrangement for timing it being quite simple. The new model "Minimns" is a camera which is likely to be a favourite. Like the "Magazine," it carries twelve slides, but the method of changing is different. Here the camera is provided with a leather bag into which the plate is dropped after exposure, then the front of the camera is lowered, whereby the other eleven plates come forward, and in returning it to the old position the exposed plate drops behind This camera is fitted with good view-finders and all modern improvements, and is small and light. The camera is fitted with rapid enryscope lens. Another model is the "Ubique," like a "Magazine" camera in most respects but that it is fitted with three double dark In most respects one that it is interferent with three double dark slides, which are inserted from the bottom, thus ensuring no direct impact of sunlight. This camera is provided with a focussing-screen, and the shutter is a guillotine which admits of rapid or slow exposures. The " O_{S} clist" is a cheaper form of a similar model. All these hand-cameras are finished in black grained leather, and have a really hand-some appearance. The focus is adjustable in all cases, the lenses to the best instruments are rapid rectilinear of proved excellence, and the pictures are quarter-plate size. All the hand cameras made by Messrs. Perken, Son & Rayment are provided with screw plates at top and bottom for attachment to a tripod.

A 100-GUINEA COMPETITION.

It is worth mentioning that Messrs. Perken, Son & Rayment are offering prizes just now to those who use their lenses. What they want is pictures in the following classes, viz.:

(1) Landscape, with and without figure. Sub-class A, 7 by 5 and under; sub-class B, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ and over. (2) Seascape. Sub-class A, 7 by 5 and under; sub-class B,

 $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{3}$ and over.

(3) Portraiture and figure study. Sub-class A, 7 by 5 and nnder; sub-class B, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ and over.

(4) Instantaneous work, including also hand-camera work, limited to 5 by 4 and under.

The prizes offered consist of apparatus to the value of :-Class 1, sub-class A, prize, 15*l*; sub-class B, 15*l*. Class 2, sub-class A, prize, 15*l*; sub-class B, 15*l*. Class 3, sub-class A, prize, 15*l*.; sub-class B, 15*l*. Class 4, first prize 15*l*. The competition is open to amateurs and professionals, and particnlars may be obtained from the firm.

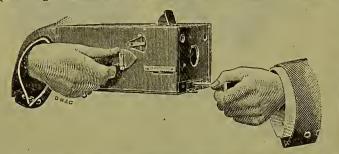
ALUMINIUM MOUNTINGS.

It seems that there is now a decided disposition to favonr aluminium as a light metal for binding purposes and for lens-settings, &c. More than a year ago the advantages of the metal were pointed out in this section of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and it is obvious that the high price of the

metal alone prevents its more extensive use. Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & SONS, of 313 High Holborn, find that the aluminium-mounted cameras are growing steadily in favour, and so are the lenses. Of course pure aluminium is not used, bsing too soft for mechanical purposes, but an alloy which is not much higher in specific gravity. Last year at this time the additional cost for mounting one of Watson's best half-plate cameras with aluminium instead of hrass was 5l. 10s.; this has now been reduced to 3l, and a corresponding decrease is made on other aluminium apparatus.

THE "SHUTTLE" CAMERA.

The next illustration which we give exhibits the method of changing plates in Messrs. GEORGE HOUGHTON & SON'S (89 High Holborn) new-hand camera, the "Shuttle,"

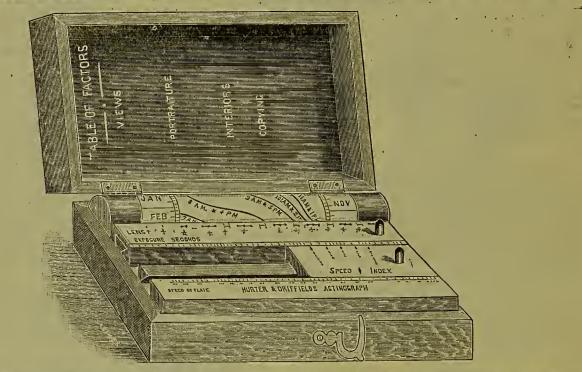


and anyone who cares to compare the description given of their "Automatic" camera ou page 597 of our issue of April 25, 1891, will see how much the "Shuttle" differs from

pictures. The quarter-plate sizs is stocked, that for a dozen plates weighing 3 lbs.; hut the camera cau be made for as many as two dozen plates, and for plates of a larger size. A miniature camera for $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inch pictures can be carried in the (coat pocket. The apparatus can be obtained in polished mah.gany or covered with leather. They are fitted with the "Holborn Special" R. R. lens, stops, &c., and can he attached to a tripod if desired.

STANDARDISED DRY-PLATES.

In a recent issue (April 2. p. 486) we gave some particulars of Messrs. Hurter and Driffield's actinograph, au instrument for reducing exposure to mathematical accuracy. We now add an illustration of the instrument, for which we are indehted to Messrs. Marion & Co., of Soho Square. The instrument is the re-ult of years of lahour and painstaking research, in which the determination of the perceutages of silver salt in plates of all degrees of sensitiveness; the relation of light at different times of the year, and all the hours of the day, thereto; the varieties of light, and the part played by stops and lenses were thoroughly investigated, and the results reduced to the simple little instrument which we figure. This, as explained on April 2, consists of four logarithmic scales, two fixed and two movahle, which represent respectively the light, the speed of the plate, the lens, and the exposure. The light-scale is on a revolving roller, which shows the months and days at the sides, and the hours of the day on curved lines. The other parts are indicated on the figure. Obviously the most important-part of the instrument is the speed of his plates. He must either have



its prototype. The method of changing is exactly as shown in the illustration : a lever is pulled forward and pushed back, one hears "click, click, clack," and the thing is done. How it is done is simple enough when one sees it. All the plate-sheaths but one have hooks hy which they can he caught hy the rod-lever. It therefore happens that when the lever is pulled out, as shown in the figure, the hases of all the plates come forward a hit, the front one is pulled away, falls on its hack, and when the lever is pushed haok the plate slides away helow its fellows and is pushed up hehind them. As the last sheath is hookless it cannot be moved this way. The same movement that changes the plates sets the shutter, but if a snap happen to he taken when the lens-shield is down the shutter can be reset without changing the plate, a small lever heing provided for this purpose. The provision for focussing is a lever adjustment, and by means of an indexplate the lens can he focussed so that a sharp image of any subject can bs obtained at 5, 10, 20 or 30 feet, beyond which the lens is always in focus. There is also a speed adjustment to the shutter, and finders for vertical and hor zontal

ascertained this himself hy experiment with each fresh supply, or plate-makers will do it for him. At any rate, Messrs. Marion & Co. have led the way, and all their dryplates are now sent out marked with the actinograph numher. In short, they are standardised, so that any operator can in a few seconds, hy means of the actinograph, determine at any time of the year, at any hour of the day, and in any light, how long a plate should be exposed. Here is an example—viz., the exposure for an ordinary landsoape :—

Data given.	Day	October 7 4 P.M.
N. Lat. 52° 30'	Hour Lens and stop	Doublet F/22.6.
	Speed of plato Light	15. "Very bright."

1. Turn the revolving scale until the date October 7 is level with the edge of the lens-scale.

2. Set the "speed index" to 15 on the speed-scale.

3. Move the long slide until the point marked F/22.6 (2) coincides with the curve on the revolving scale marked 8 A.M. and 4 P.M.

The exposure to be given will now be found opposite the point marked "very bright "-viz., 2 seconds.

The advantage to the operator of being sure that the exposure is correct will be appreciated by all who have had disappointments in the dark room; indeed, as has been well said, "Correct exposure is the will-o'-the-wisp of photography," but with the actinograph and standardised plates it is made a mathematical certainty.

Legal Beports.

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND COUNTRY CUSTOMERS. INTERESTING QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

In the City of London Court on Saturday, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, Messrs. Bourne, Johnson & Latimer, druggists' sundriesmen, 34 Furnival Street, Holborn, E.C., songht to recover the sum of 4l. 15s. 4d. for drugs supplied to Mr. W. G. Padwick, chemist, 65 St. James's Road, Croydon.

The defendant raised a preliminary objection to the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Sparling, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said that was a technical point which would not, he hoped, be regarded very favourably by the learned Commissioner. The defendant had been supplied with goods for a long time and now that they had been obliged to take legal proceedings the defen-dant raised the objection to the Conrt's jurisdiction. He had never said anything about it before. The plaintiffs carried on business in the City, and although the defendant was at Croydon he was well aware that he was dealing with parties who were in the City. He therefore could not now be heard to say there was no jurisdiction.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said the question was, Where did the defendant give the order for the drugs?

Mr. Sparling replied at Croydon, but the drugs were to be supplied from Furnival Street which was in the City, thus giving the Court jurisdiction. The defendant had paid small sums on account.

One of the plaintiffs' travellers was called to prove that statement, but he added that the sums had always been paid at Croydon.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said the plaintiffs might have a very good cause of action against the defendant at the Croydon Court, bnt they had noue in the City. He must strike out the case for the want of jurisdiction.

The Defeudant : Will your Honour give me my costs ? Mr. Commissioner Kerr (emphatically) : No. If you had the drngs you ought to have paid for them.

The case was therefore struck out, but without costs.

THE PLAINTIFF MUST PROVE HIS CASE.

On Monday, in the City of London Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, Johnson & Johnson (Limited), chemical manufacturers, 1 Australian Avenue, E.C., sought to recover the sum of 17. 10s. for belladonna plasters and other goods supplied to the alleged order of the defendant, Mr. Ebenezer Whitehead, chemist, formerly in business at Chelmsford, but now of Chestnut Avenue, Forest Gate.

The defendant said he did not know the plaintiff's firm. He had never had the goods sued for, had never given the order, and knew nothing about the transaction.

Mr. George Ewin, for the plaintiffs, said the order was taken by their traveller, when he called at the defendant's place of business. He produced the delivery-book of the carriers who received the drugs in London. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said it would be necessary also to

show delivery of the drugs to the defendant at Chelmsford.

Mr. Ewin handed to the learned Judge a telegram which they received from the South-Eastern Railway showing that the goods had been delivered.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said that was not evidence against the defendant.

The defendant said he wished to explain the actual circumstances, and not to seek refage behind the technical point raised. He owned a shop at Chelmsford, where he carried on a chemist's business, and he had an assistant there who was not qualified. The assistant had no authority to order the goods, and so far as he knew they had never been supplied to his (defendant's) benefit. He could no; even say the drugs were ever delivered at his shop.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said the defendant's assistant might have received the goods and walked off with them, for all the defendant or the plaintiffs knew. At presen there was no case made out against the defendant.

The Defendant: This assistant evidently ordered the goods on his own account, and for his own purpose, and then offered them to another chemist in the town for sale. ' After that he left my service.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr said it was not for the defendant to show he did not owe the money. It was for the plaintiffs to make out their claim. He adjourned the case for further evidence until May 5.

COMMISSIONER KERR'S ADVICE TO CREDITORS.

IN the City of London Court on Monday, before Mr. Com-. missioner Kerr, Messrs. F. Charles & Co., 129 Fleet Street. E.C., sought for payment of 7 guineas for advertising "Erozone," from Mr. L. Thomasso, 148 Westminster Bridge Road.

The defence was that the order was given on September 10 for the advertisement to appear in an annual publication, but that as it was not out on February 10, the defendant had countermanded the order.

The plaintiffs said countermands were prohibited on the printed order.

The defendant said the summons was issued on the day they cancelled the order. That was rather sharp practice.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr : Everybody in the City of London, when money is not paid by 10 o'clock in the morning, should come here before 11 o'clock. (Laughter.) That is the way

to do business. (Renewed laughter.) Judgment was ultimately given for the plaintiffs, the de-fendant having leave to try the case before a jury if so inclined

The plaintiffs' solicitor asked for extra costs because of the trouble they had been put to.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr: No; if you will give credit you must put up with being troubled in getting your money.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND v. SELKIRK.

On Saturday, at the Cork Police Court, the case in which five summonses were issued against Mr. James Selkirk, Pembroke Street, for selling and keeping open a shop for the sale of medicines contrary to law was called. The offences alleged to have been committed were the sale of medicines on five different occasions.

Mr. A. Julian, who appeared for the prosecution, applied for a remand until April 30. The cases were of a technical character, which it would take great trouble to master.

Mr. Wynne, for the defendant, said he would not oppose an adjournment, but he would oppose the fixing of the hearing for that day week. The appeal had been adjourned until the June Sessions, and it was the magistrate's intention that these summonses should be adjourned till after the appeal.

Mr. Julian said the bench knew the facts of the oase, and it would be for them to deal with further adjournment.

Mr. Wynne said it would be hard on his client to be kept waiting for an hour and a half on Saturday merely to have

the case again adjourned. Mr. Julian said the other summonses against Mr. William Selkirk were not dependent on the appeal.

Mr. Irwin, R.M., said it would not be necessary for Mr. Selkirk to attend if an adjournment was only being applied for.

Mr. Julian said that he intended pressing to have the cases heard on next Saturday.

Mr. Wynne said that there were five cases against Mr. James Selkirk, and Mr. Julian could not contradiot him that the adjournment of these was granted for the appeal.

Mr. Julian said that he had intimated that if a certain course were taken his clients would not press those cases. That course had not been adopted, and his instructions were to press the cases

Mr. Wynne said one of the defendants was under the care of two doctors.

Mr. Julian said if he was capable of signing a recognisance he could answer the charge.

It was decided to adjourn the cases until next Saturday.

THE TRADE-MARK "DAILY BREAD."

A TRADE-MARK consisting of the words "Daily Bread," which has been registered for many other goods, was lately applied for by Mr. Pfleiderer, baker's engineer, London, in respect of all goods in the food class, excepting bread. The Registrar duly accepted and advertised the application in the *Trade Marks Journal* of December 16 last, on the specification of goods being limited to beverages, cordials, farls, fruits, hog-products, macaroni, paste for food, pickles, treacle, tripe, truffles, and other goods specified as being articles for nse as food or as ingredients in food. An opposition was lodged by Messrs. Horn & Son, patent and registration agents, of 151 Strand, on the ground that "Daily Bread" means daily food, and consequently has reference to the character of all goods in the food class, and is precluded from registration by the Patents and Trade Marks Act of 1888. The case was decided on Tuesday last, when Mr. John Cutler, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the opposition, and after a lengthy argument the Registrar refused the mark.

A DOOTOR'S ASSISTANT REFUSING TO VISIT.

In the case of Laggs v. Davenport, heard by his Hononr Judge Bayley at the Westminster County Court on Wednesday, the plaintiff claimed against a doctor for money alleged to be due for salary. The defendant said his reasons for refusing to pay were, first, that the plaintiff, who was willing enough to dispense medicines and do the indoor work of the practice, had refused to visit some patients during his (defendant's) absence; secondly, that the plaintiff had never rendered him an account of the moneys received by him during his (defendant's) absence. The plaintiff denied that he had failed to render an account of the money received by him on behalf of the defendant, but admitted that he refused to go ont visiting. The Judge said it looked as though the plaintiff had committed a grave breach of the terms npon which he was engaged. The case was, therefore, adjourned in order that the defendant might file a counter-claim for damages.

CHARGES FOR SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

IN the Westminster County Court on Wednesday, before his Hononr Judge Bayley, Mr. William Bruce Clark, consulting surgeon, 46 Harley Street, sought to recover the sum of 20 guineas for services reudered in performing an operation on the late Mr. W. F. Parker, of Goldhawk Road. This action was brought against the executors of the deceased.

The question in dispute was whether a specialist, having performed an unsuccessful operation, was entitled to be paid for a second operation which was thereby rendered necessary. The plaintiff said he first performed an operation on the late Mr. Parker in May, 1889, but he was nnable to get at the root of the evil, and, consequently it became necessary to perform a second operation. He was paid 21*l* on the first occasion, and the same price was agreed between himself and the deceased on the second occasion. The defence was that, as the first operation was unsuccessful, it was agreed that the second performance was not to be charged for.

The Judge gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

RESULT OF A BOLD ADVERTISEMENT.

A curlous application was made at the Chester County Court last week. An order was asked to compel the Carbolic Smoke-ball Company to give the uames of the partners of the company. The defendants offered a reward of 100*l*. to any person who contracted influenza after using the smoke-ball daily for two weeks. The plaintiff used the ball, and contracted influenza, and now claims the 100*l*. Proceedings are being taken in the High Court. The order was granted.

SEIGEL'S PILLS AND THE NEW ZEALAND CUSTOMS.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Conolley, in the Supreme Court of New Zealand, on March 17, the case of Ballance (Commissioner of Trades and Customs) v. Sharland & Co. (Limited). drug importers, of Auckland, was heard. The plaintiff sought to recover the sum of 1,960*l*., being treble the value of certain goods on which it was alleged that duty was short paid; a further sum of 980*l*. also was involved on a second connt.

The statement of claim set out that on September 30, 1891, the defendants imported four packages of Mother Seigel's pills, which they entered at the Customs as druggists' sundries, of the value of 80*L*, and on which 15 per cent. duty was paid. The Customs officer, on examination, valued these at 653*L* 6*s*. 8*d.*, and liable to a duty of 25 per cent., thereby showing that the defendant company had committed a breach of the Customs Act, 1882. The second connt was in respect of two cases of pills imported on October 26, and entered as patent medicines, valued at 40*L*; but the true value of these, according to the Customs authorities, was 326*L* 13*s*. 4*d*. In respect of this consignment the defendant company was accused of being concerned in a fraudulent attempt to evade payment of the Customs duty. On this count 980*L* was claimed. Mr. Sibbald, landing waiter in the Customs, said he re-

Mr. Sibbald, landing waiter in the Customs, said he remembered the arrival of the pills, a sample of which he took to Mr. Poud, analyst, together with another box which he purchased from a chemist (Mr. Aicken). Some time previously he had received a consignment for Sharlaud & Co., described as 4 kegs of wholesale drnggists' sundries, valued at 171. 10s. In the invoice it was described as "extract of herb barum co." It was consigned from A. J. White's Syduey agency.

Mr. J. A. Pond, Government analytical chemist, Auckland, said he had aualysed the pills contained in the two boxes and found them identical. The coating was French chalk and gum. The four chief ingredients were ginger, capsicum, aloes, and seuua. He did not know the price of pills in Londou, nor whether pills of this compound were to be found in the British Pharmacopœia. The pills were simply cathartic.

Thomas Hill, collector of Customs, said the pills were imported as "druggists' sundries," subject to a duty of 15 per cent. It was subsequently reported to him that these goods were patent medicines, liable to a higher rate of duty --uamely, 25 per cent., and of greater value than that for which they were passed. Mr. Sharland was requested to give some explanation why the pills were passed in that manuer, and he admitted the goods in question were Mother Seigel's pills, but gave no explanation. Subsequent to the detention of the goods he was informed that Sharland & Co. were simply agents. He had also some transaction with defendants with regard to some syrup that was imported in August last. It was imported as "herb barum," and duty was paid on it at 15 per cent. as "druggists' sundries." The amount of duty at that rate was 17*l*. It was found alterwards to be Mother Seigel's syrup. There was some correspondence on the subject, and defendants were permitted to pass a post entry tor finther duty of over 100*l*. as duty upon patent medicines.

Harold F. Churtou, clerk to Sharland & Co., said that in passing the entry for the goods he had nothing to guide him beyond White's invoice that there were four cases of pills of the London value of 4s. per lb. The company had nothing to do with them more than to receive and store them.

This concluded the plaintiff's case.

The statement of defence categorically denied all the allegations in the statement of claim, and that they were in any way concerned in any attempt at evasion of the Customs, relative to the importation of more goods under the Customs Act of 1882.

J. W. F. Churton, manager for the defendant company at Wellington, said, in his relations there with the Customs as agent for American druggists in distributing to local druggists pills put np in bottles ready for nse, he was told that the duty on pills so prepared would be 25 per cent., and that pills not prepared for retail would come under the head of druggists' sundries, and would be charged 15 per cent. Witness was told also that the question of bulk had to do not so much with the size of the package, but with whether pro-

prietorship was claimed upon it. They passed the bottle goods at 25 per cent. Recently they had passed oathartio pills and liver pills at 15 per cent., because no proprietorship was claimed on them, only the maker's name being at-tached. As agent for A. J. White (Limited) they received 501. or 521. a year only. They had no power or authority to break the bulk of the goods. After his interview with the Customs representative, he was of oplnion that, even if the pills had been invoiced as Mother Selgel's pills, he would have been entitled to pay duty at the rate of 15 per cent. if they had not been packed for sale. Mr. F. C. Sharland said they did not admit the pills were

Mother Seigel's. There was no form on the invoice to show what they were. The firm had arranged to receive A. J. White's goods.

Mr. Alfred Loader, representative of A. J. White (Limited), stated the bulk value of the pills in question was 4s. per lb. He ordered the consignments to be sent to Sharland & Co. (Limited). He was prepared to sell a ton of the pills at 4s. per lb. Witness always superintended the boxing of the pills, which were sold when put up on behalf of A. J. White (Limited). If Sharland & Co. wished to buy the made up pills, they would have to pay 10s. 6d. per dozen, the same as other houses.

The Judge, in summing up, said the first point that arose was whether Sharland & Co. were importers of the goods, and next, were the goods druggists' sundries or proprietary medicines. He would direct the jury, as a matter of law, tbat Sharland & Co. were the importers within the meaning of the 96th section of the Customs Law Consolidation Act. The question as to whether the pills were sold as Mother Seigel's, and the question whether they were imported with that view, he would leave to the jary, but if the pills were Mother Seigel's, and if they were imported with the view of being placed in boxes and sold as such, he would rule they were a proprietary medicine. The learned counsel for the defence had made the rather startling assertion that until the pills were put in boxes they were not Mother Seigel's, that, in effect, when they were placed in the boxes they changed their nature. He could not see that the nature of the pills changed, although their market value was largely increased. As to the graver part of the case, it was quite possible that there might have been a fraudulent attempt to evade the Customs on the part of White, but not on the part of Sharland & Co., and they would have to carefully consider the evidence on this point. He had drafted the issues of the case in three questions, which might be put before them to consider.

The jury, after lengthy deliberation, answered the issues as follows:

1. Were the pills imported with a view of being placed in boxes and sold as Mother Seigel's ?-Yes.

2. Were they pills which, if in boxes, would be sold as such ?-Yes.

3. Were the defendants aware that they were such pills, and imported with the view aforesaid ?- The jury are of opinion that the defendants were aware of the fact that the pills were Mother Siegel's, but that when the defendants declared the value of said pills in bulk at invoice cost they thoroughly believed they were not committing fraud.

His Honour said on these findings he would direct a verdict for the plaintiffs on the first cause of action for the amount of 1960l., and a verdict for the defendants on the second cause. It seemed to him that was the proper course, as, in order to constitute a fraud, there must have been a fraudulent mind.

The jury returned a verdict as directed, and his Honour gave judgment accordingly, no costs being allowed.

An appeal by the defendants is probable.

ACTIONS AGAINST IRISH DBUGGISTS FOR DISPENSING.

SAMUEL BOYD, registered chemist and druggist, trading as Boyd & Goodwin, 6 Merrion Row, Dablin, was summoned by the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland at the Dublin Police Courts on Thursday, for selling, dispensing, and compounding a medical prescription on Match 5, he not being qualified to do so.

A similar charge was made in respect of a similar offerce on March 16, and also another summons for describing bimself as a pharmaceutical chemist. On the case being called, the Solicitor for the Society announced that the case had I the illustration.

been settled by payment of the full penalty in each case, amounting to 15/. in all, and oosts 6/. 6s., and an undertaking being given not to offend again

Another summons against Chas. Johnston, registered chemist and druggist, 27 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, for similar offences against the Pharmacy Act on March 9 and 16 last, were also settled by a payment of the full penalty in each case, amounting to 101., and costs, 41. 4s, with same undertaking.

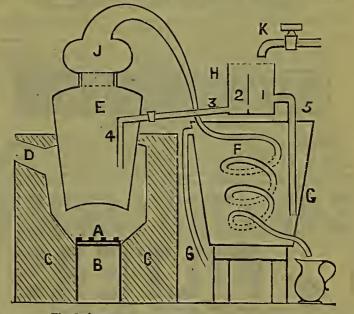
A similar settlement had been made in a summons issued against George P. Beater, trading as Hoyte & Son, 17 Sack. ville Street, Dublin, for compounding medical prescriptions on March 5 and 16 last-101. being paid.

The terms of the settlement included an understanding that the Society were not to publish the cases in the Dablin papers.

AUTOMATIC-FEED STILL.

By RALPH ROBINSON, Wellington, N.Z.

THE annexed sketch is the section of an automatic still which worked so satisfactorily for a number of years whilst the writer was in business in England that he thinks a description of it may be of interest to those who prepare their own distilled water. The still was an ordinary one of about five gallons capacity, and with fair attention to firing about a gallon and a half could be drawn over in an hour. The only part requiring special description is the automatic feeder, H. This cistern may be of any size, but must be divided into two parts by a partition running from the bottom upwards, not necessarily to the top. This partition is pierced with a hole about a quarter of an inch in diameter near the bottom of it. The pipe 3, having a bore of about a



A. The firebars.

A. the inclusion.
B. The ashpan.
C. The brickwork of fireplace.
D. The opening into the chimney.
E. The copper still, with movable head, J.
F. Block-tin or tinned-iron condensing-worm, about \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$ in, bore. G. Worm-tub.

Small eistern with partition running from the bottom and so dividing the eistern into two parts, 1 and 2. n.

quarter of an incb, is soldered into one side of the cistern near the bottom, and connected by means of a un'on joint with the pipe 4, of the same size bore, running a few inches below the surface of the water in the body of the still. The pipe 5, which should bave a bore of half an inch or more, is soldered into the other side of the cistern, the lower surface of the pipe being on a level with the upper surface of pipe 3, so as to keep pipe 3 always covered with water. The condensing water from the service main K russ into division 1 of the cistern, out through pipe 5 into the worm tub G, and as it becomes beated passes out through the waste pipe 6, near the top of the worm-'ub, and thence into the drains. Bus a portion of the water from the main K finds its way through the bole in the partition into division 2 of the cutern, and from there into the body of the still. The rest is clear from



submit a special case to the High Court for decision of the question whether a chemist and druggist, not on the register of veterinary surgeons, may indicate that he deals in veterinary medicines hy desorihing himself as a "veterinary chemist." At the same time, it would seem that our action has not been without effect, as the Council has not, we helieve, proceeded with the case which called forth our interposition. It cannot be assumed, however, with confidence that the attack will not be renewed, and we ask to be promptly informed of any communication relating to this title received by any subscriber from the College. We have hefore us promises to the amount of 521. 5s. towards law expenses which may be incurred in fighting a test case, and we take it that these promises will hold good if the contest should become necessary later on. But we are not prepared to say that with that amount only guaranteed we should enter upon such a problematical undertaking as a law-suit with a public hody. In the event of action being necessary, we would, however, call the subscribers together and see what could he done. Meanwhile, others interested, and any who think the right worth maintaining, are requested to associate themselves in this defence.

The following article from the veterinary surgeon's point of view, which we have not been able to find room for previously, was published in the *Veterinary Record* (edited hy William Hunting, F.R.C.V.S.) on April 9:--

THE TITLE "VETERINARY."

Since the Court of Appeal decided that the use of the term "veterinary forge" was a description infringing the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1881, persons other than farriers have been notified that they must not use the word "veterinary." In various parts of the kingdom chemists and druggists sell medicines for horses and cattle. Some are satisfied to do so without assuming any special skill. They supply any drugs asked for, or they supply preparations made in accordance with formulæ which they have copied from books or newspapers. Clearly such sales are legal. If owners of stock are willing to risk their animals. lives or health; there is nothing to prevent the local chemist or even the greengrocer selling compounds of which they know little for diseases of which they know less. So long as a man confines his attention to selling medicines for horses or cattle the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons cannot object. When he sells medicines for animals under any description which implies special veterinary skill, then the College should object. Why does a druggist use the description "veterinary" instead of equine or caninc as applied to his nostrums? There can only be one reason— to imply special knowledge—and this is against the letter and spirit of the Veterinary Surgeons Act. If a farrier may not use the term "veterinary forge," we

urgue, a druggist may not use the term "veterinary forge," we urgue, a druggist may not describe himself as a "veterinary" chemist. The word veterinary has a definite significance in connection with animals either as descriptive of a system of boeing or of the practice of dispensing or prescribing mediines. This definite significance can only suggest that the ser possesses special skill such as is acknowledged to be a nark of the veterinary surgeon.

The accepted organ of the chemists and druggists appreiates the position of its supporters and has taken up their ause. It claims that druggists have a right to describe nemselves as "vecrinary." It says "It is a matter of ome importance to the trade as a body to preserve the right itherto unquestioned of using the word 'veterinary' in ich ways as shall not imply the possession of a veterinary irgeon's qualification, but only to indicate the sale of horse ad cattle medicines." We do not question the importance the trade; on the contrary we acknowledge that the use the word "veterinary" is good husiness. To use our prossional designation without the trouble and expense of udy or examination is clearly a valuable right—if legal. he hold it is not legal, and that if "veterinary comist" implied only a vendor of "horse and cattle mediaes" no druggist would adopt it. It is hecause they know it implies more that they use it, and it is for this reason we object to its employment.

On another page will be found three extracts from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST which explain fully the view of the trade. They propose to have a case stated for the High Court, and suggest a more or less friendly co-operation with the Royal College to have the point decided. We see no reason why this challenge should not be accepted, but, of course, the first difficulty is to get a case. The druggists will not expect us to join issue upon the weakest example of infringement. We are in no hurry, and shall utilise the first good case we can find. A settlement of the point will be facilitated by practitioners forwarding to the secretary at Red Lion Square all offences they may observe in which the word "veterinary" is wrongfully used.

Our contemporary seems not to apprehend our proposal It is possible, we are advised, to submit a "special case" for the opinion of the High Court regardless of any particular individual as defendant. This method is very rarely adopted, but it is the fairest and most economical method of obtaining an authoritative decision on any doubtful legal point. We may point to the article we have quoted as a striking confirmation of our assertion that the veterinary surgeons are assuming a right to an exclusive use of the adjective "veterinary" in every connection—a monopoly which their Act csrtainly did not give them. We may add that the case of the veterinary forge did not come before the Court of Appeal as stated in the above article.

MATERIA MEDICA OF INDIA.

THE flora of India is one of the chief sources of its wealth. The hundreds of millions of people who constitute the great empire and whose welfare is one of the weightiest cares of this little island of the sea, take their living mainly out of the soil. An eminent English agriculturist who has lately returned from a tour of inspection in India has told us that farming there is a thing to open the eyes of Europeans. The methods are good, considering the conditions, the industry is admirable, and the results are astonishing. The most is made of natural advantages, and it is only indomitable perseverance and good oversight that keep the disadvantages (which spell Famine) below the surface. With all this the natives of India have an intimate acquaintance with the plants of the forest and field which are Nature's remedies for mankind's miseries. It is here that our admiration as pharmacists is particularly manifest, and the admiration is not slightly tinctured with regret that so little has been done under English rule to cultivate, in a mercantile sense, these rich fields. A few staple drugs there are, it is true, which are exported largely from India, and the Government has for two or three generations encouraged the use of native medicines in a refined manner; yet there are great possibilities for development, for fostering a modernised indigenous materia medica such as has been done in the United States with American drugs. None know that hetter than the firms in India who are engaged in this work, hit there are few outside who are aware what the work mears. Such may get some notion of it from the combined pharmacognostic and pharmacological treatise-Pharmacographia Indica-which is now approaching completion. Already we have two bulky volumes of the treatise on our referenceshelf, the first part of the third is before us, and the author : -Brigade-Surgeon Dymock, Surgeon-Major Warden, and Mr. David Hooper-promise to publish the last part at mid summer. As a treatise no other book in a Western language has ever appeared which conveys so intimate an agguaintance with the native and ancient knowledge of Indian materia medica. And that term, it should be explained,

implies more than the actual produce of Hindustan. We have to go heyond cur era to get to the foundations of the subject, for at all times India has gone on the principle of give and take in the matter of medicine, and much of what is used is not of indigenous origin. It must have required no little courage on the part of the authors of *Pharmacographia Indica* to attack this section of their subject, and we can only admire, and not attempt to estimate, the knowledge which is implied in the hibliographic research for the "history, uses, &c.," which is the primary paragraph upon each drug. This, if we mistake not, will distinguish the book from others of a like nature, and will give it value long after the descrip ive matter has served its day.

The fifth part contains a number of important natural orders-for example, Verbenaceæ, Luhiatæ, Polygonaceæ, Piperaceæ, Laurineæ, Santolaccæ, and Euphorhiaccæ-in each of which there are some drug or drngs of world-wide interest. The obief thing to he noted abont the monographs of the drngs is that their medicinal properties and mode of use receive very careful attention, so that the information in this section is sure to prove valuable to druggis's in India. Next in interest must be noted the chemical properties of the drugs, the accounts given heing, in most cases, the direct result of investigations by one or other of the authors. Sometimes the recults lack conclusiveness, being mere records of experiments, but as a rule any man with practical skill can weed out from them the information which may prove useful in galenical practice, and this, we take it, is likely to he the crncial test of the hook's value to Indian pharmacists if not to those in the West. Now and then in the course of the hook there are indications that the authors are resident in India, where they cannot have so complete access to cnrrent literature as persons, say, in London. In regard, for example, to oil of peppermint, we may point out, less in the way of criticism than as snpplement, that Ganbiu-, of Leyden, was the first to refer to menthol, which he did in 1771, and, curiously, his substance (Camphora Enropæ Menthæ piperitidis) appears to have been the same that Gmelin examined in 1829. We have Flückiger's authority, also, for stating that Dumas, in 1832, separated menthol from American peppermint oil, which fact appears to have heen overlooked by the authors of Pharmacographia and hy ali observers nntil Mr. A. M. Todd in 1884 rediscovered the process. Dr. Dymock and his coadjutors have overlooked this announcement of Todd's, and the subsequent notices of pipmenthol, which indicated a sufficient difference hetween the camphor of Mentha arvensis and that of M. piperila to warrant a reference under "chemical composition" (p. 107). While on this subject it may also he observed that our knowledge of Moriya's "oil, C10H18O," has been considerably supplemented since 1881. It is really the ketone "menthone," and in addition to Bıühl's work, as well as that of Atkinson and Yoshida, there is an impostant research hy Beckmann to be noticed, in which he demonstrated that menthone is composed of two isomerides -lævomenthone and dextromenthone. Previously Beckmann demonstrated the fact that menthone is the principal portion of the elæoptene of Japanese peppermint oil. While amidst the Labiatæ we may ask if the specific gravity of thymol is 1.028, as stated (p. 112). Flückiger gives it 1.069. The article on rhubarb, which is very interesting from the commercial point of view, would have heen much strengthened if it had contained some reference to Mr. H. G. Greenish's work done at Dorpat in 1879, since the results are as complete as anything else in the same department, and hetter than those quoted in Pharmacographia Indica.

There are many passages in Part V. which we had marked

for comment or quotation, but one only can come in now. It is in regard to camphor, the hnlk of which is imported into India in the raw state and resublimed in the country.

"The process of sublimation," say the author, "is a peculiar one, the object heing to get as much interstitiat water as possible into the camphor cake. The vessel used is a tinned cylindrical copper drum, one end of which is removable: into this is put 14 parts of crude camphor and $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts of water; the cover is then luted with clay, and the drum, heing placed upon a small furnace made of clay, is also luted to the top of the furnace. In Bomhay four of these furnaces are luted together, so that the tops form a square platform. The sublimation is completed in about three hours; during the process the drums are constantly irrigated with cold water. Upon opening them a thin cake of camphor is found lining the sides and top; it is at once removed and thrown into cold water. Camphor sublimed in this way is not stored, hut distributed at once to the shopkeepers hefore it has time to lose weight hy drying. It is sold at the same price as the crude article, the refiner's profit being derived from the introduction of water."

How like the popular notion of the druggists' profits ! We had intended to refer to some of the chemical researches which are now reported for the first time, and which are so numerous throughout the whole work that we think the authors should include a list of them iu their appendix, giving the results hriefly and with a little more conclusiveness than at present obtains. The researches are certainly worthy of this trouhle, and, as an Anglo-Indian pharmacist remarked to us, it is sometimes as difficult to get at the conclusions as to find a needle in a haystack. That is on account of the analytical details appearing-douhtless a valnahle addition in an incomplete investigation. The objection could he removed by such an appendix as we suggest. But, with or without such an addition, the book still merits its longer title : "A history of the principal drugs of vegetable origin met with in British India."

DENTISTS' PROFITS.

THE absnrd indignation of the jndges of the Court of Appeal against advertising dentists has had the effect of aronsing public interest in regard to the professional claims of the solemn frateruity who have so arrogantly assumed the highest of top tones in this respect. There is an amusing exposure in this week's Truth of the profits of the dental hnsiness, which is calculated to make Wimpole Street squirm. The writer has interviewed a Ludgate Hill advertising dentist, and has ascertained from him the whole of the secrets of the craft. They are not many, hut they are worth recording. Some little knack and a certain knowledge of anatomy is necessary for hoth drawing and stopping teeth; "but this modicam of soience is a trifle compared with that which is in the present day requisite by a farmer, a gardener, a hrewer, a dyer, a plumher, or a dozen other tradesmeu." A husy deutist drawing oue tooth per five minutes for six hours, at 1s. each, would earn $3\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per day. Stopping at 4s. each is similarly remunerative. But fitting artificial teeth is, as we all know, the plum of the profession. The Ludgate Hill man supplies sets of these, guaranteeing a fit, at a guinea, and he assures Truth that he makes 15s. profit on that. He makes up the cost thus: Six front teeth ("pin teeth") at 3d. each; eight others at about $\frac{3}{4}d$. each. Vnlcanite at 7s. per lb., about four to six pennyworth; and skilled lahour at from 50s. to 31. 3s. per week. These same workmen, it is stated, work for hoth the Ludgate Hill and the West-End dentists, and the latter would not dream of supplying a set of teeth under fifteen or twenty gnineas. The very best finished set, costing

at the West End thirty, forty, or fifty guineas, can be made in the City, fitted, and sold by the advertising dentist for ten to twelve guineas, leaving him a handsome profit at that. The reason why every West-End dentist is not a millionalie is simply that, having been elevated by Lord Esher and his colleagues to "the same high level as the rest of the medical profession," his turnover is not sufficient. "The public, I am aware," concludes the *Truth* writer, "oontains a large percentage of fools; but the percentage is larger than I suppose if fashionable dentists at the West End are able much longer to keep up their present extortionate scale of oharges. The Dentists Act of 1878 ought to be repealed without more ado, and all restrictions like those which the Court of Appeal upheld in Mr. Partridge's case onght to be forbidden as contrary to public policy."

METHYLATED VETERINARY MEDICINES.

A NOTE on this subject, published by us last October, got quoted in some of the veterinary journals, and the statement therein contained, that it was not legal to use methylated spirit in the preparation of veterinary medicines, seems to have created something like consternation among the profession, and the subject has since been discussed at meetings and in the veterinary journals. The solicitor to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons has lately reported that by direction of the Council of that Institution he has been in communication with the Board of Inland Revenue, and has had "a considerable amount of negotiation."

As a consequence of this negotiation the following letter from the Board was read at the last quarterly meeting of the Council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons :---

Having laid before the Board of Inland Revenne your letter, I am directed in reply to acquaint yon that the Board cannot support any change in the law in the direction snggested, but they would be ready to consider favourably any application for the use of methylated spirits by veterinary surgeons in the preparation of cattle medicines provided the formula satisfies the Board that the medicine is not capable of being taken internally by hnman beings.— W. M. ROSSETTI, Assistant-Secretary.

After a short discussion a committee of four.members was appointed to consider the matter. One member said he knew a veterinary practitioner who used nearly 40 gallons of methylated spirit annually, and whose formula, having been sent to Somerset House was said to be not one in which they could allow the employment of methylated spirit.

At a recent meeting of the Border Counties Veterinary Medical Society at Carlisle, Mr. J. Donald, of Wigton, brought forward this question, quoting the remarks which appeared in this journal. Mr. Donald has since been in communication with the Board of Inland Revenne, who asked him to furnish them with the full quantitative formula of each preparation in which it was desired to use methylated spirit. In reply the following formulæ were sent:—

	No. 1	1.			1	No. 3	3.		
Barb. aloes				Parts	Out				Parts
	••	• •		1	Opium	••	•• *	••	2
Turpentine	••	••		4.	Glycerinc				2
Opium	••	••		1	Water				4
Meth. spirit	••	••	••	8	Meth. spirit	••	••		4
	No. 2	2.				No. 4	I.		
			F	Parts				F	Parts
Catechu	• •			1	Aloes	• •	• •		1
Sulph. ether	••	••	• •	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Aconite tr.		••		30
Meth. spirit	••	• •	••	8	Meth. spirit	• •		••	4

The Board said they did not sanction the use of methylated spirit in such preparations as Nos. 2, 3, and 4, and they inquired what quantity of ordinary methylated spirit would be sufficient annually for the preparation marked No. 1.

It would be only fair that the anthorities should look very closely into the medicines supplied by veterinary surgeons, who have been practically left undisturbed, and have assumed that the use of methylated spirit for all their preparations was quite legitimate. We shall watch the devalopment of the lately appointed Committee's investigation with interest, but we do not expect to find as a result what our veterinary friends are looking for. Methylated laudanum, methylated sweet nitre, and such-like preparations will not, we hope, receive official sanotion. What the Board will allow, we presume, will be the preparation with methylated spirit of such a compound as the blister referred to last week, and of such liniments as obviously cannot be taken internally.

BRANCH SHOPS.

IT may not be generally known that the Pharmacentical Society is at present showing some activity in regard to the conduct of branch shops, and wherever it comes under their notice that unqualified assistants are managing such shops, the owners are informed that proceedings will be taken if the management is not transferred to qualified persons. The conrse thus adopted is peculiar but effective, the immediate result being an active demand for qualified assistants, and a rise in the market value of the latter. The gratifying feature about the present action is that it shows a complete change of front on the part of the Pharmacentical Council. Up to the time of the last Pharmacy Bill we had urged the Conncil to introduce into a Bill a clanse for regulating branch-shop pharmacy, but this advice the Council persistently ignored. When the late Lord Milltown introduced a branch-shop clause in the Bill which he passed through the House of Lords in 1888, it will be remembered that he did so without consulting the Pharmaceutical Conncil, and Lord Milltown's persistence was viewed with consternation, in official circles. It is ridiculous to suppose, as some assert that the reason why the Council have, on all bnt one occasion, refnsed to tonch this business is because they are more or less interested in branch-shop pharmacy. Now and then one of the members may have sinned, as we recently had occasion to show, but the Conncil as a whole would not spoil a Bill for the sake of one member. The canse of their action was rather due to attachment to the principle of personal qualification of the owners of pharmacies, which they were compelled to depart from in prosecuting young Wheeldon, and the decision in their favour in that oase marks the change of front on the branch-shop matter.

The peculiar point about the present procedure is that it is the owners of the branch shops who have been addressed by the secretary of the Society, and some have got the impression that branch shops are now illegal. It is a somewhat novel proceeding on the part of the Society, and one the policy of which is doubtful, to notify any but the actual offenders. They at least have the best right to be cautioned, and such a warning might prove an incentive to young men to qualify themselves, or a persuasion to leave the trade.

As far as we are aware, the proceedings which have been taken are mainly local, and are more noteworthy as an expression of the Conncil's conversion than as likely to produce an immediate influence upon the trade. It is a matter of the highest importance that the Council should consistently carry out the crusade which they have commenced. It means a great deal for the drug trade and all engaged in it. A large proportion of branch shops are carried on as safe and paying investments for surplus capital. As principal establishments many of them could not exist, and, should the demand for qualified assistants become more acute than at present, the market value of such msn will so increase that it may not pay to put them into branch shops. It follows, therefore, that these shops must be closed or poisons osase to be sold in them. This method of concentration will in the long run be of great service to the trade, and of direct benefit to the public by ensuring that every druggists' shop is under the charge of a qualified person. To promote this end we cannot see why the Pharmaceutical Council should not make some more general declaration regarding its new policy than it has done.' No one wants to see the trade subject to sudden changes of opinion on the part of those who have control over it, but when a new departnre is to be made, there is an advantage to everyone concerned that it should be made known as widely as possible.

A' CRISIS IN THE FLORIDA SPONGE TRADE.

THERE is no lack of signs that evil times are in store for the trusts and combinations which flourish so freely in the United States; and when the day of reckoning comes no sympathy need be expected by the offenders. In this country combination-mongers are frightened into the observance of some moderation by the knowledge that a too greedy policy will be promptly checked by foreign competition; but in America the gates through which outside help might come have been closed, and the monopolists have therefore been able to thrn the screw with impunity. Recently, however, their exactions have caused the cup of public patience to overflow, and in several Lsgislatures measures have been passed, or are impending, declaring combinations illegal. In other parts of the Union some of the grossest offenders have taken fright and dissolved their organisations voluntarily-a step in this direction, for instance, having lately been taken by the Standard Oil Company, which practically rnled the American petroleum market. And now the New York Sponge Company, popularly known as the Sponge Trust, which came into existence only a year ago, and has since endeavonred to control the Florida sheepswool-sponge business, is threatened with defeat at the hands of its own sponge-fishers, whom it has ground down mercilessly ever since it deprived them of the possibility of selling their produce to anyone except its own agents. The scene of the battle is Key West, the headquarters of the sponge-fishing industry in the small group of islets that fringe the coast of sonthern Florida and where about 100,000%. worth of sponges are brought to market annually. Until last year the sponges offered for sale there were bought by a number of firms whose competition secured to the fishers a fair living margin, although it appears to be a fact that occasionally, in seasons of an unusually large catch, the quantity of sponges sold has hardly compensated the fishers for the reduction in valus. One of the first acts of the Sponge Trust, however, was to increase their selling-price in the States out of all proportion to the market rates prevailing under the competitive system, and simultaneously to sweat the sponge-fishers to an extent which has now provoked them into open rebellion. A few weeks ago the Florida Sponge-growers' Protective Association, a combination which nearly all the fishermen in the islands have joined, pledged itself to sell no more sponges to any trust or combination, and thereupon the estimable organisation to which we have referred backed down and its representative in Key West called a meeting of ths fishers and made lavish promisss on behalf of the Trust. According to the Oil, Paint, & Drug Reporter, that gentleman, Mr. Arapia

who appears to be the principal shareholder in the Trust as well as its local representative, was willing to enter into an agreement with the fishers to buy their whole catch for a number of years at a fixed price, and more than hinted that, in the event of this offer being rejected, the Company's influence and its capital of 40,0002. would be used to bring the fishermen to their knees. The Sponge-gatherers' Association, however, stood firm. They have rejected Mr. Arapian's offer, and matters have now reached a dsadlock. Independent buyers hesitate to come into the market nntil they can form an idea of the probable issne of the fight, although the latest news from Key West states that matters are going badly for the Trust, and that an agent for an ontside firm has arrived who is buying up all the sponges that are offered. The Trust, knowing that the fishers are in want of funds, hopes to starve them into submission, and threatens either to abandon the sale of Florida sponges altogether and introduce other kinds into the market, or to establish its own fishing-stations and man boats of its own with fishers from Cuba or from the island of Nassau in the Bahamas.

A NEW ELEMENT.

THE meeting of the Chemical Society last week was an nncommon one in several respects. First, Professor Armstrong, the senior secretary, was not present, his attendance at the International Chemical Congress having taken him to the Continent ; second, the proceedings lasted scarcely more than half an hour; and, third, there was only one paper, and that had been on the programme of the previous meeting. The Society has generally a plethora of papers, several as a rule being taken as read. Last week, then, the conditions were exceptional, and those who were present are not likely to forget the paper that was read. It announced the discovery of a new element the announcement being made by Mr. H. Droop Richmond, late of the Khedival Laboratory, Cairo, who, along with Dr. Hussein Off, had a mineral under investigation from which they obtained a small fraction of precipitate that could not be accounted for by the books. They did not get the length of isolating the element, but they proposed, nsvertheless, to call it Masrium, after the native name of Egypt, which sounds like Masr. The mineral in question is found in Egypt, but in remote parts and in very small quantities-so small that upon this the blame was cast of the investigation being incomplete, and Mr. Richmond's return to this country accounted for the rest. The composition of the mineral was found to be as follows :--

					rer cent.	
Water				••	40.39	
Alumina	••	••	••	••	10.95	
Ferric oxide				••	1-63	
Masrium oxido	8-8		••		0.50	
Manganous oxide	• •	••		••	2.56	
Ferrous oxide	•••			••	4.23	
Sulphurio anhydrid	le	••	••	••	36.78	

The authors described the analysis of the mineral, and entered very fully into the chemical behaviour of the 0.2 per cent. of unknown substance with all the reagents which distinguish its associate metals. It is not precipitated by sulphuretted hydrogen from neutral or acid solution, but a white sulphide is thrown down in presence of acetic acid. The only crystallisable salt which could be obtained was the sulphate, and that only in microscopic crystals. Generally, solution residues were oharacterised by their gelatinous appearance. A combustion of the oxalate was mentioned, but unfortunately the blackboard figures came out at over 102 psr oent. This, and other weak points in the report, did not tend to raise the confidence of the meeting, and none of the critics got the length of pointing out that the spectroscopic test was not even referred to in the paper. However, from the data which he has obtained, Mr. Richmond suggests that masrium could fill one of the gaps in Mendeléeff's table in the glucinium (Be) group, probably following mercury. Clearly, however, we must accept masrium *cum grano salis*, and this is the echo of Burlington House feeling.

COMMENTARY.

POISONOUS PATENT MEDICINES.—It is likely that we may have to report the first stage of an important action in reference to proprietary medicines containing poisons in our next issue.

THE 1891 EXAMINATIONS .- Dr. Thomas Stevenson's report to the Privy Council of the Pharmaceutical Examinations held last year is a shorter document than usual, and savours somewhat of a re-echo of the Registrar's report presented to the Pharmaceutical Council in February, upon which we commented at the time. The rejections in the Preliminary examination were 2.1 per cent. more than in 1890, and of 1,442 candidates examined 701 failed in arithmetic, thus leaving only 50 of the failures unaccounted for. The fact that there were 477 failures in Latin and 416 in English shows that general weakness is still apparent. The figures regarding the Minor are robbed of much of their interest by the new regulations having put past years in a large measure out of comparison; but we are glad to notice that Dr. Stevenson is of opinion "that the capabilities of the candidates will be better tested by the new examinations, and that it will be less possible for a candidate to pass on the strength of mere book knowledge." There were 597, or 60.1 per cent., of failures in the Minor, but, as in the Preliminary, the total of failures in individual subjects exceeded 597. They were :----Dispensing, 200; chemistry, 120; pharmacy, 101; materia medica, 63; prescriptions, 68; and botany, 28. Of these figures Dr. Stevenson remarks :-- "Such a large proportion of failures points to great defects in pharmaceutical education, defects which the Pharmaceutical Society is making strenuous efforts to remedy. The ill-effects of attempts to acquire knowledge haphazard, and without systematic eaching, are painfully apparent at the examinations." The Major figures do not call forth any special comment.

BRITISH AND IRISH PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS .-- In "Irish News" we quoted last week a letter written by Mr. Hayes, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, to the Cork Constitution, in which, in reply to another correspondent's criticism, Mr. (Hayes said "the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain had informed him that no case of an Irish pharmaceutical chemist attempting to practise in Great Britain on that qualification had come under his notice." It may be of interest to refer the President of the Irish Society and the Registrar of the British Society to the case of the Pharmaceutical Society v. Neeson, reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, June 23, 1888 page 806. The defendant in that case, it was stated, had the Irish qualification, but neither he nor his counsel made any point of the fact, and the Judge curtly remarked, when it was mentioned, " That does not apply here."

SMOKING OPIUM — A very important discovery has been made by M. Calmette, of the Laboratory of Microbiology at Saigon, in regard to the fermentation process through which opium for smoking must go before it acquires the flavour which smokers are so fond of. This fermentation is due, probably, to various organisms, but the very best opium

has only the Aspergillus niger about it, and success has been attained in cultivating this organism. The effect of the Aspergillus upon the opium is to convert the contained tannin into gallio acid, which under suitable conditions it does in ten days, whereas the old-fashioned method of selffermentation aud heating takes months or years. Opium prepared in the new way has been submitted to smokers' experts, who stated that it has the qualities of old opium already some years of age. The complete results are published in a recent issue of the Revue Scientifique.

BRITISH | CONSOLS AND BRITISH TRADE. — Sir Edgar Vincent has suggested in the *Times* a method of getting more commercial value out of our costly consular service, which we fear is a great deal too sensible to be adopted. His proposal is that the salaries of consols should be cut down to one-half the present rate, the other half to be made up to them in the form of a percentage on the present imports of British goods entering their respective ports during the year. Sir E. Vincent puts the following case as an illustration :—

Take the case of Smyrna, for example. The Consul at present receives 900*l*. a year. This might be reduced to 450*l*. I would replace the reduction of salary by an equivalent allowance calculated on the declared value of British goods entering the port during the year. An increase of British imports would increase the salary; a diminution would reduce it.

The experiment might be made on a few Consuls to begin with. The effect would or should be to interest them in the results of their action on behalf of British merchants, and to establish tetween the commercial body and the Consular body closer relations and closer sympathy. Traders would be less afraid of applying for Consular assistance, and Consuls would be more ready to devise rew means for assisting English commercial development, in that its development would be the increase of their own emoluments.

THE ENZYMES OF GRAIN .- We reported in our issue of February 27 the substance of a paper by Mc. Horace T. Brown communicated to the Chemical Society, in which he announced the fact that he had discovered in wheat, oats, and other cereals an cnzyme which is capable of dissolving the cell-wall of the grain. In connection with this we have received from Dr. Carl Dünnenberger, a well-known Zürich. pharmacist, a copy of an inaugural dissertation presented by him to the Zürich University on the occasion of his graduation as doctor of philosophy in 1885. This is an account of an investigation of the causes which influence the rising of dough, and although at first sight it appears quite foreign to Mr. Brown's line of research, both investigators come into touch in respect to the fact that while one has isolated an enzyme from grain, the other discovered 'a ferment (Sprosshele) in flour. The ferment or enzyme which Dr. Dünnenberger isolated is diastatic in its action, and is called cerealin. It converts starch into maltose, which is probably directly fermentable. The action of the enzyme ceases in presence of tartaric acid. Apart from the study of cerealin, Dr. Dünnenberger went very fully into the part which bacteria play in the fermentation of dough, but this, in the light of Mr. Brown's investigation, is not a part of the subject which directly interests us. Mr. Brown did not refer to the action of his enzyme upon starch, but if it does have any effect upon it, may it not be cerealin?

A DETROIT DOCTOR had a patient who said he had "a smarting and burning sensation in his *eurcka*," for which he "had taken *miter*." He also had "a tickling and scratching in his *minepipe*," and for this he had used "Hoffman's *Anecdote*."

MAJOR EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

WITH MODEL ANSWERS,

BOTANY AND MATERIA MEDICA-Wednesday, April 20. (Morning: Three hours.)

Question 1. Refer to their respective natural orders the botanical specimens submitted to you, and name the genus of any that you may know. Write a full description of that marked A.

Question 2. What are the characteristics of the N.O. Gentianaceæ? Name any indigenous genera of this order.

Answer. Annual or perennial herbs. Leaves usually opposite and entire, exstipulate. Flowers regular, solitary, or in di- or trichotomous cymes. Calyx inferior, 4-8 toothed or lobed; lohes twisted or valvate in hnd. Corolla hypogynous, often persistent, rotate, campanulate, or infundibuliform; lobes 4-8, contorted in bud. Stamens 4-8, inserted on the corolla-inhe; filaments filiform. Ovary 1-2 celled; style simple or wanting; stigma hifid; ovules many, arranged on two opposite placentas, horizontal, anatropons. Capsule 1- or incompletely 2-celled, septicidally 2-valved, many-seeded. Seeds minute, testa retionlate, albumen copious and fleshy, embryo minnte. The following seven genera are indigenous to the British Isles: — Chlora, Microcala, Erythræa, Gentiana, Menyanihes, Limnanthemum. Question 3. Distinguish between epiphytes, parasites, and

saprophytes, and give examples of each.

Answer. Epiphytes grow upon other plants, but do not derive their nourishment from them. Examples, many of the tropical orchids. Parasites grow upon other plauts, and do derive their nonrishment from them. Examples, Clavioeps purpurea (ergot), Viscum album (mistletoe). Saprophyles derive their neurishment from the decaying remains of dead organisms. Examples, many fungi.

Question 4. Describe the chief varieties of anthocarpous fruits, and give an example of each.

Answer. The following are the principal varieties : -

1. The Strobile .- This consists of an axis hearing a number of membranous bracts, at the base of which are the seeds, each enclosed in an ovary. Example, Humulus Lupulns (hop).

2. The Sorosis .- This is composed of a number of separate frnits, which, with their floral envelopes and hracts, firmly cohere to form one fleshy mass together with the axis npon which they are sitnated. Example, Ananassa sativa (pineapple)

3. The Syconus.-Here we find a concave and succulent receptacle enclosing a number of fruits. Example, Ficus carica (fig).

4. The Cone.—This consists of an axis bearing woody scales (regarded by some as bracts, hy others as open carpels), with naked seeds at their bases. Example, *Pinus* sylvestris (Scotch fir). 5. The Galbulus.—This is a kind of cone with a smaller

number of bracts, generally three, which hecome sncculent and more or less nnited. Example, Juniperus communis (jnniper).

Question 5. Describe the structure and development of the pollen-grains of the Gymnospermia.

Answer. The pollen-grains of the gymnosperms consist of two, or even more, cells separated from one another by layers of cellulose. The whole is invested with two coats, called the intine and catine respectively. The intine, or inner coat, is delicate and continuous; the extine is strongly cuticularised and commonly provided with lateral vesicles or wings. The largest of the internal cells is the one from which the pollen-the is developed, and is called the generative cell; the other or others form the vegetative portion, and may be considered as a reduced prothallium, bearing a

modified antheridium—*i.e.*, the generative cell. The development of these pollen-grains takes place as follows:—The stamens consist either of peltate scales or of leaf-like hodies provided with a kind of petiole. A large number of stamens are crowded upon a prolonged axis, and each stamen bears upon its inferior snrface two pollen-sacs. These sacs contain large cells, called *parent-cells*. The nuclei of these parent-cells divide each into four portions. Between these new nuclei new cell-walls grow up and become

attached to simultaneously-formed ingrowths of the primary wall of the parent-cell. Thus four new cells are formed, and to these the name of special mother cells has been given. The protoplasmic contents of each of these cells again hegins to form a new cell-wall, and thus the pollen-grains are produced. These are at first contained within the special mother-cells, but later, by the rupture and absorption of the walls of the latter, the grains are set free in the cavity of the pellen-sacs.

Question 6. What are paraphyses? In what natural orders arc they found? Answer. Paraphyses are hair-like bodies, which in some

cryptogamous plants occur mixed with the reproductive organs. In the Musci the paraphyses occur at the insertion of the antheridia and archegonia, and are considered to be sterile and functionless modifications of these organs. In the Ascomycetes the paraphyses are regarded as abortive asci, and, if lichens be regarded as composed of fungi of the last-mentioned order, parasitic npon algæ, the paraphyses met with in lichens will clearly he of the same nature.

Question 7. Define arillus, arillode, elater, hyphæ, and callns.

Answer. The arillus is a special investment of the seed found in certain cases. It arises from the hilnm, as an annular process, derived from the placenta or funiculus, and grows npwards, so as to form a covering external to the testa.

The arillode resembles the above in most respects, hut differs from it in the manner of its development. It makes its first appearance, not at the hilnm, but at the micropyle, and thence extends itself over the testa.

Elaters: In the Equisetaceæ the onter coat of the spores splits in such a way as to form two elastic filaments, attached at their centres to the spore, and provided at each end with a club-shaped expansion. In the *Hepaticæ* the same name of elaters is given to certain spiral filaments, found in the sporogonium mixed with the spores.

Hyphæ are filaments made np of cells arranged in rows, such as are met with in fungi.

A oallus is a homogeneous mass of parenchymatons cells formed when a woody plant has heen injured, especially when the cambium has been laid hare.

Question 8. Describe the origin and growth and the chemical nature and reactions of the cell-wall.

Answer. The cell-wall is secreted by the protoplasm and deposited upon its exterior. Its growth occurs hoth in superficial extent and in thickness, and takes place by intussusception -i.e, the intercalation of fresh particles between these already existing. The cell-wall consists of cellnlose, water, and inorganic constituents. The first-named is a carbohydrate of the formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$; the particles of this substance are not in absolute contact, but are separated from each other by a layer of water.

Cellulose itself is insoluble in water, alcohol, dilute acids, or alkalies. Strong sulphuric acid converts it into dextrin. With sulphuric acid and iodine collulose gives a blue colour. The cellulose of the wall often undergoes modification; it may be converted into (a) Cork. This is extensible, elastic, impervions to water, and turns yellow with iodine and snlphnric acid. (b) Lignin. This is hard, inelastic, permeable hy water, and turns yellow with iodine and sulphnric acid. (o) Mucilage. This is hard and horny when dry, absorbing water readily, swelling mucb, and becoming gelatinous. With iodine and sulphuric acid it becomes blue.

(Afternoon : Three hours.)

Question 1. Describe the microscopic structure of the seed of Ricinus communis.

Answer. Externally there is a layer of pentagonal or hexagonal tabular cells, the walls of which are, in certain spots, impregnated hy a colouring matter which produces the singular markings in the seed. Within this external layer we find cylindrical cells densely packed together and an inner parenchymatous layer containing delicate vascular hundles. The cells of the endosperm abound in oil, which is associated with the albuminous contents into alenrone grains ; these grains also contain nitrogenons substances in beautiful octohedral and tetrahedral crystals, and ronnd masses of calcium and magnesium phosphate.

Question 2. Examine microscepically the three samples of Lupulin (A, B, and U), and report upon the quality of cach.

Note. The quality of lupulin will mainly depend upon (a) the freshness of the drug; (b) its freedom from foreign substances accidentally or purposely mixed with it. A drawing of the gland in its fresh state will be found on page 292 of Bentley's " Materia Medica."

Question 3. What is copaiba? Describe its principal con-

st tuents and give tests for its purity. Answer. Copaiba is an oleoresiu from the trunk of Copai-fera Langsdorfii and other species of the genus. It consists essentially of resin dissolved in volatile oil, the latter constituting from 40 to 60 per cent. of the whole. The resin is chiefly amorphous, but from some samples of copaiba crystalline resins of an acid character have been obtained. Of these substances at least three have been described under the names copaivic acid, oxycopaivic acid, and metacopaivic

The following are the principal tests for the purity of acid.

copaiba :--The specific gravity should be '940 to '993. Heated in a tube it becomes more fluid, and should not gelatinise on tube it becomes more fluid, and should not gelatinise on cooling. A little dissolved in carbon bisulphide and treated with a drop of a mixture of strong sulphuric and nitric acids should exhibit no pnrple or violet colour. (The two last tests are for the presence of wood oil.) When the oil is volatilised by heating in an open dish the residual resinous mass should not be greasy (absence of fixed oil), and the odour of turpentine should not be emitted during the eva-Absolute alcohol and petroleum ether almost poration.

entirely dissolve pure copaiba. Question 4. What are the chief constituents of kino? What decomposition products are formed (1) by dry distillation; (2) by melting with caustic potash?

Answer. Kiuo contains (a) a form of tannin, sometimes called kino-tannic acid, which gives in neutral solution an intense violet with ferrous salts; (b) kino-red, which appears to be a derivative of the last-named substance;

(a) pyrocatechin, $C_{e}H_{4}(OH)_{2}$. When submitted to dry distillation the chief product yielded by kino is pyrocatechin, of which a portion preexists in the drug aud another is formed by the splitting-up of the kino-tannic acid.

By fusion with caustic potash the chief decomposition products are protocatechnic acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2$.COOH, and phloroglucin, $C_6 H_3 (OH)_3$.

Question 5. State what you know respecting the constituents of Veratrum viride and Veratrum album.

Answer. These drugs contain a considerable quantity of resin, some pectic matter, gallic acid, sugar, and a number of alkaloids-namely, jervine, pseudojervine, veratroidine, veratralbine, and cevadine. Veratrine, if it occurs at all, is present in very small quantity. Veratrum album contains a larger proportion of most of these alkaloids than V. viride, except in the case of cevadine, which is said to be absent from the former drug.

Question 6. Explain fully the production and constitution of essential oil of almonds, and give tests for its purity.

Answer. Bitter almonds are submitted to powerful hydranlic pressnre, by which means the contained fixed oil is expressed. The residual cake is then treated with water, and the mixture distilled, the essential oil now passing over. The almonds do not contain the volatile oil ready formed, but the materials necessary for its production. These are a glucoside called amygdalin, to which is assigned the formula. $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}$, and emplsin, a substance belonging to the class ot albumenoid ferments.

As soon as these two substances are allowed to act upon one another in presence of water, decomposition of the amygdaliu occurs, but it is not accurately known to what extent the emplsion is altered in the process. The following equation represents what takes place :-

 $C_{20}H_{21}NO_{11} + 2H_2O = C_7H_gO + HON + 2C_8H_{12}O_8.$

It will be seen from this that the formation of glucose and hydrocyanic acid accompanies that of the essential oil. Ammonia and formic acid are said to be secondary products. In constitution the oil is benzoic aldehyde, its formula

being C₆H₅COH. Tests .- The specific gravity of bitter-almond oil is 1.05; admixture with alcohol would, of course, diminish this. The most probable adulterant is nitrobenzene, which may be tested for as follows :- A little of the oil is shaken up with

zinc and diluted sulphuric acid. After setting aside for some time, the liquid is filtered off and potassium chlorate added. A mauve coloration will indicate admixture with nitro-Hydrocyanic acid will necessarily be present benzene. unless it has been purposely removed. Its presence may be detected by the usual reactions.

Question 7. How would you reparate quinine from a mix-ture of the einchona alkaloids?

Answer. The mixed alkaloids may be dissolved in a little water by means of dilute hydrochloric acid, and the solution brought to absolute neutrality by the cautious addition of ammouia. Rochelle salt, or, better, the double tartrate of ammonium and sodium, $NH_4NaO_4H_1O_6$, is next added and the solution stirred. Iu an hour or two insoluble tartrates of quinine and cinchouidine will have separated, the other alkaloids remaining in solutiou. This precipitate is collected, washed, and dissolved by dilute hydrochloric acid as before. An excess of caustic soda is now introduced and the mixture shakeu up with ether. The ethereal layer mnst be removed aud evaporated to dryness. The residue, which consists of quiniue with a very little cinchonidine, is dissolved in alcohol by the aid of a little sulphuric acid, the alcohol evaporated off, and the residue dissolved in water and raised to the boiling-point. Whilst still hot the solution is nentralised with ammonia and set aside. On standing quinine sulphate crystallises out, leaving ciuchonidine sulphate in solution. By separating the crystals, dissolving in acidulated water again shaking with sodium hydrate and ether, and evaporatiug the separated ethereal solution, pnre quinine may be obtained.

Question 8. Explain fully the official process for the prepara ion of strychnine.

Answer. The split seeds are kept at a temperature of 100° C. for three hours, in order to so modify the horny endosperm as to render them pulverisable. Digestion with dilnted spirit removes the igasurates of strychnine and bincine, together with some extractive and colouring matters. The spirit is distilled off the strained liquor, and, by filtration, that portion of these substances iusoluble in water is removed. The acetate of lead next added almost completes the removal of these matters, while igasurate of lead is thrown down, and acetates of the alkaloids remain in solution. From this solntion, after evaporatiou, ammonia throws down the mixed alkaloids in an impure state. This precipitate is washed, and then repeatedly boiled with rectified spirit. The solutious so obtained are mixed, the spirit partly distilled and partly evaporated off till only a small portion remains. From this strychulue separates on cooling, whilst brucine remains in the mother-liquor. The strychnine is now washed with a mixture of cold rectified spirit and water, in which strychnine is very sparingly, and brucine easily, soluble. When the washings cease to give evidence of brucine by not striking a red colour with nitric acid, the strychnine is recrystallised.

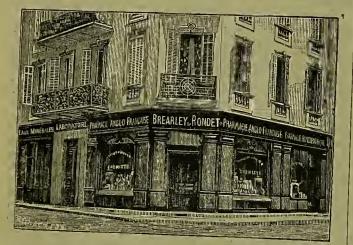
"NURSIN' ain't what it need to be," said Mrs. Gamp. "They make up their medicines so nice nowadays that there ain't no fun in making people take 'em at all."

The will, dated February 1, 1890, of the late Mr. Richard Freeman, chemist and druggist and chlorodyne manufacturer, of 70 Kennington Park Road, who died on January 31, 1892, was proved at Somerset House, on April 21, 1892, by the widow, Mrs. Wilhelmina Freeman, aud the daughter, Miss Eliza Josephine Freeman, of the British Lying-in Hospital, Endell Street. The gross personalty amounted to 5,3827.0s. 10d. Stamp duty, 1627. The testator leaves to his widow the furniture, plate, linen, and household effects at his residence. He constitutes her and his daughter Eliza Josephine guardians of any infant children he may have, and bequeaths and devises to his said widow and daughter the whole of his property in trust. After payment of his debts and funeral expenses, the testator leaves onefourth of his property to his said daughter. To his widow he leaves the income of one-fourth of the residue; the remainder is to be held for the benefit of his other children. He empowers his trustees to carry on his business or to sell it, at their discretion. By a codicil dated February 7, 1891, the testator devises three freehold houses at West Dulwich to his daughter Eliza Josephine.

English Pharmacies Abroad.

CANNES.

The pleasart town of Cannes, with its white houses and dark pine-groves mirroring in the quiet waters of the Mediterranean, has two English pharmacies — Mr. Ginner's and that of Messrs. Brearley & Rondet. The illustration below shows the latter, conducted formerly under the style of Brearley & Basconl. Mr. Ginner qualified by examination many years ago both in England and France, and he is now the oldest qualified English chemist on the Riviera, which —from San Remo to Hyòres—does not lack for firstclass pharmacists. Some particulars of his business were recently given in one of Mr. Burronghs's Riviera letters. The shop of Messrs. Brearley & Rondet is situated eastward from Mr. Ginner's well stocked and busy pharmacy, up the Rue Antihes, at the corner of the principal road leading from the hotels and villas. It is one of the handsomest English pharmacies to be seen anywhere.



It occupies a frontage on each street of about 75 to 100 feet, with four large plate-glass windows, tastefully showing the best of everything supplied in the way of sponges, brushes, perfumes, soaps, &c., and reminds one of the large and elegant "drug-stores," as they call them, to be seen on every second or third corner of the principal avenues in New York or San Francisco. In London it would be considered an unusually spacious shop.

The entrance is from the corner. On the right is a desk where one of the partners can usually be found the first thing on entering; at the east end is the large table or counter for the French prescriptions, with curved revolving show-cases for sponges, &c., on either side and nnder the counter. An exact duplicate is at the opposite end for English prescriptions, where the book is kept for copying them in, and desk for writing the labels, &c. The dispensing-counter runs along the back, facing the proprietor's desk. It is about twentyfive feet long, with glass show-cases in front both underneath and about four feet high above the counter, the top also being level, a good place for showing large packages. A marble top table stands in front of this with a tastetul and tempting array of Atkinson's and Lundborg's perfumes, Pears' and vinolia soap, and Kent's toothbrushes.

main pharmacy from the laboratories in the rear of the homeopathic pharmacy, which also occupies one of the large windows on the side street.

The woodwork is of brown French walnut, and very tastefnl, after the designs made by Mr. Brearley. The pharmacy is lit with electricity, and so looks bright and cheerful by night as well as by day.

THE LABORATORY.

The commodions laboratory in the rear contains an unusnally extensive apparatus for making oxygen gas. The receiver, standing in the corner ont of the way, is a donble cylinder about two feet in diameter, and ten feet high. The gas, as it fills the inner cylinder, displaces the water, and is, therefore, always under a slight pressure. The gas is filled into rubber bags holding about two cubic feet, and supplied to patients upon medical prescription. It has been found of much service to patients unable to get out and breathe the ozonic atmosphere of Cannes. An incandescent match held at the end of the open tube immediately relights, showing how the gas may assist in re-lighting the almost extinguished lamp of life in the lungs and blood of the feeble folk who use it.

Quinine wine is an article of large use in Cannes, but many patients like to use their favonrite wine, and so Mr. Brearley got up a liquid extract for making it. A teaspoonful of this extract added to a bottle of wine makes a good quinine wine. Quina Laroche sells well also. The use of coca wine is enormous: they sell six hundred bottles of Mariani's during the season.

In the laboratory there is also the apparatns in which onr friends prepare all the spirits of nitre they use. They also make sal volatile, and the still for distilling water also keeps the laboratory warm in winter.

SOME SPECIALITIES.

A speciality of the firm is embalming, for which their services are often required, as so many people come from England and other conntries so broken down with disease that not even the wonderful climate and excellent pharmaceutical and medical skill of the Riviera can restore them.

Some localities are so stimulating that certain persons cannot sleep well at first, hence sulphonal is largely used. Many influenza patients come to Cannes, and the malady has sometimes in a mild form attacked the residents and visitors. Last season, Mr. Brearley tells us, they sold 240 oz. of antipyrin. Very sweet and pleasant eucalyptns jujubes (an invention of Mr. Harry Fry, the senior assistant) are very popular both with the profession and public as a preventive and palliative in influenza. They are made to Mr. Fry's formula by a well-known London firm from the Riviera eucalyptus oil—1 minim to cach pastille.

Cresses grow abundantly in the mountain brooks, andfrom a land cress of a pungent aromatic odonr and taste a tincture is prepared, which is much liked as a month-wash. It is called tr. cresson dn pays or tr. *Spilanthes oleracea*. If used undiluted it produces a sensation somewhat similar to aconite. It is antiseptic and anodyne.

An agreeable month-wash called odontoloid is a speciality of the firm. Mr. Brearley makes it from the prescription of his brother, the local English dentist, the ingredients being chiefly bicarbonate of potash, red gum, and ganltheria.

Cod-liver oil is very largely used, and also in consumption creosote, dissolved in sterilised olive oil, for hypodermic injections. An invalid's weighing-machine gives all visitors an opportunity to see how rapidly they gain in flesh or otherwise.

Incubators for delicate babies are also kept in stock, also large double sprays or atomisers for fumigation or inhalation.

Among the English specialities which sell well are Beecham's, Holloway's, and Cockle's pills, Eno's and Lamplough's salts, pepsalia, pumilinc, Squire's chemical food, and lactopeptine. Carter's pills, and Scott's emulsion are the leading specialties from America.

Besides the principals, there are two English and four French qualified assistants. Mr. Fry, who has been chief English clerk and dispenser there for five years, possesses both English and French diplomas. He is noted for his rapid and accurate dispensing, making use of every pharmaceutical aid.

HYERES.

It would be interesting to know, though it is impossible to discover, what proportion of the British public could have assigned a definite geographical location to Hydres before the place, by reason of the Queen's visit, attained journalistic notoriety.

Hyères, we may say, is a town of 15,000 inhabitants about 13 miles east of 'Ionion, and between two and three miles from the Mediterranean shore, with three small islands the islands of Hyères, or "Golden Islands"—within sight of the town, but divided from it by a fine stretch of water forming a natural roadstead—the *rade d'Hyères*. It is curious that the place should have so long lain hid in the shadow of neglect, for it was venerable with antiquity long before its more pretentious sisters, Cannes, Nice, and Monte Carlo, were heard of as pleasure-resorts, and few places, even in a country brimming with interest, have richer historical associations than the picturesque town which nestles peacefully beneath its oastle-crowned hill.

NO ENGLISH CHEMIST.

Two factors which contributed to keep Hydres in comparative obsentity were its situation off the main line of the P.L.M. railway, necessitating a change at Toulon, and the absence of an English chemist, for the invalids who were not content with the scanty provision made for their requirements by the French pharmacien who annually imported an English assistant were, perforce, compelled to move on to one of the other Rivieran towns.

This unsatisfactory state of things continued until late in the seventies, when the English colony, which had been steadily, if slowly, growing, made a move in the matter, and the npshot of their action was the settling amongst them of a pharmacist of high accomplishments and wide experience —the late Mr. W. A Powell.



The "Maison Marie Louise," where Mr. Powell pitched his tent, is a very pretty building, situated in the English quarter of the town, and within a stone's-throw of several of the best hotels, and of the Place des Palmiers. Mr. Powell had an artistic eye and a cultured taste, and the arrangements, carried out under his own supervision from his own designs, bear witness to his skill.

The ceiling is decorated in charming tints with a series of allegorical representations of the craft. The woodwork, in black and gold, was executed by a yacht-fitter from Toulon, but the stock-bottles and elegantly-shaped ointment and extract pots came from Maw's, and pretty heavily Powell had to pay for his patriotism, for the *douane*, in spite of all protests, chose to class his pots as "fine porcelain ware."

There are three counters—the marble-topped one, opposite the door, is used for "finishing off"; the one on the left as you enter, for office-work; and the one on the right for dispensing; but in France the pharmacien prefers to "receive" his customers in the middle of the pharmacy rather than to keep to his own side of the mahogany, as is the rule in England, and, consequently, the three counters hardly fulfil the same function sas they would in England, The ledge which commonly divides the shelving from the lower fixtures runs along three sides of the pharmacy, and is of marble. Bencath it is a row of pull-ont drawers, and below these the lockers for bottles, &c. Two very handsome mirrors, on opposite sides of the pharmacy, relieve the stretches of shelving and give rise, by repeated reflections, to a pleasing illusion of lengthening vista. Being swung on hinges they are really doors to serviceable stock-enpboards.

An apartment directly communicating with the pharmacy is used for putting up stock, for tincture-making, distilling sp. ammon. aromat. and the aromatic waters, and for such other pharmaceutical work as could not be conveniently carried on in the pharmacy itself. Here, also, is conducted the analysis of urine, which forms no inconsiderable item in some seasons.

THE CUSTOMELS.

The bottles are the perquisite of the hotel servants, and most of them find their way back at the end of each season. The majority of the customers are English, though French, Germans, Italians, Greeks, and Poles are occasional clients. A good deal more might be done amongst the foreign element by one who cared to cultivate their custom.

Eaglish toilet-preparations, perfumes, and a few patents, such as Cockle's, Eao's, and Lamplougu's, with Dinneford's flesh gloves and Eaglish toothbrushes, are the articles in most common demand amongst them.

A curious feature of the business has been the "runs" upon certain medicaments and dietetics during certain seasons, and the failure of the same articles to "citch on" in others. In the early days Savory & Moore's pancreatic emulsion seemed to be everybody's specific, then Brand's essence of beef had it all its own way, again Benger's peptonised food was in request, at another time Hoff's liquid extract of malt ruled the roast, for the stream of the Kepler essence had not then begun to flow, and we cinnot speak of its popularity in the past tense.

There are two English medical practitioners—Drs. B.den and Cormack—and nearly a dozen French doctors. A third Eoglishman, who was also very much esteemed and an excellent fellow—Dr. Sawtell—'ied lass year, and so far no one has replaced him, nor has another British pharmacist as yet stepped into the vacancy which was created when Mr. Powell died.

THE SEASON.

The present season is the most builliant that Hyè es has yet seen, though for the last three or four years a marked increase in popularity has been apparent.

It would be difficult to imagine anyone entering upon a rew undertaking under more favourable autpices than will the late Mr. Powell's successor, whoever he may be.

The crux with the English chemist in Hyères is to know how best to pass the summer months. It is very hot from June to September. All the visitors leave the villas and hotels and go north, and there are more than sufficient French pharmaciens to cater for the wants of the natives. It is therefore a waste of energy to keep open during those four months.

A single man or a married man without encombrance oan easily manage to pass the time agreeably and, if so disposed, profitably, but it becomes a serions matter if there are travelling expenses of children and a servart to pay for in addition.

There are plenty of villas available for a merely nominal rent during the summer, and the extension of the railway from Hyères to Saint Raphael has opened up a piece of the coast previously little known, and in these seaside villages the cost of living is reduced to a minimum.

As for life in Hydres itself, those who live there have their lines cast in a pleasant place; it may be described as the forcing bed of Europe, for all the early flowers and vegetables are raised here. The soil is amazingly fertile and many tropical plants flourish in the open. The vigour and size of the palms at once attract attention: they are the finest in Europe, and have earned for the town the name of Hydresles-Palmiers.

To the archeologist and the entomologist the district is unique in interest. Probably the best entomologist in Hyères is Mr. Powell's only son (who stands at the door of the pharmacy in our illustration).

Trade Rotes.

THE inventor of the new retort stand mannfactured by Mr. J. J. Hicks is Mr. Moor, not Morris, as stated in a note last week.

VACCINE lymph is now offered to the trade by Dr. Hime's Calf-Vaccine Institution, Bradford. The Institution produces the lymph under rigid conditions for ensuring the absence of any but the specific organisms of calf-vaccine.

MESSRS. KILNER BROS. have just issued a new illustrated catalogne of mineral-water bottles, hoth plain and with glass or ebonite stoppers, syphons, cases, bottling-machines, and other requisites for the mineral-water trade.

Mr. TOM BROOKS has added to his twopenny "Sweet Solid Perfumes" an attractive sixpenny one called "Sweet May Blossom." It is packed in a fancy Japanese basket, and combines antiseptic properties with its special bouquet.

MR. G. S. MUMFORD, of Farringdon Road, announces that he will pay carriage on hundredweight parcels of his crushed linseed, starch-powder, and fuller's earth to places within 200 miles of London, and part carriage to places beyond that distance.

MESSES. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co. are now introducing the combination of malt-extract and castor-oil designed by Mr. S. M. Burroughs, and first mentioned at the Cardiff Conference last year. The name given to the combination is "Kepler Malto-Ricine." It contains 50 per cent. of castor-oil, and is put up in wide-mouthed Kepler bottles, to retail at 2s. 6d.

MESSRS. THOMPSON, WALTERS, HOLE & CO. (LIMITED) send us a copy of their revised illustrated price-list. It contains over two hundred pages, and deals with draggists' sundries, surgical instruments, shop-fittings, and proprietary articles. Goods and prices are brought down to the latest date, and good judgment has been exercised in the selection of articles for illustration.

A MEETING of shareholders in the Cinchona Estate "Melattie" (Java) was held in Amsterdam on April 19. The directors reported that by means of extreme economy and care in management in 1891 a profit had heen obtained admitting the payment of a dividend of 7 per cent. on the ordinary share capital of 200,000f., leaving 4,000f. to be carried to the reserve fund.

WE have received Messrs. R. Hovenden & Son's revised and illustrated catalogue for 1892. It is a bulky volume of nearly 500 quarto pages. The index alone fills forty-two pages in small type. Proprietary articles and druggists' sundries have a section to themselves. Perfumery, combs, brnshes, cutlery, hairdressers' goods, and many sundries occupy the rest of the volume.

THE ROSBACH NATURAL TABLE-WATER, the concession of which for English-speaking countries Messrs. Hertz & Collingwood have taken up, is a particularly pleasant naturally aërated water which the spirited concessionnaires will easily popularise in this country. Claret and Rosbach harmonise exactly, and the consumer is assured that such a beverage will check the rhenmatic diathesis.

MESSES. R. W. GREEFF & Co, 29 Mincing Laue, write in reference to an editorial note published last week on salicylic acid to suggest that, as it is now established that the salicylic acid (Dr. Byk's) for which they are agents is a perfectly pure article chemically, it would be he better to adopt, instead of the term "salicylic acid physiologically pure," the more correct expression "chemically pure."

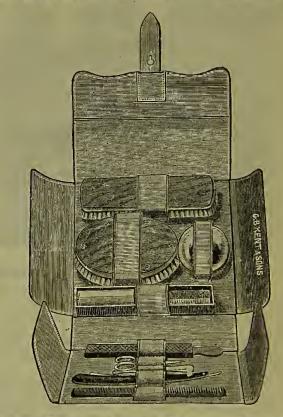
THE AROMATIC CASTOR-OIL which Messrs. Christy & Co. are introducing, and to which they have happily applied the designation "Palma Christi (Dr. Standke)", is a remarkahly successful trinmph of the pharmaceutic art over nature. In appearance it retains the viscous malignancy of the drug familiar to most of us from childhood, but on the tongue it is transformed into an almost pleasant ciunamon-flavoured syrup. There is a touch of the old flavonr in the back of the throat after swallowing to assnre us of its genuineness.

MAOK'S DOUBLE STARCH is getting popular in this country. It is a starch-gloss as well as a starch, as it contains in dne proportion borax, gnm, wax, &c., as well as starch. The Englieh agents, C. Chancellor & Co., 3 Charterhouse Buildings, supply on certain terms a clockwork fignre of a pretty laundress ironing a frilled skirt. The lassie works for five hours at a stretch without re-winding, and the advertisement is no donht very effective. Messrs. Chancellor have adopted an anti-cutting arrangement in regard to their Mack's starch, "Rising Snn" stove-polish, and plate-powder.

MESSRS. G. B. KENT & SONS, of Marlhorough Street, W., are offering some very cheap lines in dressing-cases jnst now, which should be useful for summer trade. We figure two of



these, one being roll-np style, and the other a stitched case. Both are made of strong leather, and do not at all reflect the low prices at which they are offered, the quality being



excellent. The contents are sufficiently indicated by the illustrations. The firm have also got up for the summer trade a comb and brush in round-end, velvet-lined leatherette case. This is well suited for a ladies' present.

MESSRS. J.W. DRYSDALE & CO., 8 Creechurch Lane, London, E.C., inform us that the oil of eucalyptus introduced by them will in future be sold as "Cumming's ('Cygnet' brand) eucalyptus oil." The species of *Eucalyptus* from which this oil is prepared was formerly considered a variety of *E. clossa*, and so described by Baron von Müller in one of his earlier works—"Eucalyptographia." It has, however, quite

WE have had the opportunity of examining a number of the long series of superfatted medicinal soaps manufactured hy Mr. Ferd. Mnlhens, No. 4,711 Glookengasse, Cologne, and for which Mr. R. J. Reuter, of 24-26 Basinghall Street, E.C., is the British agent. These soaps are all manufactured under the direction and control of Dr. Eichhoff, senior physician to the wards for skin and venereal diseases in the Elberfeld Hospital. There are nearly thirty varieties of these soaps at present manufactured, adapted for particular varieties of skin-diseases. Salicylic acid is one of the most frequently adopted remedies, but sublimate, iodine, thiol, ichthyol, resorcine, menthol, thymol, camphor, sulphur, and many other substances, and various combinations of reme-dies, are also employed. In the soap basis a certain proportion of lanoline is comhined, and a peculiar foaming character of the lather is produced, the object being to provide a specially suitable medinm for the easy absorption of the antiseptics by which it is aimed to treat the various parasitic diseases of the skin. Dr. Eichhoff has studied the snbject with great care, and his soap-cnre 'system, though not original with him, has been worked ont hy himself and Mr. Mulhens with a thoroughness which leaves nothing to he desired.

BANKRUPTCY REPORTS.

Re JONATHAN STEPHENS, Devonport, Chemist and Druggist.

THE filed particulars in this hankruptcy were published last week. The first meeting of creditors was held at Plymouth on April 21, the Official Receiver, Mr. J. Greenway, presiding.

In reply to the chairman, the debtor said that Mr Jennings, a creditor for over 1,000*l*. for money lent, was a friend of his. Mr. Jennings said he had lent the money at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Replying to Mr. Tncker, a creditor, dehtor said if it had not been for Mr. Jennings he could not have kept the husiness going as long as he did. He had never been engaged in any other husiness. He had rented a cottage at Saltash and let his house at Plymouth, bnt as it came rather expensive he gave np the Saltash house.

The Official Receiver: I snppose the fact is that Mr. Jennings lent you so much that he continued lending to keep the thing going.

Replying to various questions, dehtor said he lost within three years about 600*l*. on the business in Albert Road. He allowed his wife 2*l*. per week for honsekeeping. It cost him about 100*l*. moving his furniture to and from Saltash. He had horrowed money from a gentleman at Bristol. There had been four executions in his honse within the past twelve months.

Replying to the Official Receiver, dehtor said he had not heen huying medicine and selling it at a lower rate than he gave for it. At one time he was selling three gross of Beecham's pills per month. He had several patent medicines of his own, which had sold well. The prescriptions were not written out. They were in his hrain.

The Official Receiver: What is in your hrain helongs to the creditors. They have to pay your debts. You must write the prescriptions out.

Replying to the Official Receiver, debtor said his furniture had been valued at 15*l*. He had not removed any of it.

The Official Receiver, who was appointed trustee, promised to endeavour to get a purchaser for the husiness as a going concern.

Re THE NORTHWICH SALT COMPANY (LIMITED).

THIS company was ordered to be wound up in August last npon a petition lodged hy a creditor, and the case was set down in Mr. Registrar Giffard's Court on Thursday for the

public examination of the directors, officials, and others innerested in the promotion and husiness transactions. It was stated, however, that Mr. C. J. Stewart the Official Receiver, had heen ordered abroad on account of ill-health. The examination was in consequence adjourned until May 19.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER OIL.

THE sunflower has been known in Russia for many years but only in certain districts has it been cultivated. on a large scale. The first cultivation of snnflower-seed for mercantile purposes in Russia began in 1842, in the village of Alexeievka, district of Berutchinsk, government of Voronezb. That province is even now the chief district in European Russia for the growing of the sun-flower. From there the cultivation of sunflowers spread to the adjacent governments of Tamhov and Saratov, where there are extensive cultures owned hy the town of Saratov itself. The people of the governments of the Don, Simhirsk, and Samara, are more or less engaged in this trade. Two kinds of sunflower are known, one with small seeds nsed for the production of oil, and the other with large seeds consumed by the common people in enormous quantities as a dainty. In a district where the seed is cultivated on a large scale, and the plant has been continnally grown on the same soil for many years in succession, the snnflower has become subject to a disease called Puccinia diocoidearum. Owing to this disease, the sunflower crops have heen rather poor in the government of Voronezh for the last ten years, and the cultivation has, therefore, ahated somewhat in this locality. The snnflower-seed is used principally for obtaining an oil, which has snperseded all other vegetable oils in many parts of Russia. In general, the cultivation of the sunflower in Russia is considered to he very profitable. At the average yield of 1,350 lbs. per acre, and at the average price of $\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb., the farmer receives an income of abont 41. per acre. This income can be increased in districts where the grower himself is engaged in producing the oil from the seed. However, oil-mills are very rare in the villages, the farmers selling their seed to the oil-prodncers. In the seed-growing district of Saratov there are only thirty-four village oil-mills producing oil worth 8,000*l*. annually, whereas in the town of Saratov 90,000*l*. worth of oil is mannfactured annually. The substance remaining from the oil-manufacture, or the sunflower-cakes, heing nsed as cattle-food, is also a valuable product. These cakes, however, have a comparatively small demand in Russia, and are largely exported to foreign countries, principally to Germany and England. The snnflower-shells, being used for heating pnrposes, form an article of trade in several dis-tricts. The seed-cnps are used as food for sheep. Of the different kinds of snnflower-seed in Russia-some white or grey, some hrown with white or grey stripes, some quite hlack, dyeing the cells a dark violet colour-the grey and striped seeds are preferred, as they appear to he much cleaner and handsomer, and therefore command a higher price, especially for the purposes of raw consumption by the common people. The black seed, owing to its dark colonring-matter, is generally avoided. All these seeds appear in the market divided into two sorts. The larger kind, containing less oil, is the cheaper; the smaller, pro-dncing more oil, is sold to the oil-manufacturers, and is mnch more expensive. The latter seeds are flat and oval, like coffee-heans, and are considered the best for this industry.

To MAKE WAX SHEETS.—Dr. Beacook's method is to melt the wax in a deep vessel and dip into it two pieces of glass one in each hand alternately, one cooling while you dip the other (about three or four dips is sufficient); then drop into oold water. By trimming the edges off the glass with a knife, the sheets will drop off themselves. If the wax is kept too hot, the sheets will be too thin; if too cold, they will he lumpy and thick. A tahlespoonful of Venice turpentine to 3 lbs, or 4 lbs, of wax will toughen it.

[April 30, 1892.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN CONSULS' REPORTS.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

The British Colony of Lagos, on the West Coast of Africa, is not a wholesome place by any means. The death-rate among Europeans Notes from

Lagos. any means. The death-rate among Europeans in the capital is 80 per 1,000 in spite of the fact that much has been, and is still being, done to improve the sanitary condition of the towu. The swamps in its immediate vicinity are being gradually filled up, a large number of wells has been sunk by the Government, and the planting out of eucalyptus in considerable quantities has been resorted to in the hope that in this way the malarious character of the climate may be to some extent counteracted. A dispensary for outdoor patients of the Colonial Hospital has been lately opened, and is becoming exceedingly popular among the natives. The prosperity of Lagos depends almost entirely upon the palm-oil and palm-kernel trade; but the Government are trying to induce the people to take up other cultivations. With this end in view, a botanic station has been established under the auspices of the Royal Gardens, Kew. Mr. McNair, from Jamaica, was the first curator, and to him must be given the credit of starting what is now a very thriving lutle station.

AEGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A New Salt A new salt industry has recently come into prominent existence in the Argentine Republic, Industry. where the salt deposits were hitherto thought to be too far removed from the seaboard to permit of their

being properly and advantageonsly worked.

The vast salt lakes, or salinas, in the Rio Negro valley lying some 22 miles from the well-sheltered harbour of San B as, ou the Atlantic coast, form a singular exception to the rule. These great salinas are four in number, and in the aggregate measure some 20,000 acres of salt bearing ground. The level of the brine is some 15 feet below the sca-level at the post of San Blas. There are enormous mountains of rock salt exposed to the action of the air at the foot of the Andes, upwards of 250 leagues from the salinas, and it is supposed that it is from these deposits that the salinas draw their supplies of brine. The surface of the salinas is covered

by supplies from the natural sp ings. These saliuas are covered with a singularly strong brine, its density being from 30 to 35 during the winter monthsthat is, at least thirty times stronger than the sea-water at Sau Blas, a distance of 22 miles. The district of Rio Negro is exceedingly favourable for the production of salt, the raiufall being less than any other district in the Republic. The strong drying winds and sun soon turn what is a vast sheet of water ioto a solid surface covered with white salt. The thickness of the salt is from two to four inches, but under that is a deposit of salt and sand of about equal proportions.

The season for collecting is from November to March, and the process is an exceedingly simple one. The salt is gathered into small heaps, then removed to the adjoining banks and placed into large heaps, and there it remains in this condition until removed for shipment to the different markets in the Republic.

The Rio Negro Salt Company, under a concession from the Government of the province of Bnenos Ayres, have commenced to work these salinas, and they are now bringing in to market large supplies of all qualities of salt suitable for different trades (saladero, hides, and mcat preserving), and also for household wants. Their supplies are only limited by the means at present at their command, but they hope to be able to supply the great bulk of the wants of the conntry as well as the adjoining countries of Uruguay and Brazil.

This company has also erected a large work in Buenos Ayres for the purpose of preparing fine salt for table and kitchen use.

The imports of salt into the Argentine Republic last year from Cadiz alone amounted to no less than 70,000 tous, the adjoining countries of Uruguay and Brazil being extensive importers, particularly from Spain.

It is expected that in the near future, when these salinas

are in full working order, as the surplus stock will be shipped to India and Anstralia, which are much nearer to Argentina than to England and Germany.

ECUADOR.

The exports of cinchona-bark from the port of Guayaquil were 2,396 quintals, valued at 7,188*l.*, in 1891, and 1,474 quintals, valued at Cinchonabark. 4,4221., in 1890.

ITALY.

The following figures relate to the exports from British and imports into Italy of pharmaceutical goods Trade. from Great Britain and her colonies :---

Imports into Italy	1830	1891	Difference
Acids	Cwts. 8,649 135,016 ·33 17,314 59,763 76,482 40,554 258,442 258,442 258,698 9,696 21,444 9,514	Cwt ^z , 6,338 135,090 72 20,440 68,450 38,405 38,405 14,700 308,593 32,662 3,193 37,358 8,550	$\begin{array}{c} Cwtz,\\ - 2,252\\ + 39\\ + 3,096\\ + 8,694\\ - 38,076\\ - 25,854\\ + 50,164\\ + 6,964\\ + 6,964\\ + 15,924\\ - 964\\ \end{array}$
Exports from Italy	1890	- 1891	Difference
Boric acid	Cwts. 34,050 Lbs 5,480 Cwt4. 101,784 42,388 12,882 19,018	Cwts. 28,272 Lbs. 701 Cwts. 151,148 15,144 12,182 21,156	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \text{ xta}, \\ -5718 \\ \text{Lbs}, \\ -4,779 \\ 0 \text{ vts}, \\ +49,366 \\ -47,244 \\ -701 \\ +2,138 \end{array}$

What Foreigners

Mr. Derny, of the British Embassy in Rome, has been investigating the reasons which enable Italy to find gold for the payment of

her imports over her exports (10,000,0007. to Spend. 15,000,0001. per annum), and he is of opinion that the only conclusion at which it is logically possible to arrive is that this amount of gold is annually brought into the country by foreign travellers. From careful calculations made by the United States consular representatives in various parts of this country it has been computed that for the last ten years the average annual expenditure in Italy of American oitizens has been 7,000,0007. It would scarcely be an exaggeration to place the collective expenditure of British, French, Austrian, German, and other foreign travellers at double this amount, which result would bring in round numbers at least 21,000,0001. in foreign gold annually into the country.

MAURITIUS.

Last year Mauritius imported 1,385,100 rs. Drugs. worth of chemical products, mostly sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of potash, from Australia and India, but also including 302,197 rs. worth of drugs and medicinal

compounds from England and France.

Ten years ago nearly all the soap used in Mauritius came from France, and, as the con-Soap. sumption is over 1,000 tons a year, this was a trade worth cultivating. But since then France has been deprived of nearly half her trade by Australia and by the Seychelles islands, in which latter gronp a soap-works has recently been established.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Preserves. An attempt to preserve the native berries (what varieties is not stated) of Newfoundland has proved fairly successful, and in 1890 a ready market for some 5,000 cases of these preserves was found in the United States at \$5 per case. As the berries are praotically inexhaustible in quantity, and of excellent quality, they meet with a ready sale in both local and foreign markets, and it is anticipated that this industry will assume considerable importance.



Votice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable, even for manufacturing purposes.

i should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., April 27.

Suggested Establishment of Free Ports in America.

A very important commercial proposition (says the New York Shipping List) is being cousidered in Washingtou. It is the establishment of free-port privileges such as are enjoyed by Hamburg and other European cities. It was at irst objected that the provision in the Federal Constitution which provides that uo privilege in commerce shall be given one city, State, or section which is denied to others would bar this scheme, but it has been decided that any city having navigation leading to the ocean shall be able to become a free port for manufacturing purposes. It is believed that there would be enough free ports opened inder the Bill to demand an enormous increase of the raw naterial output and make heavy drafts upon labor. New York, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, San francisco, Duluth and Chicago would comply with the requirements and undertake the manufacture of goods for oreign markets, with the advantage of free materials from broad whenever needed, a portion of ground in each city reing set apart as "bonded" soil.

ACID (CITEIC).—The market is quiet at 1s, $5\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb. for Soglish. The exports have kept up well hitherto, but they nay shortly show a falling off, as the Americans, who have ately bought citric acid here and paid the duty upon it rather han make it at home, are now no longer buyers. Juice is vired 10s. lower from Messina to-day, the quotation being tow 20l., f.o.b.

ACID (TARTARIC).—The market is easier, foreign crystals being now obtainable at $11\frac{1}{2}d$. to $11\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb. for immediate lelivery, with business at the lower figure. English brands nay be had at 1s. to 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb.

CALABAR BEANS still continue to realise $2\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. in inverpool.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The last quotations we have heard of are 110s, c.i.f., for Japan, and 105s., c.i.f., for China, but to business is reported.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—The English makers have at last educed their quotations by 1*d*. per lb., and now quote *hells* t 1s $6\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. 7*d*. per lb., according to quantity. German is lso easier at 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. $4\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb., net.

CINCHONA.—The following quantities are at present adertised for sale ou Tnesday next:—Indian and Ceylon bark, ,604 bales; Javan, 148; Africau, 271; South American, 62. Total, 2,585 packages. The exports of cinchona from Jeylon between Jauuary 1 aud April 4 have been: n 1892, J,386,675 lbs.; in 1891, 1,599,564 lbs.; in 1890, ,187,242 lbs.; in 1889, 2,993,960 lbs.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar cloves remain exceedingly depressed. For fair quality on the spot $2\frac{T}{8}d$, has been accepted, which s almost the lowest point ever touched by the article. At motion, 340 bales Zanzibar sold, at a further reduction in alue—ordinary dark to good at $2\frac{5}{5}d$, to 3d, per lb. Low to ordinary dark Amboina brought $4\frac{1}{8}d$. to $4\frac{3}{8}d$, and fair unpicked Penang 7d. per lb.

COCAINE.—There have been sales of crude Paruvian at lower prices this week. The manufacturers have also reduced their quotations, 18s. 6d. per cz. being now the general price for hydrochlorate.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Best white French crystals may be had at 87s. 6d. to 88s. English ground powder costs 2s. per cwt. more.

CUTCH is quiet, and rather easier. Sales of *Eagle* brand are reported privately, at 31s. per cwt. At auction, 1,154 boxes were offered, of which 500 boxes *Cock* brand sold at 25s. to 25s. 6J. per cwt.

GALLS.—The market is dull, and easier. At auction, 10 cases small and stalky *China* galls sold, "without reserve," at 41s. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.-Twenty-five cases came from Singapore this week.

GINGER.—New Jamaica giuger remains quiet, aud somewhat easier for commou grades, but there is a fair demand, 435 packages at auction being mostly sold at 56s to 65s for medium to good bright scraped, 50s to 55s. 6d. for low small scraped, and 45s. to 49s. for common to good common. *Cochin* ginger was in small supply, with a very dnll market, aud the entire supply of this variety, as well as of *Bengal* and *Japan*, was bought in. Sales of *African* coutinue to be made in Liverpool at 27s. 6d. to 27s. 9d. per cwt., ex quay.

GUARANA.—About one ton of this drug has arrived in New York, and further arrivals are expected. The 20 cwt. alluded to have been taken for local consumption at the parity of 4s. 9d. per lb.

GUM KINO remains scarce. None was offered at the drug sale. The value of good bright graius is from 65s to 70s. per cwt.

INDIARUBBER.—Fine Pará sold at the end of last week at a somewhat lower price—viz., 2s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$. per 1b. .That price however, has been refused to day.

⁻INDIGO.—The periodical auctious of East Iudian indigo commenced on Tuesday, 3,457 cases being offered for sale, which was 813 less than the figure originally declared. 'The sales progressed without much spirit, and the advance which had been established over the last auction rates by subsequent private transactions was barely maintained. Good to common *Bengal* sold at from 3*d* to 4*d*. per lb. advance upon the previous sale rates; *Kurpah* and *dry leaf Madras* at par to 2*d*. per lb. advance.

INSECT-FLOWERS — The Triëste market has been rather animated lately, and prices for open flowers are just a shade higher. The following are the last quotations: new season's open flowers, 50s. (not yet available); old ditto, 48s. 6d.; old half-closed, 54s. 6d.; old closed, 64s.; wild (Crivoscie), 70s. to 78s. per cwt., all c.i.f. London.

IPECACUANHA.—The arrivals of Carthagena root still continne. Fifteen packages have been received from Pauama siuce our last report.

ISINGLASS.—At auction last Friday a small supply of Pará (*Brazilian*) isiuglass sold at an advance of 1*d*. per 1b., fair to good lump at 2s. 1*d*. to 2s 5*d*. per 1b. Szigon leaf was lower; fair to fine at 5s. 3*d*. to 6s. 8*d*. per 1b. Penang leaf fell 1*d*. to 2*d*, tongue 2*d*., Bombay leaf 2*d*., tongue and pipe 1*d*. to 2*d*. per 1b. in value.

JALAP.—An arrival of 84 bales from Vera Cruz direct, by the *Discoverer*, is announced to-day.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—The Fiumarken fishing has been an almost complete failure. It is uow at an end, and the majority of dealers are still sanguiue that higher prices must shortly prevail. For the moment, however, the market is dnll at 71s. c.i.f. to 80s. spot, for best uew non-congealing oil.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—The news concerning the rose harvest published in our last issue is confirmed by telegrams which have since been received from Kezaulik. There have been more sharp frosts in some of the principal growing districts, and a considerable portion of the old oil still in the hands of local holders has been bought up at a slight advance in prices.

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OPIUM.—There has been a little more business this week, but no alteration has occurred in the prices. Some sales of *Persian* opium are reported at prices ranging up to 9s. 3d. per lb. for fine quality, but the market has since become quiet again in this variety. The last mail brought a few orders for soft shipping sorts, which have been executed, *Tokat* selling at 9s. 6d. per lb. Salonica might now be had at 10s. but nothing is doing in it. From Smyrna wo hear under date of April 16 :—" Onr market has been very quiet this week, owing to the holidays, but wo believe purchases will take place after Easter (on a small scale) at the following quotations :—New Yerli manufacturing. 6s. 3d. to 6s. 7d. according to quality, and 6s. 6d. for old ditto."

PEPPER.— White Penang pepper sold on the spot at $3\frac{12}{16}d$. per lb. a few days ago. At anction a large snpply of white pepper was offered, hut only a small proportion found bayers at lower rates—viz., $4\frac{5}{2}d$. to $4\frac{7}{8}d$. for medium to fair Singapore. Thirteen bags white pepper from Borneo realised $5\frac{1}{3}d$. per lb. Black pepper is also very neglected, ordinary to medinm grey Singapore selling at auction at $2\frac{3}{4}d$. to $2\frac{7}{8}d$. per lb.; ordinary Tellicherry at $3\frac{1}{8}d$. per lb.

QUICKSILVER.—The importers' price remains 6l. 15s. per bottle. Second-hand holders are firm, 6l. 14s. 6d. being their lowest figure. The output of quicksilver from the Almaden mines in 1891 was 47,555 bottles, against 50,035 in 1890.

QUININE.—About 20,000 oz. Brnnswick qninine have been sold during the present week by second-hand holders at $9\frac{1}{4}d$. per oz. A report from New York, dated April 15, says:— "Powers & Weightman, the leading American makers, reduced their price 1d. per oz. last week, and now quote for vials and small tins the same price as the German manfacturers. This reduction came as a great snrprise to the trade, who; owing to the firmness of the bark market and declining shipments from the East, were expecting an advance. There can be little donbt now that this rich and conservative firm intend to take a hand in the fight, and our impression is that the two German factories that for some months past have been fighting tooth and nail for supremacy in the American market will have to patch np their differences quickly, come to terms with the American makers, or face the inevitable—*i.e.*, greatly reduce their ontput. But time will tell. In the meantime, naturally, onr market is demoralised, and quinine is a difficult thing to sell."

SAFFRON.—The prices in Spain have slightly advanced, and the agents here quote about 6d. per lb. above last week's rates—viz., 24s. to 26s. for fine and superfine Valencia, and 19s. per lh. for Alicante.

SHELLAC.—Early in the week the market was quiet all ronnd, and the only sale reported was one of 200 cases TN second orange, Angust delivery, at 73s. per cwt. The public anctions on Tnesday (the first since April 12) were very heavy, no less than 1,371 cases being offered. Of this supply only 348 cases were sold with difficulty, Orange at a decline of 4s. to 5s. per cwt. on the last anction rates, and Garnet also at lower prices. The following figures were realised :— Second orange: Reddish livery to fair pale, 68s. to 72s.; fair livery, 65s. to 66s.; dark liver and hlock, 61s. to 64s. per cwt. Button lac: Fair firsts, 78s. to 79s.; ordinary seconds, 77s. per cwt. Business has since been done for delivery at lower prices—viz., Urange TN for May at 66s., declining to 65s.; June and Angust at 68s. per cwt. It is donbtful whether those figures could still be obtained by sellers. A Calcutta report, dated April 6, says:—"The new crops of sticklac are expected to be large."

SODA CRYSTALS.—The price on the Type has been reduced to 60s. London makers quote 70s. per ton.

TURMERIC.—Split *Cochin* bulbs are in plentiful supply, and may he had now at 8s. per cwt. In Calcutta complaints are being made of the excessive moisture in the turmeric which is being bronght to market there.

TEA.—The Indian and Ceylon markets reopened after tho holidays with heavy sales on Monday and Tnesday, but practically nothing was done in *China* tea till Wednesday, when a small sale went off at previous rates. The tone for *Indians* was dnll on Monday, and though fine teas were well competed for at full prices, common teas showed no improvement, and the present abnormaliy low prices appear to

have lost all power to stimulate business and create "a demand. Common *Ceylons* on Tuesday went even a triffe easier, fair common Pekoes at $4\frac{1}{2}d$. to $4\frac{3}{4}d$. being wonderful value.

WAX (JAPAN).---A small business is reported in good palesquares at 42s, per cwt.

Thursday's Market News.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., April 27.

The improvement in business, which Ewas London. looked for in many quarters to begin after the Easter holidays, has not been realised np to the time of writing. In drngs generally trade remains stagnant, while chemicals are actually less animated than they were before the holiday season. All the public sales of goods pertaining to the drug and chemical branches-shellac, spices, and drugs-have been heavy and langnid this week, and the number of articles showing an improvement is very small compared to that in which a reduction in value has taken place. The drng anctions which commenced to-day were the largest that have ever been known in Mincing Lane. The sale of drngs proper was delayed until 1 P.M. by the exceptionally heavy supplies of vanilla, which, under the rnles of the room, took precedence, and, in consequence, only five out of a total of twenty-three catalogues were gone through to-day. The anctions will be resumed at $10.30 \text{ A M}_{\odot}$ to-morrow (Friday), but there is considerable discontent among the drnggists, whose suggestion for an alteration in the usnal arrangement of the auctions has been rejected by the brokers, and who are determined that their wishes shall be respected. The following are the principal alterations that have occurred during the week :- Cape aloes are rather dearer; cardamoms irregular, but generally lower; rhubarb and annatto seed somewhat dearer. Fine dragon's blood sold at extreme prices to day; ipecacuanha also showed some recovery upon the lowest rates paid at the last anctions; Jamaica sarsaparilla is firmer, and gnm myrrh keeps np well in price. Vanilla, although in exceedingly large supply, is almost unchanged in price; bnt jalap sold at lower rates to-day. Honey, beeswax, gam boge, gum benzoin, bnchn, Sccotrine aloes, gnm ammoniacnm, and castor oil are all cheaper. Oil of, neroly and orange-flower water are likely to be mnch cheaper. Cocaine, tartaric acid, camphor, and quinine, are lower. In ontside articles only indiarnbber is firm. The following are all easier:--Shellac, gambier, cntch, black and white pepper, cloves, linseed oil, cotton oil, tnrpentine, petroleum, and soda crystals. The Bank rate has been reduced to-day from $2\frac{1}{3}$ to 2 per cent.; bar silver is $39\frac{1}{5}d$. per oz.; the Bombay Exchange is 1s. $3\frac{1}{4}d$; Calentta, 1s. $3\frac{1}{32}d$.; Hong-Kong, 2s. $10\frac{1}{4}d$.; Shanghai, 3s. $10\frac{1}{5}d$.

Liverpool. Onr Liverpool correspondent describes the condition of his market as follows: "There has been more inquiry for Maranham copaiba balsam, canaryseed is still rising, chillies are selling readily, cream of tartar is lower, hemp-seed rather firmer, and castor-oil steady. The market is cleared of Chilian bees'-wax, and also of limejnice."

Our latest mail advices from New York date America. from April 20. In the week ending on that day the drug market had been quiet, the principal feature being a reduction in the price of tartaric acid, owing to competition among the makers. Pará balsam copaiba is cheap, owing to heavy arrivals, hnt Maranham remains rather scarce. The stock of Curação aloes has been mnch rednced, and jaborandi leaves are very scarce. Goldenseal root is still advancing, and jalap, although arriving freely, goes almost as rapidly into consumption. Honduras sarsaparilla is neglected, but of Mexican there is no stock. Senega has become much less active, oil of wintergreen is lower, and bromide of potassinm remains in statu quo. Gnm kino has advanced in price, and ergot of rye remains steady, although the demand remains very slack. The surplus stock of star anise held in America has been shipped to Europe, where better prices can be obtained than in the States. Holders of tonquin beans are firm. The tone of quillaia is easier

ACONITE.—Twenty-three bales Japan root, catalogued to-day, had been sold privately before the auctions.

ALOES.—Eighty-two boxes Curação aloes were mostly sold at 7s. 6d. to 10s. for ordinary dull, and 29s. to 30s. for fair brown liver. Cape aloes are in poor supply, and only 19 boxes were off-red at to-day's auctions. Sixteen of these sold at an advance of 1s. to 1s. 6d.—viz., 20s. per cwt. for good bright, and from 19s. 6d. to 17s. per cwt. for drossy to ordinary dull. Several parcels of East Indian aloes were offered. Forty kegs dull and ordinary Socotrines sold at 80s. per cwt. Twenty-nine oases (in skins) were also disposed of at 70s. to 77s. 6d. for good brown to very good bright but soft Socotrine. Very common black Mocha and hepatic mixed aloes realised from 25s. to 46s. per cwt.

AMBERGRIS.—Several parcels were offered to day, but they did not include anything of really fine quality. Good ambergris, dark and grey mixed, was bought in at 120s., aud small dark "undeveloped" at 64s. per oz.

ANISE.—Fifty bags good *Russian* anise were partly sold to-day at 20s. per cwt. Another similar parcel was bought in at 23s. per cwt. Ten cases genuine Chinese star anise, but very broken, were to-day bought in at 110s. per cwt.

ANNATTO.—Seeds rather dearer, $2\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb. being paid to-day for 6 bags of good bright quality from Ceylon.

BALSAM TOLU.—Two cases fair hard sold at 1s. 3d. per lb. to-day.

BUCHU.—Nineteen bales of recent import sold, with fair competition, at a decline of about $\frac{1}{3}d$. per lb.—viz., 3d. to $3\frac{1}{3}d$. for rather pale round leaves, and 4d. to $4\frac{1}{3}d$. per lb. for good to fine bright green. Another lot of 9 bales fair round green leaves sold at 4d. per lb.

CALUMBA.—Firmly held, but without much animation. Ninety-five bags offered to-day were bought in at 45s. for fair yellow washed, and 37s. 6d. for grey mixed sorts.

CANTHARIDES.—For two casks fair bright Russian an offer of 2s. 10*d*. per lb. was refused to-day.

CARDAMOMS have been arriving in large quantities lately. At to-day's auctions only a small portion of the total supply was reached. This consisted of 164 cases, of which 37 sold with very little competition, at irregular but generally lower prices. Ceylon Mysore: Medium to bold pale good long and round mixed realised 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; medium size, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; small, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; very small, 1s.; medium brownish fair round, 1s. 7d. per lb. Ceylon Malabar: Rather small round pale long medium yellow, 1s. 2d.; ordinary brown and doll, 1s. per lb. Ceylon: Fine bold wild, 2s. 2d.; small ditto, 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$; and pale seed, 1s. 4d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The American market is dull, and there appears to be no prospect of any improvement. Some of the American drug-houses hold large stocks—a parcel of at least 100 tons is known to be stored in Empire City,Oregon, and there are many other lots on the Pacific Coast. About 60 tons of ordinary quality are being pressed for sale in New York. Forty bales rather small quill and flat bark of recent import were again bought in to-day at 25s. per cwt.

CHILLIES.—Of Zanzibar chillies only 14 bales of ordinary quality were offered at the auctions, and these were all bought in. Sierra Leone chillies are fairly plentiful; 28 bags fine red at auction sold at 60s. per cwt. Several sales of Sierra Leone chillies are reported from Liverpool at 45s. per cwt. Twenty bags good bright quality were bought in at 65s.; another lot of 9 packages good bright red chillies sold without reserve at 53s. per cwt.

CHINA ROOT.—Ten bales fair China root sold to-day "without reserve " at 20s. per cwt.

CINCHONA.—We hear that a fair amount of business has been done privately lately in East Indian and Ceylon barks at prices fully equal to the last auction rates. To-day's auctions included 7 bales damaged South American red bark, good bold, strong bark of fair colour, rather curly, which sold (for export) at extraordinarily high prices—viz., 7s. 9d. to 8s. 2d. per lb. The whole parcel weighed only 490 lbs. Of 22 bales spurious so-called *flat Calisaya*, thick yellow pieces, the greater part (damaged) sold at 5d. to 7d. per lb.

COCA-LEAVES.—There was one 28-lb.-bale of small darkgreen dry coca-leaves from Ceylon, which was bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb., no bids being forthcoming.

COLOCYNTH.—The market is greatly over-supplied, and 13 cases pale peeled but very seedy Turkey apple were bought in without mention of price.

CUMIN-SEED — Prices are falling, and the article is very difficult of sale now. For 37 serons Morocco seed, shown at to day's auctions, 17s. would have been accepted, but there were no buyers.

CUTTLE FISH.—Very much neglected, and selling at low prices. A small parcel medium to bold pale bone from the Cape realised $2\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—In good demand at high prices for fine quality, 101. 17s. 6d. being paid for 2 cases very fine fiery bold lump Common dark and bricky saucers sold at 75s. per cwt. Of another lot of 13 cases Socotrine, 4 sold at 44s. for fair clean dust, 72s. 6d. for good coarse siftings, and 55s. for small ditto. Fine bright drop was bought in at 100s. per cwt. For 13 cases bold slabs of medium colour (Singapore) 92s. 6d. was refused

ERGOT OF RYE.—Only a few lots were offered to-day, but there was no alteration in the position. For 6 bags lean and slightly wormy *Russian* 1s. 11d. per lb. was refused.

GALLS.—Turkish galls are arriving pretty, freely and prices must no doubt come down; for good blue up to 72s. 6d. is still asked, but it is impossible to sell at that figure.

GAMBOGE.—Although a rather heavy supply of gamboge was offered to day the greater part of it found buyers at a reduction of about 10s. upon the recent value of fine quality. At auction 44 cases were shown, of which 28 sold. Good picked detached partly broken pipe of fine clean fracture realised 13l. 10s.; natural, partly blocky, broken pipe, 12l. 17s. 6d. to 12l. 15s.; fair broken, partly blocky pieces of good fracture, 12l. 12s. 6d.; pickings, from 11l. 5s. to 11l. 12s. 6d. per cwt.

GUARANA.—One case of fair quality was bought in at 5s. 6d. per lb. to-day. No demand.

GUM ACCROIDES.—Ten bags woody lump were bought in to-day at 5s. 6d. per cwt.

GUM AMMONIACUM.—Supplies are accumulating, and the prices now ruling cannot be kept up. At auction to-day several parcels were offered, of which one case small palish grain and woody block sold at 27s. 6d. per cwt. Fifteen packages good pale and pink drop, mixed with seedy block and siftings, were bought in at 72s. 6d. per cwt.; dark pickings at 25s. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—A parcel of 28 packages "picked Alexandrian gum," recently imported from Suakim and Port Said, was all bought in, except one case of small yellowish drop, for druggists' use, which realised 91. 10s. per cwt. Three cases greyish and dull mixed drop sold without reserve at 51.171.6d. per cwt. Of *Cape* gum, soft and dusty sorts, pale and amber mixed, sold at 40s.; dark block at 18s. per cwt.

GUM BENZOIN.—In very large supply to-day, so far as Sumatra gum is concerned. Of 183 packages reached at the portion of the sales gone through, 126 sold at a decline of from 5s. to 10s. per cwt. Sumatra seconds, good white almondy centres, 6l. 7s. 6d.; fine ditto, slightly false-packed sides, 6l. 15s.; fair almondy centres, but rather false-packed borders, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.; very common old dull and drossy, with few almonds, from 65s. down to 25s. per cwt. For Penang gum, glassy, clean, small to bold almonds, fair packed, 5l. 12s. 6d. was paid; for dark brown glassy, 70s. A quantity of very common Palembang sold at from 16s. 6d. down to 8s. 6d. per cwt. A few cases of good Siam gum were offered, but none sold.

GUM GUAIACUM.—Five cases hard barky siftings in block sold "without reserve" at 6*d*. per lb. A parcel of bold glassy block pieces, imported over the United States, was bought in at 1*s*. per lb. GUM MYRRH.—One barrel of good olean coarse siftings realised 80s. per owt. to.day. In small supply and very firmly held. Good sorts sold to.day at 77s. 6d. to 80s. per cwt.

HONEY.--Jamaica honey, of which the new, which is reported to be very large, is now beginning to come in, sold at slightly lower rates to-lay, although the demand still remains good. For a parcel of very fine bright amber liquid 35s. 6d. to 36s. was paid; slightly darker and red, 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.; ordinarv, 30s. per cwt. Three casks dull thick Russian sold at 18s. 6d., and for another lot of thick yellow honey from Brisbane 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per cwt. was paid.

IPECACUANHA.—Only 26 bales were reached to day, leaving the greater part of the supply to be disposed of tomorrow. The sales scarcely included a single bale of fair quality, and the whole was sold, with good competition, at a slight advance on the best lots, woody and thin sound at 6s. 10d. to 7s. 1d, medinm to good fleshy at 7s. 4d. to 7s. 10d. per lb. Damages realised from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 2d per lb.

JALAP sold at rather easier rates to-lay for good quality. Forty-four bags good heavy root, partly split and small mixed, were all sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. for sound, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. for slightly monldy, and $9\frac{1}{2}d$. to 11d. per lb. for very mouldy tubers.

KAMALA.—Quite neglected. Three cases good sifted were bought in nominally at 10*d*. per lb.

KOLA-NUTS.—Rather firmly held, though there is not much appearance as yet of the rise which is expected in some quarters. At anction to-day $4\frac{1}{4}d$, per lb. was refused for a lot of fairly good dried kolas. Another parcel of fair African chips was bonght in at 7d, per lb.

LEMON-PHEL.—Seventy 10-lb. tins fair pale peel from Adelaide (catalogned as English-dried) were offered. No bid was made for them, and they were bought in, 1s. 3d. per lb. being mentioned as the nominal value.

LIME JUICE.—Five packages from Dominica, very dark and dirty, sold at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per gallon.

LIQUORICE. — Two bales good bright decorticated Spanish sold to day at 40s., and 5 bales ordinary dark *Russian* at 21s. per cwt.

MUSK.—Very sluggish of sale, the only caddy of first pile Tonquin pods disposed of being one of rougb, old-fashioned, and skinny description, for which 44s. was accepted. A parcel of very fine thin blue-skinned pods, small to bold, is held for 73s. per oz. Of third pile only two caddies very rough thick skin and coarse pods sold at 17s. per oz. Damp Chinese Cabardine musk was bought in at 20s.; fair juicy Russian at 19s; Yunan: Small to medinm pods, at 46s. per oz About 230 oz. of musk skins sold very cheaply at $4\frac{1}{2}d$. per oz.

NUX VOMICA.—Several parcels of recent arrival were offered to day and partly sold at a slight decline in value. Eighty eight bags bold pale grey to rather dark seeds from Ceylon sold at 9s. to 9s. 6d. per cwt., partly subject to approval, and for 104 bags fair palish but small from Southern India the same price was paid.

OIL (CASTOR).—Another consignment of 189 cases good pale No. 1 Calcutta castor oil was offered to-day without reserve, and sold at a fresh decline in price, viz., $3\frac{1}{3}d$. to $3\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb. (one lot at 3*d*. per lb.). For 57 packages very yellow ordinary Madras seconds, $2\frac{1}{4}d$. was refused.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).--We hear from France that the crop of orange-flowers which will shortly be gathered is excessively large this year, and that, therefore, a decline of from 20 to 25 per cent. in the value of oil of *Neroli*, and a corresponding reduction in *Orange flower water* may be look for. Of *Lemongrass oil* in bottles sales have been made privately at $1\frac{9}{15}d$. per oz. at auction, and an offer of $1\frac{1}{2}d$ was refused for 20 cases. One case of Dodge & Olcott's *Wintergreen oil* was bought in to day at 8s. 9d. per 1b. Of 18 cases *Cajavut* 5 sold at 2s. 6d. per bottle; and for two cases West Indian *Oil* of *Lemons* an offer of 1s 10d. per lb. was refused. *Clove oil* is still very cheap and quiet at 2s. 4d. to 2s 6d. for best English-drawn, according to quality.

OBANGE-PEEL.—Slnggish. A few bags thick pithy Malta ringlets sold at 9 per lb. to-day.

BHATANIA — Seventeen bales of bold root, fair colour, sold at 2d. to $2\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb. to day, "without reserve."

RHUBARB —At to day's auctions the supply was not very large, and only 28 cases were reached, of which 18 sold at some advance in prices. Shensi: Ronnd fair coat, half brown and half grey fracture, slightly wormy, 1s. 11d.; ditto, smaller size, 1s. 9d.; flat medium to bold fine coat, slightly wormy, three-fourths grey, one-fourth dark fracture, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d.; dull pickings, 1s. per lb. Canton: Small to medium round good bright coat, three-fourths pinky, onefourth dull, 1s. 7d Ilighdried: Rough coat, fair fracture, pinky grey round, $10\frac{3}{4}d$, per lb.

SAFFRON.—At the auctions several packages were offered to day, but all bought in at 20s. to 24s. per lb. The quality was generally poor.

SARSAPARILLA.—Good native Jamaica root continues to realise full prices, and is well competed for, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per 1b. being paid to-day for pale mixed to good bright. For pale native Jamaica 11d. per lb. was refused. Of Grey Jamaica root 19 bales were offered to-day, and sold at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per lb for good bright, and 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. for damaged root. Twenty-four bales Lima-Jamaica, all false packed, with chumps of root and earth, sold at from 8d. to 1s per lb., according to quality. Honduras root was bought in at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per lb., according to quality.

SENNA.—*Tinnevelly* senna, of which only second-hand parcels are offered, now sells at very high prices; the quality offered to-day was low. Of 104 bales only 33 found buyers at $1\frac{1}{2}d$. to $2\frac{1}{2}d$. for small yellow to greenish, rather specky, leaves, and from 1d. down to $\frac{1}{2}d$. for common black. For *Alexandrian* pods 1s. is wanted, and for medium green leaf $8\frac{1}{3}d$. was paid.

SILVER NITRATE is quoted at 2s. $2\frac{1}{4}d$. per oz.

TAMARINDS.—The new crop of tamarinds from the West Indies is now arriving, rather later than usual. Only a few parcels of old crop, however, were offered to-day. Dry Barbadoes was bought in at 10s. per cwt, 9s. being about the value.

TONQUIN BEANS — Ten packages black Pará beans were bought in to-day at 1s. 6d. per lb., fray ditto at 10d., and good dark frosted at 2s. 6d. per lb.

TURMERIO.—Twenty bags fair bright but small China root were bought in at 22s. 6d. per cwt. to-day. Fifty-six bags fair rather dark *Bengal* finger sold at the high figure of 22s. to 23s. per cwt.

VANILLA.—At the auctions 878 tins were offered, of which about 600 sold with unexpectedly good competition at steady prices for all but the best qualities, which were slightly easier.

WAX (BEES') is considerably cheaper; 4 cases *Cape*, fine bright yellow, sold at 6*l*. 12s. 6*d*.; good brown at 6*l*. 2s. 6*d*. per owt; 29 packages *Jamaica* realised from 7*l*. to 7*l*. 5s. for fine bright yellow, and from 6*l*. 17s. 6*d*. down to 6*l*. 5s. for red and dark mixed.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.

ANISE.—The market is bare of Russian, and for ordinary seed 20s. has been paid.

BALSAM (COPAIBA).—More inquiry. Bright, thick Maranham is now held at an advance. Stocks are becoming reduced; values 1s. 8d. up to 1s 9d. for fine bright Maranham.

CANARY-SEED continues to advance; 39s., then 39s. 6d. has been paid for large lines, and now 40s. is asked for bright seed.

CHILLIES.—Some plump bright red from the Niger district have sold readily at recent rates.

CREAM OF TARTAR.-Again lower, at 88s. to 89s. as value of first white.

GUINEA-GRAINS.—Fresh arrivals and sales of small lots at 26s. for clean bright seeds. HEMP SEED.—This is in a better position. Sales were made of Chilian seed, rather dusty, at 37s. 6d., and now 38s. has been paid.

LIME-JUICE.-Market quite bare and inquiries for West Indian.

OIL (CASTOR).-Steady at prices advised last week. But little offers forward.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—A small arrival of 8 bales has taken place, but is held at an extremely high price.

TONQUIN BEANS.—In good demand, and several important parcels have changed hands—partly for export.

WAX (BEES').—Sales of 5 packages fair Chilian at 71. 10s., which clears the market.

THE DUTCH MARKET.

AMSTERDAM, Thursday.

ALL the analyses of the cinchona bark for sale here on May 5 have now been published, and the manufacturing bark contains about $14\frac{1}{2}$ tons sulphate of quinine, or 4 65 per cent. on the average.

About 13 tons contain 1-2, 41 tons 2-3. 72 tons 3-4, 62 tons 4-5, 67 tons 5-6, 41 tons 6-7, 6 tons 7-8, 1 ton 8-9, $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons 9-10, 7 tons 10 to 11 per cent. sulphate of quinine.

THE SMYRNA OPIUM MARKET.

(Telegram from Our Correspondent.)

SMYRNA, Wednesday.

SALES of fifty cases are reported this week; manufacturing opium at 6s 3d. to 6s. 7d., per lb. according to quality. The market closes firm, but with little business doing.

CARDAMOM-GROWING IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

THE Madras Mail correspondent in North Travancore writes, under date March 26, that the cardamom-weighing season is over, and that the superintendent of the cardamom hills, who, during the harvest, attends at some central spot in the collecting region for fiscal purposes, has left. The cardamom crop was a large one this year, but owing to rain falling while most of it was exposed on slabrocks to dry, a large amount has been damaged. There are several slikar depôts for weighing cardamoms, the most important being at Sandampara, near Devikulam, and at Oodaman Shola. The way to the former leads from Devikulam through magnificent forests, from which the undergrowth has been cleared and cardamoms planted instead. The owners of these plantations reside mostly in the lowcountry villages, and only come up once a year to cut back the encroaching undergrowth and to pick the crop, which is taken to the nearest weighing depôts, and there laid out on large slab-rocks to dry.

Cardamon being a Travancore sirkar monopoly, great precautions are taken to prevent theft and smuggling across the British boundary, but much smuggling goes on nevertheless, a great many gardens being within a few miles of the frontier. At each depô: is stationed a detachment of the Nair Brigade, besides numerous peons and guards. The sirkar gives the land to the ryots, without demanding any money payment whatever. As much cardamom-seed as is required is also given free. When the crop is picked and dried the Government takes charge of it, and stores it in buildings set apart for the purpose. It is weighed and packed in gunny bags called "chippams," sealed with the sirkar seal all along the stitching, and sent away on bullocks to Kumili, under the guard of a detachment of the Nair Brigade Here it is packed in carts and sent to Alleppey, where it is sold at public auction. As each bag is

weighed, a ticket is put in giving the ryot's name and the total weight and number of bags belonging to him, and the number of each bag, so that each ryot may get his share of the money the cardamoms fetch. The Government defrays all expenses of transport and sale, and takes threefifths of the proceeds of sale, paying two-fifths only to the ryots. This may seem very little, but when it is considered that the ryots (except during the first year) do exactly one week's work in the year for it, and make no money payments whatever in the way of purchase of land, seed, taxes, or for watchmen, and transport of their produce to the coast, it appears at once that their two-fifths of the gross proceeds of sale is a comparatively large share.

The sirkar keeps a staff of guards and watchmen at each pass on the hills all along the British boundary, and a preventive and detective staff in the low country, besides a European superintendent and assistant-superintendent, with their office establishments, and several aminadars and subordinate officials, the salaries of all of whom are charged to the cardamom department. As a matter of fact, last year, with an exceptionally good crop, the sirkar only made a profit of 50,000 rupees out of the whole monopoly.

The average yield of cardamom gardens, il'-treated and neglected as they are by the ryots, is only one thulam (about 18 lbs.) per acre. The price fetched in Al'eppey is about 20 rupees a thulam, of which the ryot gets 8 rupees, that is to say, he gets 8 rupees an acre per annum, and I doubt if he spends I rupee per acre. The size of a garden averages 20 acres.

TO GIVE FLOWERS AN ARTIFICIAL COLOUR.

SUBSEQUENT upon the notes which we printed from our-Paris correspondent regarding the article in the second Paris corre-pondent regarding the artificial coloration of flowers, we have had some inquiry as to how the trick is done. We have given one method of doing it which is successful, but perhaps the simplest method is that suggested by Mr. Wm. Brockbank, in the Gardener's Chronicle. It is to place the cut flowers in solutions of aniline and similar dyes. Aniline scarlet dissolved in water to about the transparency of claret has a very rapid action on flowers, colouring them pink and scarlet. Indigo carmine produces beautiful blue tints. The two combined dye various shades of purple, with curions mottled effects, some parts of the flowers becoming pink and other parts blue and purple. Greens are produced by using the blue dye with yellow. Indigo and cochineal are not very satisfactory. Amongst some of the effects produced are the following. Lily of the valley flowers become beautifully tinged with pink or blue in six hours; narcissi are changed from pure white to deep scarlet in twelve hours, and delicate shades of pink are imparted to them in a very short time. Yellow daffodils are beautifully striped with dark scarlet in twelve hours; the edges of the corona also become deeply tinged, and the veining of the perianth becomes very strongly marked. It is well to note that it is by the passage of the coloured solutions through the vascular tissue of the flowers that the effect is produced, and the result is beautifully seen in white tulips, which in a few hours become prettily marked with pink, blue, or whatever the colour of the solution may be. So also with snowdrops, leucojums, white lilac, and many other familiar flowers.

Very singular results are obtained in the variegated leaves of the aucuba and ivy. Single leaves, with their stalks placed in aniline dye-water, began to colour in about three hours, and in twelve hours had their margins deeply coloured. Forced leaves of the Swedish turnip grown in the dark are very susceptible to colour.

MORE OF SCHEELE.—A number of very remarkable letters and hitherto unedited memoirs of the great Swedish chemist, Carl Wilhelm Scheele, are to be published shortly under the direction of Baron Nordenskiold.

IS PLEURISY of microbic origin? Professor Germain Sée the distinguished Parisian physician, says it is, and he is a believer in negative treatment, *i.e.* nourish the patient well to give strength sufficient to battle with the microbe, and keep the patient comfortable.

(48.)



Memoranda for Correspondents.

Always send your proper name and address : we do not publish them unless you wish : if you do not, please use a distinctive nom-de-plume.

Write on one side of the paper only; and devote a separate piece of paper to each query if you ask more than one, or if you are writing about other matters at the same time.

If you send us newspapers, please mark what you wish us to read.

Ask us anything of pharmaceutical interest : we shall do our best to reply.

Before writing for formulæ consult the last volume, if you have it.

Letters, queries. &c., will be attended to in the order received.

A Carbolic Dog wash.

SIR,-I noticed lately a correspondent asking your advice as to a 5-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid as a lotion for dogs. Your advice to be careful was very reasonable, as I had practical proof some time ago. An old geutleman had been in the habit of getting this

solution as a nursery hair-lotion, and having a pup affected with "ticks," he got a supply, and came down on me next day for not supplying the "right stuff." Directly he rubbed the dog it began to "shiver," and, notwithstanding his putting

it in a bath, it died during the night "in great pain." Of course I had considerable difficulty in convincing him that he had not got the wrong stuff-which process is never very agreeable. My experience may help others not to fall Yours sincerely, into a like fix.

April 25.

CARBOLIC. (18/37.)

Our advice was to the effect that there are many other applications quite as effective and much safer than a 5-percent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid for mange in dogs.]

New Zealand Customs Duties.

SIR,—I think you will be interested in a case which was tried here this month, in which the Customs department sought to recover the sum of 1,960*l*, being treble the value of certain goods on which it was alleged duty was short paid. The jury found against the defendants on one cause of action, but acquitted them of any fixed in the account cause of action, but acquitted them of any fraud in the case.

The case will probably be taken to the Court of Appeal. There are constant disputes as to the definitions of patent and proprietary articles, some of the decisions of the Commissioner of Customs being very absurd aud arbitrary. For instance, "Sulfonal (Bayer)" is, according to the Customs tariff, a patent medicine, but if labelled "Sulfonal" it is admitted at 15 per cent —druggists'sundries. Essential oils are admitted free, but oil of eucalyptus which bears a pro-prietary mark or name is charged 25 per ceut. ad valorem. All the oil now imported comes in without any proprietor's name. One firm has an agency in Christchurch, where the "extract," which is eucalyptol more or less pure, is bottled in $\frac{1}{3}$ -oz. and 1-oz. bottles. This now competes with the older preparation—"Sauder's extract eucalypti"—which is imported already bottled, and pays a duty of 25 per cent. It seems to me that this practice which is allowed is very similar to what was attempted in the case of Seigel's pills.

Auckland, N.Z., March 26.

Yours faithfully, ZETA. (20/63.)

DISPENSING NOTES.

The opinions of practical readers are invited on subjects discussed under this heading.

A White Emulsion.

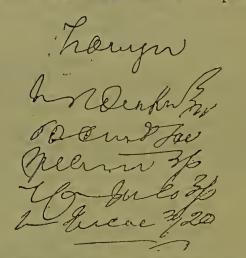
SIR,—Can auy of your numerous readers supply a process

have, until recently, succeeded in doing so by the following process :- Sol. I.: Dissolve 2 in 1, and add 4; Sol. II.: Mix 3 and 5 in a mortar. Carefully add Sol. I. to Sol. II., stirring constantly. Further, if the liq. vol. c.c. be omitted a thick emulsion that will not pour will readily be obtained.

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An Indian Prescription.

The subjoined is a reduced facsimile of a prescription



dispensed by a Bombay firm. After some consideration is was dispensed. What does it mean?

Cure for Drunkenness.

SIR,-If you can give us any suggestious as to how the following recipe ought to be dispensed, we shall feel much obliged. The formula appeared a few days ago in one of our local papers, under the name of "Dr. Kitto's Cure for Drunkenness." We have tried suspension with tragacanth, but without success. We give it you exactly as it is given in the paper :-

Sulpho-ichthyolate ammonium	n		Hoz.
Sulphate of hydrastis (sic)		• c	30 grains
Resorcine	••		2 drachms
Tincture of nux vomica	••		2
", columbo	••	• •	3 oz.
Liquor ammonia acetatis	••	• •	3 "

Dose : Two teaspoonfnls in a wineglass of water every three hours.

M

Having been asked to dispense it, we should prefer to be able to make it something like presentable. Yours respectfully,

HYDRASTIA. (18/33.)

[The formula appeared in a recent issue of the People's Journal, a Scotch weekly, the same paper also giving Keely's cures. The whole thing is so utterly ridiculous that chemists and druggists might, by exposing the character of the recipe, help to stamp it out. We presume that our correspondent has used the resinoid hydrastiu, and so obtained a nasty mixture. Hydrastine sulphate is soluble.]

LEGAL QUERIES.

20/71. A. P. S .- The subject is treated editorially this week.

17/26. Vet. Surgeon .- It is not specially stated that it is illegal to administer medicines made with methylated spirit, but it is an infringement of the Spirits Act, puuishable for making a perfect emulsion of the following formula? I by a penalty of 100%, to use methylated spirit or any derivative thereof in the preparation of any article capable of being used as a keverage or internally as a medicine; or to sell or *have in possession* any such preparation.

16/58. Messrs. E. Marriott & Co., Hastings, state that they have on several occasions seen goods of other makers mounted on the cards which they have sent out to advertise their own goods. They do not think this has been done with a view to injure them so much as from want of thought. One person to whom they spoke about the matter explained that, having two or three of the other makers' articles ou a dirty card, he had taken them off and affixed them to Messrs. Marriott's oard. They ask whether the Merchandise Marks Act would meet such cases ? We think there can be no doubt it would. That Act (sec. 2) makes it an offence to sell, to expose for sale, or to have in possession for sale, any goods or things to which any false trade description is applied.

28/21. W. F. asks:—"Can 2s. 9d. boxes of Fenning's Powders be broken and sold by the dozen instead of a 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. box (one dozen box), the Inland Revenue thus losing $\frac{1}{3}d$. by the transaction ?" A duly stamped box of powders may be broken and the powders sold separately without any further stamp by the holder of a medicine-licence. Care must be taken not to make up such powders into a "packet," for a packet of powders is chargeable with stamp-duty. The powders should be handed to the purchaser as they are.

15/74. S. W. S. asks whether it requires a patentmedicine licence to sell Fenning's Powders singly? A patentmedicine licence is required. The powders must, of course, be taken from a duly stamped packet.

18/34. *H. F.*—One of your words is evidently descriptive, and therefore unsuitable for registration as a trade-mark. We do not see much the matter with the other. It may, however, have been registered previously. If you are dissatisfied with the Registrar's ruling you cau claim a hearing. and after that you can, if you like, appeal to the Board of Trade. The latter course may, however, involve a Chancery action.

18/25. In Vino Veritas.—The Registrar would probably accept your design as a trade-mark, but you would have to disclaim exclusive right to most of the words, to the iuitials, and it might be to the double circle. We caunot see what good the registration of such a trade-mark is likely to be to you. If you can invent a single distinctive word and apply it to your cough-mixture, and get the public to ask for it, there is some sort of property worth protecting. It is scarcely conceivable that buyers would ever ask for the coughmixture with the double circle sketch. If you only want to use the trade-mark as an ornament you can do so without registering it, but you must be careful not to use the word "registered."

18/27. J. C. K.—An auctioneer is not entitled to sell scheduled poisons.

19/68. Chimes.—As soon as you cease to be an associate of the Pharmaceutical Society (which will be on May 1, if you have not previously paid your subscription) you lose the right to employ the title "Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society" and to use their arms. Curiously enough, however, their Act (Pharmacy Act, 1852), while it makes it a penal offence to use the title of member, does not in the same way protect the title of associate. The use of the arms might be held to be a sign implying membership, which renders an unauthorised person liable to a penalty. But in your case you counteract this assumption by printing "associate" on the shield. If, however, the Society could not prevent non-subscribers using the title in question by their Act (which is only doubtful), they could probably prevent such an infringement of their rights by injunction.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Inquirers will please read the "Memoranda for Correspondents."

A list of "Books for Chemists" is given in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, p. 317.

- For all particulars regarding Educational and Examinational matters refer to our issue of September 19, 1891.
- Replies to queries are inserted according to the space open in any week, and insertion on any specific date cannot be guaranteed.
- Back numbers of our weekly issue, containing formulæ, &c., occasionally referred to in answers, can be obtained from the Publisher at 4d. each.

17/43. J. B.-We have passed on your inquiry to "W. B."

14/63. We thank "T. T." and "A. C." (16/64) for replies.

Anonymous queries are not replied to, and if any correspoudents have through inadvertence omitted to observe the rules, they should repeat their queries, giving name and address. In this category come "A. B." (18/60), "Two Major Men" (18/63), "Aqua" (19/22).

17/39. C. B. S.—The B.P. infusion of cusso is the best form for administering it. It is important that the infusion should not be strained, and your customer should not take diuner on the day that the dose is taken. Dry toast or biscuits with beef tea may be taken twice during the day, after breakfast; the dose of cusso at 8 P.M., and half-anounce of castor oil, with a teaspoonful of brandy and a squeeze of lemon, at 6 o'clock next morning.

17/23. Jaclim.—(1) Finings.—About 8 oz. of isinglass to the gallon of fluid seemed to be the proportion used in 30/76, but generally the "finings" sold is isinglass swollen up to its fullest extent and sifted. (2) Finings made with sulphurous acid cannot be used for red wines owing to the effect on the colour. A handful or two of ordinary finings go to a barrel. (3) Metasulphite of potash or soda and bisulphite of lime are largely used by brewers as a preservative. One of these is simply added to the brew in suitable proportion. Sulphurous acid has the same effect.

19/11. Chemicus has to compound the following for a vicious horse :---

½ oz. sented sachs
3d. oil anerseed
2 oz. grum
2 oz. flowers of mays

He is puzzled about the first and fourth items; the third he says is tinct. opii, though he does not tell us how he arrives at that conclusion. The fourth, we should think, is flour of maize. The first may be sage.

19/60. F. S. S.—We certainly cannot fill up this section by quoting B.P. formulæ. Every chemist should keep a Pharmacopœia and all its addenda.

17/3. Pretea.—Yes; see reply to "Enquirer" on April 2. All who commence medical study after January 1, 1892, must undergo the five years' curriculum.

18/28. Frank.—The treatment is quite orthodox; but you may with advantage change it to half-grain pills of green iodide of mercury; one three times a day. The treatment has often to be continued for years.

18/40. R. H.-Red Carboy, Colour.-The iodide carboy colour does not bleach if no spirit is added. Use equal parts of iodine and iodide of potassium; add three times as much water to make a strong solution, and put a sufficiency of this in the water. A nice pink colour is made by dissolving 4 cz. of nitrate of cobalt in a pint of water; add solution of ammonia until the precipitate formed is redissolved; dilute with water to the desired shade, and set aside io the sun for a few weeks; then decant the clear liquid. Do not filter.

18/43. Petroleum.—You give no particulars as to the cause of the complaint. As a rule we decline to prescribe.

18/46. Enquirer.—You should read the article on the manufacture of Menthol Cones in our issue of May 24, 1890. Given a prefectly smooth monld and a large surplus of menthol (to be scraped off after solidification), there is no reason why you should not succeed. But read the article.

18/54. *Percy.*—It altogether depends upon the amount of spirit in the ag. rosæ. conc. how much otto it is equal to; as we do not know this we could only guess at its strength. But we think that if you find the results satisfactory you should allow that fact to decide the matter.

18/68. A. H. H. complains that after twelve hours the Blue-black Ink (p. 356, March 6), highly spoken of by some correspondents, gives a nasty black precipitate. What is the experience of those who have used the formula? We are not surprised at the precipitate, and have always acted on the rule to set inks aside for a week after making, then decanting. All gall-inks deposit up to a certain point, especially on exposure.

19/1. Difficultly Soluble.—(1) Spirit is the only admissible solvent of Antifebrin, but so much of it is required for a dose that it is better to dispense the remedy in powder form. See the "Art of Dispensing" remarks. (2) Nothing is required to go along with antifebrin for the cure of neuralgia; either it cures, or it does not, and additions are of no assistance. (3) Provided the natural functions of the body are in good order, antifebrin may be continued from day to day, to the extent of 30 grains in twenty-tour hours. But such administration is entirely unnecessary. The örug should be regarded as one for the immediate relief of symptoms, and if it does not do that in one day, it is not at all likely to do more good in two days.

19/34. Woodhall Spa.—(1) Ung. Hydrarg. Co. should be stirred con tantly until it hegins to solidify. (2) See the Educational number. (3) We do not suppose that an English assistant would be of much use to a Chicago pharmacist at first, and that fact would give American assistants the preference in filling vacancies. The only way to get a situation out there is to go. The market is well stocked, and the prospects a little worse than in this country. Can situations be got in the Exhibition? Of course they can, if you care to go out on chance; but there is sure to be more applicants than situations.

20/5. B. H. B.—For a Non-alcoholic Substitute for Quinine Wine we should try something like the following :—

Sulphate o	f qu	inine				20 grains
Citrio aeid						3)
Glycerine						3 oz.
Tincture of	ffre	esh oran	ge pee	1		1 11
Orange-flor	ver	water			••	1
Saceharin						4 grains
Oaramel	••		••			a sufficiency
Water to						20 oz.

Dissolve the quinine and acid in 10 oz. of water, and add the other in gredients, making up to a pint. Set aside for eight days and filter.

19/39. S. H. W.-Russian birch tar (*Oleum Rusci*) is used for currying Russian leather, and it is to it that the odour is due.

19/30. York.—You have used bicarbonate of soda instead of carbonate. Equal parts of dried oarbonate and slaked lime make an excellent Water Softener; but we fear that the excessive permanent hardness will give you difficulty. What is it due to?

20/11. G. H. H.--Resence of Rennet. See the formula. in last year's DIARY (1891, page 173), which follow.

Information Wanted.

Replies to the following are requested by subscribers of THE CHEMIST-AND DRUGGIST.

17/40. Where can liquorice-cuttings be obtained in quantities of, say, a thousand or more, and what would be the cost per thousand, packed ready for shipment abroad? Has liquorice ever been cultivated to any extent in New. Zealand, and if so, with what success?

18/47. Plaster spreading machines—who makes?

Rext Meek.

MONDAY, May 2 — Royal Institution. Annual Meeting, at 5 P.M.

MONDAY, May 2 — Society of Chemical Industry. at 8 P.M. Professor Ramsay on "The Distillation of Wood," and Dr. Rideal on "Indian Gums."

MONDAY, May 2.—Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C, at 8 P M Cantor Lectures. "Recent Bacteriological and Chemical Research in connection with the Fermentation Industries," by Professor Percy F. Frankland. Lecture I.— Introduction: Study of Micro-organisms—Microscopic Examination—P.inciples of Staining. &c.—Cultivation of Microorganisms.

THURSDAY, May 5.—*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 103 Gret Russell Street, W.C., at 9 P.M. Annual General Meeting.

THURSDAY, May 5.—*Royal Institution*, at 3 P.M. Professor Dewar on "The Chemistry of Gases."

FRIDAY, May 6.—Royal Institution of Great Britain, at 9 P.M. Captain Abney on "The Sensitiveness of the Eje to-Light and Colour."

FIRE AT MESSRS. MAWSON & SWAN'S.—A serious firebroke out on Wednesday night at Messrs. Mawson & Swan's, Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The information received up to the hour of going to press does not indicatewhat damage was done. A bank next door is said to havebeen destroyed.

MICRO ORGANISMS ON COCA-LEAVES.—According to the-Botanisches Centrablatt, Graziani has discovered that cocaleaves are infested by two species of mould-spores, whichhe calls Uredo erythroxylonis and Phyllosticta erythroxylonis. The former occurs very generally on Bolivian and Peruvian leaves, the latter has only been found on Bolivian leaves.

THE "TIMES" ON PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.—Last week the *Times* printed a long telegram from its Lisbon correspondent concerning the State of Matto Grosso, which has seceded from the Republic of Brazil. The correspondent tells us that "at present the staple productions of Matto-Grosso are pharmaceutical essences, precious woods, indiarubber, and quina bark, in the low lands." If the remainder of his information is as correct as this we are sorry for the readers of the leading journal. We do not know what "pharmaceutical essences" may he, but the *Times* man wasprobably thinking of the oil of *petit grain* of Paraguay, which is produced at any rate within a couple of hundred miles of the country he describes. Of "quina bark" as a Biazilian product no one has ever heard. It is certainly not likely to come from the low lands.



THE ANDARD OF QUALITY,

ESSENTIAL OILS

MANUFACTURED OR SELECTED BY

DODGE & OLCOTT,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED 1798.

OILS BAY, CARAWAY, CLOVES, CUBEBS, PEPPERMINT, SANDAL. SASSAFRAS, SPEARMINT, TANSY, WINTERGREEN, WORMWOOD AND MANY OTHERS.

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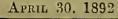
AGENT FOR THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE- 6 MINCING LANE.

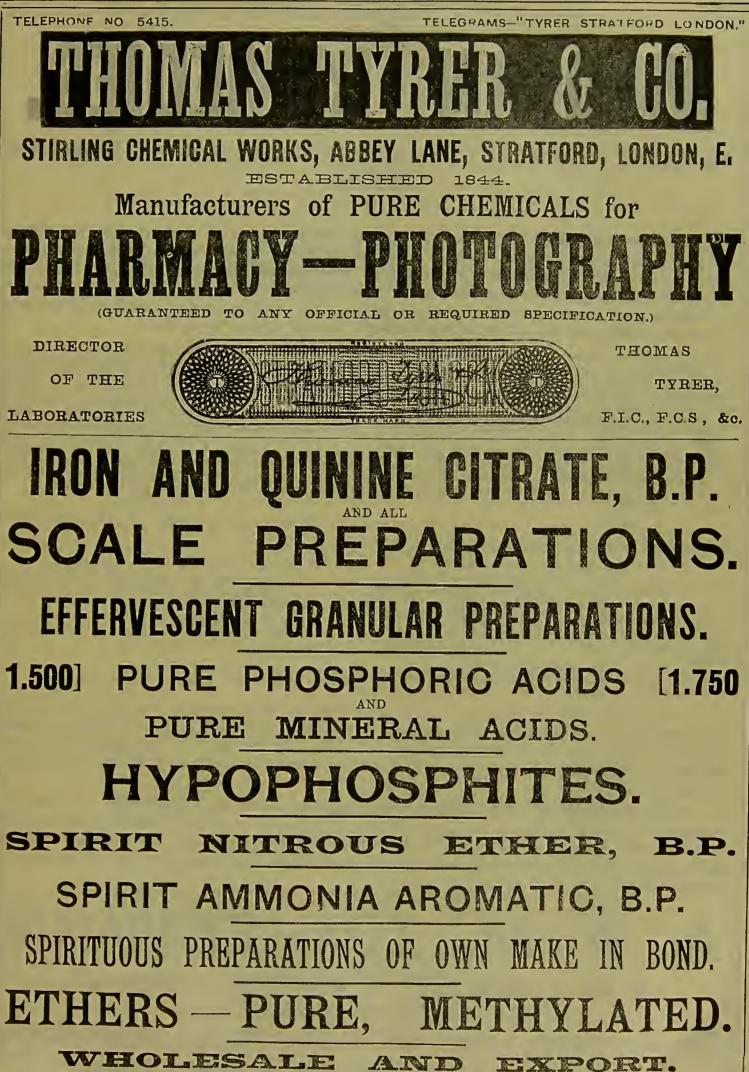
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CHAS. WESTPHAL,

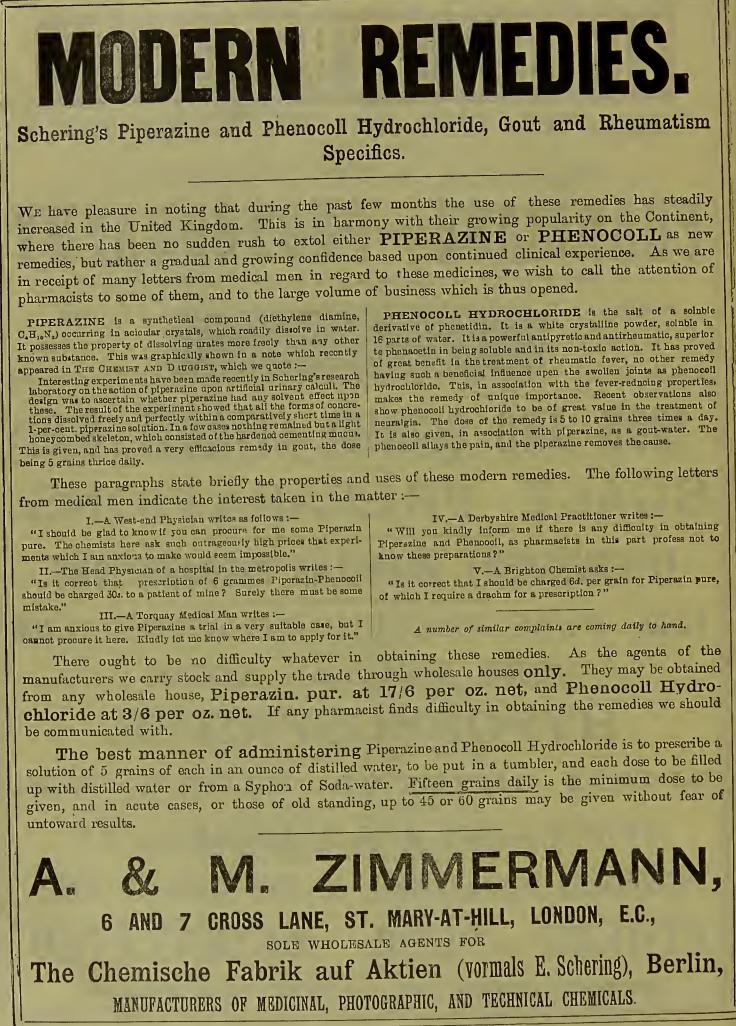
195 Upper Thames Street,

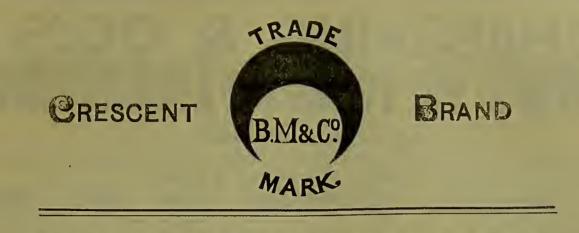
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APRIL 30, 1892





BICARBONATE OF SODA, REFINED AND RECRYSTALLIZED.

PURE AND CHEAP:

ANALYSIS.

Bicarbonate of Soda -		-	-		97.20
Mono Carbonate of Soda		-		-	1.90
Sulphate of Soda	-	-		-	trace
Chloride of Sodium		-	-	-	.032
Moisture		-	67389	818-19	•82
Insoluble	***	-			nil



EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

Most economical form of Soda for the use of Printers. Bleachers, Dyers; Glass, Paper, and Soap Makers.

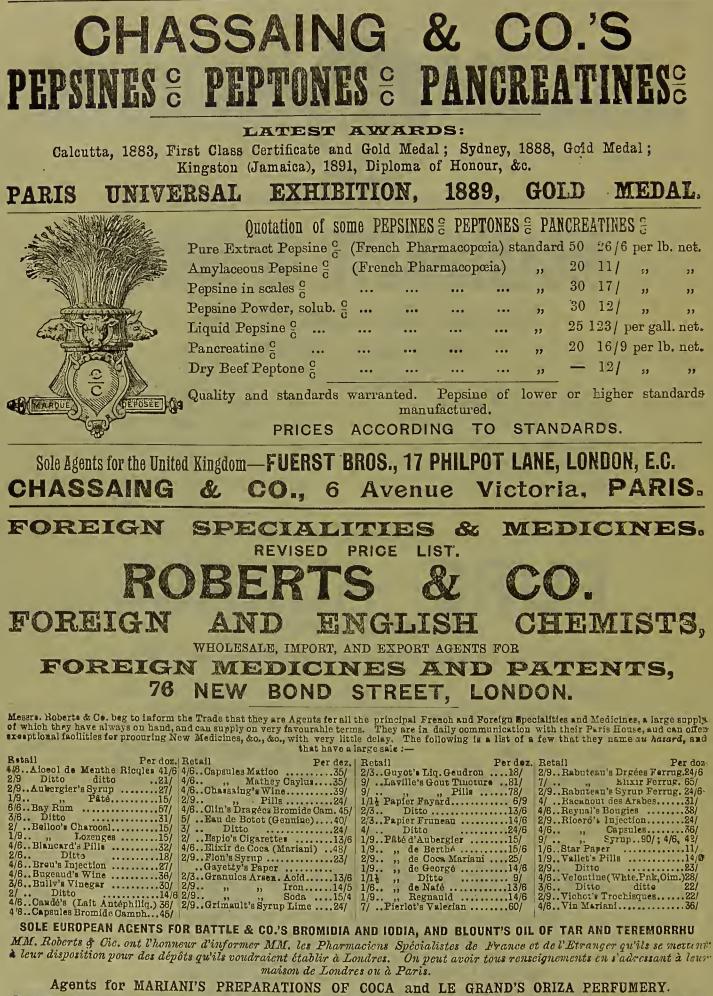


OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

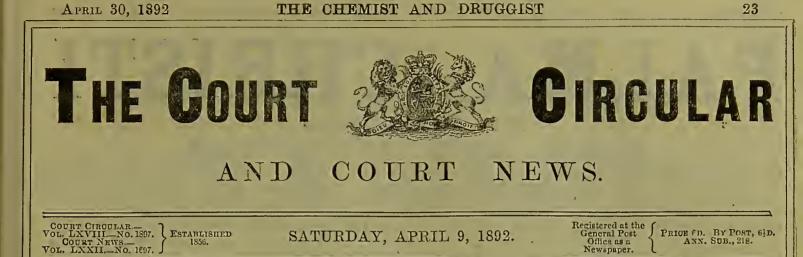
BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIM.

Manufacturers of Soda by the Ammonia Process (Solvay's & Mond's Patents),

NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.



Betablished] House in Paris: ROBERTS & CO., Rue de la Paix 5. [1823



"HOME MADE BEEF JUICE.

"It is related that during the illness of H.R.H. the late Prince Leopold the usual question arose with regard to supplying a maximum amount of supporting food stuff with the minimum of digestive strain. To meet this the renowned physician, the late Sir William Gull, ordered the following: A fresh leg of mutton was to be plunged into boiling water for a short time, which, whilst coagulating the albuminous substances of the exterior, so changed the fibres of the internal portions that when the joint was scored deeply to the bone the muscle juice freely escaped and was collected. This being carefully carried out, a good supply of highly nutritious and easily assimilable meat-essence was obtained, and from which His Royal Highness derived considerable support. The value of such an extract to an invalid is obvious, but it is not within the reach of those whose means are moderate; it therefore occurred to someone that a similar juice might be obtainable from beefsteak by an

ORDINARY LEMON SQUEEZER,

which, whilst coming within the reach of ordinary pockets, would still have all the nutritive properties of the leg of mutton, but also the additional valuable hæmatin or bloodforming substance present in such abundance in beefmuscle. Upon putting it to the test, it was found that each pound of fresh steak yielded about half a fluid ounce of muscle juice, but this varied greatly with the quality of the meat and the care taken during the expression. Apart from the uncertainty of the results, the somewhat tediousness of the process, the very limited 'keeping' property of the juice led to a search for a more economical substitute. Hearing of Caffyn's Liquor Carnis, we, through the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Shepperson, the company's managing director, were enabled to see a perfection of the principles advocated by

SIR WILLIAM GULL,

in the laboratories of the Liquor Carnis Company, which are close to Smithfield Market, E.C., but with the additional advantage—viz., that the beef juice, after collection, is so dealt with by the addition of a perfectly harmless food substance that it will keep for an almost unlimited time. By means of powerful hydraulic pressure, up to 400 tons, juice is produced with a far greater economy than any domestic appliance can ever attain. As the rich red fluid escaped from the presses, without any unnecessary exposure to the air, it was quickly dealt with in accordance with Caffyn's patent, and transferred to bottles. On tasting this clear crimson extract as it escaped, we were immediately impressed with its characteristic 'raw meat' flavour so different from cooked meat, and which only those who have taken the trouble to judge for themselves can appreciate. It was, in fact, raw meat in a fluid state, for on emptying the press only some masses of friable pale fibrous substance remained to represent the hundredweight of choice fresh beef which was introduced in the first instance Such is the meat juice, or Caffyn's Liquor Carnis, prepared by a process as simple as its principles are sound, and of which a small bottle represents the available nourishment of several pounds of English beefsteak, and at about onethird the cost. By this means we get the nourishment from beef without the indigestible fibre, gelatine, &c. We refrain from saying that one

OUNCE OF CAFFYN'S

Liquor Carnis is equivalent in nourishing power to so many pounds of extract of meat or so many gallons of beef-tea because we regard such statements as entirely misleading, and calculated to do injury to really good articles in their way for the purposes they serve as animal stimulants.

"No medical man or chemist of the present day looks upon the various extracts of beef, or the domestic beef-tea as generally prepared, as articles rich in nourishing material, but it does not follow that they are useless remedies; as stimulants they frequently serve an admirable purpose, therefore it is clear that to take an advantage of the situation of things, and compare one bouillon to somebody's extract, as containing so much more albumen or nourishing material, is manifestly unfair.

"With these points before us, it will be seen that the proprietors of Caffyn's beef-juice products, Liquor Carnis, Malto Carnis, and Jelly Carnis, might with impunity say that any of these preparations contain in comparison

500 TIMES MORE

nourishment than is found in ordinary extract of beef. Whereas it is shown above that one ounce of Caffyr's Liquor Carnis contains the equivalent of juice of beef obtained from two pounds of the best British beef."



(Dr. STANDKE).

OLEUM RICINI AROMATICUM

Is a High-class quality Castor Oil, treated in a special manner, so that it is entirely changed both in appearance and taste.

IT IS MORE LIKE A SYRUP THAN AN OIL,

And is readily taken by children and other persons to whom the ordinary Oil is so repugnant. OLEUM RICINI AROMATICUM IS NOT TASTELESS, BUT EMINENTLY TASTY

It possesses the full Cathartic Properties of ordinary Castor oil. Its objectionable taste is entirely removed by the method of treatment, and the addition of innocuous aromatic ingredients is so minute that the Purity of the Oil is in no way affected. Experts in drugs here who had the Oil presented to them entirely failed to recognize it as Castor Oil.

Dr. J. J. MacWhirter Dunbar, of Clapham Common, writes. April 25th, 1892 :--" The Palma Christi I have tried on myself (I never could take Castor O I to my knowledge), and found it quite taste less OF THE OIL-us you describe it, in fact. I have no doubt of its efficacy, nor of the demand there will be for it." Samples and Prices Post Free on Application.

CACHETS AND CLOSING APPARATUS (MORSTADT).

"THIS APPARATUS will close one dozen cachet, at once, of six different sizes, in an extremely simple, quick, and neat manner, without any adjustment of the apparatus to suit the different sizes. It prevents the powder from getting between the edges of the cachets, and ensures their being firmly and accurately closed by simply passing the damping roller over all the lids of the cachets closing the apparatus, and pushing out the 12 closed cachets. The apparatus is supplied in NICKEL or in ZINC.

CACHETS.—These are made with latest improvements, and their casef advantage over all other kinds consists in their being more readily soluble, tasteless, easily taken, and digested by even very weak patients, which good qualities are ensured by special process during manufacture No difficulty is found in administering them to children.

The Cachets are made to hold from 1½ to 18½ grains of Quinine, and prices of Appiratus range from 21.6d. to 30s. Farther particulars and Samples of Cachets sent on application to



Wholesale and Export Druggists,





(DUNCAN'S).

PREPARED FROM PURE AND METHYLATED SPIRIT. Also CHLOROFORM (BLUE LABEL).

Put up in all sizes of bottles. A strap with Name and Trade Mark of the Firm is placed over the stopper of each bottle. For Export, in stoppered bottles, securely luted, and in hermetically sealed flasks when required.

N.B.—We guarantee all the above CHLOROFORMS to be PURE CHLOROFORM, answering all the tests of the British Pharmacopæia.

SOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT

SPECIALITIES

MANUFACTURED BY

ALLEN & HANBURYS.

BYNIN.—A very active and concentrated *fluid* Malt Extract. In Bottles at 1/9 and 3/- each "A most valuable preparation."—Lancet.

BYNOL.—The "Perfected" Malt and Oil. Both ingredients are of Allen & HANBURYS' own manufacture, and are in a state of the most intimate combination attainable. It is conveniently put up in wide-mouthed Jars at 2/- and 3/6 each.

BYNO-HYPOPHOSPHITES.—A neutral solution of the Hypophosphites of Iron, Calcium, Potassium, and Manganese, and the Alkaloids of Cinchona and Nux Vomica in combination with Bynin, Liquid Malt. One ounce contains about 1/40th grain of Strychnine. More agreeable to take and valuable as a tonic than the popular (sugar) syrups so largely prescribed. In Bottles at 2/6 and 4/6 each.

CASTOR OIL, ALLEN & HANBURYS'.—Pure Castor Oil, of full activity, absolutely free from odour and unpleasant taste. "It possesses all the advantages claimed for it."—Lancet. In bottles at 6d., 1/-, 1/9, and 3/-. ! Also in bulk.

COD-LIVER OIL, THE "PERFECTED.'—Manufactured at ALLEN & HANBURYS' own factories on the coast of Norway by a special process of their own, and sold everywhere in capsuled Bottles only at 1/4, 2/6, 4/9, and 9/-.

JUJUBES AND PASTILLES, including Glycerine, Black Currant, Delectable, Magnum Bonum, Tamarind, Voice, &c. Sold in Boxes at 6d. and 1/- each. Also in bulk. Superior to any in the Market.

LOZENGES of all kinds in tins at 1/- each.

MALT EXTRACT, in wide-mouthed Jars, at 1/6 and 2/6 each. Also in bulk.

MALTED INFANTS' FOOD (Patented).—In Tins at 1/-, 2/-, 5/-, and 10/-. Surprisingly beneficial results have attended the use of this food. Also their "First Food for Infants," in Jars at 1/9, and "Mother's Milk Food," in Jars, at 1/9 and 3/-.

MEDICATED THROAT PASTILLES, having as their base Pâte de Jujube, and made in over 40 varieties. A list of formulæ on application. In Tins at 1/- each, and in 1-lb. Bottles. Among the more popular may be mentioned :---

No. 4. Compound Morphia and Ipecacuanha (Expectorant).

No. 29. Compound Rhatany.

No. 31. Red Gum and Cocaine.

No. 35. Cocaine, Chlorate of Potash, and Borax.

SACCHARIN—Supplied as *Tabellæ*, in Bottles at 9d., 2/, and 4/-; or *Soluble* (Salt) at 11/, 2/4, and 4/6. Also in bulk.

TABELLÆ.—Full list of ALLEN & HANBURYS' Compressed Medicines on application. All the more insoluble kinds are made to *rapidly disintegrate* on coming in contact with moisture. In Bottles at 1/-, 2/6, and 4/6 each. Also in bulk.

FULL LIST WITH PRICES AND TERMS SENT TO MEMBERS OF THE TRADE ON APPLICATION.

All the above can be obtained from the leading Wholesale Houses, or direct from the Manufacturers-

k HANBURYS,

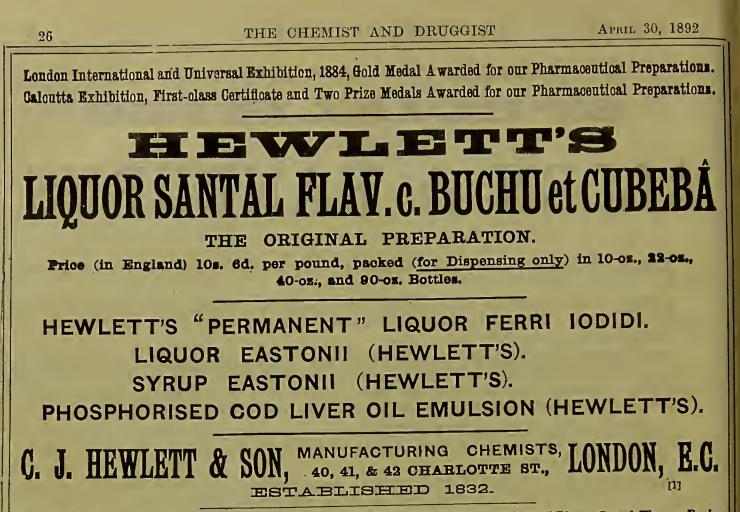
PLOUGH COURT, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

COD-LIVER OIL MANUFACTORIES-LONGVA & KJERSTAD, NORWAY.

DEPOT FOR AUSTRALIA--484 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

See also Front Cover.

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Physicians will oblige, when ordering Liq. Santal Flav. oum Buchu et Cubebå, by writing "Liquor Santal Flav. e. Buchu et Cubebå (Hewlett's)."

London International and Universal Exhibition, 1884, Gold Medal Awarded for our Pharmaceutical Preparations. Calcutta Exhibition, First-class Certificate and Two Prize Medals Awarded for our Pharmaceutical Preparations.

MIST. PEPSINÆ CO. C. BISMUTHO.

Highly recommended in various forms of dyspepsia, having a direct action upon the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines as a sedative. It can be administered with marked and almost instantaneous effect in the irritative form of dyspepsia, more especially when *pyrosis* is a conspicuous symptom, and pain occurs an hour or more after food. In simple neuralgic gastric pain following eating, occurring in feeble subjects, it is especially indicated, and even in *carcinoma* it has been used with great success in alleivating pain and vomiting.

Dech used with great success in anervating pair and voluting. In the dyspepsia of patients dependent upon some organic disease, and where there is a decided loss of nerve power, it is of singular service. Thus, for instance, a person after a meal complains of a peculiar gnawing and emptiness, with slight pain at the epigastrium, evident signs of general relaxation and loss of nerve power, clinical experience has shown that it is of great service as a tonic and stomachic. A portion of its value arises, it may be, from its action upon the spinal motor nerve centres. Be these things as they may, experience has abundantly demonstrated the value of the compound as a stomachic, anti-dyspeptic, and tonic, in general functional atony and relaxation, and in the various forms of dyspepsia, constipation, or diarrhea, connected with atony of the visceral muscular coat, the Mist. Pepsinæ Co. c. Bismutho is a very valuable remedy. In the *exhausting purging of Phthisis*, accompanied with night sweats and restlessness, Dr. MATHEWS, of Nantwich, has used it with marked and appreciable effect.

Of Nantwich, has used it with marked and approximation and approximation of the second
PHARMACEUTICAL

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150 YEARS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES, CYRIAX & FARRIES, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

Wholesale and Export Druggists, **IMPORTERS AND DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS.**

SPECIALITIES AND NEW REMEDIES.

CHLOROBROM (Burgoyne's). The new hypnotic and remedy for sea-sickness. Professor Charteris, in an important paper which appeared in the Lancet of 5th March, says :

sleep ensnes in the course of half an hour, and lasts from six to eight hours. This sleep is most retreshing, and the a vakening from m is attended by no bedache, no thirst and no depression. The patient arises as if from natural leep, perfectly finted to undertak, the duties of daily life, and, so far as I have seen, the habit of taking it is not engendered. There is no desire for its

further uses, except when the same condition of sleeplessness occurs." The same authority, with regard to Chlorobrom in sea-sickness, says :--"Given at the time menored, for this is the *sine quâ non* of its administration, it has been invariably successful. It has always been retained, and it has always done good."

SOLUBLE PODOPHYLLIN (In Scales).

(Originally introduced by us.) An elegant and convenient form for the administration of the resin.

PENTAL.

- The new anæsthetic possesses the following advantages :-
- 1. Pental is unaffected by exposure to light or air.
- 2. It is absolutely free from halogens.

3. It is non-irritating, and its use has no dangerous or unpleasant effects, either during or after the narcosis.

4. The narcosis it produces is deep, and of comparatively long duration ; it can be prolonged ss desired, or repeated ; the awakening is quite gradual.

5. Pental can be safely and successfully given where ethyl bromide and chloroform are contra-indicated.

ETHYL CHLORIDE. A valuable anæsthetio for Dentists' use.

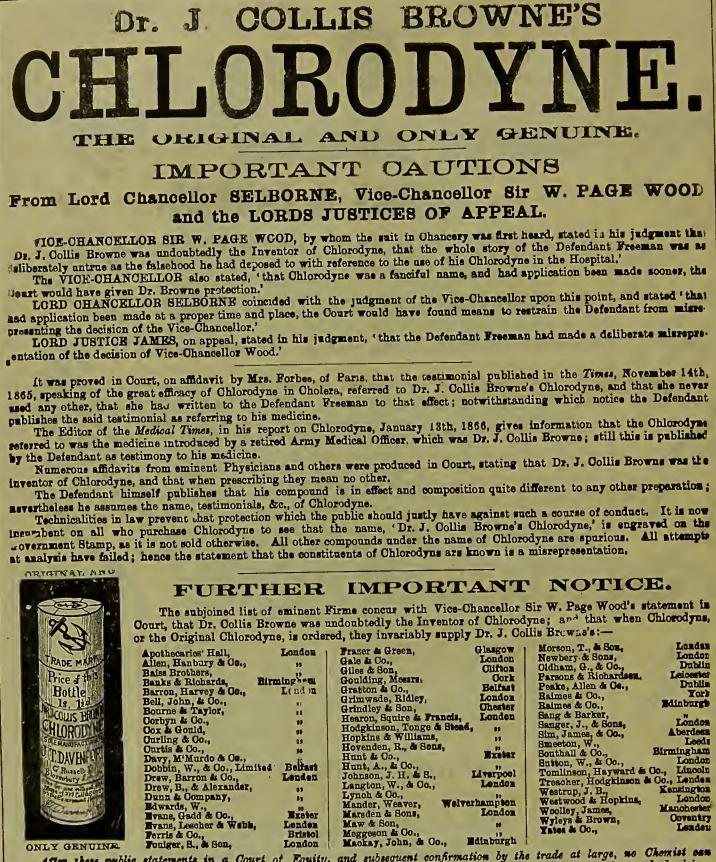
In Tubes, containing 25, 50, 100, and 150 grammes, with capillary points straight or ourved.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE.

Given in Thberculosis. Increases the appetite, lessens the frequency and violence of the cough, the expectoration becoming loose and less abundant. Dose from 3 to 8 grains, prescribed morning or evening, gradnally increasing to 12 drachms daily.

Offices-12 COLEMAN STREET.

Laboratories and Warehouse---16 Coleman Street, London, E.C.



After these public statements in a Court of Equity, and subsequent confirmation by the trade at large, no Chemist can sensecientiously use or sell any other compound for Chlorodyne without committing a breach of faith, unjust to patient and physician. The value of the remedy alone creates the great demand.

Sola in Bottles-1s. 1id., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Usual Discount to the Profession.

J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutist, 88 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON

APRIL 30, 1892

THERE EADERS

"LLOYD'S LANADEPS"

Is Wool Fat, specially purified, and answering all the tests of the British Pharmacopœia. It is very stable, and remains unchanged after boiling with alkalies. It contains 30 per cent. of water, and is capable of absorbing at least 50 per cent. more.

" LLOYD'S LANADEPS" Is a most valuable preparation as a basis for Ointments. Its purity renders it unirritating to the skin, and it has a marvellous power of rapid absorption, thus making it particularly valuable for the application of such drugs as Mercurials, Iodide of Potassium, Iodoform, &c., &c. In the manufacture of Toilet Soaps, Pomades, Cold Cream, &c., &c., "LLOYD'S LANADEPS" is invaluable.

"LLOYD'S LANADEPS"

The chief hindrance to the general use of preparations of this character is the fact that the prices oharged have been excessive. "LLOYD'S LANADEPS" is put up in 1-lb. tins, price 1/4 each 7-lb. 1/2; 28-lb. 1/1; 56-lb. 1/- per lb.

LLOYD'S LANADEPS" (Ani

(Anhydrous), in 1-lb. Tins, 2/- each.

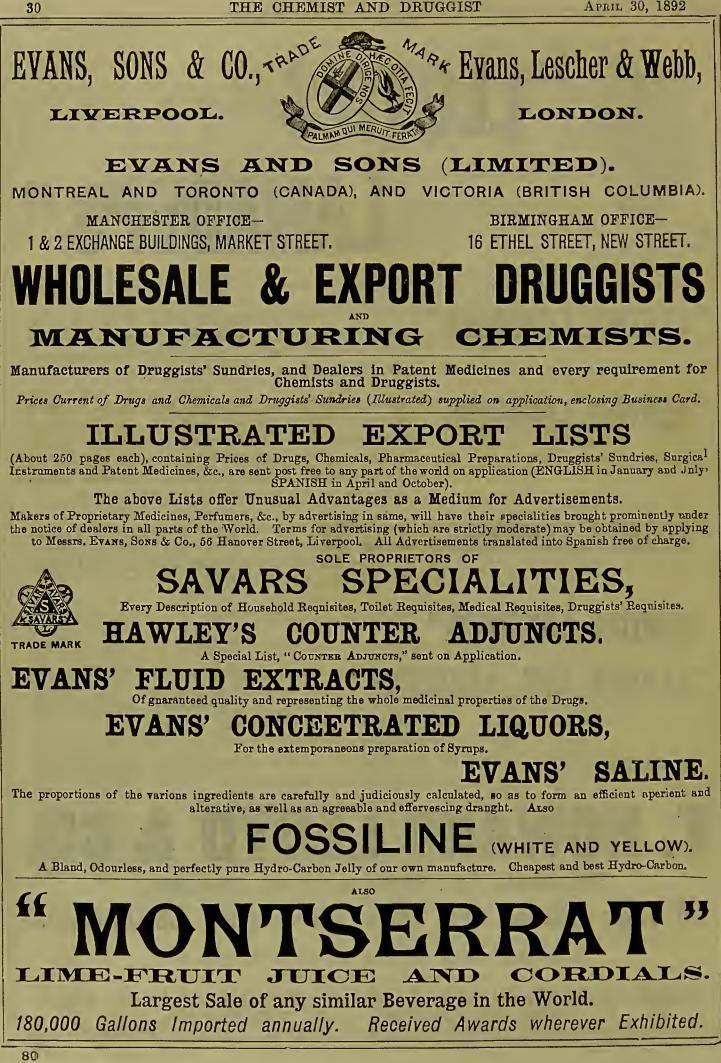
56-lb. 10d. per lb.

" LLOYD'S UNG. LANADIPIS "

Is a cheap Ointment basis made with "Lanadeps," but of a softer consistence. In 1-lb. Tins, price 1/2 each; 7-lb. 1/-; 28-lb. 11d.;

"LLOYD'S LANADEPS" is prepared in our newly erected Steam Laboratory, under the most careful supervision. It may be obtained direct from the Makers —





CUMMINGS'

TRADE

CYGNET BRAND EUCALYPTUS OIL,

Distilled from the leaves of Eucalyptus CNEORIFOLIA, formerly considered a sub-variety of *E. Oleosa*, but now classed as a distinct variety.

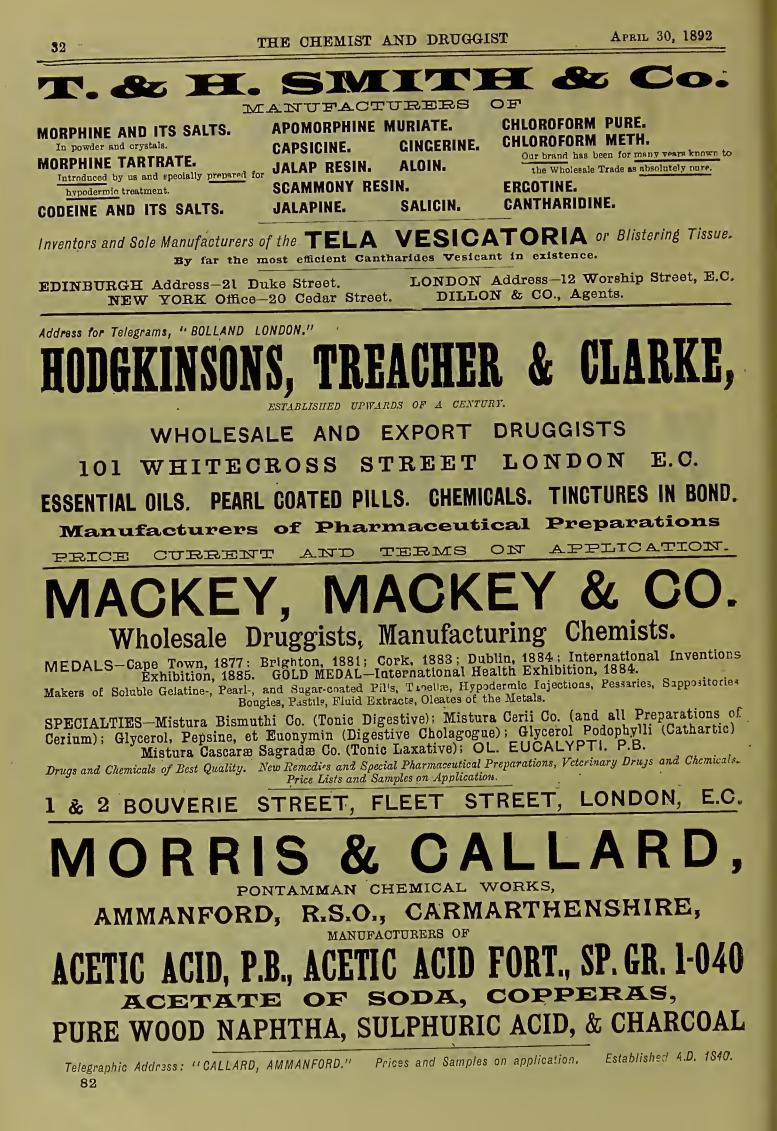
The Trade are invited to test this carefully prepared Oil, which since its recent introduction from Australia has won the unqualified approval of the leading British, American, and Continental Authorities.

Its purity, pleasant perfume, the unprecedentedly large percentage of crystallizable Eucalyptol it contains, and other good qualities, are deservedly gaining the preference of buyers.

Samples and Quotations on Application.

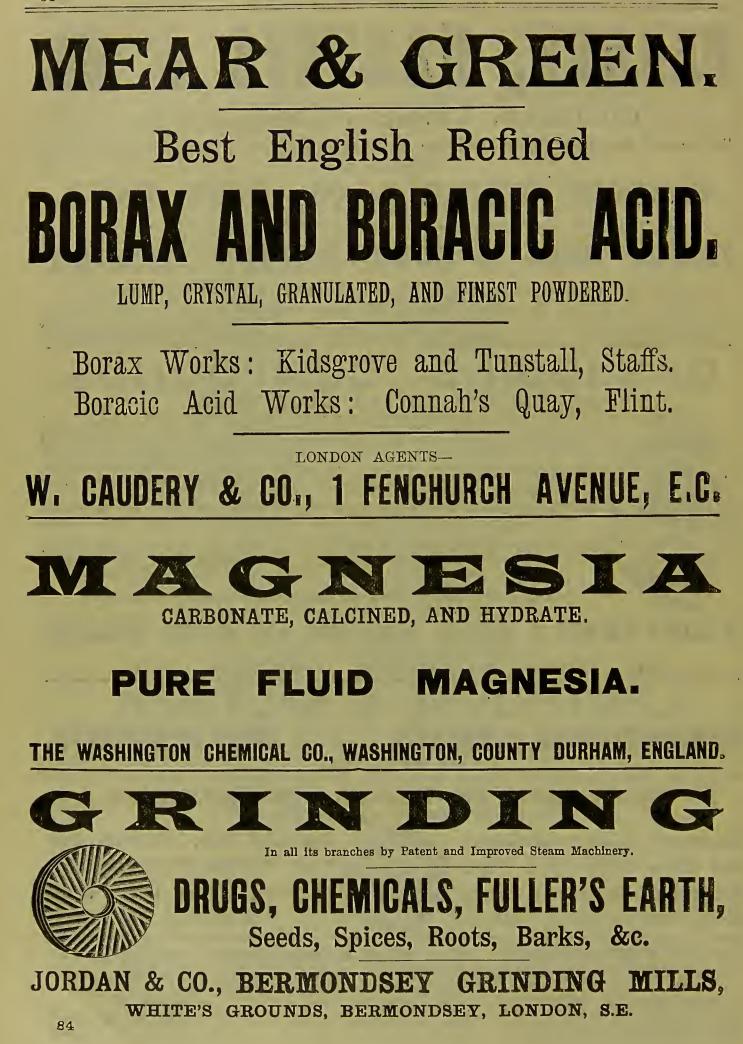
Sole Consignees-Wholesale only-J. W. DRYSDALE & CO., ⁸ CREECHURCH LONDON, E.C.

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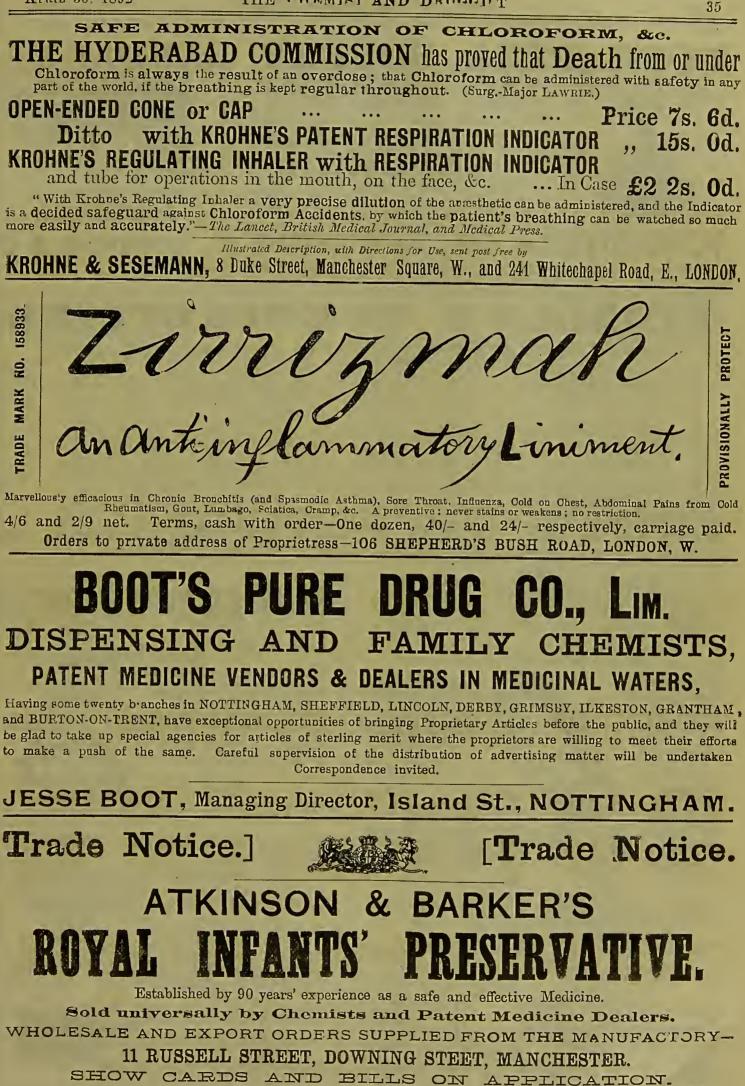




APRIL 30. 1892



APRIL 30, 1892

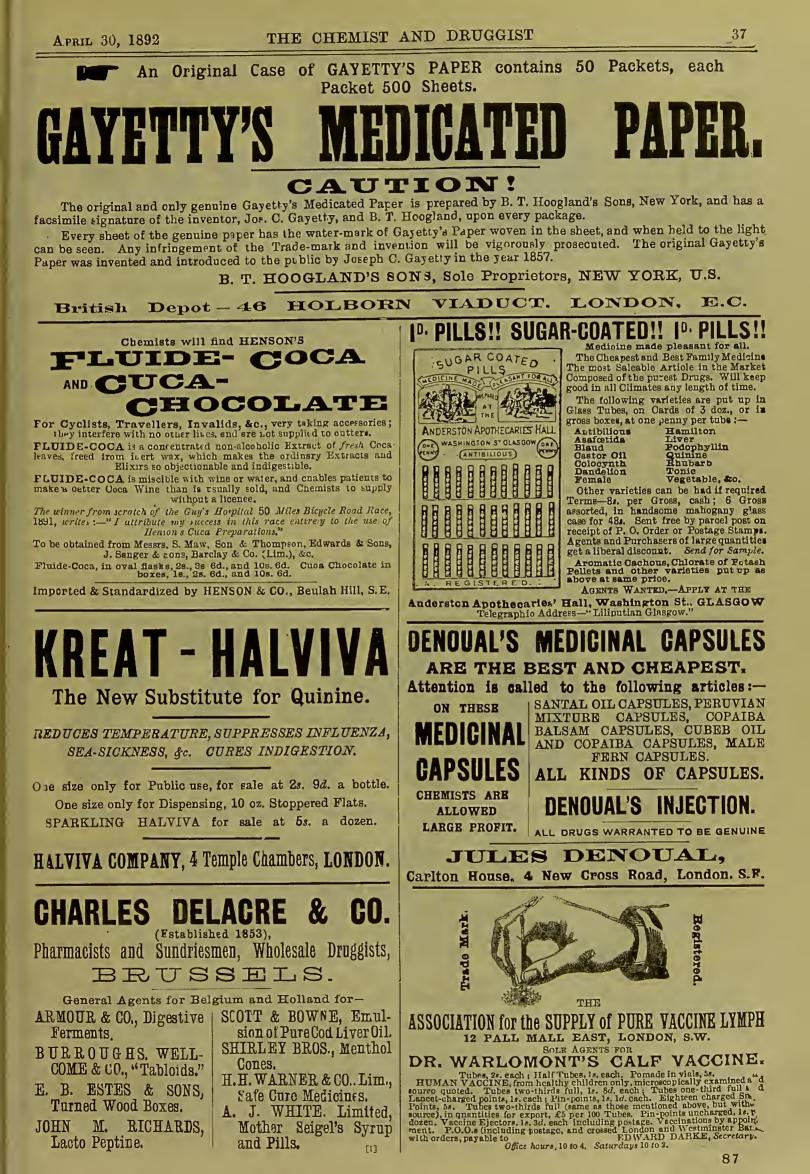


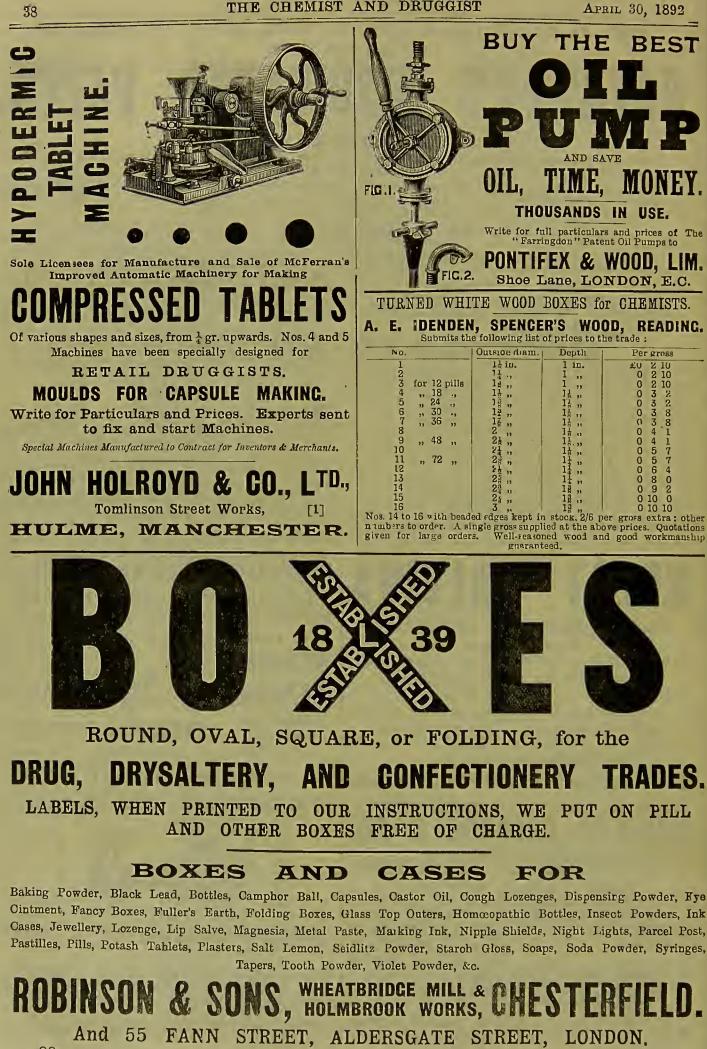
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APPLICATION.

AFRIL 30, 1892







Established 1843.

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Concerning Our Pills.

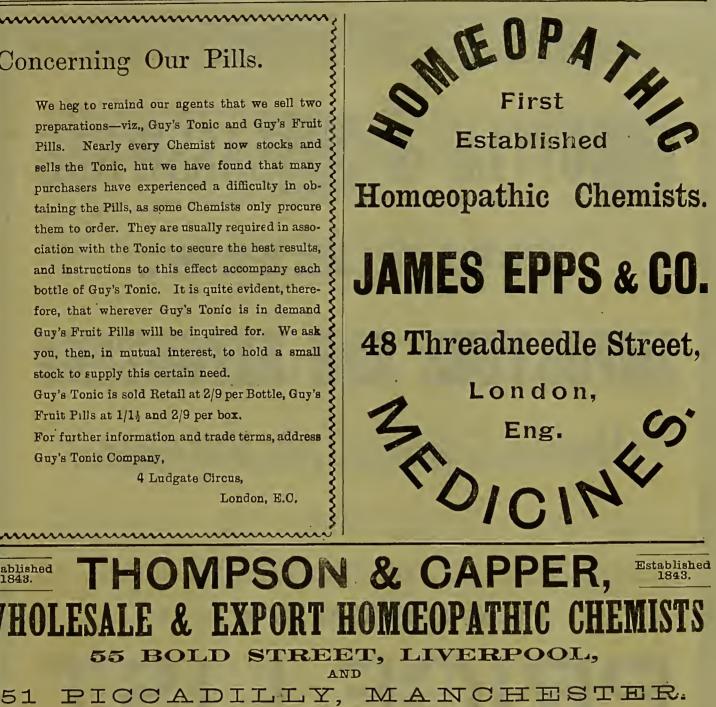
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We heg to remind our agents that we sell two preparations-viz., Guy's Tonic and Guy's Fruit Nearly every Chemist now stocks and Pills. sells the Tonic, hut we have found that many purchasers have experienced a difficulty in obtaining the Pills, as some Chemists only procure them to order. They are usually required in association with the Tonic to secure the hest results, and instructions to this effect accompany each bottle of Guy's Tonic. It is quite evident, therefore, that wherever Guy's Tonic is in demand Guy's Fruit Pills will be inquired for. We ask you, then, in mutual interest, to hold a small stock to supply this certain need.

Guy's Tonic is sold Retail at 2/9 per Bottle, Guy's Fruit Pills at $1/1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2/9 per box.

For further information and trade terms, address Guy's Tonic Company,

> 4 Ludgate Circus, London, E.O.



ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. WATER. DENTIFRICE THOMPSON 8 CAPPER'S

Sells well everywhere, its beneficent qualities being attested to by physicians in all parts of the world. (See Testimonials.)

In 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Bottles.



Glass Syringes, Nipple Shields, Breast Exhausters, Fittings for Feeding Bottles, Tubes, and Tube Work in all its branches, &c., &c.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of J. Brooks & Co.'s celebrated Specialities :-- Winter Cream, Lip Salve, Solidified Camphor Cream, Glycerine Jelly, Perfumery, &c., &c.

Buyers are cautioned against imitations of these World-renowned preparations. None are genuine unless bearing our Registered Trade Mark.



M. BAILEY & CO., 32 and 34 Buckingham Road, KINGSLAND, N

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

APRIL 30, 1892





AERATED WATER BOTTLES

Of Extra Strength and Bright Glass.

EVERY CLASS AND DESCRIPTION.

DISPENSING BOTTLES

AT WORKS' PRICES.

SHOP ROUNDS, SHOW CARBOYS.

Capped Oil and Syrup Bottles.

SCREW CAPPED BOTTLES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

FEEDING BOTTLES

Large Assortment suitable for various Markets.

WINE AND SPIRIT, ALE AND BEER BOTTLES.

SCREW STOPPERED BOTTLES

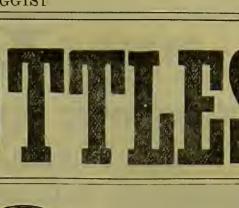
FOR ALL BOTTLERS.

SAMPLES, PRICES, &c., UPON APPLICATION.

83 UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.



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DISPENSING BOTTLES.

FLAT

10

Green Flint-Flats (ordinary and round edges), Ovals, Direct Squares, Bounds and Octagons.

	3	4	6	8	12 (oz.
Ordinary	8/	8/-	9/-	9/-	13/3	per gross.
Best	10/_	10/-	11/6	11/6	16/9	**

White Vials, plain and graduated.

	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	11	2	3	4 (DZ.
Ordinary	 3/6	3/9	4/6	5/З	6/9	8/- 1	per gross.
Best	 4/6	4/9	6/_'	6/9	8/9	10/-	
			***	-	770		

FEEDING BOTTLES. 6¹/₄-inch Rubber Tube. Small lots. 2.grs. lo

AND

NER

	No. 6½-inch Rubber Tube.	Small lots.	2.grs.lo	ts.
	1Green Bottles, Boxwood Top Corks	s,	1	
	White Fittings	. 26/6	25/6	
	3.—Green Bottles, Boxwood Top Corks	з,		
	Black Fittings	. 30/-	29/_	di.
	White glass 2/6 per gross ex			gross.
	China tops 1/6 per gross ex	tia.		- 50
	64.—Green Bo't'es, Glass Screw Stopper.	۶,		per
	White Fittings		31/_	đ
ŀ	66.—Green Bottles, Glass Screw Stoppers			
	Black Fittings		34/6	
	White Glass 3/- per gross ex	tra.	1	
I	These prices include 1 doz. partitione	ed Wood	Boxes.	If
1	T		1 0	141 .

Bottles are loose 1/6 per gross less. Supplied each Bottle in Cardboard Box at 5/- per gross extra.

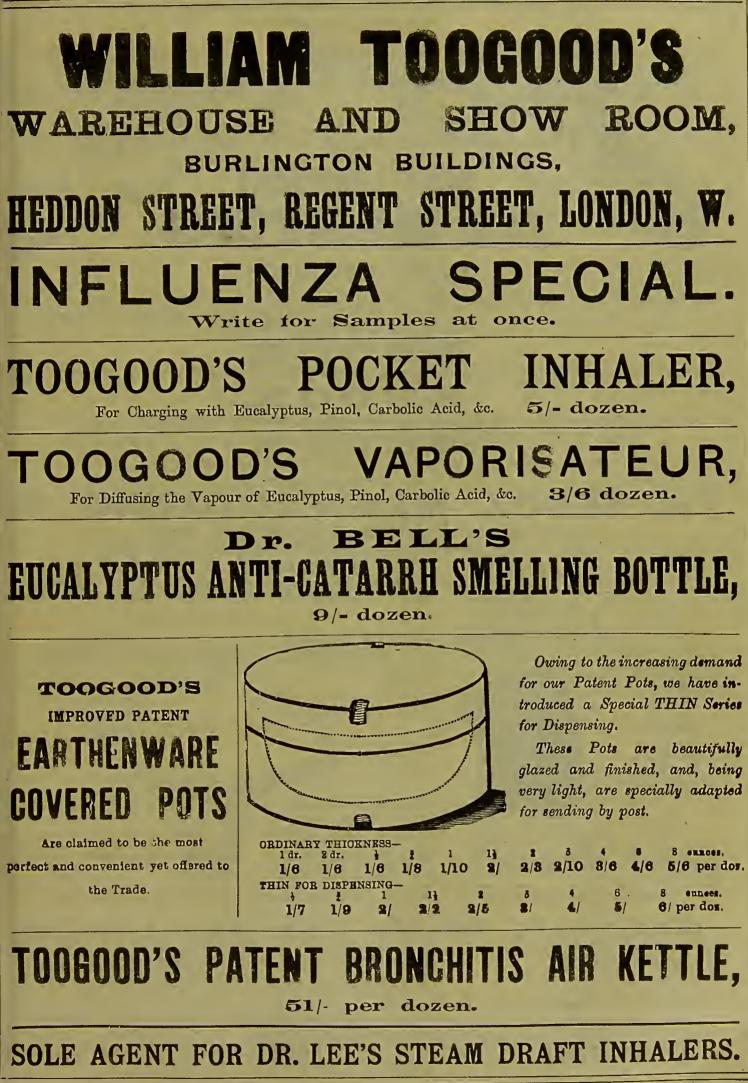
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

Revised Price List (Illustrated), containing full particulars of above and many other kinds, sent on application to



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LINES THAT PAY

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TRUSSES.

These yield a big profit, and it is a pity to miss a sale when a post-card or w.r. will bring one mediately. We keep a stock of 2,000—all makes, sizes, patents, and varieties. See page 128 in lustrated List.

PESSARIES.

The profit on these is easily arrived at. Double the Invoice price, and you have it. There are big lot sold by Chemists who look after the business. Fitty Illastrations on page 86 of our List.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, ETC.

We keep a heavy stock of all this class of goods—Elastic Stockings, Knee caps, Anklets, Thigh-pieces, ., &c.; and can despatch stock sizes immediately on receipt of order, and can forward direct to the tient, using plain address tab if required.

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These are being used by the public more and more, and Chem sts who keep hem in stock find a ady sale for them. Full particulars, prices, &c., &c., in our List.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

Some years ago these were used exclusively by the profession; nowadays, however, one can be found almost every household. We keep a large variety of them, and can supply a really sound and reliable ticle at 30/- per dozen. Half-dozen packed on handsome Show Card.

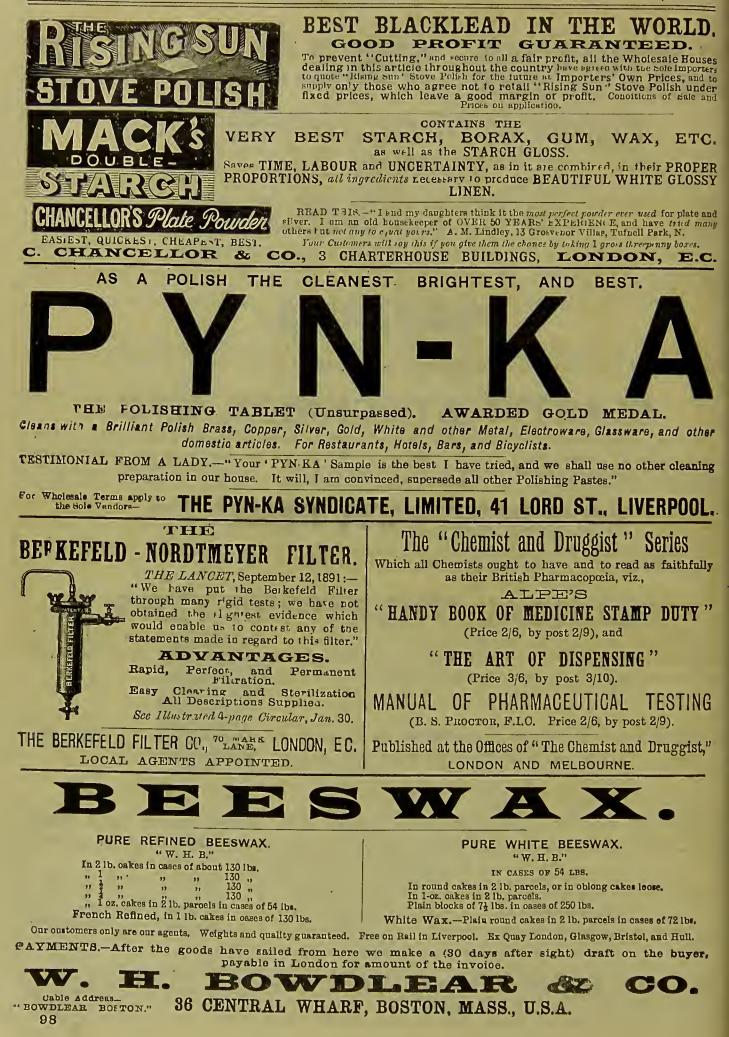
pecial attention is devoted to the prompt despatch of all articles similar to above, and they are sent off by the very next post or passenger train.

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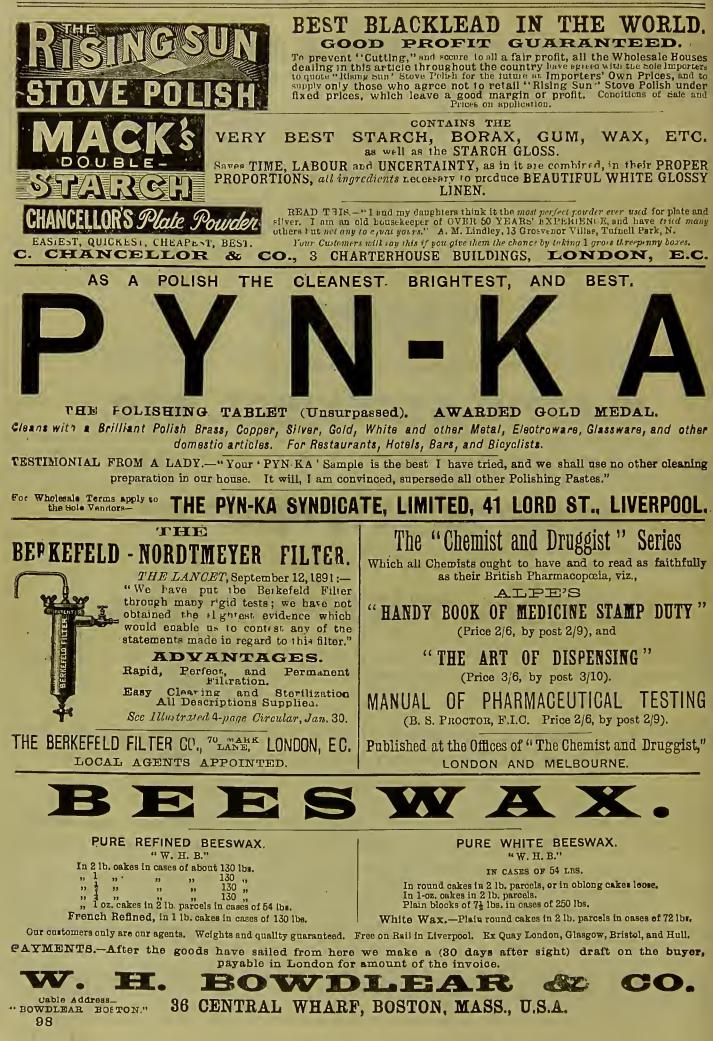
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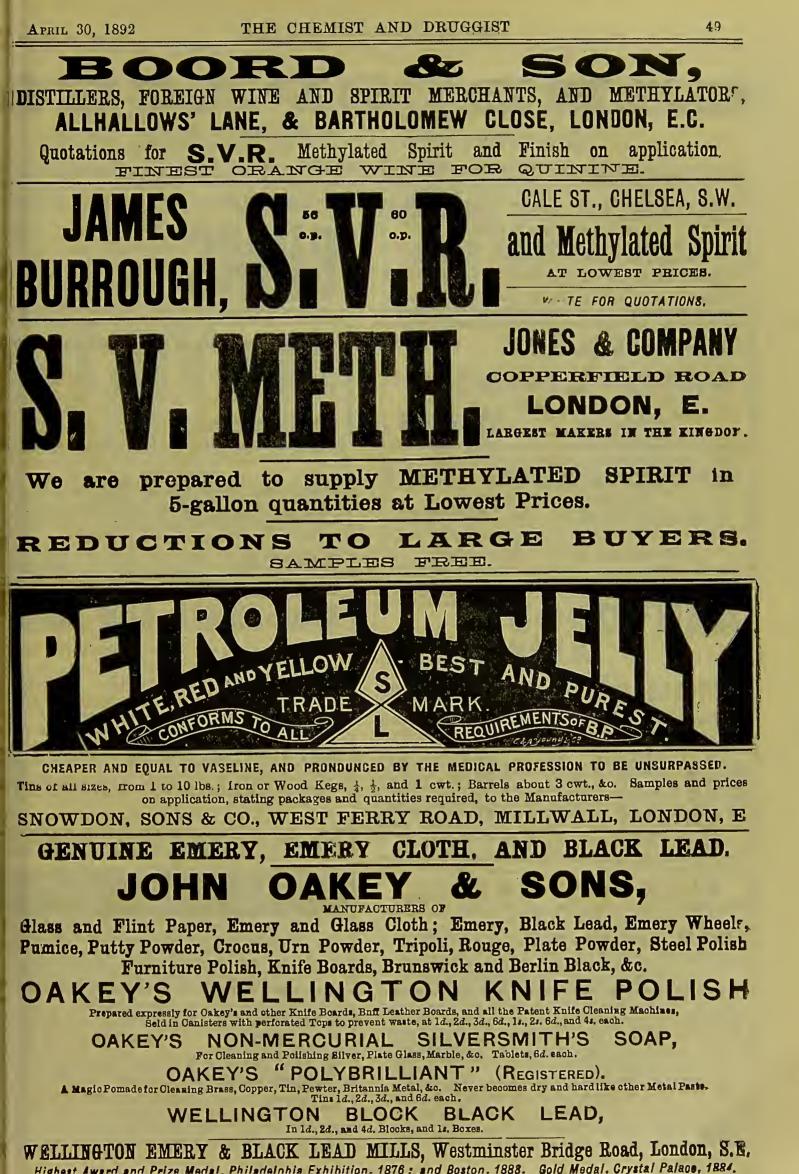




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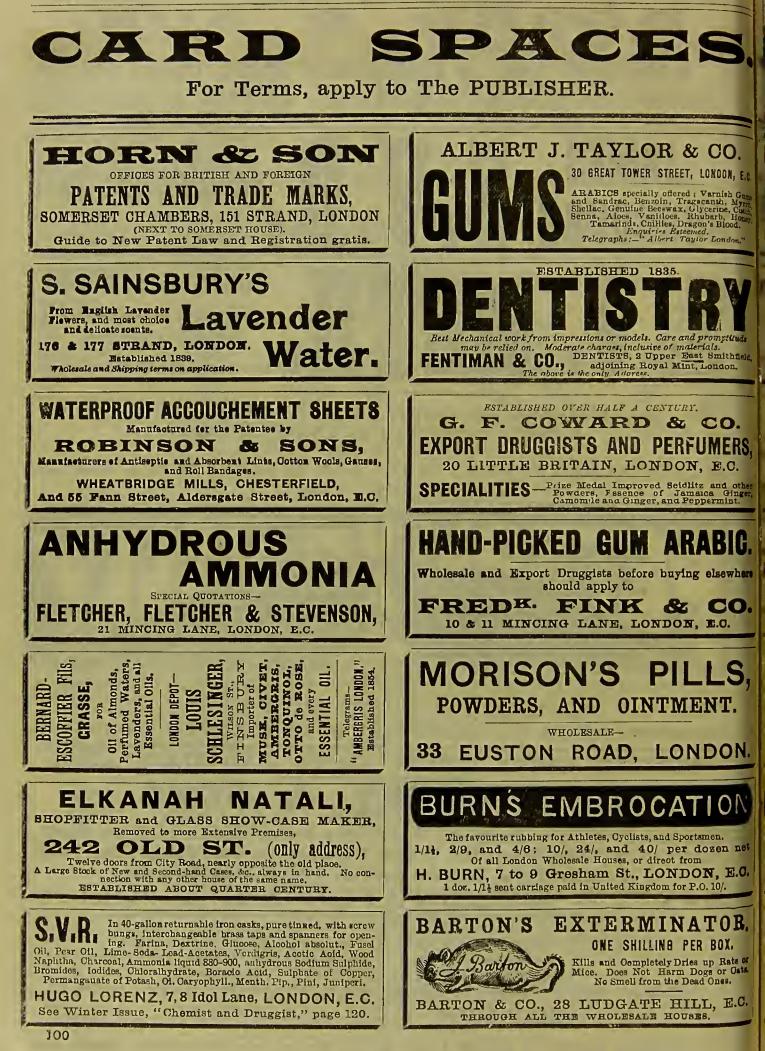
APRIL 30, 1892





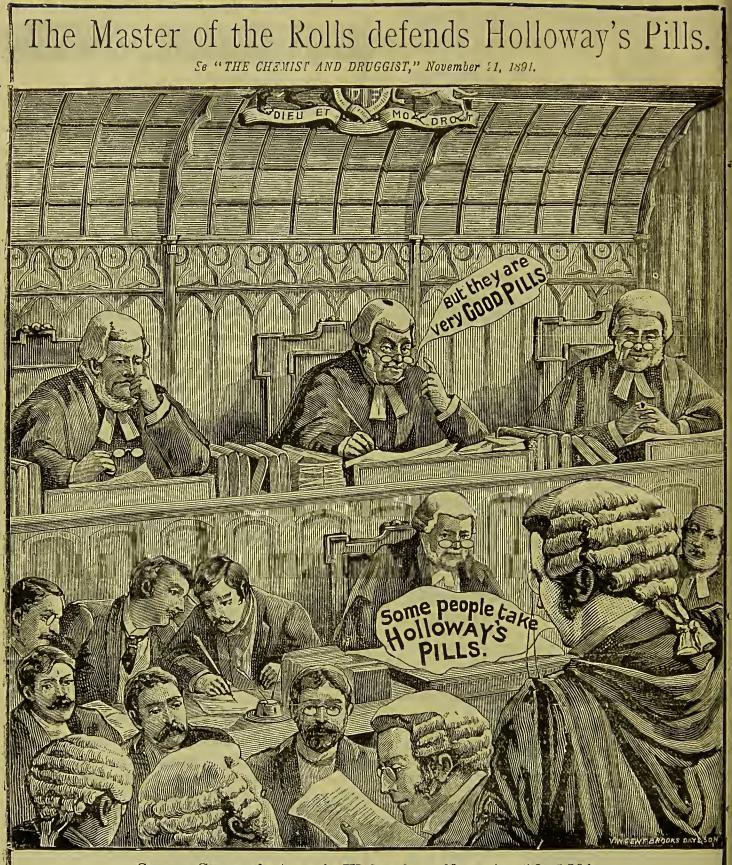
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

APRIL 30, 1892





APRIL 30, 1892



Scene—Court of Appeal, Wednesday, November 18, 1891. COUNSEL (MR. MACLAREN, M.P.): "SOME PEOPLE TAKE HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, FOR INSTANCE." MASTER OF THE ROLLS (LORD ESHER): "BUT THEY ARE VERY COOD PILLS!"

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

Are Manufactured only at 78 NEW OXFORD STREET (late 533 OXFORD STREET), LONDON. And Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Advice Gratis, daily, at the above address, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by lotter. 42¹ PER CENT. PROFIT!

HALL'S COCA WINE

Is a high-class preparation of real merit. It is highly esteemed by the Medical Profession because it is standardised. It is popular with the public because it is extremely palatable and suits the English taste. It is rightly a favourite with the retailer because it bears a good profit; at the same time it is reasonable in price.

The wine has been submitted to every known authority, and the verdict has been unanimous—viz., that it is THE BEST. We have numbers of testimonials from doctors who prescribe it, retailers who sell it, and persons who drink it.

PRESS OPINIONS:-

THE LANCET, April 9:--

HALL'S COCA WINE (STEPHEN SMITH & Co., BOW, E.)

"Tbis is an excellent Wise, with an alcoholic strength equal to good port, possessing a similar flavonr and bonquet, but associated with it also is the peculiar through pleasant aroma of the fresh Coca Leaf. Ether when shaken with the Alkalised Wine yielded a residue on evaporation which with hydrochloric acid gave characteristic Crystals of Cocains hydrochlorate; they were further identified by the numbing effect produced by the Crystals when rubbed on the tip of the tongte. Analysis gave the following data: Alcohol, 15 per cent. by weight, 18:50 per cent. by volume; total solid matter, 18:73 per cent. (sugar and coca plinciples); mineral matter. 0:33 per cent. The restorative and invigorating properties of the Coca Leaf are now well known, and it may be very conveniently and palatably administered in the form of an agreeable Wine such as that under examination, a wineglassful of which is stated to contain one drachm of the soluble active ingredients of the leaves."

THE HOSPITAL GAZETTE:-

"We have received from the manufacturers (Messrs. STEPHEN SMITH & Go., of Bow, E.) a sample of 'Hall's Coca Wine.' It is extremely palatable and has the peculiar flavonr and aroma of Erythroxylon Coca well marked, indicating that the flnest leaves of the plant are used in its preparation. As a nerve tonic and digestive stimulant of high value, Coca is well recognised by the profession, and its administration in conjunction with wine gives the best results. In addition to its value as a tonic and digestive stimulant, Coca Wine is deserving of trial in conses of iosomnin resulting from brain fatigue, as it frequently produces sleep without recording to the use of dangerous narcotics. This preparation is in every respect fully equal to any similar combination which has been brought under our notice."

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Jan. 16:-

"Messrs. STEPHEN SMITH & Oo., after a long series of experiments, have succeeded in producing a wine which represents in a wineglassful a drachm of the soluble and active constituents of the leave. The wine is of good flavour, and has a nice appearance—indeed, it has been for the purpose of retaining these features that the manufacturers have spent much time in perfecting the process. The preparation is put up in an attractive munner in imperial pints, each boxed in a grey curton, to retail at 3. 6d."

THE COURT CIRCULAR :--

"The undoubted properties of Coca heing beyond contradiction, the question nuturally arises as to the best form in which to take it. As a drug per se Coca is unquestionably unpalatable, but prepared or comhined with Invalid port and called Hall's Coca Whe, it is distinctly pleasant, although each wineglassful c nutifies one drachm of the soluble and active constituents of Coca Leaf which is quite sufficient to make it a powerful restorative and tonic invigorator, especially serviceable at the moment for convalescents from the prevailing epidemic. Apart from its unique power as a recuperative in cases of over-fatigue of both mind and hody, we can personally recommend Hall's Coca Winc for sleeplessness, having found it iuvaluable in an obstinate case of insomnia, and wo are glad to note that it is extensively prescribed by the leading physicians."

On receipt of Card we will forward, free and carriage paid, to any Chemist who holds the retail wine licence, one bottle of Hall's Coca Wine. This wine retails at 3/6 per bottle, the wholesale price is 26/ per dozen, cases, pamphlets, frames, &c., included. We also undertake to create a demand for it in any district that has not already been worked.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO., BOW, LONDON,

E.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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APRIL 30, 1892

	CHEMIST AND DIOGOIS	APRIL 30, 1892
IOO PER	CENT	PROFIT !
	UENI.	
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PACKETS	THE "WINGE	D LION" BRAND
ELUWER DEFID		
	SCCD2 IL	I PACKETS.
		packets - 6/- per gross
		··· ·· 6/- ··
	1	"
		" - 15/6 "
	and the second se	"
		" - 2/3 per doz.
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The "Winged Lion" Packets are	» » 1/-	,, -7/6 ,,
Full cultural dir	ections are given with ea	ch packet.
THE "UNIVE	KSAL PL	ANT FOOD
	g Prize Plants and	and the second s
INVALUABLE FOR WI	NDOW AND COTT	AGE GARDENING.
This Food is a compound of Chemical cons Poor soils are permanently enviced by	tituents absolutely necessary for	r the healthy growth of plant life.
Poor soils are permanently enriched by its vigorous flowers and vegetables when the growers of Roses, Crysanthemum	Food is used as a top dressi	neglected and unmanured produce
Price in 2d. Packets (packed on 1	-gross Cards), 12/- per gros	egetables, Cucumbers, &c. ss. 6d. Tins, 4/- per doz.
SEND POST-CARD	FOR COMPLETE LIST AND	SAMPLES.
POTTER	8 01	ARKE
WHOLESALE BOTANIC	DRUCCISTS AND SEEL	MERCHANTS
5, 6, & 7 RAVEN ROW		
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43 Highest Awards over all Competitors throughout the World.



ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF



N RUBBER COMBINATION,

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS AND ABSORBENTS, &c.

Manufacturers of **PLASTERS** of every Description.

Adhesive, Breast, Bunion, Corn, Court, Dental, Dermatological, Homœopathio, Isinglass, Kid, Medicinal, Mustard, Pharmacopœlal and Surgical, &c. In Rubber Combination, plain or porous, and spread on any material required.

Manufacturers of ABSORBENT BANDAGES, COTTONS, GAUZES, LINT, WOOLS of every description. Antiseptic, Plain and Medicated, Benzoated, Borated, Carbolated, Cocaine, Corrosive Sublimate, Eucalyptol, Hydronaphthol, Iodized, Iodoform, Morphia, Napthaline, Salicylated, Styptic, Tannin, Thymol, &c. In all our preparations the percentoge of medication is based upon the weight of the finished product.

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Antiseptic Pellets. Oorrosive Sublimate, in bottles, 9/, 18/, 30/ doz. bots.

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Adhesive Strips. DR. PENNY'S Adjustable (12 in a box), 24/ per doz. Ear Blisters. Right or Left, 2/ per doz.

Darby's Dental Capsicum Plasters. (In boxes of 80 Plasters, 36/ per dozen.)

Court Plasters, in 50 Varieties, from 4/ gross to 40/ dozen.

Mead's Rubber Adhesive Plaster,

		8		Samo	0.722	Thurble	Adb.		Dianton	
	93				10/	12/	15/	18/	21/	24/ "
10-YARD SPOOLS-	l	Price	12/	14/	16/	20/	24/	28/	32/ per dozen.	
10.VARD	SPOOLS-	5	Width	4	1/2	1	14	2	21/2	3 inches.
							-yard rolls,	7 inches	wide, 14/	per dozen.

S. & J. Surgeon's Rubber Adhesive Plaster

Has almost entirely supplanted the old form of Adhesive, by reason of its superiority in all essential qualities. PLAIN or POROUS. In 5-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 6/6 each. In 1-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 17/ per dozen.

10-YARD SPOOLS-	Ţ	J WIGEN		1	15	4	乙 壹	3 inches	
	0005-	l	Price	18/	24/	30/	40/	50/	60/ per dozen.
					1 DI . E			111 - A.A.	

Belladonna Plasters—Porous and Plain, $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 54/ per gross; 7×12 inches, 1 O/per dozen. 1-yard rolls, 7 inches wide, 27/6 per doz. 3. , , on red felt, 36/ per doz. 5. $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 6/ per doz. 5. 7×12 inches, 126/ per doz. 5. 7×12 inches, 36/ per doz. yards.

Belladonna Breast Plasters, 6 inches, 4/6; 7 inches, 6/; 8 inches, 7/6 per dozen.

Kid Plasters, long shape, 5/, 6/, and 7/ per dozen.

Camphorated Blister Plaster, 27/6 per dozen yards.

Strengthening Plasters-Porons, $5 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 30/ per gross; 7×12 inches, 72/ per gross. 1-yard rolls, 5 inches wide, 14/; 7 inches wide, 27/6 dozen yards. 5-yard rolls, 5 inches wide, 66/; 7 inches wide, 96/ per dozen. On red felt, "36/", "36/", "12/6; ", "14/ each; "5×7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 60/ gross; 7×12 inches, $14\frac{4}{7}$ gross."

SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Supplies may be obtained through any of the Wholesale Houses by ordering SEABURY'S. OR FROM THE SOLE MANUFACTURERS-

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