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A Monthly Journal of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION 171 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA.

Vol. IV—No. 3.

JUNE, 1893.

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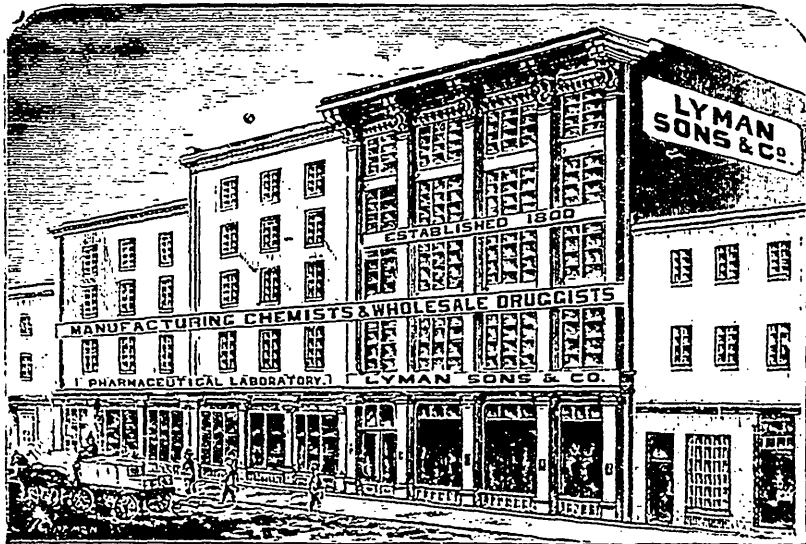
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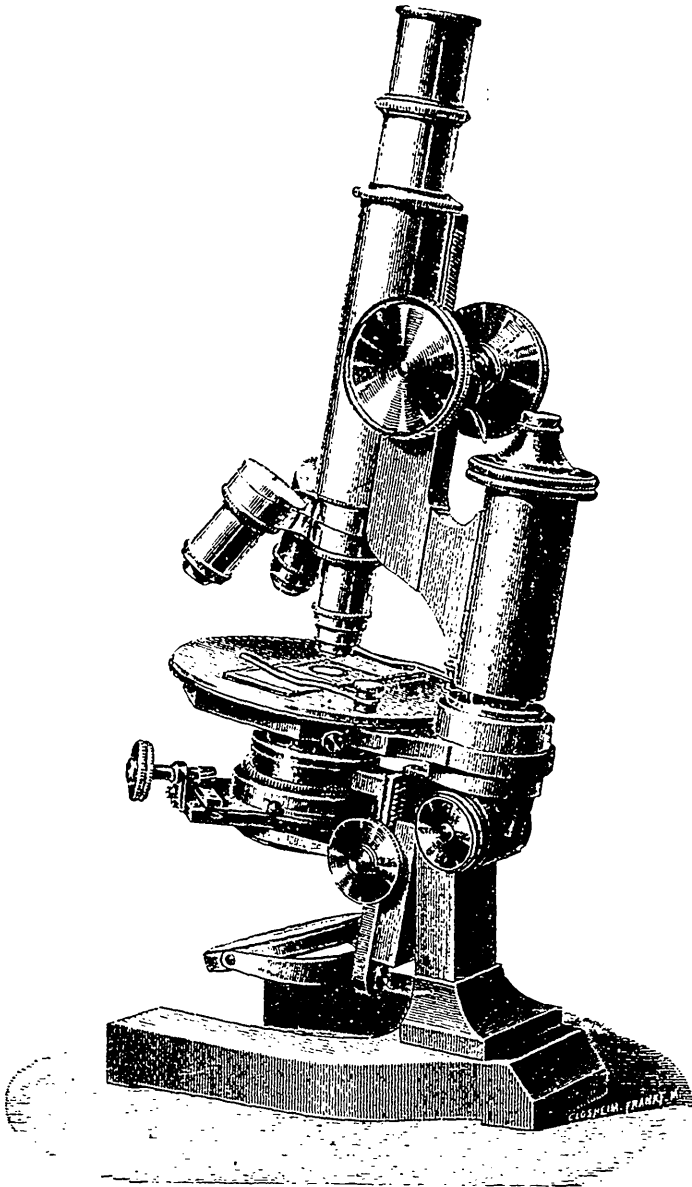
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THE WELL KNOWN INTERNAL-EXTERNAL REMEDY

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It is warranted to cure the worst case of PILES or the most obstinate SKIN DISEASE.

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Are prepared to furnish the trade either in Dozen, One Gross or Five Gross lots, on the most favorable terms.

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Sweet Almond Oil,
Guaranteed PURE and FRESH.

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WE GUARANTEE OUR OILS TO BE
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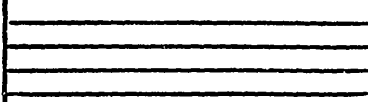
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They allay irritation and produce a soothing effect upon the vocal organs. Public
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None Genuine unless the letters "R. & T. W." are Stamped on each Drop.

R. & T. WATSON, Wholesale Confectioners,
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 **GUM.**

Price per dozen, \$1.00

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For Sale by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

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FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.

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Recommended by Physicians for the cure of **In-**
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Send your Jobber an order for 3 doz. **NERVOL** at 1.75
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EIGHT STEEL RIB UMBRELLA, one that you will
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Now is the season for Toothache and Neuralgia, and
"NERVOL" is the best seller on the market to-day. Un-
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hesitation in recommending it, as it will surely give satisfac-
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of Quebec and will shortly be well advertised in the other
Provinces. It is neatly put up and can be had from all
Wholesale Druggists, or from

JOHN T. LYONS, Cor. Craig & Bleury Streets, MONTREAL.

DENT'S Toothache Gum

**STOPS
TOOTHACHE
INSTANTLY.**



(A SWELL AFFAIR.)

This is not a
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Have gained a high reputation everywhere. They are put up in 1 lb., 2 lb. and 5 lb. bottles. Packed in casks or in 1 doz. cases as required. These sweets are absolutely pure, and we specially recommend

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Rose Drops.Acid Drops,
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Butter Scotch Drops,
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HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES*OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.***Chlorodyne Cough Lozenges, Chlorodyne Jujubes, Peppermint Lozenges**

In every variety of size and strength. Curiously strong, and Multum in Parvo Mints give the utmost satisfaction. Medicated Lozenges of Pharmacopœia strength.

DIGESTIVE TABLETS,**Voice and Throat Lozenges,**For Singers and Public Speakers.
*******ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES**Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad; will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction. Put up in tins containing 3 doz., 6 doz., and 12 doz. cakes.
*******THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES**

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia.)

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

SOLD BY ALL THE BEST WHOLESALE HOUSES IN CANADA.

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THOMAS BIGG'S Sheep-Dipping ——— ————— Composition,

For the DESTRUCTION of TICK, LICE, etc., and for the PREVENTION of FLY, SCAB, etc., also his

SPECIFIC OR LOTION

For Scab in Sheep, and Mange in Horses or Dogs, and

FOOT-ROT LOTION

Manufactory: Great Dover Street, BOROUGH, LONDON, ENGLAND

Sub-Agents required throughout Canada; Kindly apply to

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For Terms and Printed matter.



Sunburn, Dandruff,
CHAFING, PRICKLY HEAT,
Odors from Perspiration,
Speedily Relieved by



Packer's Tar Soap

"... An invaluable companion in the woods."—*Dr. Rowe, Am. Field, Chicago.*

"It has a wonderfully soothing and healing influence, and its use is really delightful."—*Journal of Health, N. Y.*

All Druggists, or PACKER MFG. CO., 81 & 83 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Rhum du Saint Père

WHAT excellent brand is a blend of the very best Rums of Martinique. It possesses an unrivalled aroma and is highly appreciated.

LYMAN, SONS & Co.
Agents.

Tomlinson & Hayward, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Tomlinson & Co's Butter Powder put up in 6d, 1/-, 2/6 and 7/6 boxes. To be used when churning.

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Tomlinson & Co's Preservative — For keeping milk and cream fresh in the hottest weather, preserves fish, meat, &c., &c. In 6d and 1/- boxes.

Agents, LYMAN, SONS & CO.

LYMAN'S
Cherry Tooth Paste.

HAC-SIMILE OF



TOP OF POT.

IN HANDSOME ENGLISH, "BURNT-IN" POTS.



THIS elegant Toilet Article has been before the public for many years, meeting with great favor wherever known, and retaining its hold wherever introduced. The best value in this line as a 25 cent. article.



Price, \$1.75 per dozen.



NOTICE.

IF you have not received a copy of our handsome hanger "CHERRY RIPE," please mention it in next order.



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**ROYAL
CANADIAN**



Colognes and Lavenders.



**C. & I. E. Cologne
and Lavender.**

Highest Quality and Double Strength. Exhibited and sold at the Colonial and Indian Exhibitions, London, Eng., 1886.

No. 24 Cologne,

So'd for many years as LYMAN'S No. 1.

English Lavender,

Has that Softness and Purity peculiar to Mitcham Lavender.

**French Cologne
and Lavender,**

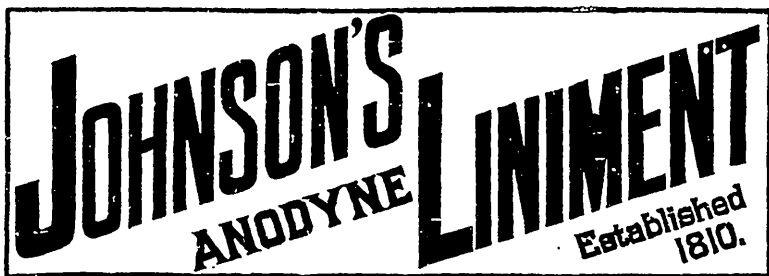
Have the distinguishing characteristics of the favorite French Brands.

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Very popular at the London Exhibition

Toilet Cologne,

A good, light, Toilet Water.



ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.
 GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

Every Mother Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains, liable to occur in any family without notice. Delays may cost a life.

Every Mechanic, or person exposed to accidents or injury, Base-Ball players, etc., should keep it near at hand; for it acts promptly, is Soothing, Healing and Penetrating. When once used always used.

Every Traveller Should have a bottle in their satchel! It can be used Internally or Externally in more cases than any other medicine. Cures head-aches if inhaled.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera-Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lameness or Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.

THE REASON WHY—Generation after Generation have Used and Blessed Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, is because it cures when all other remedies fail. It was devised and used for years in the private practice of old Dr. Johnson, to treat inflammation liable to afflict any person on earth; and which cause the danger in all the above troubles. The medical advice around each bottle is worth ten times the price.

How to Use Economically. Advice sent free. All who buy direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money will be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Price, 35 cts. by mail; 6 bottles, \$2.00. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. Duty also paid. **I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.**

TIME AND CASH PRICE LIST

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, Parsons' Pills and Sheridan's Condition Powder.

ALL ORDERS PAYABLE IN FOUR MONTHS AT THE PRICES INVOICED.

If not paid in FOUR MONTHS six per cent. interest added to each invoice.

If paid in Ten Days from date of invoice, THREE per Cent. rebate allowed. Otherwise no allowance.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

One Dozen or more.....	Four Months, \$2.00 per dozen.....	If Cash, 3 per cent. off.
Six " "	" " 22.50 per gross	" " "
Two Gross "	" " 21.60 "	" " "
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PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS.

One Dozen or more.....	Four Months, \$1.60 per dozen.....	If Cash, 3 per cent. off.
Three " "	" " 1.40 "	" " "
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SMALL	{ One Dozen or more... Four Months, \$1.60 per dozen.....	If Cash, 3 per cent. off.
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MONTREAL PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

VOL. IV—No. 3.

JUNE, 1893.

\$1.00 per annum.

The Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal.

171 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

JOSEPH E. MORRISON, Editor

Subscription. \$1.00 per Annum.

Advertising Rates will be made known on application.

All remittances, matters intended for publication, new advertisements or changes should be addressed.

MONTREAL PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

P. O. Box 1142, Montreal

F. L. BENEDICT, Secretary.

WE give in another column a report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association, held at the Montreal College of Pharmacy, Lagauchetierre Street, on Tuesday, the 13th inst. It was really disappointing to see such a small number of members present. A large meeting was confidently expected, and that which could not fail to be disappointing to the officers of the organization occurred. This issue has been delayed to enable us to furnish our readers the report, and we, for lack of space, will postpone a fuller comment. One regrettable feature of the meeting we will refer to, and that will be found in the President's address. The Tincture question was touched upon by him in a manner certainly not to inspire increased confidence in the leaders of the "drug family" of this Province. The following, which appeared in the *Montreal Gazette* recently, will indicate what called for the President's special reference to Tinctures:—

ADULTERATION PROSECUTIONS.

Several city druggists have been served with notices from the Department of Inland Revenue calling upon them to pay the cost of analysis for certain samples of tinctures sold by them to the inspector of food for the province, which on examination were found to be adulterated within the meaning of the Adulteration Act. The costs in each case amounts to \$12

One retail druggist states that he was asked for the tincture samples furnished by him to the De-

partment's official—as tincture—B. P. Did the officer ask for B. P. all round or not? This may perhaps affect the question to a certain degree, although custom affords, it has been claimed, the equivalent of law when the latter is deficient in explicit reference. Another question would be:—Did those who were not asked specially for B. P. tinctures furnish tinctures by the formula of the U. S. P. or other standard work on materia medica?

The Dominion "Adulteration Act," chap. 107, 49 Vic., enacts as follows:—

"Every drug shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of the Act;

"1. If when sold, offered or exposed for sale under or by a name recognized in the British or United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein:

"2. If when sold, or offered or exposed for sale under or by a name not recognized in the British or United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in some other generally recognized Pharmacopœia or other standard work on materia medica, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down in such work.

"3. If its strength or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold, offered or exposed for sale, &c."

The Dominion Government give a distinct line as to standard. The Ontario Legislature recognize the British Pharmacopœia, and in addition to this the various Medical Faculties and the Montreal College of Pharmacy educate students, using the B. P. as a text book or as the source for doses, &c. Doctors may not mark their tincture prescriptions "B. P.," but the question is:—Do they not invariably mean B. P. when they prescribe a tincture named in the B. P.? "Neither the Dominion or the Local Legislatures have legislated on the subject." This statement of the President must fall for inaccuracy, and, later on, in the address, the reference to the General Council of Medical Education of Great Britain will strike any one familiar with

the powers and status of that body as extraordinary, "but after all this is only an announcement of the Council and, of course, carries no legal weight."

The President's remarks upon tinctures will, perhaps, act as a species of relief—temporarily—to any who have been ignoring the B. P. If doubt can be urged as a defence for filling prescriptions or supplying tinctures of a variety of strengths and value, and the chiefs of pharmaceutical organizations line themselves upon the side of doubt rather than for the strictest maintenance of the authority and integrity of the British Pharmacopœia—get some more definite legislation as quickly as possible. We cannot concur in the doubts raised or encouraged, although this sort of thing may have pleased some of those present; and further, the knowledge of Mr. Gray's reputation as a pharmacist and of the strictest possible rectitude current in his own pharmacy, (and as well, that there is never in that establishment any doubt as to what a doctor means when he names a tincture of the B. P. without affixing the letters B. P.), it would be almost allowable to actually doubt his sincerity or better, perhaps, to imagine for the moment that he was pleading for friends in trouble.

The British Medical Council gives the B. P. this status:—"It is intended to afford to the members of the medical profession and those engaged in the preparation of medicines throughout the British Empire one uniform standard and guide" The Dominion of Canada is one of the brightest jewels of this great Empire, and the British Pharmacopœia is our standard. When doctors want anything else—cheaper or otherwise—they must specify upon their prescriptions.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

An article that appeared in our last number has evoked much interest and has been commented upon, particularly in respect to the selection of the medical board of management. The following appeared in the *Cazette*:—

THEY WANT THEIR SHARE.

A prominent French-Canadian physician yesterday remarked to a *Gazette* reporter:—"I see that THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL is protesting against the exclusive appointment of McGill professors to the Victoria Hospital. It claims that Bishop's and French-Canadian physicians have some titles to consideration. In principle that is right. The idea of the two generous citizens who endowed the institution was to create an institution altogether independent of creed and race considerations. But where THE PHARMA-

CEUTICAL JOURNAL fails is when it finds only one French-Canadian worthy of a place on the staff of the hospital. To mention only a few, Drs. Brosseau, Hingston, Rottot, Desrosiers, Lachapelle, Beausoleil, are all worthy a place on the staff of any hospital. As French-Canadians we think ourselves entitled to representation according to population. Then the students of our three colleges should be invited to the hospital. Not only would that bring uniformity in teaching, but it would bring about a most commendable spirit of friendship and emulation among all aspirants to the medical profession. The final decision of the governors of Victoria will be of great importance."

The French press reproduced the article in some instances, and the following from *La Minerve* will go to show the interest taken by French-Canadians in their representative medical men in the question at issue:—

L'HOPITAL ROYAL VICTORIA.

On sait qu'à l'occasion du jubilé de la reine Victoria, deux citoyens de Montréal ont fondé un grand hôpital. Dans l'esprit des fondateurs, cet hôpital est destiné au service de tous les malades, sans distinction de religion, de race, ou de lieu de naissance. Ce sera l'hôpital du Dominion.

Jusqu'ici le projet dénote une grande largeur de vues; le but est superbe; mais, si on entre dans le détail de la mise en œuvre de ce projet, on est frappé par l'étroitesse de l'exécution. Il paraît bien décidé qu'on n'y trouvera que des médecins anglais, que des professeurs du collège McGill à l'exclusion des professeurs de Bishop, et de l'université Laval! On le voit, c'est le contraire de l'attente générale, c'est l'équivalent d'une fondation sectionnelle.

Un de nos confrères anglais, LE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, s'est déjà élevé contre cette disposition. Mais en revendiquant pour les Ecoles Canadiennes-Françaises de Médecine une part de la direction scientifique du nouvel hôpital, il ne signale qu'un seul médecin de notre race capable de prendre part à la responsabilité scientifique de la nouvelle direction.

C'est une peu myope, par trop mesquin; c'est nous ignorer ou nous méconnaître.

Et d'abord le docteur A. Brodeur qu'il mentionne, n'a jamais été dans l'enseignement médical, soit théorique soit clinique. Il a préféré établir un hôpital privé, garder ses malades chez lui. Il y a plus, M. Brodeur a déjà refusé un service à l'hôpital Notre Dame. Nous ne chicignons pas; nous constatons un fait.

Sûrement qu'il ne manque pas de praticiens de la plus haut distinction, dont les états de service sont reconnus de tout la population de la ville et de la province, *far and wide*. Citons les docteurs Rottot, Brosseau, Hingston, qui, depuis plus de trente ans, rompent le pain entier de la science médicale à des centaines d'élèves. Leur nom est synonyme de science, de probité et de dévouement.

D'autres médecins plus jeunes, mais non moins compétents, sont les docteurs Desrosiers, Lachapelle, Beausoleil, Brunelle, pour ne nommer que ceux qui nous viennent à la mémoire.

Le public a droit de compter au moins deux médecins canadiens-français dans la direction scientifique du nouvel hôpital, et ce ne serait que justice. Nous sommes un mil-

lion six cent mille dans le Dominion ; nous demandons une représentation proportionnelle, équitable

Il y va du bon renom du nouvel hôpital d'y résumer ce que le pays connaît de plus distingué au point de vue scientifique.

Pourquoi aussi les élèves de 3e et 4e années d'études médicales ne seraient-ils pas astreints à un stage de quelques mois sous la direction immédiate des médecins en chef de la nouvelle institution ? Ne serait-ce pas là un bon moyen d'émulation entre les étudiants de nos trois facultés médicales ? Qui sait si un jour tous les étudiants en médecine ne seront pas heureux de recevoir un enseignement uniforme sous le même toit hospitalier. La position que va prendre la corporation du Royal Victoria aura des conséquences de la plus haute portée pour la prospérité de l'institution.

We are found fault with for suggesting only one name (that of Dr. Brodeur) instead of a number as eligible for a position with the new institution. There should be several from each school, and there was no intention to offend in any direction in not naming a number of the leading French-Canadian medical men. The main object was to draw attention to the fact that the organization was being proceeded with. The time to seek representation upon the board had arrived, and each school interested should work for what seemed to us fair and right.

The remarks made about Dr. Brodeur do not in our mind alter the conclusion that he is a very able man, with a wide reputation, and the fact that he was offered a position upon the consulting staff of the Notre Dame Hospital and refused, might in some quarters have given offence or displeased, yet could certainly be used in his favor, rather than against him, and as establishing, rather than diminishing his reputation. Put the best men forward by all means, but the energy required to attain the desired end will admit of no division. We adhere to the remarks made in our last in regard to this gentleman, and at the same time regret we have been misconstrued through having selected only one of the bright stars from the constellation.

A CO-OPERATIVE GROCERY STORE in the West End has taken up a few lines of patents, cuts the prices, and is sending postal cards to the private residences. The prices are introduced to the consumer with the statement—"Small store. Low rent. Buying for cash in the best markets places us in a position to undersell the elegantly-appointed establishments of St. Catherine street." Don't make the mistake of advertising the venture by showing your displeasure as the Toronto druggists did under similar provocation. Let it alone.

It is a poor effort, in incapable hands and cannot succeed, we judge, by the character of the first "break." The prices quoted are:—

DRUG DEPARTMENT.

	Cents
Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, large	80
" " " " " small.....	40
Nestle's Milk Food.....	38
Fellow's Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites.	15
Campbell's Quinine Wine.....	65
Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.....	38
Luby's Hair Restorer.....	40
Paine's Celery Compound.....	85
Pain Killer, small.....	15
" " large.....	20
Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum.....	20
Mother Seigle's Syrup.....	50
Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.....	20
Sharp's Balsam.....	20
Dr. Harvey's Syrup of Red Pine.....	14
Warner's Safe Cure.....	80
Carter's Little Liver Pills.....	18
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.....	38
Hood's Sarsaparilla.....	80
Carter's Belladonna Plasters.....	20
Wyeth's Beef, Iron and Wine.....	80
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.....	80
Burdeck Blood Bitters	80
Blue Seal Vaseline, per bottle.....	8
Vaseline in 1 lb. tin.....	40
The Virgin brand of Castile Soap contains 75 per cent of Olive. We offer it at the low price of 15 cts. per lb.	

Ladies will please keep this card for reference, and should it not be convenient to call at our stores, we will fill all telephone and mail orders promptly and with care.

THE "NEWEST" THING IN THE TRADE.—The East Manufacturing Company have placed upon the market the "Instant Crockery Mender," a 25 cent article, and it is claimed that it "mends as solid as a rock." A profuse amount of advertising is given out with the goods, and dealers find a very ready sale. The name is "catchy." See advertisement in next issue.

MEMBRAY'S KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE is being actively pushed in this Province at present. Mr. Wright, who for many years represented Messrs. Evans & Sons in Eastern Ontario, has the advertising in hand, and his success convinces one that he is capable in other spheres than that of the amiable, bland and captivating seller of drugs. He is developing quite a business for the Peterboro Medicine Company, and we heartily wish him every success.

WE call the attention of our readers to the attractive and distinctive Antikamnia advertisement in this number. This popular American product is stocked by every jobber. Quantity prices on application.

TANGLEFOOT.—The sale of this sealed sticky fly paper is simply marvellous. It does not seem to suffer from the efforts of imitators. It is just what is wanted, and the repeat orders give the jobber the greatest assurance of its popularity. This is the kind of thing the proprietors are getting in:—

OFFICE OF GREENWICH PHARMACY, }
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June, 1893. }

Messrs. O. & W. Thom, Grand Rapids, Mich.:

DEAR SIRS,—Your pamphlet received, and in regard to Tanglefoot would say that I have this year ordered the ten case lot of _____

This makes my seventh year that I have sold it and have never lost a sheet during the whole time, and have kept it over winter.

Yours respectfully,
C. MEALEY, Proprietor.

Messrs. Hance Brothers & White.

It will not be necessary to present an argument in order to induce our readers to give attention to the $\frac{1}{2}$ -page announcement of Messrs. Hance Brothers & White in this issue. This house keeps right up to "concert pitch" all the time.

They say, "The soda water trade of the drug store has not found half its importance yet. It is not important when the soda is poor and ill-served. It is immensely important when right and served right."

"You are a druggist first and a soda-water merchant afterwards. Soda-water brings its share of the money and almost all the pleasure there is in a drug store. These people have other wants in your line besides soda-water. There is the chief importance of soda—it brings you customers. Keep them for other things."

"Soda is everywhere; but not fine soda. Millions of people have never tasted it fine, but they will at the first opportunity. That is your opportunity. To be a druggist is more than to serve soda agreeably; but you need not fear competition from those that fail in soda-water. There is no reason to stop liking fine soda."

"One of the mistakes of merchants and druggists is thinking too much of the money they pay for goods. People somehow find out a druggist who keeps good drugs. There's no mystery as to how they find out who serves fine soda. 'Well bought is half sold,' is a maxim with merchants. It has two meanings. Know what you buy. Buy of a maker who makes good goods. Take no chance of doubtful goods. And buy close. Make your money go as far as you can. But don't get up a trade with good goods and lose it by trying to sell imitations and substitutes."

United States Trade Marks.

The following list of United States trade marks relating to medicinal remedies, &c., granted to Canadians during the month of May, 1893, is expressly reported for THE MONTREAL PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL by James Sangster, solicitor of patents and trade marks, Buffalo, N. Y.:

22,972, May 9th, 1893.—Medicated Knit Underwear. The Montreal Silk Mills Company, limited, Montreal, Canada. Filed April 7th, 1893. Essential feature: The words "Cholera Band." Used since February 15th, 1893.

23,029, May 16th, 1893.—Medicinal Pills. Patrick B MacNamara, Brockville, Canada. Filed September 28th, 1892. Essential features: The abbreviation and words "Dr. Butler's Golden Pills." Used since June 13th, 1893.

23,094, May 23rd, 1893.—Tonics, Pills, Balsam, Ointment and Remedies for Neuralgia and Catarrh. The Hawker Medicine Company, limited, Rotheray, Canada. Filed April 15th, 1893. Essential features: A monogram of the letters "H. M. Co." The words "Hope" and "Health" with the representation of a steamer and ship inclosed in a circle within which are the words "The Hawker Medicine Co., limited." Used since January 10th, 1893.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The next preliminary examination for candidates entering the study of pharmacy will be held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetierre street, on Thursday, July 6th, 1893, at 2 p. m. Candidates must give notice to the Registrar in writing of their intention to present themselves at least ten days before the date fixed for the examinations. A printed form of application may be obtained from the Registrar, which must be duly signed by the applicant.

The preliminary examinations are held on the first Thursday in the month of January, April, July and October in each year.

E. MUIR,
Registrar.

595 Lagauchetierre street, Montreal.

Winchester.

Dr. R. Reddick, we learn, is retiring from business, and has disposed of his store and good will to Mr. Wm. Bow. The doctor has a very large and lucrative practice to which he will doubtless devote all his time now that he can feel free to do so. All the travellers will miss Dr. Reddick. He was universally popular, had a kind, encouraging word for those who met him, and, unlike many men of high professional attainments, it was really a pleasure to transact business with him.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Association was held at the Montreal College of Pharmacy on Tuesday, June 13th, 1893, Henry R. Gray, Esq., President, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Registrar read the

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL.

Your council, in closing its duties for the year, desire to lay before the association a synopsis of the work done during the year. The meetings of the council, which have been held every alternate month, have been fairly well attended, and the interests of the association carefully guarded, all its deliberations looking to the welfare of the general body.

At the first meeting of the new council, held on the 5th day of July, 1892, the officers of the association, with the board of examiners and auditors, were duly elected. An invitation having been extended to your council from the American Pharmaceutical Association, to send delegates to represent this association at their annual meeting, to be held at the Profile House, White Mountains, on the 14th of July, it was unanimously resolved that the Registrar be authorized to be present at that meeting, and your council are pleased to report that the greatest courtesy was accorded your representative, he having been appointed a member of the nominating committee and also a member of the committee on the question of reciprocal interchange of certificates. Your council have thought it only just to the preliminary board of examiners that they should receive remuneration for their services, and therefore at its second meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted that the Montreal board of examiners should receive the sum of twenty-five dollars per annum each, and the Quebec board of examiners the sum of fifteen dollars per annum each. This division of amount was considered equitable, as the Montreal board had the preparation of the questions and always a very much larger number of candidates for examination. A bonus of one hundred dollars was also granted to the secretary-registrar for his untiring interest in the working and welfare of the association.

Your council having had its attention drawn to the fact that the requirements of the Pharmacy Act respecting clerks and apprentices were not being carried out by many of the members of the association, the Registrar was authorized to have the clauses of the Act bearing of this subject printed and circulated, and they trust that this circular will have the effect of making proprietors of drug stores refuse to engage clerks or apprentices unless they can produce the Registrar's Certificate of Registration, and thus save them from incurring the penalties prescribed by the Act.

Your council have to report that, by their in-

structions, the Registrar had taken legal proceedings against the following persons, namely: A. Parent, J. E. Martineau, H. Patry, Jos. Dion, H. Grenier, A. Cantin and Sanson & Fillion, hardware merchants, of Quebec, for illegally selling Paris green; Dr. C. O. Collett, of Levis, for illegally allowing his apprentice to sell poisons and dispense prescriptions, and Dr. C. Cloutier, of Fraserville, for keeping open a drug store, he not being registered. In each of these cases judgment was secured in favor of the association. Actions were taken against Dr. Watters and Demers, a printer, of Quebec, for being illegally in partnership with licentiates of pharmacy, and also against the photographer, Livernois, of Quebec, for selling poison outside of his regular photographic business, but they regret to report that these three cases were dismissed and judgment given against the association. However, in the cases of Watters and Demers, your council have instructed their Quebec attorneys to take them to appeal at the earliest term possible of the Court of Queen's Bench, and they had hoped to be able at this time to report a reversion of the judgment, but for several reasons these cases have not yet reached that court. Actions have been taken in Montreal against the following persons, namely:—N. Archambault, Dr. Frs. de-Salle Prevost, Wallace Dawson, Chas. Marin, and Dr. A. Marien, senior, and, with the exception of Dr. Marien's case, judgment was obtained in favor of the association. Legal proceedings were also taken against Dr. L. A. Plante, of Louiseville, for keeping a drug store, he not being registered, and a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs given against him.

Your council is pleased to report that the long-standing case against Dr. L. O. Thayer of Montreal, for keeping a drug store and refusing to register, has been finally adjudged in favor of the association, and the doctor has had to pay the fine of twenty-five dollars and court costs, and that Narcisse Archambault, against whom several actions had been taken, has been obliged to close up his business, owing mainly to the action of your council in prosecuting him for illegally keeping open a drug store.

There has been received during the year for the prosecutions the sum of \$525.00, and the disbursements to obtain these convictions have amounted to \$396.00, leaving a balance on this account to the funds of the association of \$129.00. It must, however, be borne in mind by the members that, although the fines obtained are payable to the association, there are expenses incurred, even in the successful cases, that cannot be charged to the defendant, such as attorney's fees, detective service and travelling and incidental expenses in prosecuting infringements of the Act, and in the cases above referred to these have been as follows: Attorney's fees, \$212.00; detective service, \$132.00; and travelling and incidental expenses, \$52.00.

Your council, in obedience to the Act passed at the last session of the Quebec Legislature authorizing the association to register Madame O. J. Dion, of Levis, as a licentiate of pharmacy, and being fully in accord with the action of the Legislature with regard to Madame Dion, have instructed the Registrar to place her name on the register as a licentiate of pharmacy.

Your council have to report a serious case of personation which occurred at the January preliminary examination, involving two of the candidates. Prompt measures were taken to investigate the matter, the result being that both candidates have been refused permission to again present themselves, and have been obliged to leave the drug business. The council have determined to make an example of any future cases discovered, and the board of examiners now require every candidate to make a legal affirmation before a justice of the peace that he is the party who has written and signed the written answers to the questions handed in to the examiners.

Your council have to report that an action is now pending in the Circuit Court, Montreal, against Euclide Mathieu, wine merchant, who has entered into a partnership with H. R. Lanctot and carrying on the drug business under the name of H. Lanctot. This case will be argued at the June term, and your attorneys feel confident that judgment will be in favor of the association.

Your council have instructed the Registrar to enforce the rule requiring ten days' notice from all candidates prior to the date fixed for either the major, minor or preliminary examination. The regular board of examiners held their semi-annual examinations as follows:—In Quebec, on the 18th and 19th October, 1892, when six major and eleven minor candidates presented themselves. Of these only one minor candidate passed. In Montreal on the 18th to 20th of April, 1893, when nine candidates for the major and twenty-six for the minor examinations entered their names. Of these, six major and sixteen minor candidates were successful.

The preliminary board of examiners held their quarterly examinations in the cities of Montreal and Quebec in July, October, January and April, when 143 candidates presented themselves, and of these thirty-seven were successful.

The Registrar reports on his registers the names of 205 licentiates, 46 certified clerks, 165 apprentices and 7 physicians registered under the provisions of Article 4035A of the Pharmacy Act.

The Treasurer's financial statement will be laid before you, showing a balance of cash on hand April 30th, 1893, of \$2 348.85. It will be seen by this statement that there has been added to the funds of the association, in excess of the amount on hand at the commencement of the present year, the sum of \$310.00, and in addition to this amount there has been an item of \$120.00 paid for preliminary examiners' services which did not appear in last

year's statement, thus making the actual gain this year the sum of \$430.00, a showing which your council trust will meet with the approval of the members.

The Registrar's books and Treasurer's financial statement have been duly audited by the auditors appointed by the council, and by them certified as correct.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The financial statement was then read by Mr. Manson.

Moved by Mr. Contant, seconded by Mr. Manson :

That the annual report and Treasurer's financial statement now read be accepted and adopted, printed in English and French, and circulated among the members of the Association. Carried.

Moved by Mr. D. Watson, seconded by Mr. Joseph Contant :

That the sum of one hundred dollars be handed to the Registrar as a bonus for services during the past year, and that they endorse the President's suggestion, recommending the new Council to add the sum of one hundred dollars to the present salary of the Registrar. Carried.

Before reading his address, the President suggested that it might be expedient to allow the counting of ballots to proceed at once, and the suggestion meeting with favour, he appointed Messrs. W. Kerry and A. J. Laurence, scrutineers, who then proceeded to count the ballots.

As there were amongst the ballot papers three ballots signed W. E. Brunet, a question arose as to which should be counted

It was moved by Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Contant :

That the voting paper posted in Quebec, and signed W. E. Brunet, 738 St. Valier street, Quebec, be received, and the others signed W. E. Brunet, St. Sauveur, Quebec, and W. E. Brunet, Quebec, sealed with a small seal, be rejected. Carried.

The President then read his

ANNUAL REPORT.

Another year is numbered with the past. Pleasant and unpleasant reflections crowd upon the mind when we realize the fact that this is the twenty-third annual meeting. Pleasant, when we compare the position and prospects of the association now with the struggles and difficulties of its early days; unpleasant, when we think of the men who have bidden us an eternal farewell. Henry Lamplough, Benjamin Lyman, Robert Campbell, John Gardner, Richard Devins, Dr. Picault, Thomas Crathern, James Goulden, Stephen Jones Lyman, Roderick McLeod, and others whose names have escaped me, in their lifetime did their share in building up this association and helped us both with purse and hand, when the pharmacists of this province were fighting for an independent existence and progressive legislation.

The status of the pharmacist has vastly improved since the days to which I have alluded. Legislation on the whole has been as satisfactory as could have been expected, and without having created a monopoly, has so hedged about our rights

by legal enactments, as to very fairly protect us in the practice of our profession. Doubtless the time will come when our population, being denser, it will be found necessary to further amend the Pharmacy Act so as to confine the sale of all drugs and medicines to properly trained licentiates of pharmacy. Neither in England or the United States have pharmacists as yet succeeded in obtaining such legislation. Taking it for all in all, the Pharmacy Act as it at present stands, barring a little ambiguity, is as satisfactory as we can at present hope for.

Last year in my annual address I drew attention to the necessity of moving with great caution in attempting to obtain further amendments, and also with regard to taking legal action against grocers and general storekeepers for infringements of the Pharmacy Act, and I am thoroughly convinced of the necessity of reiterating that advice, more especially in view of the disastrous defeat of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in their recent attempt to amend their Act. I would strongly urge the incoming council of this association to hesitate before committing the Act which we at present have to the tender mercies of the Legislature for the sake of a few more or less important amendments. "Better to bear the ills we have than rush to others we know not of." The Ontario papers agree in stating that a deep feeling has been excited against the pharmacists of that province in consequence of the far-reaching effects on other businesses of the proposed amendments of the Ontario College, and they go so far as to call it an effort to legalize monopoly and extortion. The patent medicine men and general storekeepers with their wealth and political influence on one side, and the medical men with their numerous representatives in the Ontario Legislature on the other, have proved too much for the not very united efforts of the pharmacists. The sequel to this ill-digested attempt at legislation is, that certain rights previously possessed by the Ontario pharmacists have been withdrawn, notably the right to sell 6 oz. of spirits without a doctor's order, and the changing of the law relating to the sale of Paris green, so that this dangerous chemical may now be sold without any registration whatever by all classes of dealers. Strange to say, this amendment was submitted to the Legislature by a doctor.

Thus, in its attempt to obtain further privileges for the pharmacists of Ontario, the Ontario College of Pharmacy has not only been obliged to withdraw its Bill, but owing to the determined opposition it met with, the pharmacists are in a worse position now than they were before. Let us in this province rest and be thankful for a while, until public opinion is educated up to further progress.

The prize of wealth or even of an assured competency in old age falls to the lot of very few amongst those who embrace the profession of pharmacy.

Hard work, ever-increasing anxiety, and long hours (in my opinion unnecessarily long hours) are the fate of the pharmacist, and I am sorry to say the worry attending the business has been very materially increased in late years by the flood of new preparations, some of them of very doubtful merit, inordinately puffed and perseveringly introduced to the medical profession by manufacturing pharmacists. Dispensing chemists have now to keep in stock a full line of pills, both sugar-coated and gelatine, of at least four different manufacturers, while the various elixirs, pepsines, pancreatines, wines and syrups are a legion in themselves, to say nothing of the expensive French specialties so frequently ordered. How any pharmacist with a moderate stock manages to fill all the prescriptions brought to him is a mystery which it is as impossible to solve as that still greater mystery which enables the manufacturers' agent to so successfully hoodwink the well-educated physician. If the present craze for ready-made compounds and specialties with trade-marked names does not soon cease the art of prescribing will be lost, and the pharmacopœia will be a thing of the past.

The question of the examinations, both preliminary, minor and major, is a matter about which the members of council should endeavor to obtain the fullest information. Articles on this extremely difficult subject are continually appearing in all the leading scientific journals and monthly magazines, and I know of no subject about which such contradictory opinions are advanced. We are all interested in finding out the best method of accurately gauging the qualifications of the examined.

I have during the past year received several private letters relating to our own examinations, both preliminary, minor and major, but as the majority of them were either from the parents of the candidates or from the candidates themselves, you may readily believe that the reasoning contained in them is considerably biased. With regard to the preliminary examinations, I am strongly of opinion that one teacher from the Catholic and another from the Protestant Normal Schools should be asked to fill the position of examiners in Montreal, and also the same in Quebec. There has always been a difficulty in getting men from the ranks of our practical pharmacists to take the position of preliminary examiners, and it is self-evident that men engaged daily in teaching are better qualified for the position than men who have left college some years. With regard to the major and minor examiners, the best men for the purpose are those who are daily engaged in the practice of pharmacy. The council must see to it that none but men specially qualified for the position, and of the highest character are appointed.

There are some points with regard to the preliminary examinations which deserves to be noted; for instance, the majority of the candidates who present themselves before the preliminary board of examiners are young men who have passed some

years in classical colleges, high schools or academies. Most of those from classical colleges have left at the end of their belle-lettres or rhetoric course, and those from the high schools at the end of their grammar course. The total number of candidates who presented themselves for the preliminary examination during the past year was 143; of this number 70 failed to pass in arithmetic. To my mind this is conclusive evidence of a want of appreciation of this important subject either on the part of teachers or pupils. It seems reasonable to that if these young men, representing 50% of the whole, had received proper instruction in arithmetic such a large proportion would not have failed at the examinations.

During the past year there has been a movement in favor of day lectures, and it at first appeared as though a number of employers were in favor of the idea; but, on further consideration and discussion of the subject in all its bearings, it was found to be not only against the best interests of the clerks themselves, but also against that of the larger number of employers. The standard required by the examinations, as they are at present, can readily be obtained by a little sacrifice of his evening's pleasure on the part of the clerk for a few months during each year, and that during the winter, while the employer, by arranging his staff to meet the exigencies of the case, need suffer no great hardship. On the other hand, should the clerks require to attend one or more lectures in the day-time, their value to their employers would be sensibly diminished, and they must expect a reduction in salary. It appears desirable, in view of the fact that the average young man who aspires to be a pharmacist is not as a rule the child of wealthy parents, his wage-earning powers should not in any way be interfered with. The ability to earn wages is perhaps the only temptation to a number of young men who select pharmacy in preference to medicine, because they feel they can tudy their profession and at the same time supports themselves. It is self-evident that this would not be the case in a large centre like Montreal if the clerks' attention were distracted during the day-time from the practical and commercial side of his occupation by the necessity of leaving his work to attend lectures.

There is a strong tendency springing up amongst young pharmacists to go into business on their own account as soon as they have obtained their license. This I look upon as a grave mistake; far better to get further practical experience as senior clerks and managers for a couple of years than by rushing into business without the commercial knowledge necessary. A situation in a large drug house in New York or London, or indeed in any large city, outside of the Province of Quebec, where the young pharmacist could get an insight into the great world beyond would tend to brighten the intellect, expand the mind and render the settling down to the worry and anxieties of a chemists' life more acceptable.

With regard to an interchange of diplomas or licenses between the provinces of the Dominion and the states of the neighboring union, nothing further can be done until there is more uniformity in the pharmacy laws, as well as in the curriculum followed by the various colleges of pharmacy.

A topic which it may be as well to draw attention to at this time is the question as to how far pharmacists are justified in supplying tinctures made according to the United States Pharmacopœia. Neither the Dominion Parliament or the Local Legislatures have as yet legislated on the subject. In the preface to the British Pharmacopœia of 1867 the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, which is charged with the publication of the pharmacopœia, states in the preface to the 1867 edition that "It is intended to afford to the members of the medical profession and those engaged in the preparation of medicines throughout the British Empire one uniform standard and guide." But after all, this is only an announcement of the council, and, of course, carries no legal weight with it in the Dominion of Canada. The Act itself, which appoints the General Medical Council, says "it is enacted that the British Pharmacopœia, when published, shall for all purposes be deemed to be substituted throughout Great Britain and Ireland for the several above-mentioned pharmacopœias," that is to say, the London, Edinburgh and Dublin pharmacopœias. By this it appears the Act does not apply to the British Empire, but only to Great Britain and Ireland, which is reasonable to suppose. Nothing that I can find obliges us legally to use the British Pharmacopœia. Custom alone has sanctioned its use amongst us. Living as we do, so near to and in such close communication with the immense confederation of states south of us, a great many preparations in daily use there are in demand here, and in Ontario I am informed that American prescriptions are daily dispensed in most pharmacies, and in increasing numbers.

Take as an example a pharmaceutical preparation in daily use—the tincture of arnica. No one in Canada would think of supplying the British tincture, which is made from the root and has no fragrance at all. What the public require is the tincture of arnica flowers, which is official in the United States Pharmacopœia. Then, again, many doctors who honor us with their custom object to pay the high price of tincture of rhubarb when made according to the British Pharmacopœia, which, among other things, contains Spanish saffron, the present price of which is from 80 cents to \$1.00 an ounce in Montreal, and saffron, we all know, is therapeutically inert. The United States tincture contains rhubarb, cardamoms and dilute spirit, and can be produced cheaper and is what the physicians who supply their own medicines to their patients sometimes require. It seems to me that any pharmacist may manufacture and sell

tincture of rhubarb thus prepared, provided he explains the difference to his medical customer. Meantime it is apparent to me that, although custom has sanctioned the pharmacist in Canada in making his tinctures and other pharmaceuticals according to the British Pharmacopœia, there is really no law at the present moment obliging him to do so. Without going deeper into this subject, I throw out these ideas for consideration and discussion, and perhaps, if within the scope of the Federal Government, it would be as well to have the matter settled by legislation.

I fear, gentlemen, you will find my paper rather long and uninteresting. I have not been able to go deeply into the many subjects touched upon, but I hope I have at least furnished matter for reflection.

In conclusion, I would draw attention to the fact that our finances are satisfactory. There is an increase this year of \$430. Out of this, however, had to be paid the sum of \$120 to the preliminary examiners in accordance with the resolution to that effect passed last spring, leaving an actual cash increase of \$310. The total cash on hand to the credit of the association is, as you have heard by the Treasurer's statement, \$2,348.85. I cannot close my address without acknowledging the great assistance I have received during the past year from our worthy Secretary, Mr. Muir, and as we have usually voted him a bonus each year of \$100, I would strongly recommend the incoming council to make it a permanent thing and raise his salary that amount.

After the reading of the President's report the scrutineers reported that a few of the erasures on the ballot papers were in pencil instead of ink, as required by the by-law, and asked for instructions as to whether these ballots should be received or not.

It was then moved by Mr. Contant, seconded by Mr. Tremble :

That the by-law requiring the erasure of names on the voting paper with ink be enforced. Carried.

Mr. Mann—Mr. President, I understood you to say in your address that there is no law or standard by which druggists in this province are governed in the matter of tinctures or anything of that kind.

The President—No law that I know of. The British Government has merely a law appointing a medical council to publish the pharmacopœia

Mr. Mann—Then the Inland Revenue cannot call upon us to pay twelve dollars for what they call "adulterated within the meaning of the Act."

The President—There is no decision and there is no law in the books that I can discover, so I do not think they can do this; but at the same time I think it is sometimes better to submit to a little wrong than to run to greater ones perhaps.

Mr. Morrison—I was going to make a few remarks on some of the subjects referred to in the President's address. With regard to the question of the standard for tinctures, I would say that most

of the physicians of this country are educated in Canada and England, a very small proportion of them being educated in the United States; and in Canada and England, in the colleges of pharmacy, preparations are always understood to be according to the B. P. I think the majority of medical students coming from the colleges find it hard enough to remember the preparations of the British Pharmacopœia without being obliged to overload their minds with the proportions of the United States Pharmacopœia. As far as my experience goes, I think there can be no question at all about it that when a physician prescribes he does so according to the B. P. If you get an American prescription, then put in an American tincture; but what is the percentage of American tinctures received in stores?

The President—We get two or three a day in our store.

Mr. Morrison—But in the vast majority of stores it is very small.

The President—But what about the French?

Mr. Morrison—Well, when you get a French prescription you can put it up according to the French Codex, and when you get an American prescription you can put it up according to the United States Pharmacopœia; but if you get it from England or Canada it should be put up by the B. P.

The President—There are a number of French doctors here who have got the French Codex.

Mr. Morrison—I refer more particularly to the average physician who completes his education within the Province of Quebec. Now, when he writes a prescription in which there is a tincture, he certainly means the British Pharmacopœia tincture, unless he specifies the United States Pharmacopœia or the Codex.

The President—But how are we to know that unless there is a law on the subject telling us what to do?

Mr. Morrison—I do not wish to dictate or give lessons to a gentleman like you, Mr. President, who has been in the business for a great many years.

The President—I do not partake of the opinion that we should have all our tinctures according to the British Pharmacopœia. I merely say now, however, that there is no law ordering me how to make my tinctures, and I think you would find it hard for the Government to get a judgment against any druggist. There is no law on the subject, and it can be proved that it is not a universal custom to make tinctures according to the B. P.

Mr. Morrison—I think you could not prove that it is not a universal custom. I certainly think it is the universal custom that when a preparation is ordered, and the pharmacopœia according to which it is to be made is not specially mentioned, to put it up according to the B. P.

The President—But is it the universal custom for wholesale drug houses to prepare their tinctures according to the British Pharmacopœia?

Mr. Morrison—That I cannot say.

The President—I am not taking sides on the question ; but I wish to help our confreres who may, and in good faith too, get into a difficulty.

Mr. Morrison—My opinion is that the British Pharmacopœia is the standard for this country ; but I think it would be a very desirable thing to have the question settled definitely and beyond all dispute. I would say that, while of the opinion that the B. P. is the standard in this country, still I believe that in the majority of tinctures the United States method will yield a better preparation than the British. It has always been my opinion ; and I find Farr & Wright in their investigations on the subject, have proved that fifty per cent. alcohol will make a better tincture than will the proof spirits. Till we get, however, a pharmacopœia based on these investigations of Farr & Wright, it is the safer plan to follow the British.

The President—Then there would be no difficulty in getting an order-in-council from the Executive Council in Ottawa, particularly as they have control of the laws governing this matter.

Mr. Contant—We should have a Canadian Pharmacopœia.

The President—There should at least be a reunion of the colleges and representations made to the Government to have it fixed so that there could be no doubts whatever. I have very grave doubts that if a detective went into a drug store and got a quantity of some tincture, and it was examined and found not up to the British Pharmacopœia, whether an indictment would lie, because no law could be pointed out.

Mr. Watson—The trouble, Mr. President, is not confined to that alone. It is manifestly unjust on the part of the Government to go into any store and demand from that store a sample of a tincture, and ask who that tincture is supplied by. I happened to be present in a store when a demand of that sort was made. Now, take a full strength tincture which is sent out of the wholesale premises to the retail dealer. It is taken from the back portion of a heated store ; it is opened and used half a dozen times ; it is brought forward to the dispensing department to fill up a small container ; the Government get a quantity out of this bottle after it has been frequently opened in this way. Now, I want to know whether they can say that that tincture was not right when it was made. How can they get at the strength of it when made ? If a druggist sends for citrate of iron and quinine most of the houses would supply the commercial article 10%, and I think if the Government is going to call upon us to have tinctures at a certain strength it is about time we should know where we stand. It is certainly common sense that if they hold the manufacturer liable for the strength of the tinctures that the samples ought to be taken from the manufacturers and not taken from an outsider. It is manifestly unjust that after a thing has left the premises of any establishment to claim that that

tincture is in the exact condition in which it was when supplied. I hope there are not many druggists who adulterate their tinctures, but I happen to know of one or two who do it, and if a wholesale house has to be responsible for tinctures adulterated after they have left the premises it becomes a very serious question for the wholesale houses.

The President—I have always been of the opinion that the retail dealer is responsible for what he sells.

Mr. Mann—Our law says we cannot sell certain poisons. Now, if a man comes in and asks for eight tinctures of nux vomica would I not be justified in refusing to sell that without a doctor's order ?

The President—Not if you know him and he writes his name in the poison-book ; the law only forbids you to sell without conforming to certain rules and regulations.

Mr. Mann—If he refuses to give that and says that he is an Inland Revenue officer ?

The President—I think you have right on your side, and you can say : "There are the rules and regulations, and I must abide by them."

Mr. Contant—Some two or three years ago, while I had the honor of being president of this association, I spoke at a general meeting—I think it was the last year of my presidency, in my inaugural address—I drew attention to the desirability of having a general meeting of all the druggists of the Dominion of Canada. By having such a meeting we could probably form an association such as they have in the United States, under the name of the American Pharmaceutical Association. By means of an association of this sort we could obtain from the Legislature better privileges than we have now. I also said then that we could probably have a pharmacopœia of our own. Though the idea may seem strange, I still think that if we could get all the druggists of the country to meet and organize such an association we would be able to have our own formulary. We could take from the United States and the British pharmacopœias whatever would be found best. A committee of doctors and druggists would be named by the Government to go through the different pharmacopœias and take what is best out of each of them. This done, we would be in a better position than we are at present. As Mr. Gray has said, we really do not know what we are to keep, as we have to keep preparations from different pharmacopœias. I know in our store we have the Codex preparations ; we have a great many American tinctures and we have the British Pharmacopœia preparations ; and we would probably not be obliged to have so many preparations on hand if we had a pharmacopœia of our own. I think the next council, if it finds time during the year, ought to see if it would not be advisable to take steps to invite all the druggists of the Dominion of Canada to meet in Montreal with a view to forming an association such as I have spoken of.

Mr. Morrison—At the first meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association which I attended I raised this question in an informal way, that is, as regards the organization of a national association. I think you will find in the report of last year's meeting, or that of the year previous, that I spoke about the matter. I certainly think that the College of Pharmacy of the Province of Ontario and that of the Province of Quebec could, together with the leading druggists of the other provinces, form an association similar to the American or British Pharmaceutical Association. Such an association would be of immense value to us, both from a legislative and an educational point of view. If the American and British Associations can give visible proof of their usefulness by the volumes of proceedings which they annually publish, and if even States like Missouri and Illinois can have associations which do scientific work such as that produced in their annual proceedings, there is no good reason why the Dominion of Canada should not follow in their footsteps and meet with the same success. It is only necessary that the ball be set rolling. When this association would be organized, we could proceed to the preparation of a Canadian Pharmacopœia. My opinion on the matter is that the British Pharmacopœia, although followed, is not entirely suited to Canada. If we had a pharmacopœia more on the line of the American it would be a great improvement. As regards the number of preparations which druggists have to keep, the compiling of a Canadian Pharmacopœia would have the effect of increasing instead of decreasing the number for, at least, some few years to come, until we would have our physicians trained into using our own pharmacopœia. This is certainly a matter on which we could with benefit expend some energy; and its success would clear up a great many of the difficulties under which we labor at present. Even if we could not have a full-fledged pharmacopœia to start with, we might have something on the lines of the National Formulary or the British Formulary; and when we could get the physicians and students to use the preparations, the formulæ of which would be therein contained, we could easily have it blossom out into a Canadian Pharmacopœia. I do not, however, know that it would be quite within the province of this association to make any move in the matter, but if we could see our way to doing it, we should do it.

Mr. Jackson—I think the great want at present is to define our position as to what pharmacopœia we should be guided by; and I think if we could get our Ontario brethren to unite with us we could then approach our legislature and find out what is the law as to the strength of preparations, and whether we should be guided by the British or United States Pharmacopœia or by both, and then find out also who is responsible for the preparation which a druggist sells, whether it is the retail dealer who is directly responsible to the purchaser, or whether it is the wholesale dealer and manufac-

turer. Of course there are always French, German and other prescriptions cropping up, and pharmacists who do a dispensing business must be prepared for them; but for our everyday use we want an immediate definition of our position, and whether we should be governed by the British or the United States or what pharmacopœia. Some effort should be made towards this end, and in order the better to do it, we should ask our Ontario brethren to join us in having the question settled before it becomes any worse or more complicated.

The President—It would be an easy matter to ask the College of Pharmacy of Ontario to define their position on the question, and also the College of Manitoba, and then we could arrive at some general conclusions.

Moved by Mr. H. F. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Jos. E. Morrison:

That the Secretary be instructed to write to the various Provincial Pharmaceutical Associations of this Dominion, with a view of obtaining united action, in approaching the Federal Government, with a view of defining our position in relation to the Pharmacopœia to be used in this country, and also to get their views on the feasibility of forming a National Pharmaceutical Association on similar lines to the American Pharmaceutical Association, and that it be a recommendation to the new council to take this important matter up for consideration.—Carried.

Mr. Contant—There is another matter to which I desire to call the attention of this meeting. It is as to the Montreal College of Pharmacy and the Pharmaceutical Association being two distinct organizations instead of being only one. Now, I believe the two should be combined into one; and I feel confident that the work of the two bodies amalgamated in this way would render greater service to the druggists in general than they do at present as two separate bodies. I do not see the utility of the present state of things. At present one body does one thing and the other does another thing in connection with the profession in the province, when both things could be done to greater advantage by one organization. For instance the Pharmaceutical Association takes control of the examinations and the College gives the lectures. I think it is an anomaly to have two distinct associations, not to speak of the extra expense necessarily incurred in conducting them as two bodies instead of one. I think we would be acting prudently and wisely to have the council name a committee to meet two or three of the members of the council of the College of Pharmacy to discuss the question of the amalgamation of the two bodies. I have no doubt that such a committee, after full discussion of the matter, would report favorably on the project. I have heard of some druggists, who, before the opening of the College, were unfavorably disposed to the carrying out of such an idea, but who are now strongly in favor of it.

The scrutineers having completed the counting of the ballots made the following report:

This is to certify that we, the undersigned scrutineers, duly appointed at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical

Association of the Province of Quebec, held in the City of Montreal this day, declare the following gentlemen to have received the highest number of votes polled, and are therefore duly elected as members of the Council of the Association for the year 1893 and 94, namely: R. W. Williams, Alex. Manson, A. D. Mann, Rod. Carriere, A. LaRue and C. E. Scarff, two papers being rejected the erasures being in pencil, and one ditto not a proper ballot form.

(Signed),

WM. S. KERRY,
A. J. LAURERCE,

Scrutineers.

The President then announced that the new council would be composed of the following persons, namely: H. R. Gray, Jos. Contant, Edmond Giroux, Jr., David Watson, A. E. DuBerger, L. A. Bernard, R. Williams, Alex. Manson, A. D. Mann, R. Carriere, A. LaRue and C. E. Scarff.

The following motions were then presented:—

Moved by Mr. David Watson, seconded by Mr. H. F. Jackson:

That the members of this Association assembled at their Annual Meeting, desire to express their deep regret and sympathy with the families of the following members who have died during the year, namely: Miss H. Giroux, of Quebec; Dr. A. B. LaRocque, Ed. H. Robinson, of Montreal; F. St. Louis, Valleyfield, and J. H. Pearce, late manager of Evans & Sons' Toronto branch, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to their respective families.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. D. R. Gagnon, seconded by Mr. L. A. Bernard:

That the thanks of this Association be tendered to the Press for their gratuitous insertion of reports, etc., which have appeared in their respective journals.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ed. Giroux, jr., seconded by Mr. J. E. Tremble:

That the thanks of this Association be tendered to the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, for their concessions to members of this Association, in granting reduced rates of fare from Quebec to Montreal and return.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. A. D. Mann, seconded by Mr. C. J. Covertton:

That the thanks of this Association be given to the retiring members of the Council for their valuable services during the past year.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. D. Watson, seconded by Mr. A. D. Mann:

That Mr. Henry R. Gray, the President, do now leave the chair and that Mr. Contant take his place as presiding chairman.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. D. Watson, seconded by Mr. A. D. Mann:

That the thanks of this Association be tendered to Mr. Henry R. Gray, for the valuable services rendered by him as President during the past year, and for the able manner in which he has conducted this meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. H. F. Jackson, seconded by Mr. D. Watson:

That the thanks of this Association be tendered to the Scrutineers for their arduous duties in counting the ballot papers.—Carried.

The Chairman then declared the 23rd Annual Meeting closed.

ACTION OF OILS ON METALS.

Regarding the action of oils on metals with which they are brought in contact when stored, transported, or employed for the lubrication of machinery, Mr. J. J. Redwood, Jour. Soc. Chem., Ind.,

gives the following interesting account, being the results of experiments extending over 12 months, made principally with a view to determine what fixed oils are best adapted for mixing with mineral oils for lubricating purposes.

The metals were first thoroughly cleansed, and washed with ether and dried, and after being weighed, placed in cork tubes together with 15 c. cm. of the oil, the tubes being kept for 12 months at an average temperature of about 80° F. in the summer, and at 50° F. to 55° F. in the winter.

The results of the experiments show that—

Iron is least affected by seal oil and most by tallow oil.

Brass is not affected by rape oil, least by seal oil, and most by olive oil.

Tin is not affected by rape oil, least by olive oil, and most by cotton seed oil.

Lead is least affected by olive oil and most by whale oil; but whale, lard and sperm oils act to very nearly the same extent on lead.

Zinc seems, by the four actual weighings that were of any value, to be not acted on by mineral lubricating oil, least by lard oil, and most by sperm oil.

Copper is not affected by mineral lubricating oil, least by sperm oil, and most by tallow oil.

Conversely—

Mineral lubricating oil has no action on zinc and copper, acts least on brass and most on lead.

Olive oil acts least on tin and most on copper.

Rape oil has no action on brass and tin, acts least on iron, and most on copper.

Tallow oil acts least on tin and most on copper.

Lard oil acts least on zinc and most on copper.

Cotton seed oil acts least on lead and most on tin.

Sperm oil acts least on brass and most on zinc.

Whale oil has no action on tin, acts least on brass, and most on lead.

Seal oil acts least on brass and most on copper.

From the foregoing results it will be seen that mineral lubricating oil has, on the whole, the least action on the metals experimented with, and sperm oil the most.

For lubricating the journals of heavy machinery, either rape or sperm oil is the best to use in the admixture with mineral oil, as they have the least effect on brass and iron, which two metals generally constitute the bearing surfaces of an engine. Tallow oil should be used as little as possible, as it has considerable action on iron.

SAFFRON IN TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.—Saffron is directed by the British Pharmacopœia to be used in the preparation of tincture rhubarb, contributing to the tincture its characteristic flavor and color. Some practitioners regard its medicinal value as questionable, but it is extensively employed. A. H. Allen has examined a number of samples of the tincture and finds a large proportion of them destitute entirely of saffron.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the MONTREAL PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—In your April number appears an homily to the "trade" on what you are pleased to term "Substitution." It is obvious that you refer to "Patents," for no druggist would be so idiotic as to dispense a different article than the one called for in a R. To begin with: I claim that it is not only the right, but the sacred duty of a druggist to put his clients on their guard against such so-called well-known patents (to the proprietors) as he may know are not suited to their wants, and whose only claim to be well known are the extravagant and bombastic advertisements in the lay press, accompanied by hideous wood-cuts. In three cases out of five a customer, when calling for "a well advertised" patent, says: Have you got Putty's Cabbage Compound? The druggist hands it out and starts to wrap it up. Now, (here's where you kick) the druggist is dumbfounded by the question, Is it good? or would you recommend it? or have you anything which you could recommend instead? In answer, if the druggist is honest, will not say, unless he knows the composition of same to be O. K., Yes, it is good! No; he will tell the client that he knows no more about the preparation than he does himself, and if he has any of his own preparation or of which he knows the composition, he is not only right, but he is morally bound, to recommend it, and the customer goes away satisfied that he has "good value for good money's worth," notwithstanding the admonition of the "well-advertised patent"—"Beware of dangerous and fraudulent imitations" and other slurs and insults which the patent men heap on the druggists. (A la Advertising Agent Richardson.) The little A, B, and C. story must surely have been copied from some primer. If a client has been accustomed to an article and seeks advice about it, it implies want of confidence in same; then how can a conscientious druggist advise him to continue. As to the statement that B. gives no one what is asked for: Well, now, Mr. Editor, now! now! please. How in the name of common sense can B. and C. 'push off' medicines made by themselves and of which the composition is unknown to them? Wells, Richardson & Co. make Paine's Celery Compound but do not know the composition of it!!! Now, Mr. Editor, it is a well known fact that an article retailing for \$1 (that is the advertised preparations) costs the makers in round figures about 15c, but it is the printers' ink which costs the money; whereas an article made by the druggist for his own trade and sold over to the public costs double as much as the "well-advertised patent"; that is taking the actual worth of crude materials, the druggist gives better value dollar for dollar of his own preparations than does the patent man. Who sell more trash or influence the public to (—registered—"sicken"—trade mark)

their stomachs, despoil their purses, and cause them to look on medicine as a delusion and a snare? Who are they, the druggists or the patent men? The whole trouble with the "well-advertised patent" man is that the public are beginning to get onto his "racket," and he wants the druggist to be a puppet and not have an opinion or mind of his own. (Vide Radam's Microbe Humbug vs. Dr. Eccles.) This substitution fable is very old, and the patent man ought to try some other scheme because that don't go now. As far as I am concerned, when a customer asks for Mr. Gall's Sarsae and asks if we have something better, I will recommend our own every time, and so on with other preparations. Druggists should put up more of their own goods and push them; they should also burn all show cards, almanacs, circulars, etc., which the patent men send them; and thus not become the tools of the proprietors of "well-known," tried, and well-advertised preparations, (sic.)

Very respectfully,
"SODA CAUSTICA."

PHARMACY.

COLD CREAM.—W. L. Cliffe recommends the following formula, in which cotton-seed oil replaces the almond oil:

Cotton-seed oil.....	15	oz
Spermaceti.....	3½	oz
White wax.....	3½	oz
Oil lavender.....	12	drops
Rose water.....	7	oz

BRYONIN AND BRYORESIN.—Bryonin is a glucoside discovered in bryony root by Masson, and described in the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Clinique* as a white amorphous body, very bitter, soluble in water and alcohol, precipitates tannin and ammoniated acetate of lead, but not the subacetate. On boiling with dilute sulphuric acid it splits up into glucose and bryogenin. The resinous principle of the root, bryoresin, is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and alkaline solutions, from which it is precipitated on addition of acids. It appears to exist in the plant in an alkaline combination, which is dissociated by weak acids or large quantities of water.

BROMOPYRINE, Mono-brom-antipyrine $C_{11}H_{11}BRN_2O$, a new derivation of antipyrine, occurs in white, velvety needles, is almost insoluble in cold and but slightly soluble in hot water, easily soluble in alcohol, chloroform or ether. There is nothing definite known of its therapeutic action as yet.

CERBERIN $C_{27}H_{42}O_{12}$ is a glucoside obtained from thevetia yecotei, in a yellowish-white crystalline powder; easily soluble in hot water and diluted alcohol; on boiling with dilute sulphuric acid it is converted into cerbera resin and glucose. Dr. Zotos, who has examined this product, finds that it has the same action as digitalis.

KRESIN is an antiseptic and disinfectant lately introduced. It is said to be a solution of cresylic

acid in a solution of sodium cresoyl-acetate. It is a clear brown liquid miscible with water or alcohol in every proportion. Kresin is said to exceed carbolic acid in antiseptic and disinfectant power, while it is much less poisonous.

RHUS RADICANS, in the form of tincture, 1 part of the leaves in 5 parts alcohol 0.929, has been used with success by Dr. St. Phillippe, of Bordeaux, in the treatment of incontinence of urine, given in 5 drop doses morning and evening, in children from two to six years, increasing according to age.

Dr. W. A. HAMMOND describes in *Merck's Bulletin* his process for the preparation of the animal extracts, such as testine from the testicles of healthy animals, cerebrine from the brain, cardine from the hearts, and expresses the belief that this form of medication, first introduced by Brown-Sequard, is bound to take a prominent position in the materia medica of the future. He also gives the results of the hypodermic injection of 5 minims of cerebrine. He found that it caused a feeling of exhilaration lasting for several hours. There is also a decided increase in the muscular strength and endurance, with an increase of the appetite and digestive power. The most notable effects were seen in the general lessening of the phenomena of advancing years. To prepare the extracts, the part to be used, as the brain, for instance, is first well washed in a solution of boric acid, and is then cut into small pieces. One thousand grams are then placed in a wide-mouth stoppered bottle with 3000 c.c. each of saturated solution boric acid, glycerine and alcohol, and allowed to stand in a cool place for six months, being well shaken two or three times daily, and is then filtered through a porous stone filter. During the whole process of manufacture the most rigid antiseptic precautions must be observed, otherwise the administration of those extracts is liable to produce most serious results.

SULPHO-CARBOLATE of aluminum and potassium $Al_2K_2(C_6H_4OH_2SO_4)_6$ is recommended by Tarozzi in the treatment of cancerous sores on account of its antiseptic, astringent, and styptic properties, used in the form of 5-20% solutions.

POWDERED THYROID EXTRACT.—Mr. Edmund White of St. Thomas' Hospital, London, has succeeded in preparing an extract of the thyroid gland in a dry powdered form. The glands are treated with a mixture of equal parts water and glycerin; the solution is then filtered and acidified with phosphoric acid, which is then neutralized by calcium hydrate. The solution is again filtered and the precipitate washed and dried over sulphuric acid, and then powdered. The dose is 3 to 3 grains.

TESTS FOR STROPHANTHUS SEEDS AND PREPARATIONS.—A transverse section of the seed is placed upon a glass slide and one drop of sulphuric acid is allowed to fall upon it. If the seed contain strophanthin the embryo, or endosperm, or both will become green, after a minute or two. For the tincture or extract, three drops of the tincture or about one grain of the extract is mixed with half

a drop of solution perchloride of iron and three drops sulphuric acid. A brown precipitate forms which after an hour turns green.

EXPORT OF COCAINE FROM CALLAO.—According to a consular report cocaine, to the amount of 3,825 pounds, valued at £28,422 10s., was exported from Callao to the following ports: New York, 231 lbs.; Hamburg, 932 lbs.; and London 2,672 lbs.

ACCORDING to Prof. Sayre, digitalis and senna may be distinguished by the hairs of the senna leaf being unicellular, while those of digitalis are multicellular.

ELIXIR OF PARALDEHYDE.—W. H. Wearn recommends the following formula, which produces a preparation resembling Robinson's:

Paraldehyde.....	ʒiij
Alcohol.....	ʒx
Syrup.....	ʒx
Orange flower water.....	ʒiv
Water to make.....	ʒxxxii
Caramel, about.....	℥5

CARBON BISULPHIDE may be deodorized by shaking with a one per cent. solution of mercuric chloride, and then washing with water.

LA PHARMACIE CENTRALE, Paris, was lately the scene of a very interesting ceremony, namely, the nomination of Mr. Charles Buchet to the position of manager for a further period of ten years. The employees at the same time presented him with an address and a bronze statuette as evidence of their appreciation of his personal qualities. The business of La Pharmacie Centrale last year amounted to 12,000,000 francs.

ESERINE SOLUTION.—S. A. McDonnell, in the *Pacific Druggist*, says that rectified spirit should be used in making eserine solutions, as the solution keeps perfectly and the spirit is not objectionable.

ANTIDOTE FOR CARBOLIC ACID.—A strong solution of sulphate of sodium introduced into the stomach, through a tube, if the patient is unable to swallow, is reported to be very efficacious in cases of carbolic acid poisoning.

BENZOL.—Dr. Mundel, in the *Medical Record*, recommends benzol as an expectorant and sedative in chronic bronchitis and winter cough. He recommends the following formula:

Benzol pur.....	ʒiiss
Ol. Ment. Pip.....	ʒss
Ol. Olivæ, ad.....	ʒij

Sig: 10 to 30 drops on sugar every 3 or 4 hours.

CAMPHORIC ACID FOR THE NIGHTSWEATS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Dr. Wood, in the *Medical News*, says that camphoric acids seems to stimulate the respiratory centres with less derangement and more satisfactory and lasting results than any other drug. It is best administered dry on the tongue in doses of 20 grs. from 4 to 6 hours before the period of sweating is expected.

TEUCRINE, a sterilized extract of teucrium scor-dium, is being introduced as a remedy for abscesses, lupus and actinomycosis. It produces a vigorous stimulation of the vaso-motor nerves.

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PRESCRIPTION EXIGENCIES.

BY PROFESSOR JOSEPH P. REMINGTON, PH. M., OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"Every pilot
Can steer the ship in calms; but he performs
The skilful part, can manage it in storms."

—*Sir J. Denham.*

The prescription is justly regarded by both professions as the most important link in the chain which binds them together. Upon the insignificant scraps of paper are traced the characters which represent the conclusions reached by the practitioner after the most serious consideration of the patient's case, and to the earnest physician the writing of the prescription is his most responsible duty. Notwithstanding the exceptions to the rule that are constantly forced to the attention of the pharmacist, safe ground can only be held by assuming that the physician always means what he writes and writes for exactly what he means. But, exigencies arise, we are all fallible, and "errare est humanum" must never be forgotten. Constant vigilance must then be the rule for the apothecary. Yet it must be admitted by all that when the vast number of prescriptions that are written every day are considered, very few serious errors occur; it must also be noted that with the great development of modern pharmaceutical methods, systematic habits and checks are now used, which reduce the danger arising from ignorance, carelessness or lapses, to a minimum.

It has occurred to the writer that it might prove of some service to call attention to a few of the more common exigencies, many of which require skill, tact and judgment to successfully master. At the present time every careful pharmacist uses what is known as the checking system. By this is meant the calling off by the compounder to a second person the various ingredients with the weights or measures used in the prescription. Before this method came into general use, many instances are on record of mistakes occurring from the use of the wrong ingredient, from the omission of something, or from an error in writing the label.

In one recorded instance, a prescription was compounded by the proprietor in which one of the principal ingredients was omitted. The bottle containing the medicine was handed to the boy of the family, who started to take it home. When the pharmacist returned to his desk he realized that the principal ingredient had been left out. He quickly explained the situation to a bright-witted boy, who managed to reach the messenger carrying the bottle before he had arrived at his destination. It was but the work of a moment for the embryo pharmacist to stumble and fall in such a manner against the bottle that it fell to the ground. Of course the usual pleasantries (?) were exchanged, but it ended in the apothecary's boy reluctantly promising to have the prescription compounded without expense and delivered at once.

Nearly every pharmacist can recall instances of

a persistence in adhering to an erroneous name or quantity by a physician in writing a prescription. Notwithstanding the fact that the compounder is positively certain that the physician does not want what he has written for and the true state of the case has been set before him, so firmly has the error become wedged in his inner consciousness, that he indignantly persists in having the prescription compounded exactly as he has written it.

An amusing instance of this occurred in the writer's personal experience. One of the most celebrated practitioners in Philadelphia wrote a prescription which was sent to be compounded. It was as follows:

R. Troch. chloroformi, No. xii., grs. v.

Sig. Take one every two hours until relieved.

Suspecting that this was an instance of persistent adherence to a wrong impression, a messenger was sent with a note to the prescriber calling attention to the fact that there must be some error, as there would be no certainty that the patient would get any chloroform, owing to its volatility, even in the first losenge. The messenger was told very promptly (and evidences of wrath accompanied the communication) that Mr. ——— better compound his prescriptions just as they were written, and that he was too busy to be bothered by such trivial interruptions. The assistant quickly returned with the tart reply and Mr. ——— dutifully (and let us hope humbly) proceeded to prepare the chloroform lozenges, when suddenly the front door was thrown open and a flashing vision crossed the threshold; the next moment a beaming face, adorned by the traditional gold spectacles of the wearer, was thrust around the prescription counter. "I beg your pardon, Mr. ———, but I did not want chloroform but chloral lozenges." It is hardly necessary to say that the incident closed without prejudice to the patient.

Faulty abbreviations are constant sources of perplexity to the pharmacist. It would be far beyond the scope of this paper to enumerate even the more important of this class, and it is only the cautious, intelligent pharmacist who has not only the knowledge, but, more than this, the intuition with which to select the substance intended by the physician and send it on its mission of healing. In this connection I trust that I may be pardoned for alluding to an annoyance which has become widespread in this country. It is the writing in the place of the time-honored "Signa," the words, "As directed," often abbreviated "As dir." It has been urged in extenuation and in justification of this habit that the patient was intelligent and had no difficulty in understanding the verbal directions, and that they were too long to write upon a label, etc., etc.; my brethren in the pharmaceutical profession will bear me out in saying that very often the patient will say when the finished prescription is handed to him, "How am I to take this?" "Well, the doctor has given you the directions, has he not?" "Yes, he did, but I have forgotten them." "Had

you not better ask him?" "Oh, no, that will never do. That means two dollars more. So rather than pay the physician another visit, the patient takes his chance, and probably makes a mistake. When a faulty abbreviation occurs with an "As directed" for a "Signa," the combination becomes very puzzling.

R. Hyd. chlor. grs. x.

Sig. As dir.

A natural delicacy which can well be understood prevents the apothecary from asking any questions of the patient regarding the prescription for fear of throwing an element of doubt or suspicion around it. Thus we have presented another "Prescription Exigency." Most pharmacists would probably ask the patient how he was told to use the medicine and thus a clue would be offered which might or might not lead to satisfactory results. Unless the answer was unmistakable, it would be unsafe to proceed. Then the statement could be made that this prescription would have to be sent by messenger as it would take "considerable time to compound it." It is needless to say that no statement need be volunteered that the greatest share of this time will be spent in hunting the physician who wrote it.

The development which is ever going on in matters pharmaceutical has educated the public to expect bright, transparent liquids for their medicines; and when such are not dispensed, critical remarks are sometimes forthcoming. The thoroughly educated members of both professions know very well that the transparency of a liquid sometimes means that the greater part of the active principle of the prescription has been left upon the filter; and the question which is presented to the pharmacist nearly every day of his professional life is, "Should or should not this prescription be filtered before dispensing?"

The behavior of solvents towards certain chemical substances, the extent, character and condition of the precipitate formed, the effects of temperature, are all factors which must be carefully weighed in the balance; and it will easily be seen that a large fund of knowledge is required not only of the reactions of the official substances, but also of the physical and chemical properties of the immense number of the new synthetical products, which are crowding the shelves of the apothecaries and filling the coffers of the jubilant foreign manufacturers.

A frequent cause of friction rises between physician and pharmacist because of a difference of opinion or practice among pharmacists in the matter of filtration. A physician writes a prescription which is slightly incompatible; a precipitate (trifling, possibly,) ensues. The pharmacist, Mr. A., who compounds it, concludes that it is unimportant, filters it out and dispenses the prescription in a transparent condition. The doctor sees the prescription at the patient's house, notices it, is pleased with its results and prescribes it in another case. This time the prescription goes to a different apo-

thecary, Mr. B, who thinks that the precipitate may contain some activity and therefore it better not be filtered. The physician sees this prescription at the house of the patient and may say to him, "Why don't you get your prescriptions of Mr. A.?" "This muddy mixture is not right." The patient, of course, does not wish to pay for a prescription which has been improperly compounded, enters complaint, and there is very apt to be some hard feeling. The apothecary retaliates probably by showing the patient that the fault lies with the doctor who wrote the prescription, because he did not know that precipitation would take place. Due consideration and a proper spirit of professional etiquette should inspire the members of both professions, and under no circumstances should the patient be a witness to a difference of opinion.

The question of the use of cautionary or poison labels upon prescriptions has been fortunately settled legally in a satisfactory way, and knowledge of this should be spread as far as possible. An apothecary of excellent reputation, on one of the principal streets of Philadelphia, a few years ago, received a prescription from a well-known physician which ordered nux vomica, to be taken in five-drop doses. It happened to be compounded by a very conscientious and, as it proved, an over careful assistant, who, reflecting that the bottle might be placed within the reach of children (and thus become dangerous), pasted upon the bottle a poison label. It happened that this particular prescription was for an old and hypochondriacal lady, who took fright immediately on seeing the poison label, sent for the doctor and peremptorily discharged him for daring to prescribe poison for her. He naturally sought the apothecary, and what took place at the interview can well be imagined. The order went forth, however, from the apothecary that thereafter no prescription should be labelled "poison" except when so ordered by the physician.

Very remarkably, not long after this occurrence, a family having vacated rooms in a tenement house were succeeded by a new tenant. As is customary in such cases, some of the friends of the incoming family aided in the moving. One of the inquisitive helpers found a bottle of sugar-coated granules in one of the closets; and having seen some candies which resembled the granules, distributed them among the rest of his friends with apparent satisfaction. Violent convulsions ensued, medical assistance was summoned, but one of the helpers lost her life. Investigation showed that the bottle contained granules of strychnine; that the label showed that they came from the same drug store in which the conscientious assistant was employed, and that this time the rule—not to put a poison label on a bottle unless ordered by a physician—had resulted in a death, and the apothecary appeared to be impaled on both horns of the dilemma. The next friend of the unfortunate girl entered suit against the apothecary for negligence in

not labelling the bottle "poison." But the case was thrown out of court without much difficulty, the ruling being that no blame could be attached to the apothecary as he had strictly followed the directions of the physician. The case excited a great deal of interest; many physicians going on record, that it was a vital necessity in many cases that the character of the medicine should not be known by the patient. This rule can then be formulated—poison labels are not to be placed on prescriptions unless ordered by the physician.

In connection with the subject of labels, it may often occur to the mind of the physician that he sees now frequently what are known as "Shake well" labels on liquids that appear to be perfectly transparent. This is probably due to the fact that several dangerous poisoning cases have occurred through the precipitation of scanty colorless precipitates. The mixture of bromide of potassium with sulphate of strychnine was one of these. Insoluble bromide of strychnine was produced, which settled at the bottom of the liquid. The whole quantity of strychnine in the four-ounce mixture was taken at one dose. It is an unfortunate peculiarity of this class of mixtures that the alkaloidal precipitates are not visible at the time the prescription is compounded, but they slowly settle out in the course of a few hours. This would be very likely to escape the notice of any one, and on this account the careful pharmacist places a "Shake well" label upon the bottle, so that in case of precipitation, the patient will, by shaking the mixture, be sure to get the due proportion of alkaloid in each dose.

The writer regrets that space will not permit him to mention any other "exigencies" in prescription practice; but it is a source of gratification that probably at no time in the history of the world have pharmacists been so thoroughly trusted by physicians as at the present. The true pharmacist is always sensitive upon the question of additions or alterations in a prescription, and he will never deviate from the rule, to permit no addition or alteration, which will interfere with the obvious intention of the prescriber. But no true physician will object to such alteration or addition if strictly within this rule. It is absolutely impossible for the busy practitioner to retain in his memory the varying degrees of solubilities of the great mass of chemical substances that are used to-day in the treatment of disease. Separation, precipitation, dissociation are almost always the rule. If by the addition of a little acacia the active resinous ingredient of a tincture is prevented from adhering to the sides of a bottle and made to form a part of a homogenous mixture; or if through the neutralization of the spirit of nitrous ether, the sodium salicylate in the mixture is held up; or if through the heating of one of the liquids, perfect solution is effected; and if the rule above quoted is never deviated from, then does the pharmacist truly fulfil his mission and become a most efficient co-worker.

Self-interest, lack of sufficient inducement, and

liability to discovery are all powerful incentives in keeping the pharmacist who is not amenable to higher motives, from what is called tampering with the physicians' prescriptions. Wherever a deviation from the strict interpretation is demanded, it is the pharmacist's duty to render at once to the prescriber an explanation of the reasons for making any addition or change. As no pharmacist cares to risk the chances of an encounter with the physician, which is oftentimes accompanied by at least unpleasant remarks, it follows that in the vast majority of cases additions and alterations are not only not made, but never suggested; thus it is that many prescriptions are sent out showing evidences of incompatibility, crudeness, and in some cases utter failure in accomplishing the objects of the prescriber.

The policy of "*vis inertiae*" is to most compounders, the easiest and the simplest to adopt in order to avoid criticism and a possible contest with the physician. If a patient should complain of the unsightliness or inefficiency of a mixture, the reply usually is, "Well, you must not blame me for that. The prescription is compounded exactly as your doctor wrote." But, brethren of both professions, should these things be? Thousands of workers throughout the world are busily employed in wresting the secrets from Mother Nature in the search for some new substance to combat disease. Millions of capital are invested by shrewd, earnest men in developing to the utmost the latest discoveries of science for the use and benefit of the sick and helpless. The members of the medical profession know what sacrifices they have endured, what privations they have suffered, what years of labor it has cost to fit them to practice their profession. On the other hand has not the pharmacist toiled unceasingly, studied unremittingly, and suffered in a similar way from privation and sacrifice to fit him for his profession? Shall all this go for naught? Have not all of these earnest laborers had but one goal—the preparation of remedies for the cure of disease?

What matters it, if millions have been spent in the manufacture of a remedy, if, when the supreme object of its existence is reached, it falls short or fails of its mission, through the lack of co-operation or of a proper state of feeling between the doctor and the druggist. The educated, hard-working pharmacist who faithfully labors to perform all of his duties, is worthy of the support of every physician in his neighborhood; confidence begets confidence, and if this is once thoroughly established, the settlement of a "prescription exigency" when it arises becomes a simple problem.

ACCORDING to recent researches glass which is most suited for the manufacture of beakers and other laboratory apparatus made of glass, should contain from 7.2 to 8 parts of silica, 1 part of lime, and from 1.1 to 1.5 parts of alkali. Investigation has shown that glass is more attacked by alkalies than by water, and more by water than by acids,

New Remedies.

Alangine is the alkaloid of *Alangium Lamarckii*, Thwaites, a *Cornacea*. It is found especially in the root, but also in the bark of the trunk. The bark is used as an emetic, in doses of 3 grammes (45 grains), and is employed as a substitute for ipecac in all cases except in dysentery; small doses have an antipyretic effect. Alangine is very bitter and has as yet not been obtained in crystalline form. According to B. Schuchardt (*Pharm. Zeit.*), it is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, or acetic ether, but insoluble in water. It is precipitated by mineral, acetic, tartaric, and oxalic acids, and forms crystalline salts. It separates from its alcoholic solution, on evaporation, as a yellowish, varnish-like mass without crystalline structure. It yields distinct precipitates with the usual alkaloidal reagents. Concentrated sulphuric acid, by itself or with chromate of potassium, gives no color-reaction. Frohde's reagent (0.01 gramme of molybdate of sodium dissolved in 1 c.c. of pure concentrated sulphuric acid) yields in the cold an indigo-blue coloration, and on heating and subsequent cooling a slight brilliant-blue color appears. Nitric acid dissolves it to a reddish-brown solution, which, when heated, evolves vapors of nitric acid and becomes brighter in color. A platinum-salt that had been prepared contained, dried at 110 C (230F), 20.7 per cent of platinum. Definite therapeutical data are yet wanting.—*Merck's Bulletin*.

THE president of a prominent New York bank reviews the monetary situation as follows: "This is going to be a bad year from beginning to end. Mercantile business is carried on as to 90 per cent on what is called credit and as to 10 per cent on actual cash. Now we are going to have, in fact we are having, a severe contraction in credit, and cash is going to be called upon to do more work. Houses whose paper very rarely appears are in the market for money. I have never refused credit to any house which I thought entitled to it, but the plain fact is that there is not money enough to meet the requirements. There is plenty of money with a strong string to it, but there is not enough available for mercantile credits. I am afraid of failures from this cause, and failures that cannot well be guarded against by any banker. When credit undergoes a sharp contraction good and bad fall together. There has been too much borrowing. Things will not be better until the keeping of four or five bank accounts by one man or firm, each resulting in the erection of an inverted pyramid of credits on a slender cash basis is done with. This kind of thing has gone on without a serious check for twenty years, and a very sharp and sudden check is now in order. There will be plenty of money with a string to it, but time money is and will continue for some time unobtainable by many who are to all appearances entitled to it. We have barely begun to feel the effects of contraction. It will be much worse before we are through."

Formulæ for the Soda Fountain.

FRUIT ACID.

Citric Acid..... 5 oz
Water..... 1 gall

CHOCOLATE SYRUP.

Chocolate syrup..... ½ lb
Hot water..... 2 qts
Condensed milk..... 1 can
Sugar..... 5 lbs
Extract of vanilla..... 1 oz
Foam..... 1 oz

Put chocolate in an evaporating dish, and rub with the boiling water till a smooth paste is obtained; then add the milk and sugar, and when the latter is dissolved set aside to cool; then skim off the grease, etc., add the vanilla and foam, and strain through muslin.

ANOTHER.

Rowntree's elect chocolate..... ½ lb
Ess. vanilla..... 2 qts
Syrup..... 1 gall

Heat the syrup almost to boiling point, then add gradually to chocolate, rubbing down the lumps to form a smooth mixture; when cool add the ess. vanilla. Chocolate syrup should never be made in larger quantity than can be used in a day, and it should not be kept in the fountain tanks but in bottles which may be shaken up when required.

FRUIT MIZ

Simple syrup..... 1 gall
Fruit flavor..... ½ oz
Ext. vanilla..... ½ oz
Citric acid sol..... 3 oz
Sugar coloring. Cochineal, of each 9.5.

FRUIT FLAVOR.

Oil orange..... 6 drs
Oil lemon..... 4 drs
Glycerin..... 1 oz
Alcohol to make..... 16 oz

CHLOROFORM may be electrolytically produced from common salt and acetone. The operation is carried on in an iron retort which is jacketed for steam heating, and connected with a condenser worm. The electrodes are of lead. Into the retort is placed 300 liters of a 20% salt solution, which is then heated to boiling, the current started, and the acetone run in through a tube in a continuous stream. The process is stopped after about two hours, when some 60 kilograms of acetone have been employed. In the condenser are found two layers, the lower chloroform, the yield being exactly 190% of the weight of the acetone.

CITRIC ACID as a water purifier has the support of M. Girard, chief of the Paris Municipal Laboratory, who finds it the most useful and powerful acid of all in destroying microbes. One grain added to a quart of tainted water will destroy all microbes in it. He recommends lemonade as an excellent beverage at all times and especially during epidemics.

EMINENT MEN IN PHARMACY.

JOHN DALTON.

John Dalton was born at Eaglesfield, Cumberland, England, Sept. 5, 1766, of Quaker parents. At an early age he was sent to the school of the Society of Friends, in his native town, and being studious and aided at home in his school work, he was far enough advanced when twelve years of age to teach school himself, which he did for two years. In the year 1781 he found a better opportunity and became assistant teacher in a school at Kendall, where he remained for twelve years. It is said that before this he spent some of his leisure time with an apothecary and physician with a view, perhaps, of becoming an apothecary later on, but his call to Kendall opened up other channels for him, especially in opportunities the school afforded for the study of mathematics and physics, to which he showed a pronounced inclination. His private study in natural philosophy, which was principally of an experimental nature, soon fitted him with the necessary knowledge to lecture on that subject, and in 1789-91 he gave courses of lectures, elucidating especially his numerous discoveries and researches in meteorology, which space here does not permit to dwell upon. In 1793, Mr. Gough, who was always concerned in the advancement of Dalton, and whose influence and help aided him much in his investigations, procured for him the appointment of professor of physics at New College, in Manchester, which chair Dalton occupied until 1799, when the college removed to York. After this he became private tutor, and continued writing for magazines which he had begun during his stay at Kendall.

It isn't generally known that Dalton was the discoverer of that ocular deficiency now known as color-blindness. He first became aware of the defect in his own sight, upon hearing remarks about the gorgeous color of the uniforms of some passing troops, which to him seemed of no extraordinary hue whatever. He investigated and studied this deficiency in his own and others' sight, and in 1794, when he became a member of the Manchester Literary Society, he read a paper upon the subject before that body, which furnished the basis of all that is now known about this defect in vision.

Dalton read many papers before the society on various subjects relating to physics and also to grammar. The latter he subsequently embodied in his "Elements of Grammar." He did not study chemistry until 1796, and then only cursorily until 1801, when he began giving much of his time to chemical investigation. Before the year 1801 was over he had published his exhaustive investigation of the nature and properties of gases, both from a physical and chemical point of view. He brought much to light which we now know of gases, and stated his belief, that although he was not successful in doing so, gases could be compressed and reduced to liquids under the necessary conditions.

He also at this time enunciated the law of expansion of gases, which was stated six months later by Gay-Lussac. But by far the most important and valuable of his investigations were those concerning the combining proportions of elements and compounds, and the atomic theory which he propounded as a basis for chemical calculations. It was not until 1802 that the conception of the law of multiple proportions came to him, which, together with the law of simple definite proportion and the atomic theory, he so fully developed in their application. The discovery of these laws and the conceptions of his atomic theory probably occurred during his researches with NO , NO_2 and marsh gas.

Previous to this there were many speculative theories propounded regarding chemical combination, and the term atom had also been used, but it was left to Dalton to present a theory which has proved by its survival to have been the fittest—it arranged the previously disconnected and unexplained facts into an orderly system, whose strength was its simplicity.

Dalton had an ardent supporter of his theory in Berzelius, who did much to strengthen it in the estimation of the chemists of that time. It was a peculiarity with Dalton that he was very slow to recognize and accept the discoveries of others; so he never accepted the conclusions of Gay-Lussac regarding the combining weight of chlorine, though they strongly favored the atomic theory. He is undoubtedly to be regarded as the originator of the volumetric method of analysis.

In all, Dalton read 116 papers of greater or lesser length, but all of great importance, before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, but his earlier ones regarding chemical subjects, were more complete and accurate than later ones. Some of his later ones caused Davy to say of him that he was a coarse experimenter. In 1810 Davy proposed him for fellowship in the Royal Society, but he declined, it is believed, from pecuniary consideration, but when he was elected in 1822 he accepted. In 1833 the government bestowed upon him an annual pension of £150, which was increased in 1836 to £300. In 1826 he received the King's medal for "the development of the chemical theory of Definite proportions, usually called the Atomic Theory, and for his labors and discoveries in physical and chemical science." In 1832 Oxford conferred the honorary degree of D. C. L. upon him, and in 1834 the University of Edinburgh gave him the degree of LL. D.

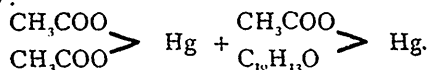
He died July 26, 1844, from paralysis, and was publicly buried August 12 at Manchester. It is said that he left a small fortune.

Dalton was a man of moral simplicity and modesty; unassuming, going steadily in his own chosen path, unmindful of the praise or censure of others, ever taking truth for his goal. He seems to have been the most ingenious and original philosopher of his time—he was endowed by nature with a re-

markable initiative skill and perception, and yet his numerous contributions and discoveries in chemistry, principally pneumatic chemistry, were founded on profound reasoning and accurate observation. He is an enduring pillar to the structure of chemical science.—*Pharm Era*.

Chemical Composition of Mercur-Thymol Acetate.

When mercur-thymol acetate was first analyzed (in 1888), its percentage of mercury was found to be 56.94, but no chemical formula for the salt was ascertained. For this reason E. Merck recently again took up the question as to the constitution of the compound, and made the analysis according to another and better method than the first, obtaining results supplying the desired knowledge of the double salt. Weighed quantities of mercur-thymol acetate were placed with concentrated nitric acid into tubes, and these closed by fusion and heated for three hours at 150° C (302 F) so as to decompose the salt. The tubes were then opened, to decrease the great pressure, and then closed again by melting, and heated up to 270° C. (518 F.) The tubes were now opened, the contents were poured into breakers and repeatedly evaporated on the water-bath with water (concentrated hydrochloric acid), to expel the excess of nitric acid. The residue was diluted with water, and the mercury separated by sulphuretted hydrogen in the usual manner. The precipitate was collected on a weighed filter, dried, treated with bisulphide of carbon (to remove any sulphur possibly separated), dried again, and weighed.—(1) 1.0170 gramme of mercur-thymol acetate yielded 0.6572 gramme of sulphide of mercury, the percentage of Hg in the double salt thus being 55.67.—(2) 0.9022 gramme of mercur-thymol yielded 0.5831 gramme of sulphide of mercury, the proportion of Hg in the double salt thus being 55.7%. The percentage of carbon and of hydrogen were ascertained, as usual, by elementary analysis: (1) 0.3341 gramme yielded 0.3213 gramme of carbonic acid and 0.0893 gramme of water; hence, C=26.25%, H=2.96%. (2) 0.3713 gramme yielded 0.3548 gramme of carbonic acid and 0.1016 gramme of water; hence, C=26.06%, H=3.04%. These analytical data result in the empirical formula $C_{16}H_{22}O_5Hg_2$; and this, analyzed, shows mercur-thymol acetate to consist of 2 molecules of acetate of mercury in which one acetyl group is replaced by thymyl— $C_9H_{13}O$ (the radical of thymol.) The following represents thymol, or, better thymyl acetate of mercury.



A FIRM in Maine claims, and has had its claim allowed by the government, that it possesses the sole right to use the devil as a trade-mark. They have tested this prerogative in the courts, and the latter have upheld them.

Iodide of Potassium.

The average cost per pound, per year, of potassium iodide for the last thirty-five years was as follows:

AVERAGE PRICE, PER POUND PER YEAR	
1858 .. \$3 75	1876 .. \$2 32
1859.... 3 20	1877.... 3 14
1860.... 2 80	1878.... 3 38
1861.... 2 43	1879 ... 4 06
1862 ... 2 71	1880.... 3 95
1863 ... 3 31	1881.... 2 30
1864.... 4 93	1882.... 1 63
1865.... 4 93	1883.... 1 27½
1866.... 4 96	1884.... 1 48
1867.... 5 18	1885.... 2 70
1868.... 5 10	1886.... 2 55
1869 ... 4 86	1887.... 2 77
1870 ... 4 14	1888.... 2 67½
1871.... 4 99	1889.... 2 56
1872.... 8 47	1890 ... 2 65
1873.... 5 82	1891.... 2 63
1874.... 3 98	1892.... 2 60
1875.... 3 00	

A close combination to control the supply of iodine was first formed between the French and English manufacturers in 1874, but large supplies from Chili broke the price. From 1877 to 1886, inclusive, a combination existed between the French, Scotch and Peruvian manufacturers, after which time the price steadily declined, owing to competition in South America to the Trust for parties outside of it. On April 1, 1879, the combination which is dominant to-day went into effect. This Trust has become one of the most powerful known. While under its control, the market has broken but rarely. Once, from 1882 to 1884, inclusive, when enormous quantities of Chili saltpeter were produced; once in the fall of 1886, and once in the fall of 1889. The marked advance in 1872 was due to the continued and increasing use of iodine for the purpose of making iodo aniline colors for dyeing. It is estimated that in 1869 alone, 35,500 kilos of iodine were so used. It ceased to be employed for that purpose in 1875.

On December 31, 1886, the combination was renewed, and in 1887, again, for three years. It has been renewed since. As showing the enormous yield of iodine from Chili saltpeter, the following table is of interest:

	Kilos
1881.....	144,000
1882.....	210,800
1883.....	191,376
1884.....	238,748
1885.....	240,000

The use of kelp as a source of iodine supply is now relatively insignificant. From these statements it will be seen that, notwithstanding the enormous yield of iodine from Chili saltpeter, the market price remains stationary, and in view of the strength of the present combination it is probable that it will be no lower for years to come.

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Shaving Soap 30c, 40c & 60c per stick; flat cakes 50c. Vinolia Shaving Foam (in collapsible tubes) 50c & 85c.

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Shiefel's Corrosive Sublimate Soap

“ Boric Acid Soap

Sargent's Thymoline Soap

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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BROMIDE OF POTASSIUM.

BY H. HELBING AND DR. F. W. PASSMORE.

Until quite recently few pharmacists in this country will have obtained potassium bromide from any source other than English, and the reputation of English makers for this article is such that it not unnaturally came to be regarded by the buyer as unnecessary to take any special measures to convince himself of the purity of the preparation he employed.

Recently, however, the condition of things has undergone a change, although, perhaps, the fact has not been universally recognized by those affected. So far back as last year there began to be offered in this market potassium bromide of American manufacture which was somewhat cheaper than the English-made salt, and therefore found a ready sale, though it was suspected that it might be less pure than the latter.

When we were asked therefore to compare various specimens of English and American potassium bromide, we were surprised to find that there was a vast difference in their purity, particularly as regards the amount of chlorides they contained.

The results of our investigation show that it is a matter to buy potassium bromide at the present time without having it carefully analyzed as to the percentage of chlorides it may contain, or unless the pharmacist specifies the English make in original packages.

The specimens examined were derived from the following sources:—

1. Messrs. George Atkinson & Co.
2. Messrs. Howards & Sons.
3. } American makers.
4. }
5. }
6. }

The actual isolation of the halogens from each other in mixtures of their salts is accompanied by great technical difficulties owing to the relationship that exists in chemical and physical properties between the adjacent members of the group and their compounds. Consequently objections have been urged against every quantitative analytical method that has been based upon the separation of mixtures of halogens in the free state or in the form of salts. Thus whilst mixtures of chlorides and iodides can be readily determined by taking advantage of the respective solubility of silver chloride and insolubility of silver iodide in ammonia, the slight solubility of silver bromide in this reagent prevents the method from being employed when bromides are present. An analogous behaviour renders Vortmann's method unreliable, which depends upon the successive liberation of the halogens from the haloid salts by the action of lead peroxide and acetic acid of various strengths. For instance, in the determination of chlorine in presence of bromine Vortmann found that a solution of

a chloride in acetic acid of 2 or 3 per cent. mixed with lead peroxide can be repeatedly evaporated to dryness without the loss of any chlorine, and he further asserted that if a bromide is mixed with lead peroxide and such dilute acetic acid, bromine is liberated and all the bromine can be expelled by repeated evaporation to dryness on the water bath with fresh doses of acetic acid. On the other hand Berglund found that although the first statement is correct, the latter one is only so when acid of 10 per cent. is employed, and with acid of this strength the chlorides are also attacked.

In quantitative determinations of the halogens advantage is therefore taken of the different combining weights of the members of the group, and when only two haloid salts are present in the mixture the analysis can be accomplished with comparative ease either by gravimetric or volumetric processes. The *British Pharmacopœia* states that ten grains of bromide of potassium shall require for complete decomposition not less than 838 nor more than 850 grain measures of the volumetric solution of nitrate of silver, and appends a further test for iodine, as iodide present in the salt would of course have the opposite tendency to chloride in decreasing instead of increasing the amount of silver solution employed and thus lead to erroneous results.

The samples of potassium bromide examined by us were first powdered and then dried at 100° C. The amount of water present was determined to be as follows:—

1. 1.0358 gr. lost 0.0098 gr. = 0.95 per cent.
2. 0.8892 gr. " 0.0109 gr. = 1.22 "
3. 1.1008 gr. " 0.0062 gr. = 0.56 "
4. 0.9962 gr. " 0.0025 gr. = 0.26 "
5. 0.9908 gr. " 0.0036 gr. = 0.35 "
6. 1.0758 gr. " 0.0139 gr. = 1.29 "

About 3 grams of the powdered and dried salts were dissolved in water and the solutions made up to 100 c. c. at 15° C.

From each of these solutions 10.06 c. c. were taken and titrated with a decinormal solution of silver nitrate (1 c. c. = 0.0170 gr. AgNO₃), neutral chromate of potash being employed as indicator for the total precipitation of the halogens. Several determinations of each solution were made, the amount of silver solution used in the several titrations of the same solution not varying more than 0.04 c. c., and the mean of the readings was taken for calculation. The data obtained were:

	No. of c. c. of 1/10 normal silver solution used.
1. (2.9851 grs. in 100 c. c.).....	25.37
2. (3.0186 grs. in 100 c. c.).....	25.65
3. (2.9889 grs. in 100 c. c.).....	26.14
4. (3.0657 grs. in 100 c. c.).....	26.90
5. (3.0163 grs. in 100 c. c.).....	26.32
6. (3.0295 grs. in 100 c. c.).....	26.65

The following quantities of decinormal solution of nitrate of silver would therefore be required to completely precipitate the halogens in the respec-

tive preparations as silver salts, expressed in c. c. per 0.3 gramme, and in grain measures per 10 grains:—

	Grain measures per 10 grains.	c. c. per 0.3 gr.
1	840	25.20
2	840	25.20
3	864.3	25.93
4	867	26.01
5	862	25.86
6	869.3	26.08

As all the specimens gave a violet coloration immediately when introduced on a platinum wire into the flame of a Bunsen burner, and gave no iodine reaction with bromine water and starch of ferric chloride and chloroform, it was evident that the divergencies from the normal quantity of 25.18 c. c. silver solution that should be required to completely decompose 0.3 gr. potassium bromide were due to the presence of potassium chloride in the samples under examination. If the molecular weight of potassium bromide be taken as 119.1 and that of potassium chloride as 74.5, or a difference of 44.6, then the number of c. c. silver solution required to decompose the potassium chloride present will bear the same relation to the number of c. c. employed in excess of the normal quantity as 119.1 to 44.6. This resultant multiplied by 0.00745, the equivalent of 1 c. c. silver solution in potassium chloride, would give the amount of potassium chloride in 0.3 gr., from which the percentage can be readily calculated. In this way it was found that—

1	contains 0.13 per cent.	KCl
2	" 0.13	"
3	" 4.96	"
4	" 5.51	"
5	" 4.52	"
6	" 5.96	"

In order if possible to obtain corroborative results by a second method, the silver salts precipitated in the above titrations were collected and digested at the room temperature with a ten per cent. solution of ammoniac carbonate for several hours, then filtered and washed, and the filtrate and washings acidified with nitric acid, and the precipitated silver salt collected upon the filter and weighed. The results so obtained, although to some extent comparative amongst themselves, and in general indicating the correctness of the above determinations, gave, however, considerably too low a value, probably owing to the silver chloride being in such a physical condition and so intimately mixed with the bromide as not to be readily dissolved at such a low temperature. The method therefore does not recommend itself for quantitative estimation.

The various specimens were also examined and found free from bromate and sulphate, from iron and other metallic impurities, and in other respects behaved as pure haloid salts, with the exception of No. 6, the aqueous solution of which was distinctly

alkaline, due to the presence of a very small quantity of carbonate. 50 c. c. of a 3 per cent. solution was neutralized by 0.05 c. c. solution of $\frac{1}{100}$ normal hydrochloric acid.

The results of the above investigation therefore lead us to the following conclusions:—

1. That although potassium bromide of English manufacture is an excellent preparation, there exists in commerce at the present time potassium bromide of American origin that does not comply with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.
2. That it is advisable for pharmacists, especially at the present time, to examine potassium bromide for the percentage of chloride.
3. The volumetric estimation of the bromide with standard silver solution is the most practical and reliable method for the determination of the amount of chloride present, due attention being paid to the possible presence of other substances that may affect the results.

The Amount of Hydrocyanic Acid in Prunus Padus.

M. Tuma has carried out an investigation with the object of determining whether the young buds of this plant are richer or not in hydrocyanic acid than the mature leaves. The young buds gathered in April were carefully rubbed down, whilst quite fresh, in a mortar with water, then quickly transferred to a retort, sulphuric acid added, and the mixture distilled. The distillate was freed from the essential oil which came over by filtration. The hydrocyanic was then estimated both volumetrically and gravimetrically. It was found that the young buds contain .050 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid, whilst only .022 per cent., less than half, was found in the mature leaves.—*Journal de Pharmacie.*

The Estimation of Impurities in Methyl Alcohol.

If 20 c. c. of chloroform be agitated with a mixture of 10 c.c. of methyl alcohol, 15 c.c. of solution of NaHSO_3 (density 1.325), the line of division between the two layers is such that the chloroform retains its own volume if there are no impurities other than acetone present. If, however, other impurities are present, such as benzene, diallyl, etc., the chloroform layer increases proportionately to their amount. M. Barillot has isolated many of the impurities in commercial samples and prepared samples, containing a known amount of pure acetone and a known quantity of the more objectionable impurities, and he finds that up to 30 per cent. of acetone the estimation of these other bodies is not interfered with by this method. He finds that in good commercial methyl alcohol only from 2.5 per cent. of these impurities, but in the samples intentionally treated he finds up to 20 per cent. An examination of the chloroform layer enables one to judge of the nature of the impurity.—*Comptes Rendus.*

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF POWDERED DRUGS.

BY HANS M. WILDER.

Since the chief aim in examining powdered drugs is to ascertain their purity, we must of course, know what we have to look for; that is, we must be acquainted with the several elements or tissues peculiar to the powder in question, and also know for a certainty which elements it does not contain. Whether we are in all cases able to tell what the extraneous matter is, will depend on our familiarity with the probable admixtures. The first thing to be done is, then to examine a powder of known purity, and the best way in which to obtain an absolutely pure powder is to powder the drug ourselves, which is easily enough done. The odorous and volatile principles being of no consequence for the microscopical examination, the application of heat will greatly facilitate the drying of the drug, which, of course, must be entirely converted into powder.

Examination.—In view of the fact that the quantity of powder which can be conveniently examined at one time (on the slide) seldom amounts to more than a couple of centigrams (often less than that), and the fact that the several elements of a powder are of unequal specific gravity, which will cause a perceptible difference in the relative amounts in the top and bottom layers (in the containers), so much so that at times certain elements may be quite absent in the one layer while they will be found frequently in the other layer, a certain *modus operandi* becomes necessary.

In the first place it will be necessary to mix the powder well, either by shaking the container, or, where the powder is kept in large quantities, by stirring. Next take out about ten grains, and mix it with sufficient of the medium in which the powder is to be examined, to a thin, smooth magma. Have ready one or two dozen clean slides and covers, and transfer a little of the mass (about the size of a pin head) to each of the slides, put on the cover glass, and subject each slide to a thorough examination. Of the above-named number of slides, probably five or six will be found which, collectively, contain all the elements of the powder. These representative slides may now be mounted and kept for future reference, or, the different elements may be picked out and transferred to a single slide, which, then, is a typical slide. This last process is decidedly tedious, but it can be done. The remainder of the slides are then thrown into an appropriate cleaning fluid and cleansed. Since the average powders are passed through a sieve of 80 meshes to the inch, a quarter-inch objective with the A and B eyepiece will give a sufficient amplification; a one-fifth inch works generally so close to the cover glass that it becomes a nuisance.

Medium.—The usual medium in which powders are examined, is, besides water, more or less diluted glycerin; a mixture of 70 parts of glycerin with 15 parts of water and 15 parts of alcohol, will

probably be found most generally useful. If any other medium but an aqueous one be desired I should recommend a trial of ordinary coal oil, which is especially adapted for starchy and mucilaginous powders; it clears wonderfully.

Heating.—It does not appear to be generally known that heating the slide materially improves the clearness. The respective powder (or section, for that matter) is first examined cold; then the slide is heated over a small flame until numberless small bubbles appear, when the slide is removed to cool (if we value our objectives we must never put a hot slide under them.) On examination the object will be found perfectly clear and transparent, and, of course, easy to examine. The starch present will generally have been rendered indistinct through conversion into paste; for that reason the object must be examined at ordinary temperature before subjecting it to heat. It is worthy of note that starch will apparently not be altered when heated in a strong alcoholic medium or in coal oil.

Staining.—Powders may be stained as well and as easily as sections, both with single and double stains. Powdered nux vomica, for instance, gives a very instructive slide with carmine and anilin green.

Drawing.—The trouble of keeping the above-mentioned typical slide or slides may be nearly entirely avoided by making drawings of the characteristic tissues or elements. The skill necessary need only be very moderate, merely sufficient to recall the shape and other peculiarities to the memory; drawing to scale is not at all necessary except for starches (with blood we pharmacists have nothing to do; these corpuscles must be drawn to scale too.)

Adulterations.—The mention of starches reminds me that the almost universal presence of starch in different drugs is often lost sight of, causing at times charges of adulteration with starch or starchy matter, where only the natural starch is present. Measurement of the starch granules is about the only safeguard against such mistakes.

Microscopes.—One of the reasons why so comparatively few pharmacists possess a microscope is that the price is so high. Now, while it certainly is true that a complete microscope for pharmaceutical use will cost in the neighborhood of \$75 to \$100, it does not follow that it be necessary to invest so large a sum at once. A serviceable stand (which permits the addition of accessories) with a 1-inch or $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch objective and one eye piece can be had for about \$30. With such a microscope much profitable work can be done, and then, little by little, a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch objective and other necessary accessories can be added without inconvenience.

Books.—Besides the time-honored Pin, "How to Use the Microscope," and Bausch's little manual, I would call attention to S. H. Gage's "Microscope and Microscopical Methods" (Ithaca, N. Y.), and then to F. L. James' "Microscopical Technology" (St. Louis, Mo.); especially to Gage's book.—*Drug. Circ.*

Estimation of the Total Alkaloids in Cinchona Bark.

C. Kürsteiner, of St. Gallen, Switzerland, recommends the following simplified modification of Haubensack's method for the estimation of the total quantity of alkaloids in cinchona bark (*Schweiz. Woehensch. f. Pharm.*):—20 grammes (308 grains) of finely pulverized cinchona bark are placed into a flask of 400-500 c.c. capacity (say $\frac{1}{2}$ pint), and 5 grammes (75 min) of diluted hydrochloric acid (sp. gr. 1.060) and 30 grammes (585 min.) of strong alcohol poured over it and set aside for 2 or 3 hours, after the lapse of which 15 grammes (250 min.) of ammonia-water (sp. gr. 0.960 = 10%) and 170 grammes (7 fl. oz. 417 min.) of ether (sp. gr. 0.720) are added. The mixture is set aside for 5 or 6 hours and frequently agitated; then 100 grammes (4 fl. oz. 190 min.) of the fluid are carefully decanted into a separating funnel of 309 c. c. (10 fl. oz.) capacity, into which 50 grammes (800 min.) of distilled water, and 2 grammes (27 min.) of diluted sulphuric acid (sp. gr. 1.117) have previously been poured. The whole is set aside for at least an hour and shaken frequently, after which the watery layer on the bottom, containing the alkaloidal sulphates is decanted, heated on a water-bath to 40° C. (104 F.), and poured back into the funnel previously rinsed with warm water. Now enough ammonia-water is added to render the fluid distinctly alkaline, when 30 grammes (5 fl. drs. 23 min) of chloroform (sp. gr. 1.485) and 10 grammes (3 fl. drs. 42 min.) of ether (sp. gr. 0.720), are added. The whole is gently shaken a few times and then set aside. As soon as the two layers have separated, the lower (chloroform) layer is decanted and treated with a mixture of 30 grammes (5 fl. drs. 23 min.) of chloroform and 5 grammes (1 fl. dr. 51 min.) of ether. Both chloroformic extracts are then brought together in a weighed alembic, preferably by passing them through a smooth filter which is afterwards washed with chloroform. Finally the fluid is evaporated on the water-bath and dried. The residue consists of all the alkaloids contained in 10 grammes of the bark; its weight multiplied by 10 gives the percentage of alkaloids in the bark examined.

Astonishing Figures.

The *Wine and Spirit Bulletin* quotes a bulletin recently issued by the Census Office on the manufacturing industries of Peoria, Ill., which shows some startling facts. Peoria is the seat of the great whiskey Trust concerns and the figures are mainly implicable to that industry. The bulletin shows that the capital invested increased from \$4,160,707 in 1880 to \$15,072,567 in 1890, the number of hands employed almost doubled, the wages almost trebled, and, while the value of product increased from \$14,228,134 in 1880 to \$55,504,523 in 1890, in spite of all this, however, the increase in the cost of materials used was only from \$9,556,476 in

1880 to \$9,979,907 in 1890. When it is considered that the value of the production increased in the decade nearly 400 per cent., while the price of the raw material increased but 15 per cent., the extent of the adulteration and sophistication practiced by the great Trust may be partly imagined. With such a showing, the menace that such concerns are to the health and prosperity of the nation becomes plain and alarming.

The Atomic Weight of Thallium.

This element, discovered in 1861 by our countryman Crookes, has just been the subject of an investigation with the object of redetermining its atomic weight. The values ascribed to it by various chemists lie between 203.5 and 204.8. M. Lapiere has employed the following four methods in determining this constant: 1. Electrolysis of the sulphate. 2. Conversion of Tl_2O_3 into Tl_2SO_4 , and then electrolysis. 3. Conversion of various salts of thallium into the oxide. 4. Reduction of Tl_2O_3 by hydrogen gas. The results obtained by method (1) were from 203.5 to 203.7; by method (2) from 203.5 to 203.7; by method (3) from 203.4 to 203.8; and by the last method from 203.5 to 203.6. The mean of the 11 most reliable experiments is 203.62, which appear to be the most probable value of those yet put forward.—*Comptes Rendus.*

Solution of Salicylic Acid.

This antiseptic, on account of its safer action, has been used in many cases, in the place of mercuric chloride, but its use is not very practicable on account of its sparing solubility. Many workers have attempted to overcome this drawback. The use of carbonate of soda and borax has been suggested. But sodium salicylate, the product of this mixture, does not possess antiseptic properties, and hence is valueless. M. Carcano combines it with boric acid, itself an antiseptic, according to the following formula:

Take of	
Boric acid.....	12
Salicylic acid.....	2
Water.....	1000

This gives a slightly stronger solution of salicylic acid than can be prepared with water alone, and has the advantage of containing the boric acid as well.—*Bull. Pharm.*

Night Charges in Paris.

The *Ch. and Dr.* relates in its French correspondence that in a certain pharmacy in Paris an extra charge of five francs for each customer receiving service between the hours of closing and opening the store is exacted, and this amount goes entirely to the clerk. Sometimes he earns quite a good deal in the course of a month. In other localities the charge is less, according to the circumstances, but as a rule it is a very general custom.

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DYSPEPSIA, GASTRITIS, ULCER OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN.
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 PHYSICIANS WILLING TO PAY EXPRESS CHARGES WILL RECEIVE FREE SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
 Glycozone is sold only in 4 ounce, 8 ounce, and 16 ounce bottles. Never sold in bulk.

CH. MARCHAND'S
PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN,
 (MEDICINAL) H₂ O₂
 ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.
 USED BY THE HOSPITAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

Prepared only by

Charles Marchand

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris" (France).

Mention this publication.

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Laboratory, 28 Prince St., New York.



(France) Hydromineral Establishment of (Vosges)

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PAVILLON

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Queen of mineral Waters for:

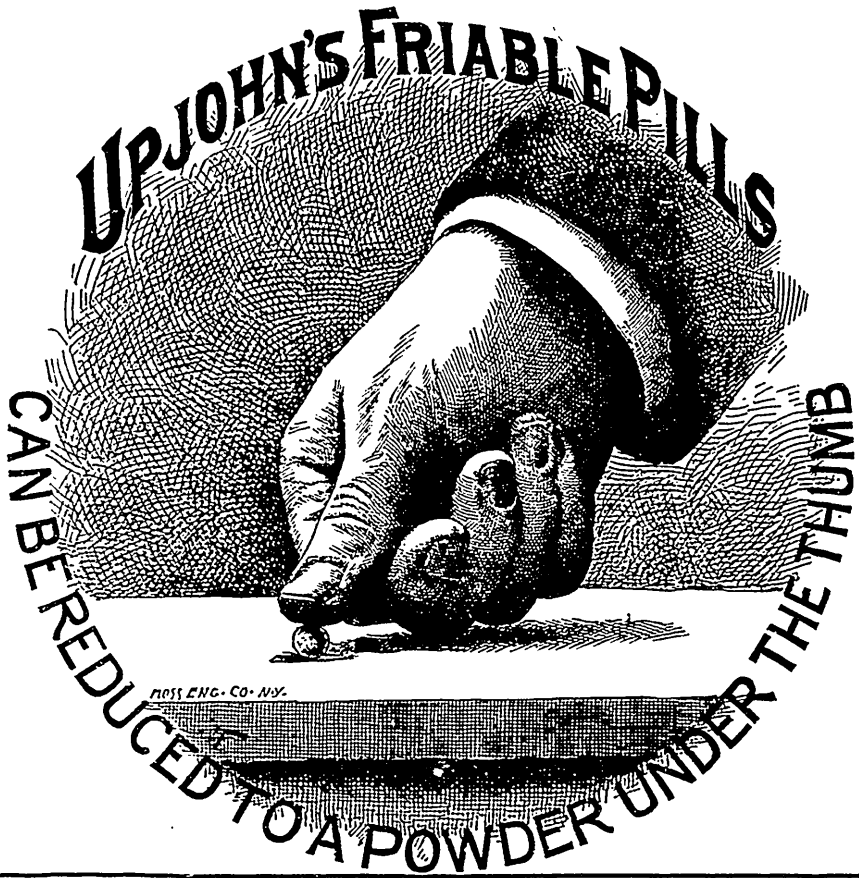
GOUT GRAVEL DIABETES
DISEASES OF THE BLADDER
LIVER COMPLAINTS

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The Upjohn Pill & Granule Co.

KALAMAZOO, Michigan, U.S.



Send for Price Lists and Samples to Lyman, Sons & Co., MONTREAL.

• SYRUP OF FIGS • •

The above is the trade name of the liquid laxative remedy manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP COMPANY, of San Francisco, Cal., Louisville, Ky, New York, N.Y., U.S. A., and has been registered in the Canadian Patent Office.

SYRUP OF FIGS sells well and gives general satisfaction. It will be extensively advertised in Canada during the coming Winter and Spring.

☞ We offer it to the trade at \$6.00 per dozen, and it retails at 75 cents per bottle.

The remedy is a combination of the medicinal principles of plants known to be most beneficial for the purposes intended, and it is very pleasant to the taste, and gentle, yet effective, in cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers, and permanently curing habitual constipation.

Your orders respectfully solicited.

Yours truly,

California Fig Syrup Co.,

San Francisco, Cal.

Louisville, Ky.

New York, N.Y.

PRICES CURRENT.

JUNE, 1893.

Acetum cantharides.....lb	\$0 60	
" colchici corm..... lb	50	
" ipecac.....lb	40	
" opii.....lb	1 20	
" scillae..... lb	12	
Acetanilid.....lb	1 00	oz. 15
Acid. acetic glac..... lb	40	Whr. qt. 35
" " fort..... lb	12	carboy 10
" benzoic German.....oz	15	lb 1.75
" " ozs. Hwds	25	Bulk 20
" boracic..... lb	18	pulv. 20
" butyric conc.....oz	30	lb 3.75
" carbolic No. 5 Cal. .gl	1 50	
" " common.....gl	90	
" " cryst.....lb	40	10 lbs 35
" " No 1 Calverts.lb	2 25	
" " No.2 " lb	1 40	
" " " " "		10 lb tins 1.10 lb
" chromic.....oz	10	lb 1.00
" chrysophanic.....oz	30	
" citric.....lb	65	
" " pulv.....lb	70	
" gallic.....oz	10	lb 1.25
" hydro-bromic dil.....lb	45	
" hydrochloric.....lb	5	carboy 2½
" " C.P.s.g.1.19.lb	25	Wins. 20
" hydrcyanic P. B. doz.	90	in 1 oz. 10c per oz.
" " Scheele's doz.	1 00	do 10c do
" hydrofluoric (in patent		¼ lb bottles .50 ea.
ceresine bottles.....}		1 lb " 1.25
" lactic dilutum.....lb	1 15	
" " conc. pur.....lb	2 75	
" nitric.....lb	15	Wins. 12 carboy 8½
" " C.P.s.g.1.40.lb	30	Wins. 25
" " pur Eng.....		Wins. 2
" oleic pur.....lb	45	
" oxalic.....lb	12	50 lb 10
" perchloric.....oz	30	
" phos. dilut..... lb	17	Whr. qt. 14
" " glac. pur stick. lb	1 20	
" " syr.s.g 1.750 lb	60	
" picric.....lb	75	
" pyrogallic Schering's oz	40	8 oz. 35
" pyroligneos.....lb	10	gall 50
" salicylic.....lb	2 00	
" sulphuric.....lb	4	carboy 2½
" " C.P.s.g.1.84.lb	25	Wins. 20
" " pur Eng.....		Wins. 18
" " aromat.....lb	65	
" sulph. pur.....lb	16	
" sulphuros..... lb	12	
" tannic..... lb	80	5 lb 75
" tartaric pulv..... lb	40	10 lbs 38
" valerianic.....oz	40	
Aconitina exot.....gr	4	60 gn. 3
Adeps benzoatus.....lb	35	
Ether S. G. 735.....lb	40	Whr. qt. 35
" acetic.....lb	55	do 50
" butyric conc.....oz	20	lb 2.50
" chloric.....lb	65	Whr. qt. 60
" Anæsthetic tin 500 gms	1 50	each.
" " 250 " "	80	" Squibbs
" " 100 " "	40	"
" " L. S. & Co { 1 lb tins 1.00 lb		
" " " { ½ lb tins 1 10 "		
" " " { ¼ lb tins 1.20 "		
Alcohol brl.....cash	3 85	{ 10 gall 4.15 5 gall
" absolut.....lb	1 25	{ 4.20 1 4.25 in a/c
" methylated.....gal	2 00	Brl. 1 75 cash
Aloes Barb opt.....lb	30	10 lb 25
" " pulv..... lb	35	do 32

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By a special process, for Medicinal and Surgical purposes.

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If the Ozone test is applied to A. Peuchot's Peroxide of Hydrogen, viz. : Starch and Iodide of Potassium paper, it will show a blue reaction, much deeper than any similar preparation.

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Anti-Moth Paper

The value of "ANTI-MOTH" PAPER as a protector of Woolen Goods, Furs, etc., from moths, has been fully proved by the increasing demand and sales each year.

Its success has of course brought many imitations into existence.

The **Genuine Anti-Moth Paper** is clean and will not soil the hands or the most delicate white Woollens and Furs.

It is pleasant in odor, and has the hygienic and medicinal properties of the Pine Tree.

It is **better and cheaper than Camphor** or any of its worthless imitations.

Retail Price,	10 cent packets, 3 for 25c.
Price per dozen,	75c.
" gross,	\$7.50.
" 5 " 6.50 per gross.

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Kindly mention this Journal when ordering.

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Aloes Cape.....	lb	15	10 lbs 13
“ “ pulv.....	lb	20	do 18
Aloes Socotrina.....	lb	50	do 55
“ “ pulv.....	lb	65	do 70
Alolin.....	oz	30	
Alumen lump.....	lb	3	brl 1½
“ pulv.....	lb	4	brl 2½
“ chrom.....	lb	15	
“ exsiccata.....	lb	20	
Ammonii benzoas, from gum.....	oz	25	lb 3.00
“ bromid.....	lb	65	
“ carb.....	lb	15	
“ “ kegs.....	lb	10	
“ “ pulv.....	lb	20	
“ “ resub.....	lb	55	c. b.
“ chlorid.....	lb	12	100 lb 10½
“ “ gran.....	lb	12	100 lb 11
“ “ pulv.....	lb	13	
“ “ pur.....	lb	25	
“ hydrosulph.....	lb	40	
“ hypophosph.....	oz	25	lb 3.00
“ iodid.....	oz	45	lb 5.50
“ molybdas.....	oz	25	
“ menocarb.....	lb	35	
“ nitras gran.....	lb	32	25 lb 30
“ “ crist.....	lb	35	25 lb 30
“ oxalas pur.....	lb	75	
“ phosph.....	lb	1 25	
“ salicylat.....	oz	40	lb 4.75
“ sulphas com.....	lb	9	pur 25
“ tartras.....	lb	1 60	
“ valerian.....	oz	40	
Amygdala amara.....	lb	50	
Amyl nitras.....	oz	15	
“ nitrite.....	oz	15	
“ valerian.....	oz	35	
Amylum pulv.....	lb	9	cwt. 8
Annatto Hispan opt.....	lb	50	
“ Fullwood ¼ oz & 1 oz lb		1 00	
Antim crecus pulv.....	lb	20	
“ nigrum pulv.....	lb	12	50 lb 10
“ oxid.....	lb	65	
“ sulphurat precip.....	lb	50	
“ tartarat pulv.....	lb	45	10 lb 42
Antikamnia.....	oz	1 30	
Antipyrin Kuorrs.....	oz	1 10	5oz 1.05 10-25oz 1.00
Apiol green.....	oz	65	
Apomorph hydroch.....	gr	4	
Aqua anethi.....	lb	10	
“ anisi.....	lb	10	
“ aurantii flor trip.....	lb	25	Win qt 20
“ camph.....	lb	10	
“ carui.....	lb	10	
“ cassia.....	lb	10	
“ cinnam.....	lb	20	
“ destillata.....	gl	12	carboy 10
“ floridae.....	gl	5 00	
“ lauro-cerasi.....	lb	25	Whr qt 20
“ menthas pip.....	lb	10	
“ rosæ.....	lb	25	Whr qt 20
“ sambuci flor.....	lb	2	
Argentii chloridum.....	oz	2 50	
“ iodide.....	oz	2 50	
“ nitras cryst. L. B. & Co.....	oz	90	10.50 lb cash
“ “ fus (4 to oz).....	oz	1 00	
“ oxidum.....	oz	2 40	
Aristol.....	oz cartoons	1 85	
Arsenicum alb. pulv.....	lb	10	
“ rub.....	lb	12	
Arsenici bromid.....	oz	40	
“ iodid.....	oz	60	
Asphaltum exot.....	lb	13	100 lbs 11
Atropina pure.....	dr	1 00	
Atropinæ sulphas.....	dr	75	oz 4.00
Auri chloridum (15 gr).....	doz	3 60	L. B. & Cos. 4 50

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.... POUR

Injections Hypodermiques,

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Eucalyptol, Eucalyptol Gaiacolé, Eucalyptol Gaiacolé et
Iodoformé, Eucalyptol Créosoté, Eucalyptol Iodoformé,
Eucalyptol à l'Hélénine, Eucalyptol Phosphoré,
Phosphate de Soude, Ergotinine, Hypophosphite
de Strychnine, Quinine, Chlorure double de fer
et de Quinine, Salicylate de fer, Sparteine,
Menthol, etc., etc.

Injections Sequardiennes.

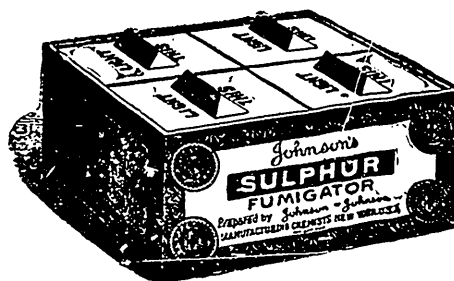
Suc Testiculaire.

Substance Grise.

Bacca aurantii.....lb	25	
" capsici.....lb	25	pulv. 30
" cassia.....lb	30	pulv. 35
" cubeba.....lb	85	
" " pulv.....lb	90	
" juniper.....lb	8	10 lb 7
" juniper pulv.....lb	12	10 lb 11
" xanthoxylon.....lb	50	
" pimenta.....lb	12	
" " pulv.....lb	14	25 lb boxes 13
Balsam canad.....lb	45	Winch. 40
" copaiba.....lb	75	Whr. qt. 70
" peruvian.....oz	20	lb 2.00
" tolu.....lb	60	
Barii carb pur.....lb	35	
" chlorid pur.....lb	25	
" hypophos.....oz	25	
" nitras exsic.....lb	20	
" nitrate C P.....lb	35	
" sulphate pur.....lb	50	
" sulphide.....oz	10	
Bath Pipe.....lb	40	
Bay rum St. D.....g-l	3 75	sec. 2.75
Beberina sulphas.....oz	90	
Benzine r fin d.....gal	40	
Bi-muthi carb.....lb	3 0	
" citras.....oz	20	
" et ammon-cit.....oz	35	lb 4.50
" salicylas.....oz	35	
" sul iodid.....oz	50	
" subnitras.....lb	2 75	10 lb 2.50
" valerian.....oz	50	
Bismuthum (metal).....lb	3 25	
Bole armen.....lb	6	
Borax.....lb	11	keg 9
" pulv.....lb	12	do 10
Bromoform.....oz	40	
Cadmium.....oz	10	lb 1.20
Cadmii bromid.....oz	20	lb 2.25
" iodid.....oz	45	
" sulphas.....oz	20	
Caffeina pur.....oz	25	
" citras.....oz	25	
Calamina præparata.....lb	7	
Calcii bromid.....oz	23	lb 50
" carb. præcip.....lb		V. Creta præcip
" chlorid. cryst.....lb	25	
" " fusum pure.....lb	30	
" " fused crude.....lb	15	
" hypophosphis.....lb	1 40	
" lactcphosph.....oz	15	lb 2.00
" nitras.....lb	75	
" phosphas præcip.....lb	20	
" sulphas.....lb	3	brl. 2
" sulpho-carbolas.....lb	2 50	
" sulphid.....lb	50	
" sulphis.....lb	18	pulv. 20
Calx chlorinata.....lb	5	keg 4 brl. 3 1/2
" " in packets 1 lb	7, 1/2 8, 1/2 9	
Camphora Amer.....lb	75	brl 70
" " cake.....lb	80	case 75
" Ang. Hd's.....lb	75	
" " ozs.....lb	8	
" " flowers.....lb	80	
" Dutch.....lb	70	
Camphor monobromid.....oz	20	
Cantharides Russian.....lb	1 40	pulv. 1 50
" Chinese.....lb	—	do 75
Cantharidine.....grain	8	
Cap papav. alb.....100	1 00	
Carbo animalis pulv.....lb	12	
Carbo ligni.....lb	6	
Carbo ligni pulv.....lb	10	brls 5 50 each
Carbon bisulphidum....."	20	Whr qt 15 drums 12
Carmine.....oz	40	lb 5 25
Caryophyllum.....lb	20	30 & 50 pulv 25

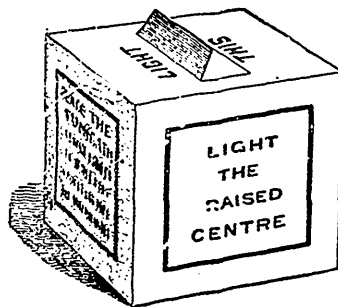
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4 Fumigators in a Fire-Proof Box.



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Sell one for 10 cents.

Box (of 4) for 30 cents.

Cost \$2.50 for 1 doz. boxes, 48 Fumigators

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

is an OLD and WELL TRIED REMEDY, and for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, cures wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP and take no other kind, as mothers will find it the Best Medicine to use during the teething period.

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS. No. 2.

The waters from these Springs have been recommended by the leading doctors in the United States as very beneficial in cases of affections of the nervous system. The waters belong to the alkaline class, and can be used as a remedy for Gout, Rheumatism and Stone in the Bladder.

THOS. F. COODE, Proprietor,

Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

Cassia fistula.....lb	30	
Castoreum.....oz	1 25	lb 16.00
Cera alba.....lb	65	sec 45
“ “ paraffin, opt.....lb	25	50 lb 20
“ “ “.....lb	18	50 lb 18
“ flav opt.....lb	40	secs 35
“ lithographers.....lb	50	
Cerit oxalas.....oz	10	lb 1.20
Cetaceum.....lb	55	10 lb 50
Cetrar Iceland.....lb	16	
Chirata Incis.....lb	40	
Chloralamid.....oz	35	
Chlorodyne Lyman's.....lb	2 00	
Chloral Hydrate recryst.....lb	1 00	10 lb 90
Chlorof pure Smiths 1 lb g.s. bs. lb	90	Whr. qt 80
“ D. F. & Co's pur.....lb	1 80	5 lb 1.75
“ “ meth.....lb	85	5 lb 80
“ “ blue label lb	1 10	
“ Merck 1 s.....lb	65	
“ “ 28-lb tins .lb	55	
Cinchonidin sulph.....oz	15	Hds. 20
Cinchonina murias.....oz	15	
“ sulphas.....oz	15	
Cocaine hydrochlor crys.,.oz	7.50	½ oz 8.00 ¼ oz 8.50
Cocculus Indicus.....lb	10	pulv 20
Coccus cacti S. G.....lb	40	pulv 45
Codeina.....dr.	90	oz 6.00
“ Sulp.....dr.	90	oz 6.00
Colchici corm.....lb	45	
Collodium.....lb	65	
“ vesicans, P. B.....lb	2 25	
“ flexile.....lb	65	
Colocynthis Turc select.....lb	75	pulv 85
Confectio rosæ Gallic.....lb	50	
“ sennæ.....lb	40	
Cortex aurantii Ang.....lb	50	
“ “ coml.....lb	15	
“ “ opt ½s.....lb	20	
“ canellæ.....lb	20	pulv 25
“ cascara sagrada.....lb	25	
“ cascarilla.....lb	25	
“ cassiæ.....lb	13	pulv 18, 25 lb box 16
“ cinchon flav.....lb	90	pulv. 1.00
“ “ coml.....lb	30	pulv. 35
“ “ rubquill.....lb	60	pulv. 70
“ granat fruct.....lb	65	
“ “ radices.....lb	30	
“ limonis ang opt.....lb	65	
“ “ com.....lb	16	
“ mezerei.....lb	25	
“ myricæ (bayberry).....lb	20	
“ pruni virginianæ.....lb	15	20 lbs 12
“ quillaia.....lb	15	grd. 20 pulv. 25
“ sassafras.....lb	15	pulv. 22
“ ulmi.....lb	16	pulv. 16 grd 14
Creosot. Ang (Morson's).....oz	20	lb 2.25
“ (Beechwood) Merck's lb	2 25	
“ “ French lb	2 75	
“ white, from coal tar lb	75	
Creta gallic.....lb	18	
“ pulv.....lb	5	hgs 3½
“ præcip.....lb	10	keg 8
“ præparata.....lb	5	50 lbs 4
Crocus stigmat amer.....lb	1 00	
“ “ valent.....oz.	90	Alicante 75c oz.
Croton chloral-hydrate.....oz	50	
Cudbear.....lb	20	
Cupri ammonio-sulphas .lb	1 00	
“ chloridum pur.....lb	60	
“ nitras pur.....lb	60	
“ oxidum nigr. pur.....lb	1 75	
“ “ coml.....lb	50	
“ sulph.....lb	7	keg 5 brl 4½
“ “ recryst. lb	25	
Cuprum scales.....lb	40	



WIRE CORKSCREWS.

PLAIN—Tinned Wire.
 STAMPED—Name in Raised Letters stamped to order.
 DECORATED—Enameled Tin handles with name or advertisement printed to order.
 —Prices and Samples on application.—
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CHASE'S LIQUID GLUE.

Fish Glue will be found stronger than any other glue, and being liquid is always ready to use. Does not require heating.

PACKAGES—1 OZ. TO 5 GALS.

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GILMOUR & CO., MONTREAL.

TURKISH DYES.

.... Seventy-four Colors
 Fast Shades

BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.
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COVERNTON'S SPECIALTIES

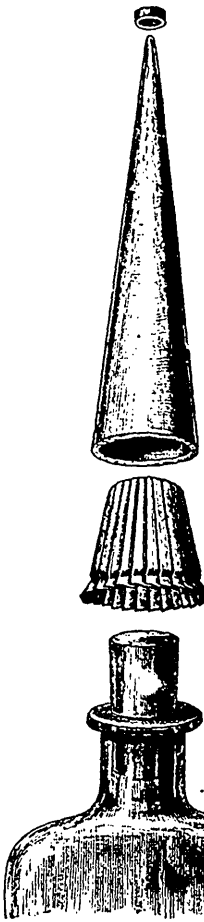
On and after this date, the price for our Preparations will be as follows

Tooth Wash.....25c	Size	1 Doz.	2.00	3 Doz.	\$1.75	Gross.	\$20.00
“ “.....50c	“	4.00		3.50			42.00
“ “.....\$1 00	Under 1 Doz.	8.00		7.00			84.00
Syrup Wild Cherry25c	“	2.00		1.75			20.00
Alpine Cream.....25c	“	2.00		1.75			20.00
Blackb'ry Carminative .25c	“	2.00		1.75			20.00
Nipple Oil.....25c	“	2.00		1.75			20.00

Orders under 1 gross, 5 per cent. for Cash.
 1 gross and over, 10 and 5 off.

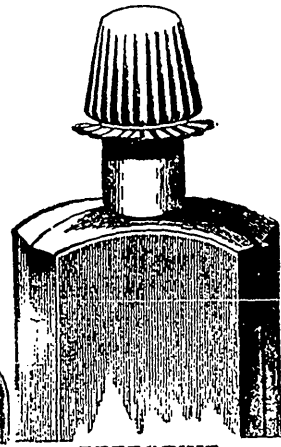
C. J. COVERNTON & CO.,
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HUNT'S SYSTEM



SIMPLE.
"Impossible to imitate by manipulation."

ELASTIC BANDS,
3d. per gross.
STICKS, 1d. each.



EFFECTIVE.

HUNT'S BOTTLE CAPS.

Nos.		GROSS.
0, 1, 2, 3,	for phials, 1/2 oz. to 2 oz.,	35c
10, 20, 30,	" " " " " "	35c
3B, 4, 4B,	" " 3 " " 6 "	40c
5, 5B,	" " 8 "	45c
5 1/2,	" " 10 "	45c
8,	" pints,	50c
39,	" Winch. quarts,	60c

The sizes 3B, 4B, and 5B are better adapted for Thick-lipped Bottles or where Short Corks are used.
Nos. 10, 20, 30 for Short Necked Phials.

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Cressy Road, Hampstead,
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TRUSSES.

I. B. SEELEY & Co.

For Twenty Years exclusive Manufacturers of
Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters and Pile Pipes,

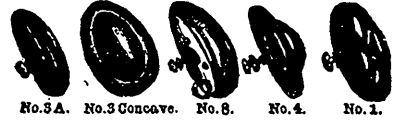
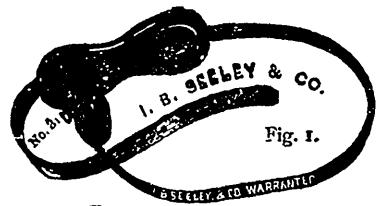
ALSO ALL KINDS OF

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Abdominal and Uterine Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, Body Belts, Rheumatic Bandages, Suspensories, etc.

Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses,

MADE IN EVERY DESIRABLE PATTERN.



Will successfully retain the most difficult form of HERNIA or RUPTURE with comfort and safety, thereby resulting in a radical cure. Impervious to moisture, may be used in bathing; and fitting perfectly to form of body, are worn without inconvenience by the youngest child, most delicate lady, of the laboring man, entirely avoiding all sweaty, sour, padded unpleasantness, being light, cool, cleanly, and always reliable. Endorsed by leading Surgeons, Physicians, Medical Colleges, both here and in Europe. Over 100,000 applied in Philadelphia.

Avoid the various imitations made to look like SEELEY'S and to sell on the enviable reputation acquired by our goods during the past 25 years, by purchasing only Hard Rubber Trusses, stamped, spring and strap, "I. B. SEELEY & CO.—Warranted."

ESTABLISHMENT :

25 S. ELEVENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

"Mechanical Treatment of Hernia and Illustrated Catalogue." Contents: Hernia or rupture delineated; its cause, treatment, and cure. Also Corpulency, Abdominal Weakness, and Varicocele. Book of 88 pages and 180 illustrations. Mailed on application.



Currie powder.....lb	35	
Cusso ".....oz.	10	
Damiana.....lb	30	
Dextrine, white.....lb	10	50 lb 8
" yellow.....lb	9	" 7
Diapente.....lb	30	
Diuretin "Knoll".....oz	2 50	
Dolichos pruriens pubes....oz	60	
Elaterium.....oz	2 50	
Emplast. arnica.....lb	2 50	
" ammoniaci.....lb	35	
" belladonnæ.....lb	1 00	
" calefaciens.....lb	90	
" cantharidis.....lb	90	
" ferri.....lb	25	
" galbani.....lb	60	
" hydrargyri.....lb	70	
" opii.....lb	35	
" picis.....lb	25	
" plumbi.....lb	25	10 lbs 20
" resinæ.....lb	25	
" roborans.....lb	25	10 lbs 20
" saponis.....lb	25	
" vigo.....lb	70	
Ergota.....oz	90	pulv. 1.00
Ergotinum Bonjean.....oz	75	
Ergotine Bonjean Gen. 30 gm	2 00	
Eserine sulph.....gr	15	1 grain tubes
" " 5 or 10gr. tube gr	12	
Ess. zingib fort.....lb	75	Whr qt 70
Eucalyptol.....oz	30	lb 4.00
Euonymin.....oz	90	
Europhen.....oz	2 25	
Exalgine.....oz	1 25	
Extract. acon. (rad alco.)...oz	35	lb 4.80
" aloes barb.....lb	75	
" " pulv.....oz	10	lb 1.25
" " socot.....oz	10	lb 1.25
" anthemides.....oz	20	lb 2.50
" belladon ang.....oz	25	lb 3.50
" " pulv.....oz	25	lb 2.50
" " aqueos.....oz	15	lb 1.50
" " alcoh.....oz	25	lb 3.00
" calumb.....oz	25	lb 3.25
" cannabis indicæ.....oz	25	lb 3.00
" cascara sagrada.....oz	25	lb 3.50
" cinchonæ flav.....oz	25	lb 3.50
" colchici.....oz	20	lb 2.60
" " acet.....oz	15	lb 2.00
" colocynth co.....oz	25	lb 3.00
" " pulv.....oz	20	lb 2.50
" conii.....oz	10	lb 1.00
" conii pulv.....oz	20	lb 2.50
" copaibæ resin.....oz	15	lb 1.50
" digitalis.....oz	20	lb 2.50
" " pulv.....oz	30	lb 3.50
" ergotæ pulv.....oz	60	
" gentianæ.....lb	45	
" Filicis Maris ether.oz	25	
" " pulv.....oz	25	lb 3.00
" hamamelis dest...gr	1 25	
" glycyrrh mol.....lb	0 75	
" " pulv.....lb	0 75	
" hellebor nig.....oz	25	
" hæmatoxyli.....lb	80	
" hyoscyam.....oz	20	lb 2.50
" " aquos.....oz	10	lb 1.00
" " pulv.....oz	25	
" " exot.....oz	15	lb 1.50
" ignatia amara.....oz	60	
" ipecac acetic.....oz	1 50	
" jaborandi.....oz	60	
" jalapæ.....oz	25	lb 3.50
" " pulv.....oz	35	
" krameria.....oz	25	lb 3.50

How is your Stock of



COUGH BALSAM ?

Depot: 384 St. Paul St., Montreal.

To THE
Druggists of Canada

THE following preparations are now on the Canadian market, and extensively advertised in the Dominion :

- Peach Bloom Skin Food
- Dr. Clark's Pile Ointment
- Dr. Clark's Catarrh Cure
- Dr. Clark's Regulative Pills
- Dr. Clark's Lightning Liniment
- Dr. Jones' Horehound Expectorant

Write for Price List, and order from your nearest Wholesale House.

WESTON CHEMICAL Co.,

186 Adelaide Street West, **TORONTO.**

THE CANADIAN CAPSULE CO. TORONTO

For General Excellence

MANUFACTURERS OF

Empty Capsules

Gelatine Capsules

OUR CAPSULES ARE TRANSPARENT, ELEGANT IN APPEARANCE AND UNRIVALLED IN MANUFACTURE OF THE FINEST & BEST MATERIALS SAMPLES FREE

MADE BY THE CANADIAN CAPSULE CO TORONTO



Capsules Oleum Santal (Midy) always gives satisfaction in Gonorrhœa and Cystitis. The oil is distilled by Midy's process, from the best freshly-cut Mysore Sandal Wood, and is vastly superior to commercial sandal oil, copaiba, cubebs, etc. Original bottles contain 40 capsules of 5 minims each—they are value for money and pay to sell.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris,
LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
MONTREAL.

In Amenorrhœa of anæmic or chlorotic patients, one capsule 2 or 3 times a day, given a week preceding menstruation, rarely fails to induce a normal flow.

In Dysmenorrhœa, (congestive and spasmodic) amenable to internal remedies, the suppressed, irregular or painful menstruation is promptly relieved.

APIOLINE
(CHAPOTEAUT.)

The true active principle of Parsley, differing from the so-called Apiol.

Dispensed in spherical capsules of 20 centigrammes.

Original bottles contain 24 capsules.

ADOPTED THIS DESIGN AS AN ADDITIONAL PROTECTION.

DANGEROUS IMITATIONS, THE PROPRIETORS.

A GLANCE THE GENUINE SCHNAPPS FROM PER.

W.A.S.

TRADE MARK

TO ENABLE CONSUMERS TO DISTINGUISH AT

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM ATOMATIC Schnapps

IS THE BEST STIMULANT, IN THE PREPARATION OF BEVERAGE AND BY ITSELF.

As a general beverage and necessary corrective of water rendered impure by vegetable decomposition, or other causes, as limestone, sulphate of copper, etc., the Aromatic Schnapps is superior to every other alcoholic preparation. A public trial of over thirty years duration, in every section of our country, of Udolpho Wolfe's Schnapps, its unsolicited endorsement by the medical faculty, and a sale unequalled by any other alcoholic distillation, have insured for it the reputation for salubrity claimed.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
\$9.00 per case; 5 cases at \$8.50

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada.

BIG G

CURES
In 1 to 5 Days.
GUARANTEED
Not to cause stricture.

Use two or three times a day with a 2-4 oz. cone point Syringe. Inject slowly and as far into the urethra as it will go.

Manufactured only by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

TRADE MARK:

INJECTION "G"

Outsells all Similar preparations Combined.

The most effective and at the same time an absolutely NON-POISONOUS cure for

GNORRHŒA AND GLEET.

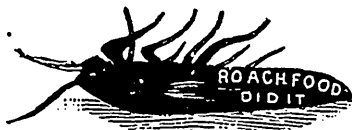
All Druggists, who are in the habit of pushing reliable goods only, are advised to carry Big G in stock. Once started, it soon becomes a rapid seller, and remains staple.

Order so as to Avoid Risk of Freezing in Transit.

Retailing at \$1.00—	1 dozen Big G @ \$ 8.50	} 5% Cash.
	3 " " @ 8.25	
	6 " " @ 8.00	

The manufacturers, **THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO., Cincinnati, O.**, will furnish advertising matter, with dealers' card, free upon request.

Extract lactucæ.....oz	20	lb 2.20
“ logwood.....lb	11	(15 & 30 lb boxes)
“ “ 1 lb pkts..lb	15	(30 lb boxes)
“ “ ½ lb pkts. lb	16	“
“ “ ¼ lb pkts..lb	17	“
“ “ asst. pkts..lb	16½	“
“ lupuli.....oz	25	lb 3.00
“ malt.....lb	25	
“ mezerei æther....oz	60	
“ nucis vomic.....oz	40	lb 5.40
“ “ “ pulv....oz	40	
“ opii.....oz	90	lb 13.50
“ opii pulv.....oz	1 00	
“ “ liquid.....lb	1 25	
“ papaverisoz	16	lb 2.25
“ physostigmatis.....oz	2 00	
“ podophylli.....oz	25	lb 3.00
“ quassia.....oz	20	lb 2.40
“ rhamni frang.....oz	50	lb 5.00
“ “ pulv.....oz	40	
“ sarsæ jam.....oz	30	lb 4.00
“ rhei E. I.....oz	25	lb 3.50
“ sarsæ jam co.....oz	28	lb 3.25
“ sarsæ hond co.....oz	20	lb 2.75
“ stramonii fol.....oz	20	lb 2.50
“ stramonii pulv.....oz	25	lb 3.00
“ taraxaci.....lb	50	
“ valerian.....oz	15	lb 2.00
“ veratri viride.....oz	45	
Fabæphysostigmatis...lb	50	
Fehling's solution.....lb	1 00	
Fel bovinum purificat.....oz	20	2.00 lb
Ferri ammon chlorid.....lb	60	
“ “ persulph(iron alum) lb	40	
“ “ protosulph.....lb	25	
“ “ tartras.....lb	75	
“ arsenias.....oz	15	lb 1.60
“ bromidum.....oz	20	lb 2.00
“ carbonas sacch.....lb	30	
“ citras soluble.....lb	65	
“ et ammonii citras.....lb	65	
“ et quin. cit., 4%.....oz	15	
“ “ “.....lb	1 75	
“ “ 10%.....oz	20	
“ “ “.....lb	2 50	
“ “ P. B.....oz	25	
“ “ “.....lb	3 00	
“ “ Hd's.....oz	30	
“ “ amorph.....oz	15	
“ “ “.....lb	1 75	
“ “ et strychn. cit., oz	35	
“ “ “ Hd's, oz.	40	
“ et strychn. citras 1%.....oz	14	10 oz 13 lb 1.75
“ hypophosphis.....oz	20	lb 2.50
“ iodide.....oz	40	
“ lactas.....lb	75	
“ perchlorid.....lb	35	
“ phosphas.....lb	85	
“ pyrophosph.....lb	80	
“ sulphas commercl.....lb	2	brl 1.00 gross
“ “ exsic.....lb	9	
“ “ par.....lb	7	10 lb 6
“ sulphid.....lb	15	
“ valerian.....oz	25	
Ferrum dialyzatum.....oz	40	
“ redactum.....lb	75	
“ tartaratum.....lb	80	10 lb 75
Flor. anthem. opt, French..lb	35	
“ “ Roman.....lb	30	
“ “ German.....lb	30	
“ arnicæ.....lb	25	
“ lavand.....lb	15	pulv. 25
“ rosæ gall.....lb	1 75	
“ “ white.....lb	1 75	
Folia aconiti.....lb	25	pulv. 40
“ belladon.....lb	25	pulv. 35



PETERMAN'S
ROACH FOOD

FATAL TO COCKROACHES AND WATER BUGS.
“NOT A POISON.”

It attracts Cockroaches and Water Bugs, as a food they devour it and are destroyed, dried up to shell leaving no offensive smell.

... Kept in stock by all Wholesale Druggists ...

EWING, HERRON & CO., MONTREAL
Sole Manufacturing Agents for the Dominion.

WIGHT'S
Corn & Wart Cure

The best, the oldest, the most reliable remedy for **Corns, Warts and Bunions** again on the market. A sure and infallible cure. Hundreds of certificates to prove its efficacy. Every druggist should have a little stock on hand in anticipation of the demand, as I am making contracts with every newspaper.

PRICE.—25c and 50c a bottle.
1 doz., \$1.65; gross, \$18.00.

J. H. NAULT, Prop.,
2449 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

J. NEUS & SON,

MAINZ,

Exporters of

Natural
Mineral
Waters.

CASH.
Case. 5 Cases.

OBER SELTZER, qts., @ \$7 00 \$6 50
“ “ pts., @ 5 25 5 00
LOSER JANOS, qts., @ 7 00 6 60

In Stock at
LYMAN, SONS & CO.

A True Tonic Effect

is obtained by the use of Pepsin to assist weakened digestive organs—a more rational course than to over-tax them by stimulating the appetite.

Armour's Pepsin Tablets (3 grains each) are pure Pepsin, of exceptional power and agreeable odor and taste.

Canadian Price List:

Pure Pepsin, soluble or insoluble powder, and soluble scales, 1-oz. bottles, \$14.40 per lb net.

¼ lb bottles (single bottles) \$12 per lb. net.

½ lb “ (single bottles) \$12 per lb. net.

1 lb. of above in one delivery 5 per cent discount.

Tablets of Pure Pepsin, three grains each, in flat bottles for the pocket:

Large size, 75 tablets in each bottle, one dozen in a box, per dozen bottles, \$7.20 net.

Small size, 20 tablets in each bottle, one dozen in a box, per dozen bottles, \$2.40 net.

Glycerole Pepsin, concentrated, 10 minims are the equivalent of one grain of our Pepsin possessing a digestive power of 2,500, for the speedy preparation of liquid forms—Wines, Elixirs, Etc.

1-lb. bottles (single bottles) \$1.80 net.

One dozen bottles Glycerole Pepsin in one delivery, 5 per cent discount.

We shall be pleased to send samples of these preparations to druggists upon request

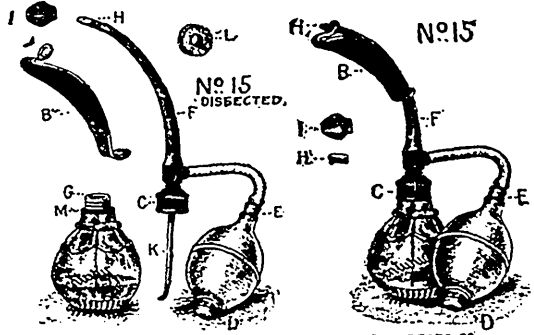
Armour & Company
Chicago.

Folia buchu,.....lb	25	
" coca green.....lb	75	
" conii.....lb	20	pulv. 35
" digitalis.....lb	20	pulv. 35
" eucalypti glob.....lb	18	
" hyoscy. exot.....lb	25	powd. 40
" jaborandi.....lb	70	
" matico.....lb	40	
" pulegii.....lb	20	
" sennae alex.....lb	60	
" " tenny.....lb	20	15, bale 16, 12.
" " pulv.....lb	25	
" uvæ ursi.....lb	12	
Fruct. anethi.....lb	30	
" anisi German.....lb	15	
" " pulv.....lb	20	
" " Star.....lb	45	
" capsici.....lb	27	10 lbs 25
" " pulv.....lb	30	" 28
" carui.....lb	12	" 11
" " canad.....lb	11	" 10
" carui pulv.....lb	18	
" conii.....lb	30	
" coriandri.....lb	10	bag 7½
" " pulv.....lb	18	
" fœniculi.....lb	15	pulv 20
Fuller's earth.....lb	4	100 lb 3
" " pulv.....lb	6	100 lb 5
Gallæ corulæ.....lb	28	bag 25
" corulæ pulv.....lb	30	grd 28
Gelatine, black label.....lb	35	10 lb 30
" bronze label.....lb	40	10 lb 35
" silver ".....lb	45	" 40
" gold ".....lb	60	" 55
" pink gold label.....lb	75	
Glue.....lb	12	17
" white.....lb	25	30
Glycerine (double dest) 1260 deg. lb.	20	56 lb tin 16 case 15
Glycerine Price's.....lb	70	W. qt. 65
Grana paradisi.....lb	20	
" " pulv.....lb	30	
Guaiacol.....oz	80	
" carb.....oz	1 75	
Guarana pulv.....lb	3 00	
Gum acacia ture elect.....lb	65	
" " med.....lb	50	
" " sorts.....lb	35	
" " pulv.....lb	75	
" ammon in guttæ.....lb	50	
" asafœtid. opt.....lb	35	
" " pulv.....lb	40	
" benzoin opt.....lb	75	
" catechu nig.....lb	12	20 lb 11 pulv 25
" catechu pallid cubes.....lb	16	10 lb 15
" copal.....lb	75	
" damar.....lb	30	
" elemi.....lb	45	
" euphorb. pulv.....lb	40	
" galban.....lb	3 50	
" gambogite.....lb	1 05	pulv 1 20
" guaiaci.....lb	85	Sec. 50 pulv 60
" juniper.....lb	45	
" kino.....lb	90	pulv 90
" mastiche select.....lb	1 25	
" myrrh. ture opt.....lb	70	
" " sorts.....lb	45	pulv 65
" olibani.....lb	25	
" sang. dracenis.....lb	45	reed 90
" " pulv.....lb	75	
" scammon. aleppo } lb	6 50	
" " opt. (pulv) }		
" " resin.....lb	3 75	
" seedlac.....lb	40	
" shellac, orange.....lb	35	
" " bleached.....lb	40	50 lb 35
" spruce.....lb	30	10 lb 25

ANATOMY OF THE CENTURY · AOTMIZER

No. 15.

For Spraying either Oil or Water.



PAT. DEC. 13 '92.

PAT. DEC. 13 '92.

- F—3-in. Tpered Throat Tube, screws on bottle G at C.
- B—Tongue Depressor, slips on tube at H. F.
- I—Slip Nasal Cone, fits on tube at H.
- D—Improved Valve Chamber, containing Aluminum Valves.
- L—Washer, fits on bottle at M.
- K—Soft Rubber Feed Tube.
- H—Tip for Spraying Oils.

Aluminum Valves. All Hard Rubber and Glass.
Sprays either Oil or Water. 5-inch Curved Throat Tube.

Screws Firmly on Bottle.

For Sale by } LYMAN, SONS & CO.
LYMAN, KNOX & CO.
KERRY, WATSON & CO.

"CROWN" OINTMENT JARS.

For Ointments, Pomades, Glycerine Jelly, Etc.



OPAL GLASS

525252525252

Per Gros

¼ ounce . \$5 00

½ " . . 6 00

1 " . . 7 50

2 " . . 9 50

3 " . . 11 00

4 " . . 13 00

525252525252

SCREW CAP.

The tall shape allows sufficient room for a label on the side of the Jar, which is of special importance.

Include a dozen of each
with your next order.

The Handsomest and most Practical Jar
in the Market.

Meinecke & Co.

NEW YORK.

LICORICE

HIGHEST AWARDS :

Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia,	-	1876
Paris International Exposition,	- -	1878
New Orleans Exposition,	- - -	1885



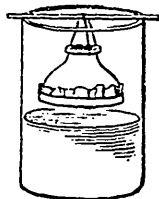
LICORICE } 4, 6, 8, 12, 14 and 16 Sticks to the lb.
Packed in 5 lb. Wood Boxes.

LICORICE LOZENGES { in 5 lb. Tin Cans.
in 5 lb. Glass Bottles.
in Bbls., Bulk.

CATALUNA LICORICE, 100 Sticks in a Box.
POWDERED EXTRACT LICORICE,
POWDERED LICORICE ROOT,
AMMONIACAL GLYCYRRHIZIN, in Scales.

THE MELLOR & RITTENHOUSE CO., - 218 North 22d St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Chemical Apparatus



Bohemian Glassware,
OF ALL KINDS AND OF BEST QUALITY.
Berlin Porcelain Crucibles.
Evaporating Dishes, &c.

.....Agents for the Dominion for the Manufactures of.....

THE MORGAN CRUCIBLE CO.

OF BATTERSEA, LONDON.

Analytical Balances, Scales and Weights, Blow-pipes, Blow-pipe Sets and Chemical Cabinets, and all other requisites for Experimental and Analytical Work, and Assaying.

CHEMICALLY PURE REAGENTS AND VOLUMETRIC SOLUTIONS.

An Illustrated Priced Catalogue on application.

Lyman, Sons & Co., : : St. Paul Street, : : Montreal.

Gum sterax liquid	50	
“ thus.....lb	15	
“ tragacanth Ribbons..lb	90	
“ “ Alleppo opt lb	75	
“ “ “ No.2..lb	60	
“ “ pulv. opt..lb	90	
Gun cotton.....oz	70	1 oz box
Homatropine Hydrobrom..gr	30	
Humulus lupulus.....lb	20	assorted packages
Hydrarg. bicianid.....oz	30	
“ bisulphate.....lb	90	
“ iodid rubr.....oz	40	lb 4.50
“ “ virid.....oz	25	lb 3.50
“ oxyd. flav.....lb	1 50	
“ “ rubr.....lb	1 10	
“ perchlor.....lb	90	pulv. 1.00
“ subchlor.....lb	1 00	
“ sulph flav.....lb	1 50	
“ “ alb.....lb	30	
“ “ c sulph.....lb	1 00	
“ tannas.....oz	35	
“ ammon.....lb	1 20	
“ c. creta	60	
“ oleas.....5% lb	55	
“ “10% lb	65	
“ “20% lb	80	
Hydrargyrum.....lb	30	10 lb 75
Hydrastinine mur....gramme	1 50	
Hydrochinone.....oz	40	
Hydrogen peroxid, Peuchot's.1 lb		doz 8.00
“ “ “ ½lb		“ 6.00
“ “ “ ¼lb		“ 4.50
Hyescyamine.....gr	25	sulph gr 35
Ichthyoe. inc. Brazil.....lb	2 00	
“ “ “ or packets	2 25	dozen
“ “ Russian.... lb	5 25	
Ichthyol, Merck's	50	½lb 7.50 lb
		¼lb 7.25 lb
		1lb 7.00 lb
Indigo Madras opt..... lb	75	sec 65
“ “ pulv.....lb	90	
“ Paste.....lb	20	
Insect powder Dalmatian..lb	35	25 lb 28 56 lb 27
Iodoformum.....oz	45	lb 6.00
“ præcip.....oz	45	lb 6.00
Iodol.....oz	1 40	
Iodum crude.....oz	30	lb 4.50
“ resub.....oz	40	lb 5.00
Jalapin ang.....oz	1 00	lb 13.50
Kamala.....lb	60	
Kouso	10	
Kava Kava.....lb	90	
Lactopeptin ozs.....doz	8 50	
“ ½ lbs.....lb	10 50	
Lactucarium ang.....oz	70	
Lanolin.....lb	85	
Lapis calam. præp.....lb	7	
“ punicis select.....lb	8	ordinary 6
“ “ pulv.....lb	7	100 lb 5
Leptandrin.....oz	45	Keiths 50
Lichen Hibern opt.....lb	20	Sec 15
Licorice Corig.....lb	35	
“ Solazzi	45	
“ Zuvia.....lb	30	
“ Y & S.stick.....lb	35	
“ Pellets, Y. & S.....lb	40	
“ “ M. & R.....lb	40	
Lignum guaiaci rass.lb	7	
“ quassia incis.....lb	10	50 lb 9
“ sant. flav. grd.....lb	65	Rab 10
Linimentaconiti.....lb	90	Whr. qt. 80
“ belladon.....lb	95	35
“ camph.....lb	55	
“ camph comp.....lb	60	Whr. qt. 55
“ iodi.....lb	1 50	

ANTI-DANDRUFF.

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

- Why? It removes Dandruff with 3 applications.
- “ It makes the hair soft and pliable.
 - “ It is not of a greasy or oily nature.
 - “ It stops falling of the hair—Is not a dye.
 - “ It is of a nature peculiar to itself.
 - “ It is pleasant to use—Clear as crystal.
 - “ It possesses a most agreeable and delicate odor.
 - “ Men, women and children endorse it.

Price for Anti-Dandruff, 75c per bottle. \$6 per doz. DR. L. A. SMITH & CO.
We trust there will be no cutting.

EMPTY

Gelatine Capsules,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Warren Capsule Co.

COR. 12TH & MARANTETTE ST.,

Detrit, Mich., U. S. A.

They are uniform in size, perfect in fit and cut, no ragged edges. Clear and white.

Samples free. When ordering of your jobber, specify the

WARREN CAPSULE CO.



The trade supplied with free samples and other advertising matter prepaid, by addressing

D. DENSMORE & CO.,

271 Queen Street East, - TORONTO, Ont.

<p>MUNN'S</p> <p>... CELEBRATED ...</p> <p>Liquid Fish Glue</p> <p>— IS THE —</p> <p>STRONGEST GLUE KNOWN.</p> <p>Packed in 1 oz. and 2 oz. Bottles,</p> <p>. Also, ½ Pint, Pint, Quart and Gallon Tins.</p>	}	<p>MUNN'S</p> <p>NEWFOUNDLAND</p> <p>Cod Liver Oil</p> <p>FROZEN and STRAINED.</p> <p>Pure and Free from all Sediment.</p> <p>Far Superior to NORWEGIAN</p>
<p>— SEND FOR SAMPLES —</p>		
<p>S. MUNN & CO.,</p>	<p>22 ST. JOHN STREET,</p>	<p>MONTREAL.</p>

Celebrated Brand of Cognac Brandy o o o o c o o o

FAUSTIN FRERES,

o o o o o o o o As shipped in all the Markets of the World.

THE BEST VALUE IN BRANDY SUPPLIED FOR THE PRICE!!!

Agents ——— LYMAN. SONS & Co. ——— MONTREAL

Liniment opii.....lb	90	
“ saponis co.lb	45	
“ “ c pot iod. .lb	90	
“ terebinth.....lb	30	
Liquor ammon. acet conc . .lb	35	
“ ammon fort s. g. 880lb	12	12 Whr. qts. 0
“ antim. chlor.....lb	18	W. qt. 16
“ arsenicallis.....lb	10	pt, Whr. qt. 8
“ arseni et hyd. iod. .lb	25	W. qt. 20 (Donovans)
“ ferri dialysatuslb	40	W. qt. 35 lb
“ “ perchlor fort. .lb	12	Whr. qt. 11
“ “ pernit.....lb	14	
“ “ persulph.lb	25	
“ hydrogenii perox.....lb	50	
“ plumbi subacet.....lb	12	Whr. qt. 10
“ potassæ.....lb	7	
“ santal flav comp . .lb	1 50	
“ sodii chlor.....lb	16	
“ strychnaine.....lb	50	Whr. qt. 45
Lithii bromid.....oz	25	
“ carbonas.....oz	25	lb 3.20
“ citras.....oz	20	lb 2.75
“ hippurate.....oz	1 50	
“ iodid.....oz	50	
“ salicylat.....oz	30	
Litmus.....lb	60	
Lupulinum.....lb	60	
Lycopodium.....lb	80	
Macis.....lb	1 20	pulv 1.30
Madder compound.....lb	10	carboy 9
“ Dutch.....lb	12	brl 10
Magnes citr. gran. Bishop..lb	80	7 lb 75
“ “ Lyman. lb	35	
“ calcinedlb tins	50	
“ “ “ “ bts	65	
Magnesi carb levis 1 oz pkt lb	22	10 lb 20
“ “ “ 2 “ lb	20	“ 18
“ “ “ powd. .lb	25	1 lb tins
“ chloride.....lb	30	
“ sulphas.....lb	3	Brl. 1.50
Magnesium, wire or ribbon .oz	75	Powder 50
Maltopepsin ½ lb bts. . . .lb	5 85	
“ bts.....doz	6 35	
Mangan chlorid.....lb	50	
“ oxyd. nigr.....lb	10	brl. 7½
“ sulph. pur.....lb	60	
Manna flak select.....lb	1 75	
Maranta Bermuda.....lb	45	10 lb 42
“ Jamaica.....lb	15	
Mel. canadensis.....lb	15	10 lb 14
Menthol.....oz	35	lb 4.50
Morphinæ acetat.....oz	2 15	10 ozs. 2 00
“ hydrochloras.....oz	2 15	“ 2.00
“ sulphas.....oz	2 25	“ 2.10
		(in ½th oz phials 50c oz extra)
Moschus, in grain.....dram	6 00	4.50 3.50
Naphtha mineral.....lb	50	
Naphtha vegetable.....lb	60	
Napt'aline resublimed.....lb	50	
Naphthol Beta.....oz	10	lb 1 .40
Nickel sulph cryst.....lb	75	
“ ammon. sulph.....lb	35	
Nux. areca select.....lb	20	pulv 35
“ myristica (limed).....lb	90	pulv 1.00
“ “ opt.(unlimed)lb	1 00	
“ vomica.....lb	12	pulv 25
“ Kola.....lb	50	
Ol. absinth.....oz	40	lb 4.75
“ amygd. dulc.....lb	50	Whr. qt. 45
“ “ essent. sine acid		
“ pruss.....oz	50	
“ anethi Anq.oz	35	lb 4.50
“ anisi.....oz	2 75	Whr. qt. 2.50
“ anthem Ang.....oz	2 00	
“ aurantii.....lb	3 25	Winch. 3.00
“ bergam super.....lb	4 00	

ESTABLISHED 1859.

HENRY R. GRAY,

Pharmaceutical Chemist,

122 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET 122

(Corner of Lagauchetiere)

MONTREAL

THE following Specialties, all of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may be obtained at all the Wholesale houses at Manufacturers' prices:—

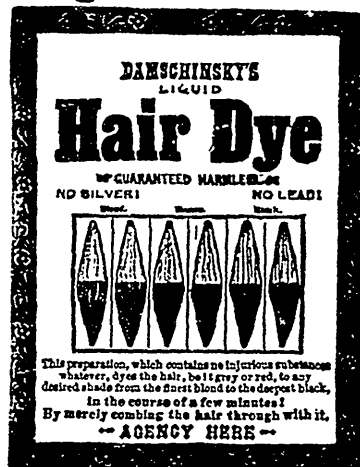
Gray's "Castor Fluid," for the hair.

Gray's "Saponaceous Dentifrice,"—An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

Gray's "Dental Pearline,"—An excellent antiseptic toothwash.

Gray's "Sulphur Pastilles" for burning in diphtheritic cases.

DAMSCHINSKY'S LIQUID HAIR DYE



Guaranteed Harmless

No Silver. No Lead.

Made in three colors, Blonde, Brown and Black. It is the most popular preparation in the Market. Only one application from one bottle will dry the hair in a few minutes, by merely combing the hair through with it.

Price, \$8.00 per doz.; Retail at \$1.00 a bottle

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242 East 34th Street, NEW YORK CITY
Sold by all Wholesale houses in Canada.

The above cut is a miniature representation of a sign 15 x 30 ins (framed and glassed), showing specimens of dyed hair. Every customer will receive one with the first order.

Beware
of
Imitations.

POUDRE SUPERFINE
A la Violette
LUBIN
Parfumeur-Distillateur,
PAUL PROT & C^{ie}. PROPRIÉTAIRES
PARIS- 55, R. SAINTE-ANNE.- FRANCE

This is a
fac-similie
of label
now in use.

Fragrant. Delicious Coffee in a Moment!



BY JSING

LYMAN'S FLUID COFFEE.

Samples, (equal to 5 cups)	\$o 35 per doz.	Retail at \$o 05
¼ lbs. (equal to 25 cups)	2 00 "	" 0 25
½ lbs. (equal to 50 cups)	3 50 "	" 0 50
Lbs. (equal to 100 cups, or 4½ galls W.M.)	6 75 "	" 1 00

J. M. FORTIER'S

Cigars

Are the Leading
Sellers in the Dominion!



TO GAIN AND RETAIN CUSTOM, DEALERS SHOULD KEEP UP THEIR STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED

"Creme de la Creme"

"Pete" "Mirosa"

"Sonodora"



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Creme de la Creme Cigar Factory,

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HEARLE
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Successors to

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Toilet Soap Makers

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E are pleased to announce to the Drug Trade of Canada that our well known make of TOILET SOAPS can now be had from all the leading wholesale houses.

Ol. buchu.....oz	3 00	
" cadi.....lb	35	Whr. qt. 30
" cajeputi.....oz	10	lb 1.00
" carui.....lb	2 50	
" caryoph.....lb	1 25	
" cassiæ.....lb	1 50	
" cedri opt.....lb	75	Whr. qt 70
" chaulmoogra.....oz	20	
" cinnamomi ver.....oz	1 60	
" citronellæ.....lb	80	bot. 70 lb
" cocoanut.....lb	15	
" cognac.....oz	1 50	
" Cologne.....oz	60	
" conii... spruce.....lb	75	Whr. qt. 70
" copaibæ.....lb	1 25	
" coriandri.....oz	70	
" crotonis.....oz	10	bot. 1.20 lb
" cubebæ.....oz	50	
" cumini.....oz	40	
" erigerontis.....lb	3 25	
" eucalypti.....lb	1 60	
" fœniculæ dulc.....lb	1 50	
" gaulther.....oz	25	lb 3.00
" geranii rosæ.....oz	50	
" " super.....oz	1 00	
" juniperi bacc.....oz	15	lb 2.00
" " lig.....lb	60	Whr. qt. 55
" lauri.....lb	40	
" lauri essent Bay.....oz	40	lb 5.00
" lavand ang.....oz	2 00	
" " exot.....lb	3 50	sec 2.50 1.50
" limonis super.....lb	3 00	copper 2.75
" macis.....oz	25	lb 3.50
" menth. pip. Amer.....lb	4 25	Whr. qt. 4.00
" " " English.....oz	1 00	lb 14.00
" " " Japan.....lb	—	
" " virid.....oz	25	lb 3.50
" morrhue Newf.....gl	90 to 1 00	brl. 35
" " Norweg.....gl	1 25	brl. 1 10
" " Nfld by Nor- weg. process } kegs 18 gal's 90 gal 1 10		
" myrbane.....lb	30	Whr. qt. 25
" myristicæ.....oz	30	bot. 25
" neatsfoot, pale.....gl	1 25	
" neroli, super.....oz	4 00	
" olivæ sublime salad.....gl	2 50	
" " " 1 gal	original tins incl. 2.50 each.	
" " green.....gl	1 40	brl. 1.20
" " opt.....gl	1 50	brl. 1.35
" " yellow.....gl	1 40	brl. 1.15
" " yellow opt.....gl	1 50	brl. 1.25
" " (Salad American)gl	1 30	brl. 1.15
" origani.....lb	50	Winch 45
" palmæ select.....lb	15	
" patchouli.....oz	1 25	
" petit. gran.....oz	75	Sec. 50
" picis.....lb	12	Whr. qt. 10
" pimentæ.....oz	25	lb 3.20
" pini silvestris.....lb	1 50	
" pulegii hed.....lb	3 25	
" rapii.....gl	1 00	
" rhodii.....oz	90	
" ricini E. I.....lb	11	case 8½ tins 9½
" " Gal water pale.....lb	12	brls 8½
" " Ital.....lb	20	tins 18
" rosmarini exot.....lb	70	W. qt. 65
" rutæ.....oz	25	
" sabinæ.....lb	1 30	
" sambuci vir.....lb	30	
" santali ang.....oz	60	lb 8.50
" " W. I.....oz	45	lb 6.50
" sassafra.....lb	70	Whr. qt. 65
" sem santon.....oz	25	lb 3.20
" sesame.....gl.	1 35	cask 1.25
" sinapis essent.....oz	65	lb 8.50
" sperm.....gl.	2 00	

Queen's Hair Vigor

Just what the trade wants, the only 25c. preparation of its kind, equal to any 50c. or \$1.00 article.

\$18 per gross. \$2 doz.

Mount Royal Cough Syrup

\$18 per gross. \$2 doz.

Mann's Indigestion Powders

A splendid post. cib. remedy for anyone suffering from eating too hearty a meal.

\$18 per gross. \$2 doz.

For Sale by the Wholesale Trade, or . . .

A. D. MANN,
Chemist and Druggist,
MONTREAL.

**Rheumatism
Quickly Cured**

—BY—

DR. NELATON'S POWDER.

Sent free by mail on receipt of \$1.

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Dispensing Chemists,

**Corner Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Sts.,
MONTREAL.**

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COGNAC,

FRANCE,

—EXPORTERS OF—

Choice Brandies

In Hhds., Qrs., Octaves and
Half Octaves and Cases . . .

C. MENUTT & Co. *
do. do. * *

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|--|------------------------------------|---|---|
| Fluid Extracts. | Concentrated Liquors. | Soda Water Requisites. | Fruit Juices, Flavoring Extracts. |
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| Pills and Granules. | Lozenges. | National Formulary Preparations. | SPECIALTIES. Cascara Aromatic, Wine of Cod Liver Oil with Peptonate of Iron, Dike's Pepsin, Dike's Ess. Pepsin. |
| Elixirs. Wines Tinctures, Ointment, Cerates. | Effervescent Granular Preparations | Compressed Tablets and Pills. | |
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WINE OF MALT, \$1.60 "

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 For Sale by all Druggists **MONTREAL.**

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Fine Chewing Gums

"MEXICAN FRUIT" THE FAVORITE. 5c. Bars—36 Bars in Box—6 Flavors in each Box.

"DYSPEPSIA" PEPSIN GUM. 20 Bars in Box—5 Sticks in each 5c. Bar; each Stick contains 1 grain Pure Pepsin sufficient to digest 2500 grains food.

The Finest Goods,
 The Choicest Flavors,
 The Nicest Packages.

FOR SALE BY THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. R. SOMERVILLE.

LONDON, CANADA.

Ol. spike	lb	25	
" succin. rect	lb	65	Whr. qt. 60
" tanacetii opt	oz	30	lb. 4.25
" terebinthinæ	lb	50	
" " coml.	gl.	65	brl. 58
" theobromatis	lb	55	(tablets)
" valerian	oz	1 00	
" verbenæ	oz	10	lot. 9
" vini	oz	25	lb 3.50
" ylang-ylang	oz	7 50	
Opium Turc	lb	5 00	
" " pulv	oz	40	lb 6.00
Os sepia	lb	25	select 40 pulv 35
Oto rosæ Doupsi	oz	6 00	
" virgin	oz	8 50	
Pancreatine, Morson's	oz	1 00	
" Merck's	oz	3 00	
Papoid	oz	3 25	
Paraffinum durum	lb	20	50 lb 15
Paraldehyde	oz	20	lb 2.25
Pepsin	lb	2 25	
" pur. sol pulv. Merck's	lb	3 00	
" Merck's scales	lb	5 00	
" ang. coml.	oz	30	lb 3.50
" Boudault's	oz	1 20	
" medicinal Morson's	oz	85	
" porci Morson's	oz	2 25	
" sacchar	oz	25	lb 3.50
" Jensen's scales "	oz	1 25	
" Armour's	oz	90	lb 12.00
Petrol Barbadiens	lb	15	
Petrolatum A	lb	18 5lbz 16 10lbs 14 25lbs	
" B	lb	17 5lbz 15 10lbs 13 25lbs	
" C	lb	16 5lbz 14 10lbs 12 25lbs	
Phenacetine Bayer	oz	55	lb 7.50
Phosphorous .. 11 lb tins ..	lb	85	1 lb bots 1.00
Pil. hydrarg	lb	70	
Pilocarpin Hydrochlor, 10gr tubes	12c. gr		
" nitras .. 5 or 10gr tubes	12c. gr.		
Pipe clay	lb	5	100 lb 4
Piperina	oz	1 00	
Piperazin Bayer, ½ oz bottle ..	oz	5 50	
" tablets	10x16 gr	2 40	each
Piper alba	lb	20	pulv 22
" Cayenne	lb	25	10 lb 20
" nigrum	lb	17	pulv 19 25 lb 17
Pix Burguud bladders	lb	10	20 lb 9
Plumbi acetas brown	lb	10	50 lb 9
" " Xtls	lb	12	50 lb 10
" " C. P.	lb	25	
" iodid	oz	35	lb 4.50
" nitras coml.	lb	16	
" oleas	lb	1 00	
" oxyd pulv	lb	9	keg 7½ (litharge)
" " rub	lb	8	keg 6 (red lead)
Podophyl in resiu	oz	35	
Potassa caustica sticks	lb	50	
" sulphurata	lb	35	
Potassii acetas	lb	45	gran 50
" bicarbonas	lb	16	
" " pulv	lb	17	
" bichromas	lb	15	keg 12½
" binoxalas	lb	23	10 lb 22
" " pulv	lb	25	10 lb 23
" bitart	lb	30	keg 24 brl 23
" bromid	lb	55	5 lb 50
" carbonas	lb	14	10 lb 12
" " pearl ashes ..	lb	10	100 lb 9
" chloras	lb	30	keg 27
" " pulv	lb	30	keg 27
" chlorid. pur	lb	30	
" chromas	lb	50	
" citras neutral	lb	70	
" cyanid. C. P.	lb	1 00	
" " gold plater ..	lb	75	
" " fused	lb	45	

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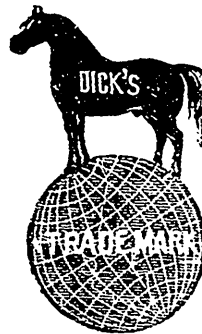
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- Dick's Blister, 50c
- Dick's Ointment, 25c
- Dick's Liniment, 25c

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PEPSIN in Scales or Crystals and the same Powdered } **For the special use of the Physician.**

CRYSTAL PEPSIN TABLETS FOR POPULAR USE.

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IT WILL CURE

Dyspepsia, Affections of the Stomach, Liver, Intestines, Kidneys, Bowels, Diabetes, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Obesity.

The coldest (11 degrees) of Vichy Waters.

Taken as Table Water, gives Appetite and assures a Good Digestion.

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These Preparations are manufactured with the most approved apparatus by skilled workmen, and under scientific supervision, for

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A full-size bottle of any of the above preparations sent free to physicians paying Express charges.

Potassii hypophosph.....lb	1	40	
" iodid.....lb	4	25	
" nitras.....lb	10		112 lb keg 7
" nitras pulv.....lb	11		(Gran) 10 keg 7½
" " pur.....lb	20		
" oxalas, neutral.....lb	30		
" permangan pur.....lb	35		10 lb 30
" pruss. flav.....lb	35		
" " rubr.....lb	75		
" silicas.....lb	30		
" " Liq.....lb	20		
" sulphas.....lb	12		pulv 13
" sulpho-cyanid.....oz	15		
" sulphocarb.....lb	1	90	
" sulphuret.....lb	35		
" tartras.....lb	80		
Potassium.....oz	3	00	
Propylamine.....oz	75		
Pulv. aloes c. canella....lb	40		
" antimonialis P. L.....lb	60		
" catechu comp.....lb	70		
" cinnam comp.....lb	75		
" cretas aromat.....lb	1	20	
" " " c. opio.....lb	1	50	
" " comp.....lb	50		
" " " c. opio.....lb	75		
" creta c. camph.....lb	25		10 lb 20
" glycyrrh comp.....lb	30		
" ipecac comp.....lb	1	10	
" jalap comp.....lb	75		
" kino comp.....lb	1	25	
" rhei comp.....lb	75		
" sapo cast.....lb	25		
" " alb.....lb	35		
" scammon comp.....oz	30		
" seidlitz Howards.....lb	25		7 & 14 lb
Quininae bisulph.....oz	50		
" bromid.....oz	75		
" citras.....oz	80		
" hydrochlor.....oz	60		
" iodid.....oz	90		
" phosphas.....oz	75		
" salicylas.....oz	65		
" sulph German.....oz	35		100 oz 24 25 25
" " Howard'.....oz	40		100 oz 36
" " " 4 oz.....oz	38		
" tannate.....oz	50		
" valerian.....oz	75		
Rad. aconiti.....lb	20		
" " contus.....lb	25		pulv 30
" anchuæ.....lb	20		
" angelicæ.....lb	25		pulv 30
" arctii (burdock).....lb	15		
" belladon.....lb	18		contus. 30
" calam. aromat.....lb	30		
" calumb.....lb	20		pulv. 20
" curcumæ Madras.....lb	10		" 12
" galangal minor.....lb	15		
" " pulv.....lb	25		
" gentian, select.....lb	10		
" " ground.....lb	12		
" " pulv.....lb	15		
" ginseng.....lb	4	60	
" glycyrrh decort.....lb	25		10 lb 22
" " incis.....lb	60		
" " dec't pulv.....lb	10		bundles 12
" " sicut.....lb	12		brl. 11
" " grd.....lb	12		
" helleb alb.....lb	12		
" " pulv.....lb	16		keg 14 br. 13
" ipecac.....lb	2	75	
" " pulv.....lb	2	85	
" iridis Florentine.....lb	50		
" " pulv.....lb	60		

MANSELL'S "CREOSINE,"

Non-Poisonous and Non-Corrosive in Use.

It is four times as effective as Carbolic Acid and ten times as effective as most other Disinfectants.

The best and cheapest Disinfectant, Antiseptic, Deodoriser and Cleanser.

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The Best Known Insecticide.

Kills Fleas, Lice, Ticks on Animals

. . . . Destroys all Insect Pests in Gardens.

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Non-Poisonous Hop Vine and Tree Wash

FOR FRUIT, ROSE AND OTHER TREES.

MANSELL'S

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ONE GALLON will wash 100 Sheep for \$2.00

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"CREOSINE" used throughout the Montreal Exposition. of 1891 and 1892.

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— AND **Capilline,**

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TOILET WATER

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PERFUMED SACHET

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NEW PERFUME.

For General Debility,
Nervousness,
& Sleeplessness
ARMBRECHT'S
COCA WINE
The Great English Tonic.

MEACHER'S ORANGE QUININE WINE.

For Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Languor, General Debility, Spring Lassitude, Slow Digestion, Neuralgia, Severe Colds, Fever and Ague, Malaria, Etc.

Quinine in this form is quicker in action and more effectual than when taken in pills.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN"

PLANTEN'S CAPSULES

H. PLANTEN & SON, ESTABLISHED 1898. New York.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGHEST GRADES

SOLUBLE HARD AND ELASTIC SOFT **CAPSULES,**

Improved French Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES:

SANDALWOOD, ERIGERON, CREASOTE, TEREBENE, COMPOUND SANDAL, IODIDE ETHYL, WINTER-GREEN, APIOL, MALE FERN, ETC.

Planten's Sandal

ARE CELEBRATED THE WORLD OVER.

EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes; Liquids, 8 Sizes; Rectal, 3 Sizes; Vaginal, 9 Sizes; Horses and Cattle, 6 Sizes; Veterinary Rectal, 3 Sizes.

Capsules for Mechanical Purposes.

SPECIAL RESERVE CAPSULES. NEW KINDS CONSTANTLY ADDED.

Send for Formula Lists of over 250 kinds.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION.

Rad. jalapæ.....lb	45	
" " pulv.....lb	55	
" krameria.....lb	30	
" pareira brava.....lb	40	
" pyretari.....lb	35	
" rhei E. I. opt.....lb	1 25	cubes 1.00
" " " sec.....lb	75	
" " " elect opt.....lb	2 25	fingers 1.50
" " pulv elect opt.....lb	2 50	
" " " E. I. opt.....lb	1 25	
" " " " sec.....lb	80	
" sanguinaria.....lb	14	pulv 16
" sarsa Hond.....lb	45	incis 50
" " Jam.....lb	60	" 70
" " Mexican.....lb	18	20 lb 16
" scilla sicca.....lb	12	
" " pulv.....lb	30	
" senega.....lb	75	
" spigelia.....lb	45	pulv 65
" sumbul.....lb	90	
" taraxac sicca.....lb	18	10 lb 15
" tormentilla.....lb	25	
" " pulv.....lb	35	
" zingib. Afric. u. b.....lb	16	20 lb 15 bag 13
" " " pulv.....lb	18	30 lb 16
" " Jam. u. b.....lb	25	brl 23
" " " blesched.....lb	30	10 lb 28
" " " pulv opt.....lb	30	10 lb 28
" " " " sec.....lb	25	
Resin flav.....lb	4	brl 4.00 280 lbs.
" " pulv.....lb	5	50 lb 4
Resorcin xtls.....oz	25	lb 3.00
" resublim.....oz	50	
Rhizoma arnica.....lb	30	contus 40
" " cimicifuga.....lb	15	
" " podophylli.....lb	14	
" " serpentaria.....lb	55	pulv. 90
" " valeriana.....lb	15	pulv. 22
Rouge—Jewellers.....lb	65	
Saccharine.....dram	20	oz 1.20
Sacch. lactis pulv.....lb	35	
Sago perlat. parv.....lb	6	bag 5½
Sal prunelle glob.....lb	20	
Salicinum.....oz	20	lb 2.75
Salol.....oz	40	
Salophen.....oz	1 40	
Santoninum.....oz	20	lb 2.75
Sapo Castile Alb Contis.....lb	16	box 15
" " " Shell.....lb	12	" 10
" " " Virgin.....lb	12	" 10
" " " cakes box.....lb	5 00	
" " Mottled opt.....lb	12	box 11
" " " com.....lb	10	" 9
" " " cakes gross.....lb	4 75	
" mollis ang.....lb	10	20 lb 8
" " German Green.....lb	35	
" " Green opt.....lb	55	
Scammonia resin pulv.....lb	3 75	
Scoparii cacumin.....lb	25	
Secale Cornut.....lb	1 00	
Sem canary.....lb	6½	bag 6
" cardam.....lb	1 75	1.50 & 1.25
" " decort.....lb	1 00	
" " pulv.....lb	1 50	
" celery.....lb	25	
" chenopodii.....lb	25	
" colchici.....lb	55	pulv. 65
" cydonia.....lb	50	
" cymini.....lb	20	pulv. 25
" fenugraeci.....lb	5	
" " pulv.....lb	7	ground 6 brl 5
" hep.....lb	5	bag 4½
" hyoscyam.....lb	60	
" jambal.....oz	20	



**PENNYROYAL
WAFERS**

33 1/3 %
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6 YEARS in Canada and United States, and sales largely due to their merit. Often imitated. Costs you \$8.00 per dozen. We desire to establish and advertise local druggists as agents; quick sales and profit thus insured to such agencies. Get this advantage for yourself by writing to the **SOLE MANUFACTURERS, EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT.** No duty to pay.

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French Perfumes

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PARFUMERIE A LA GLYCERINE

EXTRACTS DOUBLES ET TRIPLES

-Chloride of Silver



-Dry Cell Batteries

GALVANIC, FARADIC, COMBINED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

We would recommend these Batteries for their compactness and portability, cleanliness, convenience and rapidity of action, constant and uniform current, extreme durability, cheapness in use.

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MONTREAL.

STAMINAL

A FOOD
AND A TONIC

The Vital Principles
OF
BEEF AND WHEAT
WITH
HYPOPHOSPHITES

STAMINAL

PUT UP BY

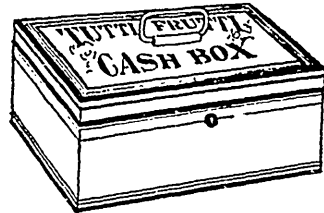
The Johnston Fluid Beef Company
MONTREAL.

Sem. lini sifted.....lb	4	brl. 3½
" lini crushed.....lb	5	brl. 3½
" " " No. 2.....lb	4	brl 3½
" " " No. 3.....lb	3½	brl. 3½
" lobeliæ inflatæ..... lb	50	pulv 55
" maw.....lb	15	10 lb 14
" millet.....lb	6	keg 5
" pumkin.....lb	25	
" rapii.....lb	8	bag 7
" santonicæ..... lb	18	pulv. 28
" sinapis alb.....lb	12	
" staphisagriæ..... lb	20	
" stramonii..... lb	25	
Soda caustica stick.....lb	45	
" caustica cake.....lb	40	
" crystals.....lb	2	brl 1.2b per 100 lbs
" tartarata..... lb	28	
Sodii acetes pura.....lb	25	
" arsenias.....oz	10	lb 1.20
" benzoas.....oz	15	lb 1 50
" bicarb. pulv Morson's lb	10	
" " " Hd's.... lb	16	14 lb 15
" " pulv. coml... lb	4	keg 2 75
" bisulphis..... lb	25	
" bisulphas.....lb	30	
" bromid.....lb	65	
" carb. recryst..... lb	15	
" carbolas pur.....lb	3 50	
" chlorid.....lb	1½	bag 1 (Rock Salt)
" hypophosphis..... lb	1 40	
" hyposulphis.....lb	5	keg 112 lbs. 3.50
" iodid.....oz	40	lb 5.50
" nitras pur..... lb	30	coml 8
" oxalas.....lb	50	
" phosph pur.....lb	25	pulv 25
" salicylas.....lb	2 00	
" silicas xtls.....lb	15	
" " solut conc.....lb	10	
" sulphas.....lb	3	brl. 1½ Hds 5 [brl. 4.
" " exsicc. pulv... lb	15	
" " pur recryst... lb	30	
" sulphid.....lb	60	
" sulphis.....lb	7	pulv. 8
" sulpho carbolas.....lb	1 10	
" valerian.....oz	50	
Sodium.....oz	40	
Sol. acid osmic 1%.....oz	1 50	
" cocain 4%.....oz	60	
" nitro glycerin 1%.....lb	1 25	
Sparteïn sulph.....dr	45	oz 2.00
Spice pickling.....lb	40	
Spt. ætheris comp.....lb	60	
" " nit S. G. 845..lb	65	Whr qt 60
" ammon. arom.....lb	60	" 55
" " fœtid..... lb	85	
" camphor.....lb	70	" 65
" chlorof. S. G. 871..lb	70	" 65
" cinnam.....lb	2 00	
" menthæ pip..... lb	1 10	
" methylated.....gl.	2 09	Brl. 1.75 cash
" myristicæ..... lb	90	
" rectificatus 65 o/p ..gl	4 25	5 gl 4 20 in a/c.
" " " " Brl	3 85	cash.
" vini gall.....gl	4 75	opt. 6 50
Spongia usta.....lb	2 50	
Stanni chlorid. crist.....lb	40	
" oxid (putty powder)..lb	60	
Stannum gran.....lb	50	
Stearin.....lb	15	
Strontiï nitras exsicc.....lb	20	10 lb 18
" chloridum xtls.....lb	30	
Strychnina cryst.....oz	1 00	10 oz 90
" sulph.....oz	1 20	in ½ oz bots
Styrax liquid.....lb	50	25 extra
Succus conii.....lb	75	

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ADAMS & SONS CO.,

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WAMPOLE'S Now in stock at all Wholesale Druggists.

Granular Effervescent Bromo-Pprine,
 Large size, \$9.00 doz. Small size, \$2.25 doz.
 (Trade Mark) Medium " 4.75 " Sample " 8.50 gros
 1 lb. Bottles, 2.37 lb.

Comp. Syr. Hypophosphites, PER DOZ. 5 PINTS. \$8.50 \$3.17
Tasteless prep'n Cod Liver Oil, 8.50 3.17
Syrup Hydriodic Acid 8.50
Hypno-Bromic Co. (True Hypnotic)

1 lb. Bottles, \$25.67 Doz.

½ " " 12.64 "

¼ " " 7.37 "

Tasteless preparation Cascara Bark,
 12 oz. Bottles, \$7.00 Doz.

Asparoline Compound 8.50 "

Alvinine Suppositories, Per Doz. Boxes, ..\$4.00

(Children's Size) Per Doz. Boxes, .. 2.75

Glycerine Suppositories, Per Doz. Boxes, .. 3.17

(In a new and original Package) Per Doz. Boxes, .. 3.17

White Pine Com , 5 pt. bottles 2.65

Per dozen 6.85

PREPARED SOLELY BY

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

CANADIAN BRANCH:

36 & 38 LOMBARD ST., TORONTO

DR. S. A. RICHMOND'S TRADE-MARKS.

Are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, (including number 7 which is a part of number 2) represents my trade marks, which are printed on the Caddy or Cartoon that surrounds every bottle of SAMARITAN NERVINE manufactured by me. No. 1 represents my picture printed on the front side of the cartoon. No. 2 represents and contains my picture surrounded by four globes printed on the back side of the cartoon. Nos. 3 and 4 represent the sides of the cartoon, and contain the pictures of two men devoid of skin, showing the nervous system and blood vessels. No. 5 is printed on the top of the cartoon, and represents a man falling in a fit. No. 6 is printed on the bottom of the cartoon, and represents a temperance fountain. No. 7 is a part of No. 2 and represents a pictorial illustration of the Good Samaritan of bible history, and is printed below my picture which is surrounded by four globes. I am the sole owner and proprietor of said trademarks and any one who attempts to use the same, other than myself are imitators and frauds. The penalty for counterfeiting or imitating or offering for sale is a penitentiary offense or a fine of \$1,000.00 or imprisonment. The law does not screen the druggist who offers to sell goods of a fraudulent character, but binds him equally with the manufacturer of said bogus goods. I warn the trade and the public in general, that they are forbidden the use of any said trade-marks.

DR. S. A. RICHMOND,

The People's Medical Servant,

Formerly located at St. Joseph, Mo.

TUSCOLA, ILLINOIS.

STANDARD HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

DR. S. A. RICHMOND'S Family Medicines

Are prepared with great care expressly for family use, under the immediate supervision of Dr. S. A. Richmond himself, who is thoroughly acquainted with each drug and its effects upon the human system.

Richmond's Samaritan Nervine

Is the only known infallible specific remedy for epileptic fits, spasms, convulsions, St. Vitus dance, alcoholism, opium eating and all nervous diseases. Price, \$1.50

Richmond's Rheumatic Lightning,

A balm for every ill that effects man or beast, requiring an external application. There is no pain it will not relieve; no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. Every application contains relief, and every bottle a cure. Rheumatics throw away your crutches and rejoice. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00.

Richmond's Radical Regenerator,

For spermatorrhoea, seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility and barrenness in both sexes. Price, \$1.50.

Richmond's Sexual Pills

For lost manhood, womanhood, sexual decline, and weakness in both sexes. As a sexual tonic there is no known remedy in the whole history of the pharmacopia that will compare with them. They are an absolute specific. Price, \$1.50.

Richmond's Liver Pills,

Little in size and large in results. Absolutely free from mercury and other mineral poisons. Price, 25 cents.

Richmond's White Rose Cream,

Drives away tan, freckles and sunburn, invigorates and preserves the complexion, and renders the cheeks and lips as fragrant as a rose. Also cures tetter, salt rheum, and eczema, where all other known remedies have failed. Price, \$1.00.

Richmond's Hair Renewer

Will instantly remove that intense itching of the scalp, relieves the head of dandruff, stops the hair falling out and is one of the best hair dressings known. Price, \$1.00.

Richmond's Eye Salve,

For granulated lids, or chronic sore eyes. It has proved itself to be the most reliable medicine for the eye yet discovered. Price, 25 cents.

Richmond's Floriline,

A perfume distilled from a thousand flowers. This is one of the richest, most lasting and refined of all handkerchief perfumes. Price, 25 and 50 cents

Richmond's Rheumatic Resolvent

Given internally to resolve and eliminate the uric acid and lactic acids in the blood and joints of old, lingering and chronic cases of rheumatism. Price, \$1.00.

Richmond's Injection Bron.

An injection to be used in gonorrhoea, spermatorrhoea, and Leucorrhoea. Price, \$1.00.

Richmond's Female Regulating Pills,

An infallible remedy, taken monthly, safe and always reliable. Price, \$1.50.

Richmond's Lung Balsam

For all throat and lung diseases. Price, \$1.00.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

	1 DOZEN.
Samaritan Nervine.....	\$12 00
Radical Regenerator.....	12 00
Rheumatic Lightning, Large Size.....	8 00
Small.....	4 00
Richmond's Rheumatic Resolvent.....	8 00
Hair Renewer.....	8 00
Female Regulating Pills.....	12 00
White Rose Cream.....	8 00

	1 DOZEN.
Richmond's Liver Pills.....	\$ 1 50
Richmond's Sexual Pills.....	12 00
Richmond's Eye Salve.....	2 00
Richmond's Floriline, Small Size.....	2 00
Large.....	4 00
Richmond's Injection Bron.....	8 00
Richmond's Lung Balsam.....	8 00

All of Dr. S. A. Richmond's Family Medicines are sold by dealers and druggists throughout the country.

PREPARED BY

DR. S. A. RICHMOND, Sole Proprietor, TUSCOLA, Ill.

Succus limæ fruct W. I.	gl	90	brl. 80
" rhamni.	lb	25	
" scoparii.	lb	70	
" taraxaci.	lb	65	
Sulphonal—Bayer.	oz	40	lb 5.25
Sulphur Lac.		12	10 lb 11
" præcip (B. P.)	lb	20	10 lb 18
" rotund.	lb	3	brl 2½
" sublim.	lb	4	bag 110 lbs 2¼
" vivum.	lb	6	10 lbs 5
Sulphuris iodid.	oz	40	
Syrup aurant.	lb	20	
" codeinæ.	lb	50	
" ipecac.	lb	45	
" ipecac comp.	lb	50	Whr. qt. 45
" lactucarii.	lb	45	
" limonis.	lb	30	" 25
" papaveris.	lb	35	
" pruni virg.	lb	25	" 20
" rhamni.	lb	50	" 45
" rhei.	lb	32	" 28
" rhei arom.	lb	35	" 30
" rhæados.	lb	30	
" sarsæ co.	lb	35	
" scillæ.	lb	20	" 15
" " co.	lb	35	" 30
" senegæ.	lb	50	
" sennæ.	lb	45	" 40
" simplex.	gl.	80	5 galls. 75
" tolut.	lb	22	Whr. qt. 16
" zingiberis.	lb	30	" 25
Tamarindus, W. I.	lb	14	10 lb 12
Tapioca flake	lb	7	
" pearl.	lb	7	
Terebene.	lb	75	
Terebinth canadensis.	lb	45	
" chian	oz	50	
" Venet.	lb	15	
Terpine Hydrat	oz	20	
Terpinol.	oz	30	
Thallin Sulphate pure	drm	40	
Thymol.	oz	40	
Tonquin beans.	lb	2 50	& 1 50
Tripoli	doz.	90	
Triticum repens.	lb	20	
Troch acid carbol.	lb	75	L T. H 1 60
" " tannic.	lb	75	L T. H. 1.60
" aconite L. T. H.	lb	90	
" Bath pipe	lb	45	
" black currant, Gibsons	lb	90	
" boracic acid L. T. H.	lb	90	
" Bronchial P D & Co.,		5 lb can	1.75 each
" cachou dwf bouquet	lb	52	
" " floral gems.	lb	52	
" camphor.	lb	75	
" capsici.	lb	60	Domestic 35
" catechu.	lb	80	T H. P. 1.00
" chlorodyne.	lb	65	Gibson's 90
" coltsfoot	lb	40	
" cubeb T. H. P.	lb	90	
" gelatine	lb	60	
" glycerin [jujubes].	lb	75	
" guaiaci L. T. H.	lb	1 10	
" ipecac.	lb	75	
" kramarig, L. T. H.	lb	1 25	
" lactusæ, I. T. H	lb	1 25	
" licorice (pipe).	lb	35	
" lime fruit tablets.	bot		Gibson's 1.20
" mentha pip C.S.	lb	65	
" mentha pip [No. 1]	lb	65	
" mentha pip [XXX]	lb	50	
" morphing.	lb	1 00	
" " et ipecac.	lb	1 00	
" mosch.	lb	75	
" opii.	lb	75	

THE GENUINE
EAU DE COLOGNE,

Distilled strictly according to the original recipe of the
Inventor. is manufactured by

Johann Maria Farina Julich Place No. 4,
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*Patented Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and to
several other Imperial and Royal Courts.*

This **EAU DE COLOGNE** was distinguished with prize-medals
and diplomas at the Exhibitions of all nations in London
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Cordova 1871, Vienna 1873, Santiago (Chili)
1875, Philadelphia 1876, Cape Town 1877,
Sydney 1879, Melbourne 1880, Boston
1883, Calcutta 1884, Adelaide 1887,
Melbourne 1888-89, and at
Kingston (Jamaica) 1891.

I beg all consumers wishing to obtain the *genuine*
Eau de Cologne, distilled strictly according to the
original recipe of the inventor, my ancestor, to pay
special attention to my firm:

Johann Maria Farina Julich Place No. 4

*Patent Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and
to several other Imperial and Royal Courts.*

WALTER BAKER & CO'S

Soluble

25252525252525

Chocolate.

252525252525252525

THIS is a preparation for the special use of Druggists
and others in making Hot or Cold Soda. It forms
the basis for a delicious, refreshing, nourishing, and
strengthening drink.

It is perfectly soluble. It is absolutely pure. It is
easily made. It possesses the full strength and natural flavor
of the cocoa-bean. No chemicals are used in its prepara-
tion.

Samples furnished to Druggists on application.

The trade is supplied with one, four, or ten
pound decorated canisters.

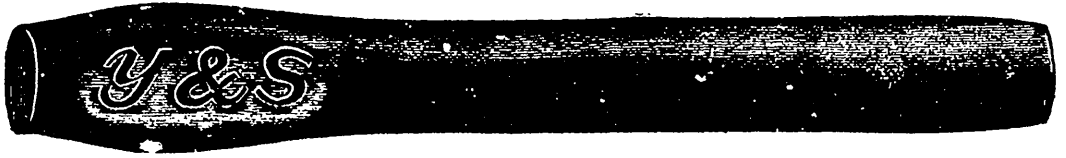
WALTER BAKER & CO.,

Dorchester, Mass., U.S.A.

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PURE CALABRIA "Y. & S." LICORICE,

4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 to pound.

"Acme" Licorice Pellets, in 5-pound Tin Cans.

Tar, Licorice and Tolu Wafers, in 5-pound Tin Cans.

Licorice "Y. & S." Lozenges,

In 5-pound Tin Cans and 5-pound Glass Jars.

"Purity," Pure Penny-Licorice,

100 and 200 Sticks in a Box.

Ringed Licorice, 17 Sticks to a lb.

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EXCLUSIVELY BY

YOUNG & SMYLLIE,

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PROPRIETOR,
DR. GARNEAU,
QUEBEC.

A new and positive cure for
CATARRH, ASTHMA,
HAY FEVER, COLD
IN THE HEAD, &c., &c.

Agent - **E. GIROUX, JR.,**
Corner St. Catherine and . .
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MONTREAL.

DR. LAVIOLETTE'S

Syrup of Turpentine,

For Diseases of the Respiratory
and Urinary Organs.

SMALL SIZE.

Less than 1 Gross, - - - \$ 2.00 per Doz.
One Gross or more, - - - 21.00 " Gross.

LARGE SIZE.

Less than 1 Gross, - - - \$ 4.00 per Doz.
One Gross or more, - - - 42.00 " Gross.

Terms, 4 mos. or 5% discount for cash in 30 days.

**BUY ONLY
THE BEST**



**THE GAIL BORDEN
Eagle Brand Condensed Milk**

Has maintained its high reputation for ABSOLUTE
PURITY for over a QUARTER OF A CENTURY.
AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL.
FOR SALE BY

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
MONTREAL.

Troch. paregoric.....	lb	70	
" pontefract.....	lb	30	
" potass. chlor.....	lb	50	Tablets 60
" pyrethri L. T. I.....	lb	90	
" rosæ.....	lb	70	
" sedative L. T. F.....	lb	90	
" tolu.....	lb	70	
" tussi [cough].....	bot	1 20	Gibson's
" " ".....	lb	50	[Preston's]
" " " Watsons.....	tin	1 25	each
" vermifuge.....	lb	50	worm
" voice [jujubes].....	lb	85	
Ung acid boric.....	lb	65	
" acid carbo'ici.....	lb	1 00	
" " salicylici.....	lb	1 10	
" althææ.....	lb	35	
" helidon.....	lb	70	
" califaciens.....	lb	50	
" calamingæ.....	lb	40	
" cantharidis.....	lb	80	
" cetacei.....	lb	80	
" chrysarobini.....	lb	80	
" eucalypti.....	lb	75	
" gallæ.....	lb	45	
" " c opio.....	lb	90	
" hydrarg ammon.....	lb	75	
" " fort.....	lb	60	25 lb 55
" " mit.....	lb	50	
" " nitrat.....	lb	50	
" " oxid rub.....	lb	75	
" jodi.....	lb	60	
" iodoformi.....	lb	1 20	
" picis liquid.....	lb	30	
" plumb iodid.....	lb	1 20	
" plumbi.....	lb	25	
" resinæ.....	lb	40	
" roborani.....	lb	25	
" sabinæ.....	lb	70	
" sambuci.....	lb	45	
" simplex.....	lb	50	
" sulph.....	lb	25	
" " comp.....	lb	25	
" zinci.....	lb	30	
" zinci oleati.....	lb	60	
Uranii acetat.....	oz	60	
" nitrat.....	oz	60	
Urethane.....	oz	60	
Vanilla beans.....	lb		6 1/2 in. 5.50
" ".....	lb		7 " 6.00
Vaseline, L'st prices.....		25 00	10%
Veratrina.....	oz	1 35	
Verdigris.....	lb	35	powd 40
Vinum rubrum [port].....	gl	3 00	qr. cask 2.90
" " opt.....	gl	3 50	" 3.25
" xericum [sherry].....	gl	1 75	" 1.65
" " opt.....	gl	3 00	" 2.75
" " " fac.....	gl	3 50	" 3.25
Wine, Beef and Iron.....	gal	4 00	
Witch Haze: extract.....	gl	1 50	5gals 1.25
Whiting.....	lb	1	brl 65c per 100 lb
Zinci acetat.....	lb	45	
" benzoas.....	lb	1 50	
" bromid.....	oz	25	
" carb.....	lb	35	
" chlorid. sticks.....	oz	15	1/2 lb 45, lb 75, bt. free
" iodid.....	oz	60	
" oleas.....	lb	1 20	
" oxidum Howard's.....	lb	65	
" " Coml.....	lb	15	10 lb 12
" phosphas pur.....	lb	1 25	
" phosphid.....	oz	60	
" sulphas com.....	lb	6	10 lbs 5
" " pur.....	lb	9	10 lb 8
" sulphocarb.....	oz	10	lb 1 00
" valerian.....	oz	30	lb 4.00
Zincum granulatatum.....	lb	35	

(TO THE TRADE ONLY)

Porter, Teskey & Co.



454 & 456 St. James Street, MONTREAL,
CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS FOR
Salmon Flies, Lines, Rods & Reels.

Standard Redpath and Forrest Flies.
Selling Agents for Skinner's Spoon Bait—the best made.
A full stock of English and American Rods.
Japanese Polcs in all lengths.
The most complete Stock of Tackle in Canada.
Exclusive Canadian Agents for Hy. Milward & Son's Red-ditch—the oldest and most extensive Tackle makers in the world.

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PRICE LIST

Green Mountain Preparations

Green Mountain Balm, . . .	\$2.00 doz.
" " Syrup, . . .	2.00 "
" " Sarsaparilla, . . .	7.50 "
" " Chocolate Worm Bon-Bons, . . .	2.00 "
" " May Apple Pills, . . .	2.00 "
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" " Worm Powders, . . .	2.00 "
" " Salve (Plasters) . . .	2.00 "

Terms, 4 months or 5% Cash.

SODY-WOTTER NONCENTS

Whats the use of sellin sody-wotter ennyhow? Its a piddlin sloppi 5c bizniss ; 3 or 4 sents a glas iz awl thar iz in it.

The wa too doo it tho iz too put a grate bigg sine outsyde yer stoar, an when ye git em in git 10c a glas or maik em ashaimd of themselvs.

Thayv got the rite noshun out west whar the smallest change iz a kwawrter. Thats bizniss.

Shuger and gluekose iz cheep ; an wotter dont kost nothin, onless yer too pertikler bout it. Awl yev got too doo iz too ise yer sweatend wotter, an flayver itt. Ise yev got too hev ; thar aint no substytewt. Butt flayvers is plenti. Gitt up a list of tikkelsome naims in red an yellor an grean an blew an goald paynt, with pikterz of burdz an poziz an annymalz on itt ; an put sum kemmykalz intoo yer sweatend wotter fer flayverz. Sicks or ate flayverz iz plenti ; butt naimz iz cheep ; a hundred aint to menny. Wun flayver wil doo fer a duzen naimz.

A druggist iz a pefeshonal man. He awt too bee abuv kunstraynt bi enny eksessiv noshuns of akkerasy. Peopl dont no the differens.

If ye bi frute jewsiz at awl, yed better bi full kwawrtz—praps fool kwawrtz (z the wa too spel it—but dont waist tyme in maizhurin kwawrtz. Fool kwawrtz aint awlwiz maid too be maizhurd.

A nuther obgekshun to sody is flize an wet feat. Ye kan payper yer stoar with fli-payper an maik yer klurks ware rubberz ; butt sody is dammpp an appt too maik the air dammpp. Koff lozengers wont kewr klurks ; thare ownli good fer kusstomerz.

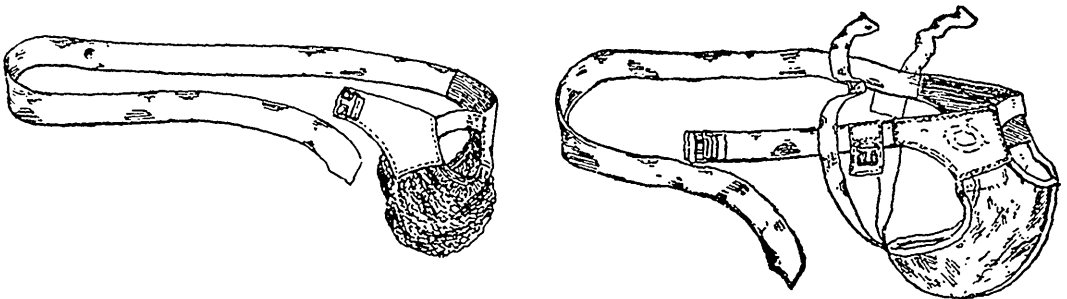
Of coars ye wil serv yer sody in glasis big outsyde an littel insyde—the outsyde iz fer looks an the insyde iz fer sody ; glas iz cheeper than sody—or, better stil, yuze a mugg of a kuller that wont sho durt.

Philadelphia Cal oughill and Marshall Streets
New York 17 Platt Street
Boston 11 Portland Street
Chicago 59 Lake Street
Pittsburg 624 Smithfield Street

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE

Pharmaceutical Chemists

Suspensory Bandages

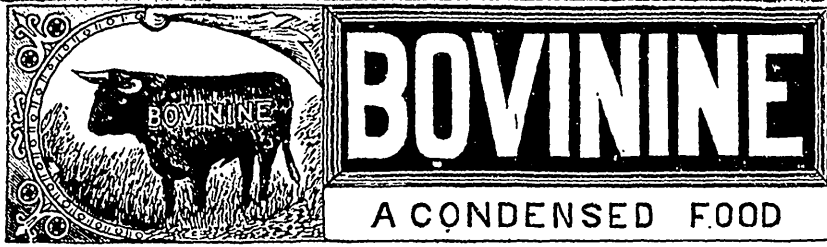


The Ware Manufacturing Co.,

CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.

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Our Goods are carried in stock by LYMAN, SONS & Co.



Prescribed by more than 25,000 physicians during the present year.
It will sustain and nourish babies, children, invalids and aged people when all else fails.

Creates new and vitalized blood faster than any other food preparation in the world.
For overworked and insufficiently nourished people; over-taxed professional and laboring men

Builds up the system after severe illness when recovery is slow and the appetite poor.
Nursing mothers, teething infants and puny children thrive surprisingly by its use, a change for the better being perceptible often within 24 hours.

It is the only thing that will permanently cure nervous prostration, dyspepsia, cholera infantum and excessive irritability of the stomach from any cause.

Read the remarkable testimonial from Col. Fred. Grant, regarding the prolongation of his father's life by the use of Bovinine :

"During the last four months of his sickness, the principal food of my father, Gen. Grant, was **Bovinine** and milk and it was the use of this incomparable food alone that enabled him to finish the second volume of his personal memoirs.
October 1st, 1885. FRED. D. GRANT."

Send for pamphlet containing testimonials from a large number of the leading physicians of the country.
Put up in 6 and 12 oz. size, at 60 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle. 12 ozs. contains the strength of 10 pounds of beef.

The Bovinine Co.,

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. BOSTON.
LYMAN, SONS & CO., Sole Agents for Canada, MONTREAL.



THOUSANDS of Druggists in the United States have found that it is the quickest seller of its kind ever introduced because it is the best CORN Salve in the market.

EVERY dozen is mounted upon our handsomely Lithographed Counter Stand which attracts immediate attention and thus helps to advertise the goods.

We are advertising in a number of Canada papers, and in response to our offer are sending out many trial size boxes to individuals. This method will at once create a demand for the "A-CORN" in Canada. To meet this first demand you should have the goods in stock. Send to your jobber for a single dozen. We know you will soon order in gross lots.

We give a few extracts from letters we have already received from Canada from those who have sold it, and from some who have used it :

GIANT CHEMICAL CO, Phila., Pa. YARMOUTH, N.S., Dec. 10th, 1887.
GENTLEMEN:—I can recommend A-Corn Salve ahead of all other corn cures. I cannot sell any other corn medicine since I introduced A-Corn Salve, and once used by anyone suffering they send others far and near to buy it, and in no case has it failed to cure. Yours, &c., (Signed), J. A. CRAIG.

"I find it a ready seller and a good article."—R. GORHAM, Hamilton, Bermuda.
"The A-CORN beats all other kinds of Corn Salves. It has taken out two large corns for mother."
—WM. MCGIRR, Medina, Ont.

"It is an excellent remedy."—A. ATKINSON, Cascades, Quebec.
REMEMBER this is not a new article you are asked to buy as an experiment which may possibly prove worthless, but a well tried remedy in the United States and an established success, and we desire to make it the same thing in Canada.

A trial order for 1 doz. from your Jobber will verify all we have said.

Price in Canada \$1.00 per doz.

Sold by LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Canada.



ENGLISH BRUSHES.

A. D. 1777.

G. B. Kent *and* Sons, London,

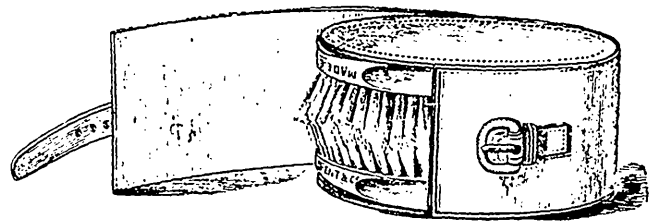
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1777.

are the manufacturers of the most durable English wire drawn Toilet Brushes,

for Hair.

Tooth,

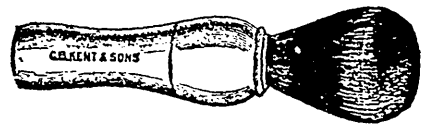
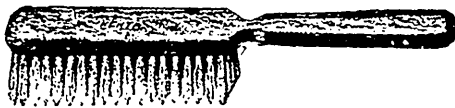
Nail,



Shaving,

Cloth,

and Hat.



PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF JOHN GOSNELL & CO'S BRUSHWARE.



Import orders of 12 dozen and upwards for Best Tooth Brushes, may be stamped gratis with the name and address of the retailer.

Kent's Brushes are for sale by all wholesale druggists and druggists-sundrymen in the Dominion.