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PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

_____ Includes

Syr. White Pine
Aromatic Cascara
Calisaya Cordial
Syr. Trifolium Co.
Essence Pepsine
Essence Lactated-Pepsin

To these we are constantly making additions

Our Toilet Articles

Farina Cologne
French Lilac (Lotion for Hair)
Almond Cream
Florida Water

Special Odors

Persian Lilac
Bermuda Lilies

We confine ourselves exclusively
to the DRUG TRADE

THE SCOTT & McMILLAN Co., Ltd.

14-16 Mincing Lane, Toronto.

Munyon's Homœopathic Home Remedies

A Cure for every Disease !

FAST SELLERS ! LARGE PROFITS ! NO RISK !

These remedies are put up in screw-capped vials, three sizes, in pellet form, and hold double the quantity of medicine of any other homœopathic remedies now sold at the same price. They retail at 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle, and are in appearance and quality superior to any other homœopathic remedies on the market. They are being extensively advertised and are having an immense sale.

Our new cabinet, which is acknowledged by druggists as the finest case ever placed on the market, is elegantly finished in highly-polished oak, both front and back. The front is made very attractive by an illuminated lithograph of our price list, mounted in an artistic oak frame.

They are attractive to the druggist FOR MANY REASONS.

☞ They are well advertised.

☞ They are very reliable.

☞ They prove their own worth.

☞ They are never disappointing.

They call a great many people into the retail drug store, and not only sell themselves, but also are the means of making other sales.

Every paper of importance in Ontario, Quebec and other Canadian provinces is telling the true story of Munyon Cures with Munyon Remedies.

YOU WANT THEM !

If your wholesale druggist cannot furnish you, send direct to THE MUNYON HOMŒOPATHIC HOME REMEDY COMPANY, 11-13 Albert Street, TORONTO.

Reed & Carnrick's Preparations.

Protonuclein (Powder)
 " (Tablets)
 Carnrick's Soluble Food, 8 oz.
 " " 16 oz.
 Lacto Preparata, 8 oz.
 " " 16 oz.
 Lacto-Cereal Food, 8 oz.
 " " 16 oz.
 Cordial Analeptine.
 Sulpho-Calcine.

Zymocide.
 Paneroblin (Liquid).
 " (Pills).
 " (Pills, comp. and tonic).
 Corrigent Pills.
 Analgesine Tablets.
 Cardiene Tablets.
 Cholagogue Tablets.

Diureticine Tablets.
 Hypnotine Tablets.
 Innervatine Tablets.
 Kumyss Powder.
 Sulphur-Tartrate Tablets.
 Velvet Skin Soap.
 " " Powder.

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s

Blaud's Pill Capsules

**ARE SOFT AND FLEXIBLE
 NEVER BECOME HARD**

**NEVER BECOME OXIDIZED
 NEVER VARY IN STRENGTH**

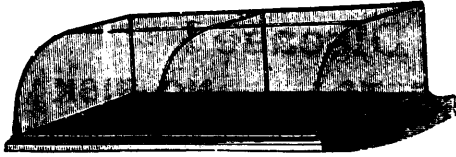
These Capsules are put up in 1, 2, and 3-pill sizes, with or without Arsenic, and can be supplied in boxes of 2 dozen or 100 each. They are prepared by a unique and original process, which entirely overcomes the tendency to **hardening** which is so common in the ordinary Blaud Pills.

FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE TRADE.

**R. L. GIBSON, General Agent,
 88 Wellington Street West, TORONTO.**

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

C. SCHACK & CO.



Manufacturers of
SHOW CASES Store and Office ... FITTINGS

First class workmanship. Lowest prices.
Choice Designs in Cherry, Oak, Walnut and Mahogany.
Special attention given to fitting Drug Stores.
Estimates and Designs furnished on application. **552 Yonge Street, TORONTO**

HIGHEST AWARD AT CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED BY USING

T. & H. SMITH'S
Chloroform Pure, Morphine and Salts

[Answering all recognized purity tests.]

And Other Fine Chemicals.

From all Wholesale Houses Throughout Canada.

T. & H. SMITH & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

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FAHLBERG, LIST & CO.

*Sole Patentees and
Manufacturers*

SACCHARINE

*500 Times Sweeter
than Sugar.*

Specially recommended for internal use in the treatment of Diabetes, Glycosuria, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc., where sugar is forbidden. Cheapest and best sweetening and preserving substance for Castor and Cod Liver Oil, Aerated Waters, Wine, Beer, etc.

Wholesale
by

ED. LEYSIEFFER, Montreal,

In Powder in 1oz., 1lb., and 2lb.
Bottles. In Phials of 25 and 300 Tablets.

Sole Representative and Depositor for the Dominion.

Sold to the Trade by all Wholesale Druggists.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT YOU CAN BUY

PLUG TOBACCOS (Duty Paid), Sweet Navy Chewing, all sizes, 25c. to 35c. per lb. Bright Honey Chewing, all sizes, 33c. to 43c. per lb.

All kinds of **CUT TOBACCOS**, 20c. to 55c. per lb., put up in any kind of package or style required

CIGARETTES, all kinds of Cigarettes, from \$2.50 to \$10.00 per thousand.

CIGARS, all kinds of Cigars, from \$13.50 to \$100.00 per thousand.

Write for Samples and Prices.
Correspondence Solicited.

J. M. FORTIER, Manufacturer.

141 to 151 St. Maurice Street, MONTREAL

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

Short Talks on Pharmacal Subjects — No. 4.

“DIASTASE-STEARN’S.”

MARCH 22, 1897.

WE claim that **Diastase-Stearns** in starch converting power is unexcelled by any other diastatic ferment to be found on the market. Any physician or pharmacist can easily prove our claim if he questions it by testing **Diastase-Stearns** in comparison with other similar products by simple methods, which we will be glad to mail on application.

Not only is **Diastase-Stearns** unexcelled by any other diastase on the market, but it is an animal diastase. It is the natural diastase of the pancreatic juice taken from the fresh pancreas of the omnivorous pig, and, therefore, specially fitted for aiding the digestive functions of dyspeptic, omnivorous man. Now vegetable Diastase, such as the Diastase of malt and that produced by the growth of vegetable fungus, belongs to the vegetable kingdom and is designed by nature to take part in the nutrition of plants. Animal Diastase has been designed by nature to take part in the nutrition of animals, and the various forms of sugar into which starch is converted by the action of animal Diastase are peculiarly fitted to nourish the animal body. **Diastase-Stearns** therefore is not only unexcelled as a starch converter by other preparations of Diastase on the market, but it is better adapted as a therapeutic agent in the treatment of starch indigestion than any Diastase from vegetable sources.

Further information, including literature, methods of testing and samples, will be sent on request, mentioning this journal.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

DETROIT, Mich.
LONDON, Eng.
NEW YORK CITY.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

WINDSOR, Ontario

ADAMS'**.. Tutti Frutti ..**

Send for new advertising matter to decorate your window and draw trade.

**ADAMS & SONS COMPANY, 11 & 13 Jarvis Street,
TORONTO, ONT.**

The Wingate Chemical Company**B. E. McGALE, Manager.**

Corner of Notre Dame
and Maple Avenue, **Montreal.**

PROPRIETORS OF

Stanton's Pain Relief
Dr. Coderre's Infant Syrup
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McGale's Butternut Pills
Wingate's Dyspepsia Tablets

Maltine Manufacturing Co.'s Preparations.

MALTINE (Plain).
MALTINE Ferrated.
MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil.
MALTINE with C.L.O. and Hypphos.
MALTINE with Pepsin & Pancreatine

MALTINE with Hypophosphites.
MALTINE with Cascara Sagrada.
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MALTINE WINE. [Strychnia.

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MALTO-YERBINE.

New York Pharmacal Association's Preparations

LACTOPEPTINE POWDER (ounce bottles).
 " (¼ lb. bottles).

LACTOPEPTINE ELIXIR. Plain.
 " Iron, Quinia and Strychnia

Lactopeptine Tablets.

Arlington Chemical Company's Preparations.

Beef Peptonoids (Powder).

Liquid Peptonoids with Coca.

Liquid Peptonoids

Peptonoids Iron and Wine

Liquid Peptonoids with Creosote

88 Wellington St. West.

R. L. GIBSON, General Agent,

TORONTO.

The Prices to RETAILERS are as follows:

\$5.50 Case of 25 large glass bottles

\$8.50 " 50 small " "

\$8.50 " 100 glass ½ bottles

“**APOLLINARIS**”
 UNDER EMINENT SCIENTIFIC CONTROL.
 BEST NATURAL WATER

See that the Labels
 bear the well-known
RED DIAMOND MARK
 of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Limited

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THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LTD., LONDON
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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE

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Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal

—AND—

PHARMACAL GAZETTE

ISSUED MONTHLY.

EDITOR J. E. MORRISON

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Advertising Rates sent on application.

Address all communications on business

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL
287 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

PATENT MEDICINES AND SUBSTITUTION.

FOR some time past articles have been appearing in the daily press on substitution by druggists, warning the public against the evil practices of "ignorant druggists" who substitute. These articles are not such as will tend to increase the amicable feeling existing between pharmacists and the patent medicine manufacturers, but, on the contrary, will make every self-respecting druggist more determined than ever to supplant as far as possible the advertised articles by those of his own make.

The insult thrown at the whole body of pharmacists in these articles will react upon its authors, and they will probably find out that they have gone the wrong way to remedy the evils of which they complain. If they would make more strenuous efforts to keep their goods out of the hands of the department stores, which are the worst substitutors, and as a general rule give a commission to their clerks

on their own goods, then they would have less to complain of. The average pharmacist is not a substitutor: he always gives what he is asked for, because he knows, for one reason, that it will not pay him to do otherwise. But the views of the two parties in question differ as regards the meaning of the word "substitution." The manufacturer claims that when a customer asks for sarsaparilla, that one of the advertised articles must be supplied, but the pharmacist holds that, unless a special make is asked for, he can supply his own; or if a special make is called for, if the customer should ask his opinion of it, he is perfectly justified in saying that he knows nothing about it, but that he makes a sarsaparilla of which he knows the composition, and which he can recommend as being superior to anything on the market. And why should he not? Is not the pharmacist, with his special education in that line, more competent to make any of these preparations than the shoemaker or blacksmith, who starts to make up a similar preparation, and, with the aid of printer's ink, creates a demand for a preparation which is no better, and perhaps not half as good, as the preparation made by the educated pharmacist?

This outcry against substitution as regards patents, is based upon the same grounds as the whole patent medicine trade, that is, the ignorance and gullibility of the public, and from the desperate efforts now being inaugurated by the manufacturers to besmirch the retail druggists, it is evident that the public is being educated to regard them in the proper light. We know that the majority of druggists have always treated patents a good deal better than they deserved; they have been a powerful factor in increasing sales and consequently the profits of the manufacturer, but the latter has not done his share in protecting the legitimate profit of the retailer, with the result that many druggists now put up lines of goods for their own trade, and for this they are to be commended, and we think that every pharmacist owes it to himself to do so; he is

forced in self protection to be a manufacturer, and to push the sales of his goods to the fullest extent, as long as he does so honestly, and that his customers are not deceived as to what they are buying.

In conclusion, to our mind, substitution means the selling of an article other than that asked for, without the consent of the purchaser, but every druggist is perfectly justified in selling his own make if he has a chance to do so. Substitution in prescriptions is, however, an entirely different thing, and cannot be excused or palliated in any way; a physician thinks, after examination, that a certain drug is necessary for a patient, and the replacement of that drug by another, by the dispenser, would be criminal, and worthy of severe punishment, but we are happy to say that this is an almost unknown evil, at least with pharmacists who take any pride in their profession.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE.

WHAT a lot of ink we are using up on this subject, not only in Canada, but in the United States as well? and what success will we have? All the newspapers of Ontario outside of Toronto, and the *Evening Star* and *Saturday Night* of this city, are engaged in the fight against this modern Moloch, which is eating up the trade of the country with their low prices and perfect mail order departments. We must admire the energy and business capacity of the managers of these establishments, but these qualities which are bringing riches to the proprietors of these establishments, are at the same time bringing wreck and ruin on thousands of small storekeepers all over the country. Go where you will, into the smallest hamlet or wayside station, as well as the large cities, and you will find their price-lists and advertisements, and at the same time you will find the merchants all complaining of the inroads made into their business, and calmly sitting down awaiting the time when they will be turned out to seek a livelihood elsewhere, perhaps in the employ of the department stores which were the cause of their troubles. A perusal of Ontario papers will show that matters are in a rather desperate strait and that something must be done, and done quickly, and it is feared that nothing will be done at this session of the Legislature, although the bill dealing with this question was favorably received when presented to the house, but it was too late to pass before prorogation; however, it is hoped that at next session it will be taken up and made law. The pulpit, too, has joined in the denunciation of the department store. Rev. Mr. Pierson, of Barrie, recently in the course of a sermon was exceeding

severe on the "modern monsters," as he called them, and said that anarchy would end this trouble, if man's love of Christ or legal enactments did not.

Taking these indications all together, it seems that some legal remedy must be sought, and the only one available is that proposed in our March issue, that is, a tax for each branch of business carried on. On general principles it is unwise to interfere with, or put any restrictions on commerce, but in the case under consideration, of two evils choose the lesser, and in the interest of the trade of the whole country it is necessary that some means be taken to restrict the monopolizing tendencies of these concerns. Not only are retail dealers threatened with ruin, but real estate owners and the different trades which depend upon the latter, are finding the ruinous effects of the department store. It is calculated that \$20,000,000 worth of property is lying idle in Toronto, due primarily to the owners being unable to rent stores on this account, so that it is evident something must be done, and a desperate case requires a desperate remedy, and remedies which might be reprehensible in ordinary cases may be necessary in this.

THE TARIFF CHANGES.

THE long looked-for has arrived, and its coming brings nothing for which pharmacists are called upon to offer up a grand paean of praise. Our much-lauded Temperance and Free Trade Government still continues the by no means creditable occupation of pouring money into the coffers of millionaire distillers, and filching the same from manufacturers, retail druggists and the public generally.

Deputations, interviews and agitation for cheaper alcohol have resulted in an advance of 25 cents per gallon. This might be tolerated with some degree of patience, if the customs tariff and inland revenue had been adjusted so that the Government would derive some financial benefit. Present arrangements simply permit distillers to go on making their 300 per cent. profit.

Acetic acid is still loaded with an excessive duty, and carbolic appears to have been transferred from the free list to 20 per cent. ad valorem. These two articles being every-day necessities in the household and hospital, should have been freed from burden, instead of which the former will have to be advanced about 4 cents per lb.

The old grievance of methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha and fusil oil being charged at the same specific rate as pure grain spirit, still remains.

The anomaly of charging less for perfumed

FAIRCHILD'S Essence of Pepsine

was introduced some sixteen years ago. It has long been the best known and best esteemed preparation of Pepsin, and whatever of repute and popularity "Essence of Pepsine" enjoys to-day is manifestly due to the original Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine. Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine is preferred by physicians and patients. It is the only one specified, and it will pay druggists to stock and dispense this preparation.

Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine is now offered in 4 oz., 8 oz., 1 pt. and 2 pt. bottles; also in 5 pt. bottles, at the rate formerly charged for the preparation in bulk packages.

**FAIRCHILD BROTHERS & FOSTER,
NEW YORK.**

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

RADNOR WATER.

The Purest and Most Delicious of Natural Table Waters. Fresh and Sparkling from the Canadian Laurentian Hills, specially adapted for use in the sick room, and unequalled as an exquisite dilutant with wines and liquors.

ANALYSIS OF RADNOR SPRING WATER.

By **J. T. DONALD, M.A.**, Professor of Chemistry, Medical Faculty, Bishop's College, Analytical and Consulting Chemist and Assayer.

MONTREAL, June 14, 1894.

"I hereby certify that I have analyzed the sample of Radnor Water received from the Canada Iron Furnace Co., Limited, and find the following results in 10,000 parts of water:

Chloride of Sodium	14.354	Bicarbonate of Sodium ..	1.167
Chloride of Potassium ....	.211	Carbonate of Lime	2.940
Sulphate of Sodium .....	.210	Carbonate of Iron	Traces
Sulphate of Magnesia	1.262	Silica .....	.145
Bromide of Sodium .....	.080		
		In 10,000 parts of water..	20.899

"Purely natural water, brilliant, sparkling, and delicate to the taste."—*The Lancet*, London, Eng.

"Radnor is a most refreshing and palatable mineral water for table use, and mixes well with any wines or spirits. It deserves to take its place in the front rank of table waters."—*The Nursery News and Hospital Review*, London, Eng.

RADNOR WATER CO., - - - MONTREAL and RADNOR, Que.

"Radnor" can be obtained from all leading Druggists, Grocers, and all principal Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants, etc.

Our Mills keep Grinding

And their Product is

Pure Powdered Drugs.

Our Crude Drugs are selected with great care by **EXPERT BUYERS** in the markets of Europe and America.

Druggists

Can rely on the perfection of their pharmaceutical preparations who use our goods.

Put up in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 5-lb. packages.

The Holgate-Fielding Co., Ltd.,
TORONTO, ONT.

Fine Confectionery for Druggists

Stewart's Extra Strong Horehound.

Stewart's Cough Drops have no equal.

Stewart's Floral Tablets.

Stewart's Fine Chocolates in great variety.

Stewart's Medicated Lozenges.

Before placing your orders for goods in this line, send to me for list and prices.

A. J. STEWART

410 Queen St. W., TORONTO.

TEABERRY

FOR
THE **TEETH**

PLEASANT AND HARMLESS
TO USE 25c.

ZOPESA-CHEMICAL CO. TORONTO

spirits and alcohol perfumes, when imported in 4-oz. bottles than in larger bottles or bulk, is still perpetrated.

Nitrous ether, sweet spirits nitre, spirits ammonia follow alcohol in the advance of 25 cents per gallon.

Chloroform practically unchanged, but ether sulph. slightly reduced. In case of such articles the enormous freight charges, rather than duty, is the important element of cost.

Our readers will be greatly consoled by the fact that if they have to pay more for alcohol and carbolic acid and smoke a few less cigars, they can at least continue their champagne, this family necessary being left undisturbed.

Sulphuric acid is slightly reduced.

Liquid patent medicines, formerly carrying 50 per cent., are now placed at 35 per cent.

Cod liver oil and essential oils are unchanged, as is also linseed oil.

Olive oil for salad purposes reduced from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent.

Dry white and red lead stand at 5 per cent., as does also spirits turpentine.

Paris green is 10 per cent.

Opium, crude and powdered, remain at \$1.00 and \$1.35 per lb. respectively.

The following are still on free list:—

Crude drugs, when not advanced in value by refining or grinding.

Gums, Arabic, shellac and tragacanth. Mosses, musk and otto of roses. Crude iodine, the quality of which being imported at present is practically pure, the analytical test made by one Toronto house showing 98 per cent. pure iodine. Potash salts, if imported in packages of 25 lbs. and over. Quinine salts. Drug seeds and beans, when not edible, such as nuxvomica, vanilla, etc. Soda salts, except bicarbonate and hyposulphate. Sulphur flower and precipitated and brimstone. Zinc salts, except zinc white.

No. 403 of late tariff has been left out, and it read as follows: Acids used for medicinal, chemical and manufacturing purposes are non-dutiable; these not being mentioned in new list will come under the unenumerated and subject to a 20 per cent. duty. The list includes carbolic, citric, fluoric, gallic, phosphoric, prussic, pyro-gallic, salicylic and tartaric. It is regrettable, if correct, that such should be put back on the dutiable list.

The compounds of bromine, which before were on the 20 per cent. list, are now reported on the free list with bromine itself.

There are some changes in outside lines carried by druggists.

Books have been changed from a specific duty of 6c. per lb. to an *ad valorem* of 20 per cent. The influence of this change will be felt most by Canadian publishers, and will have a material

effect on cheap books, which under the old tariff in some cases paid as high as 60 and 75 per cent.

Spectacles and eye glasses are unchanged, as also are combs, brushes and chamois.

The 14 cents per pound on leaf tobacco has caused almost a panic among tobacconists, the majority of whom only looked for an advance on imported manufactured goods. Present advances are as follows:

Tobaccos, 14c. per lb.

Five-cent cigars from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per thousand.

Ten-cent cigars, from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per thousand.

Imported cigars, about \$15.00 per thousand.

Cigarettes, from 75c. to \$1.50 per thousand, according to price and quality.

The foregoing is the result of a hasty run through the new list as printed in daily papers, but no doubt before the debate now entered on in Ottawa is concluded, and the bill becomes law, many changes will be made and errors corrected.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE ONTARIO LICENSE LAW.

SALES BY DRUGGISTS.

5. Sub-section 1 of section 52 of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

(1) Nothing in sections 49 and 50 of this Act contained shall prevent chemists and druggists duly registered as such under and by virtue of *The Pharmacy Act*, from keeping liquors for sale for strictly medicinal purposes, or from selling liquors for strictly medicinal purposes in packages of not more than six ounces at any one time, or from selling for strictly medicinal purposes *any mixture containing liquors mixed with any other drug or medicine in packages of not more than one pint at any one time, but in either case only under a bona fide prescription of such liquor or mixture duly signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner.* And it shall be the duty of such chemist or druggist to record in a book to be kept for that purpose, and which shall be open to the inspection of the license commissioners and inspectors, every sale or other disposal by him of liquor sold under and forming an ingredient in such prescription; and such record shall show as to every such sale or disposal the time when, and the person to whom the same was made, the quantity sold and the prescription of such medical practitioner, and in default of such sale or disposal being so placed on record, every such sale shall be held to be in contravention of the provisions contained in said sections 49 and 50 of this Act.

* * * * *

(5) A chemist or druggist who is also a duly qualified medical practitioner, may in a township himself give the certificate provided for in this section, and may also give such certificate in any village or police village where there is no other medical practitioner resident and practising therein, but not otherwise.

The above two sections are the only part of the bill in which the druggists are interested.

We would like to have every one of our readers peruse that first clause carefully, and more than once. If the English language means anything, then it means that any patent or proprietary article containing liquors cannot be sold without a certificate from a medical man, and of course will include all such preparations as Beef, Wine and Iron, Wine of Cod Liver Oil, Quinine Wine, Coca Wine, Wine of Rennet, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

Fearing that perhaps such an interpretation of the clause might be incorrect, we have submitted it to the License Department of Ontario and the Attorney-General's Department, and both, while admitting that they do not know what was intended, agree that our reading seems the only possible correct one. This appears to us to represent about the worst specimen of careless legislation that ever found a place on the statute books of this country, and is another object lesson to teach the danger of allowing lunatics and fanatics having any influence in the enactments of laws by our legislators. If this sort of thing is going to continue it is about time for all sensible people to combine and put a period to such fool legislation.

While we have nothing but contempt for the narrow-minded agitator who is everlastingly chasing after an opportunity to have his pet fad crystallized into an Act of Parliament, we cannot hold blameless our representatives whose stupidity would allow such iniquities to be perpetrated.

The position of the druggist is just this: he must either refuse to sell these things altogether, or run the risk of being hauled before a magistrate, paying a fine or fighting an expensive lawsuit through the courts until he secures a proper interpretation of the law. We propose investigating this thing further, and hope to be in a position to inform our readers the exact meaning of the law before the amendments come into force on July 1st.

AN EXPLANATION.

LAST month, under the heading of "Can this be True?" we reported a transaction said to have taken place between the students of the O.C.P. and the R. Simpson Co. We

took considerable trouble to verify the report before publishing it, and were assured most positively by the party furnishing the information that it was absolutely correct, and came directly from one of the students. Under these circumstances we gave the matter publicity. Since then our informant has written to say that he misunderstood the student, and consequently erred in reporting as he did. The officers of the students' class also assure us that no such transaction ever took place, but that the individual members of the class purchase their books where it best suits them.

This is sufficient to exonerate the students and their officers as a body from the charge.

We regret that the JOURNAL was the means through which an injustice was done to the students' class, composed as it is of young gentlemen for whom we have a high regard. We also regret that the action of any portion of the class in patronizing the departmental stores should have caused this little unpleasantness. We have conversed with a number of students and ex-students and are assured by them that the practice is more prevalent than the officers are aware of. Now, we concede the right to purchase their supplies just where they please, but question the wisdom or policy of encouraging these institutions which are doing their utmost to destroy the very business out of which they hope to procure a living.

One word about the tommy-rot and baby talk of animus toward either the council, teaching staff or the students. Some people in this world appear to be built without vertebrae, and are so constituted that they cannot understand a straightforward criticism or open charge, and in their small-minded way imagine such must always emanate from a feeling of animus, envy or jealousy. Such people can be counted on to a dead certainty to always act from a motive of policy. The "institution" referred to in the article is the students' class, which is an organization with officers complete, and stated regular meetings.

We don't believe that the gentlemen who compose either the council or the teaching staff are going around like the Irishman hunting for someone to "Thramp on the tail of me coat," nor "Spoiling for a fight."

The idea of lugging either of these two bodies into an affair with which they have nothing to do, is so utterly nonsensical that we are almost ashamed of noticing the matter.

The gentlemen who compose both those boards are endowed with at least the average share of good common sense, and quite capable of understanding when they are attacked or traduced, and also capable of selecting a champion for their case when one is required, without having the advice of one thrust on them unasked or unsought.

Warning!!

We beg to notify our retail friends throughout Canada that it is our intention to take such steps as will for the future secure to us the full benefit of our Trade Mark

“WILSON'S FLY POISON PAD,”

the name “Fly Pads” (under which our goods are generally sold), and any other abbreviation of said Trade Mark calculated to deceive the public or to enable unscrupulous dealers to fill the demand created by “Fly Pads,” with imitations of the same.

A perusal of late judgments in the English Courts of Appeal, will convince all dealers that those who have created the value in any given name, will be fully protected, and that others will not be allowed to sell similar goods put up in such a way as to enable the unscrupulous to sell them for the original article, or such as to deceive the unwary buyer.

Our position in this matter is perfectly assured, and we must protect our interests to the full limit of the law.

The sale of “**FLY PADS**” far exceeds that of all other forms of Fly Poison put together, and the profit to the retail druggist is 100 per cent. and over.

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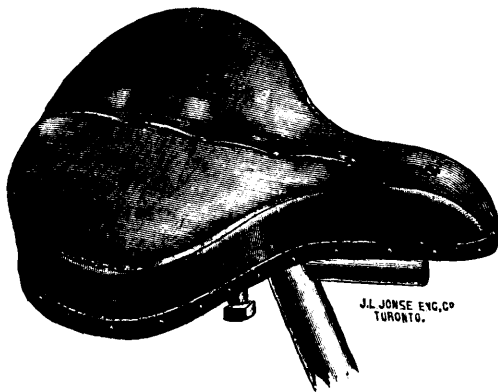
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Hygienic
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APPROVAL
IT MUST BE
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It is arranged so that all pressure upon the prostate gland is removed, and no possible organic trouble can arise from riding this saddle.

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PRICES:

Small Tin,	-	-	\$0 25
5 lb. "	-	-	1 50
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Dr. Ransom's King of the Blood

is being introduced in the Dominion of Canada.

This remedy has had an extensive sale throughout the United States for the past thirty years.

Being desirous of securing the co-operation of the drug trade on these articles, if you will write for our special offer in advertising it will be well worth your while. This special offer will be open for twenty days only after the issue of this paper. Address

FRANCIS U. KAHLE,
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THE APPROACHING COUNCIL ELECTION.

WHAT a change has come over the scene! Here we are on the eve of the election to the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and no word of aspirants or rival candidates for the positions. Verily the members of the craft have lost interest or abandoned hope in the possibility of this body to aid in any measure in the time of their need. Perhaps another reason is the true one that the present body have conducted themselves and the affairs of the College so well that no change is desired. The two years which have elapsed since the last election have been harmonious and generally uneventful in the experience of the College. Under Mr. Mackenzie's guidance the policy laid down by his predecessors has been pretty closely adhered to—this called for little but routine work.

The teaching staff has become pretty thoroughly established, with a curriculum sufficiently comprehensive for the requirements of present circumstances. The question of a higher standard for entrance has been mooted, but so far has not been acted upon, and in our opinion rightly so. We fear that the hope of those who would elevate pharmacy to a profession is doomed to disappointment for some time to come at least. In spite of the depressed condition of the business and gloomy outlook for the future, the present year has been a record maker for attendance at the School, and in the matter of ability this year's class easily held its own with any previous class.

Under the vigorous direction of Mr. Karn, the Infringement Committee has pushed the campaign against poachers and transgressors generally. With the weapons at his disposal, he has done the best possible, which is not much. The Pharmacy Act is sadly deficient and imperfect. Our paternal Government in the Queen's Park could direct some of its surplus energy toward the improvement of this Act, to the benefit of the general public and encouragement of the pharmacist. The unfortunate breakdown in the prosecution against company pharmacy is lamentable; but we confess our inability to see how, under existing circumstances, any other results could have been anticipated.

With compulsory attendance at the College, and fees fixed by the board, together with the annual registration fee of all pharmacists, an assured income is provided, leaving a handsome surplus beyond all requirements of current expenditure; with this surplus, the indebtedness of the College is being rapidly wiped out, and before the expiration of the term of

office of the next Council it will be a thing of the past. A change in the law can then be secured fixing the registration fee at one-half the present amount at most, or otherwise leaving it at the present figure, and applying a portion of it to some scheme for conserving and protecting the interests of the members.

While there appears to be a dearth of material upon which to base an adverse criticism of the present Council, it would be well for the members to keep in view the fact that although there may be no matters of absorbing interest requiring attention, or business of vital importance to transact, it will be well to see that good men are on their Council board—safe men, who will have sufficient common sense to realize when there is nothing to do, "to do nothing," as well as judgment to act when occasion requires.

According to present indications the election is likely to pass without any keen contests for seats at the board. Thorough consistency on the part of all the present members would necessitate some slight change. At the time when so much interest was taken in elections, one of the principles enunciated and emphasized by the present dominant party on the board was that "none but retail druggists should have seats on that body." We confess that at no time have we ever entertained such an idea, nor sympathized with the contention. The prevalence of the opinion deprived us of the services of men of ability and influence, who could have aided us at the time when such aid was most required, and if adhered to is liable to produce similar results in the future. Such places should be open to all members of the College who take an interest in the welfare of that institution or the advance of pharmacy in the country, whether such be found in the ranks of the retailer, the wholesale jobber or the manufacturer.

WAR ON DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

THE movement against these trade vampires continues to spread and intensify. In England, in the States, and in Canada men appear to be awakening to the threatened danger, and are putting forth efforts to curtail their destructive influence. In many State Legislatures across the border, bills have been introduced to regulate and control these monopolies.

In the Ontario Legislature, Mr. Middleton, M.P.P., of Hamilton, introduced a bill to give cities with populations over 30,000 power to place a special tax on businesses of more than three departments.

If anyone needs to be convinced that the country is awakening to the danger of depart-

mental stores, he should have listened to the debate, or rather discussion (for there was such a unanimity of opinion in one direction as made a debate impossible), which followed the introduction of this bill.

Twelve members of the House spoke to the question, and, with two or three exceptions, every member pronounced most emphatically that the effect of the departmental store was baneful, and that the move was in the right line, though rather late in its appearance.

"There is nothing so injurious to the commercial prosperity," said one member.

"The question must be solved sooner or later," said another.

"My sympathy is first with the men whose business is being destroyed," said Mr. Hardy.

In fact, the Patrons alone commented at all harshly on the measure.

THE MOVER'S VIEWS.

In introducing the bill, Mr. Middleton pointed out the different forms trade had been assuming during the last few years, and the influence these stores were having in drawing trade from outlying sections and centering in one place. They are controlling the output of mills, and take up the refusé of certain mills and factories and throw them upon the markets, demoralizing the trade. He had good information in regard to the matter. This movement against the departmental stores was on the same lines on which the people have for several years been carrying on a fight against monopolies and combines.

WORSE THAN COMBINES.

"There is no close monopoly among manufacturers which is so fruitful of evil as the departmental store," continued Mr. Middleton. "It is no new thing for the Government to empower cities to make a special tax. It has been done in the case of butchers and vendors of foreign fruit, and it might be done in this case."

The bill refers to cities with a population over 30,000, and would include Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London.

THE PREMIER.

"The subject is a serious one," said Hon. A. S. Hardy. "On the first impression sympathy is with the man whose business is being destroyed. On the other hand, it is a serious matter to deal with or attempt to change or divert the channels of trade. Trade is regulated by supply and demand, and it is a difficult thing to bring law into play.

"I did not say it would be impossible to do so. Something might possibly be done to modify the immense advantages which these stores now enjoy over the ordinary business man. I doubt, however, whether the bill in its

present form would effect the objects sought in the best way for all interests.

"There is much to be said in advancing a bill of this kind. Still, if it should be passed the credit of the owners of the stores would be damaged and a blow at their standing would be struck. A well prepared scheme should be brought out and discussed a day or perhaps two days. It might be well to appoint a commission to enquire into the matter, with power to take evidence on oath. The question is so large that I should advise its withdrawal for this session."

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

Mr. Whitney was more positive still, and maintained that something must be done, though he thought the session too far advanced to consider the bill.

"I have a very strong sympathy with the bill," said he. "As a member of a country constituency, I can see more plainly the effects on the country. I understand that even in Nova Scotia one car is used exclusively in carrying the goods of one Toronto store. When one class of the community goes down it carries others with it. The question must be solved some time, and the community must be protected."

In reply, Mr. Middleton denied the statements of some of the speakers that the departmental stores were a benefit to the consumer. They did not have first-class goods, nor were they securing first-class labor.

"The departmental store is for itself from first to last," said Mr. Middleton: "there is no corporation so soulless. No Nero or Napoleon with less regret trod down his fellow-men.

"Some of the farming community may now favor the stores, but in the end they will see the worst of it when the stores have the grip on the country and legitimate competition is swept away."

He thought these stores should pay special taxes, as they did business under special conditions. You could not reach their capital for assessment purposes. It was no use appealing because the courts were with the departmental stores and the city was with them. He hoped that the measure would not be allowed to pass with the sympathy of the House; sympathy was cheap. Mr. Middleton then withdrew his bill with evident reluctance.

A London firm of chemists were fined £5 for selling as arrowroot a substance which, on analysis, turned out to be borax. It was not a case of adulteration, but one of carelessness, as the container had been wrongly labelled, and the fine was not any too large considering the possible consequences from such want of care on the part of the chemists.

Fully Ten Per Cent.

(10%) of gritty and coarse particles are removed from the finest English precipitated chalk that money can buy, by washing, straining, and again re-precipitating, before being combined with our "Q. C. LIQUID TOOTH POWDER," which is acknowledged by the leading dentists to supply, at last, a dentifrice that they "can safely recommend as free from grit and beneficial to the whole mouth."

Your teeth are less liable to decay when not worn away with gritty powders—and a powder *must* be used if a good color is to be maintained.



Retails 25c. per bottle

"Quickcure," Registered 1894 }
 "Pheno-Banum," " 1895 } TRADE MARKS { "Quickheal," Registered 1896
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The Quickcure Company, Ltd.

QUEBEC.

AGENCIES (where the Company's goods may be obtained,
on conforming to agreement):

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Bulk Business

Having purchased the entire Digestive Ferment Business of The Cudahy Pharmaceutical Co., we are now prepared to fill orders for Pepsin, Pancreatin, Ox Gall, Benzoinated Lard, etc., in the largest possible quantities.



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LONDON, Eng., and WALKERVILLE, Ont.

Manufacturing Chemists,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

CHEAPER ALCOHOL.

THE following petition, drawn up by the Ontario College of Pharmacy, is being circulated for signatures among the druggists of the Dominion. Copies have been sent to all the Provincial Pharmaceutical Associations, and it is earnestly hoped that no druggist will miss the opportunity of attaching his signature. The matter is an important one and should not be neglected.

To His Excellency the Governor-General in Council:

The petition of the undersigned qualified and practising chemists and druggists in the Dominion of Canada respectively sheweth: That alcohol, as a raw material, enters into the manufacture of a very large class of articles in our business which are absolutely necessary for the use of the people of Canada. That alcohol, 65 per cent. over proof, can be imported in carloads at a cost on the frontier of 30 cents per imperial gallon. It is, therefore, clear that the manufacture of alcohol 65 per cent. over proof, should be done at a profit by Canadian distillers for the same price of 30 cents per imperial gallon. As a matter of fact, the Canadian distillers charge \$1.26 per gallon in bond, for alcohol 65 per cent. over proof, with 10 per cent. off for 50 barrels or over, thus making the wholesale price \$1.13. This extortionate charge can only be made under the enormously protective customs duties which are levied by the present tariff in favor of the distillers.

When a chemist imports a gallon of alcohol, 65 per cent. over proof, he pays a customs duty of.....	\$3 71½
Cost of alcohol.....	0 30

When a chemist buys a gallon of alcohol, 65 per cent. over proof, from a Canadian distiller, he pays an excise duty of	\$4 01½
Cost of alcohol.....	\$2 80½
	1 13
	\$3 93½

The difference between the customs and the excise duties gives the distillers a protection of 90 cents per gallon, or 300 per cent. on the cost. (They are good enough only to charge 83 cents per gallon beyond the 30 cents, which would include a fair profit.) The close combine among Canadian distillers which enables them to prevent competition among themselves has been greatly facilitated by the provision of the law which requires spirits to be stored for two years before sale, thus shutting out small capitalists from the business.

In Great Britain the customs and excise duties on spirits are practically the same.

Your petitioners therefore pray—

1. That the customs and excise duties on spirits be made more nearly uniform.
2. That the requirements as to storage of spirits before sale be abolished.

Dated March 1897.

COMPOSITION OF WELSBACH'S INCANDESCENT TUBE.

UNTIL quite recently, the composition of the light-giving body employed in Welsbach's incandescent lights has been a profound secret. The process employed in the manufacture of these bodies is said to be substantially as follows:—Knitted cotton tubes, made for this purpose, are impregnated with a thirty per cent. aqueous solution of a mixture of ninety-nine per cent. of thorium nitrate and one per cent. of cerium nitrate, dried and ignited. The merest trace of cerium oxide is sufficient to render the light both bright and brilliant. An incandescent body made of pure cerium oxide emits a light varying from a blood red to an orange color; hence it will be seen, and experiments have satisfactorily demonstrated the fact, that the most serviceable light is produced by a mixture of the two substances—thorium and cerium—and in the above named proportions.

The body thus obtained is soft and malleable, but becomes hard on being heated by a gas burner constructed especially for this purpose. During this operation, the characteristic cone-shape is imparted to it. The weight of the average incandescent body is about 0.5 gram, from which it would appear that the quantity of the salts employed in their manufacture is inconsiderable; but, since the number in actual use is said to be thirty millions, it will readily be conceived that the total aggregate quantity of salts thus annually expended is by no means small and unimportant commercially.

The minerals used in the production of these salts are thorite and organite, found in Norway, and monazite, found in the United States and South America. The former of these two substances is composed of almost pure thorium oxide, whereas the latter contains from four to five per cent. only, and as much as fifty per cent. of cerium oxide.—*Popular Science News.*

According to an order of the English Home Office, it is forbidden to keep calcium carbide without license, as directed by the Petroleum Act of 1870.

Argentol is a compound of silver with oxy-chinolin, having the formula C₉H₆N OH. Ag. The substance is intended for use as an antiseptic in blennorrhoea.—*A. D.*

Editorial Notes.

Prof. Oldberg, in the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* for April, has an article on "Pharmacy Examinations in Australasia," which might be read with profit by, at least, one of our Canadian boards. Drawing attention to the severity of the preliminary examination, especially with regard to Latin, which he suggests could be replaced, with much profit to every one concerned, by German, and we believe he is right, he draws attention to the careless manner in which the Latin titles of drugs and preparations are given in the final examinations, for instance: Tinct. Chloroform Co., Ext. Gentian, "Strychnina" for Strychninæ, "Sp. Æther Nit. for Spir. Ætheris Nit.," "Mucilage Acaciæ." This fault is not peculiar to Australasia, but is just as common on this continent, in Canada as well as in the United States, but is less excusable in the former than in the latter, as we are supposed to pass a preliminary examination on the same subjects as those demanded by Australian pharmacy laws. A perusal of some of our examination papers will show some fearful errors in that respect, but worse still are questions which show a lack of knowledge of the elements of pharmacy and other subjects on the part of the examiners; for instance: "Name the emulsifying agent in Mistura Olei Ricini, Linimentum Terebinthinæ," etc., errors which would not be tolerated in a first-year student in any modern college of pharmacy. Again, "Nine cc. of $\text{HC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ require for neutralization 50 cc. of normal solution of potassium hydrate—name the body. Is it official in the B.P.? and if so, give its preparations." Acetic acid, B.P., was meant, but this contains 33 per cent. of real acid, not $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. as indicated by the quantity of potash solution required for neutralization. The whole question was wrongly put, and an examination of papers given during past years will show many examples of carelessness in wording and construction, which sometimes makes the difficult work of the candidates still more difficult.

At last, pharmacists seem to be imbued with an idea of their responsibility with regard to the sale of abortifacients, which in the form of the thousand and one tansy, pennyroyal, cotton root, and other pills, wafers, etc., are on the market, ostensibly for a legitimate purpose, but in reality for illegal and immoral uses. A prominent Philadelphia wholesale house now refuses to fill orders for these goods, and it is to be hoped that others will follow their example. We have always considered the sale of these goods as one of the foulest blots on the escutch-

eon of pharmacy, for it is simply putting the pharmacist on the same plane as the procurer and pander; it has, however, become such a recognized thing to purchase these goods at the drug store, that many pharmacists, who are otherwise honorable men, never give this branch of their business any thought; they have never looked into the morality of the trade, but a superficial examination of the question will show the immorality of it, and the disgrace which it brings upon the seller. There are, no doubt, many who do not sell this class of goods, for conscientious reasons, but there are very many who do sell them, but who would not if they realized the responsibility of their position. From a business point of view alone, we believe that it would be advantageous to have nothing to do with these goods; the druggist who refuses to sell them, will stand higher in the estimation of the public, and the whole profession be the better for it. We consider that any man who sells these goods, knowing the purpose for which they are to be used, is an accomplice in a murder; or, if he believes that it will not accomplish the purpose, then he is a party to a fraud. Refuse to sell them and you will be the gainer.

"We must insist on a reform," are the concluding words of an article of our contemporary. It is one of those funny articles which prompt a person to ask, "Who are we?" as well as "Where are we at, anyway?" and by what authority do "we" represent the entire drug trade?" It would be interesting to know just how many druggists of the Dominion are staying awake at night longing for the time to arrive when trade will be demoralized in their town as it is at present in Toronto, Brantford, Hamilton and Ottawa. If any considerable number of such exist, no doubt they could be accommodated with a drug store right in the centre of one of these cutting districts. Something like twelve or thirteen hundred, out of a possible total of sixteen hundred in the Dominion, have, by joining the O.S.R.D., or similar societies in other provinces, expressed their earnest desire that cutting be prevented or discontinued, and now we are coolly told that places where cutting does not exist are being "discriminated against." Well, well, how hard it is to please some people, anyway. Now, our advice to the man who is aching to cut prices is, just go ahead and try selling goods without profit for a time, and see how much satisfaction there is in it.

The notion that calomel is incompatible with chlorides is very prevalent, although there is really no evidence upon which to base it. Ottolenghi (*Gazzetta degli Ospedali*) has investigated

the subject with the result that, although calomel when administered with sodium chloride has a more powerful action than when given alone, it is not due to formation of mercuric chloride, as usually supposed, since he could not find any trace of the latter salt when calomel is treated with salt in a test tube and the experiment carried out at the normal body temperature. We had occasion some years ago to test this question thoroughly and obtained negative results, no trace of the mercuric salt having been found. To explain the fact that calomel is more active when administered with chlorides, Ottolenghi supposes that in the presence of the albuminoids, hydrochloric acid and chlorides of the digestive tract, calomel is rendered more soluble and therefore more easily absorbed, and may produce untoward effects which are not in any way due to formation of mercuric chloride.

The plan of the new "Druggists' Alliance of America" is one that has much to commend it. The objects, as set forth in a recently issued circular, are: To create a fund by a pro rata assessment of the members for the purpose of reimbursing any loss suffered by members on account of errors in the compounding of prescriptions or in the sale of any articles for medicinal use, and to employ counsel to defend members who may be sued for mistakes, etc., and also to encourage closer social relations between the druggists of America. The officers of the association are men of influence, and will, no doubt, be able to make a success of the undertaking, which will fill a need, as very frequently druggists have to submit to blackmail, for the reason that they dread the publicity and especially the expense of law suits arising from so-called errors in dispensing.

The P.A.T.A. held the first annual meeting in London last month, at which the secretary, Mr. Glyn-Jones, read his report, which showed the association to be in a very satisfactory condition. The membership now numbers 2,060, which, as the society is only a year old, must be considered as a very good showing, although the number should be very much larger. It is proposed to form a branch consisting of dealers in photographic goods. Most of the manufacturers and wholesale druggists are now members, or subscribe to the objects of the association, so that it looks as if the trade will be put upon a paying basis.

The report of Dr. Stevenson, Government Inspector of Examinations, shows that English pharmacy students are not much ahead of their

Canadian brethren as far as the results of examinations are concerned. In the first or preliminary examination 1,474 candidates presented themselves, and 680 passed; the largest percentage of failures was in arithmetic, and Latin next. In the minor, 802 presented themselves, and only 266 passed, chemistry being the greatest stumbling block; and in the major 122 candidates appeared, but only 60 passed.

The latest efforts of the public analysts, in England, to annoy chemists, is on the line of limes and glycerine, which, as everyone knows, is not supposed to contain any glycerine, except what may be split off from the olive or other oil by means of the lime water used; but several cases have been taken in the courts against druggists for the terrible offence of selling lime juice and glycerine which did not contain glycerine, and the criminals have had to put up the amounts of the fines.

Since our last issue the Quickcure Co. have made satisfactory arrangements with the wholesale jobbers whereby the latter will stock their goods. The conditions of sale remain unchanged. Parties before being supplied will be required to sign an agreement not to sell below the scheduled price. So far this method has been successful in keeping the preparation out of the cutter's hands. We hope the change in mode of distribution will not result in the cutting of prices.

The proposal of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to raise the minor examination fee is raising a roar of protest from pharmacists all over England. It is claimed that there is no necessity for the increase, that money is being wasted on the society journal, etc., but as the council has the power, there is hardly any doubt but the increase will go into force.

We have arranged to open a department in optics in our next issue, and have secured the services of a skilled optician to take charge of it.

WHOLESALE JOBBERS' MEETING.

THIS association is called to meet in Montreal on May 6th. Mr. J. Henderson having resigned the presidency, a successor will be chosen. The joint committee having in consideration the matter of regulating the sale of patent medicines will meet on the morning of same day.

Original Papers.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RETAIL DRUGGIST AND THE PHYSICIAN.*

THIS part of the question given us for consideration is much more agreeable, and one of the greatest moment to Toronto druggists, viz.: "The Relationship that should Exist between the Physician and the Druggist."

In entering upon the discussion of this question, we should divest ourselves of all personal prejudices, and should take a much broader view of the matter than we have been accustomed to do when deliberating upon it heretofore. There are certain grievances on both sides; they are to a degree imaginary; the actual grievances are not of such importance but that by wise, thoughtful and friendly discussion between both parties, they should be removed to such an extent as to give little or no friction in the majority of cases. And then having done so much, in view of the great advantage accruing to physician, druggist and public, a certain amount of forbearance on the part of both druggist and doctor will necessarily have to be shown. This spirit will more readily come the nearer the two are brought together. These two occupations should go hand in hand; there should be no rivalry—no master and lackey—no deception—no suspicion. Strict confidence should be maintained, and to foster and keep up this confidence, naturally, largely depends upon the druggist. Consider the matter. The druggist has the selecting of the stock used, he has the manufacturing of the preparations, he has the putting together of the formula sent him by the physician, and upon the several acts of the druggist largely depends the doctor's success or failure. Follow out this thought, and you will realize the amount of confidence a doctor has in the druggist to whom he sends his patient with a prescription. It is a great responsibility, and to make a mistake is bad enough; but to willingly tamper with the prescription unmans you, and if found out, lowers you in the estimation of physician and public. But this is not all; it tends to weaken the unwritten bond of confidence between the two professions and the general public. This is the most serious result. A druggist who is sane should no more entertain the thought of changing a prescription for convenience or gain, without authority from the prescriber, than he should entertain the thought of firing his store for the insurance money. And I here beg leave to suggest that our constitution be amended so as to make it an offence, and any druggist

against whom the charge is proven be expelled, and for a term held to be unfit for membership in the T.R.D.A. Let it be generally known amongst the medical men that we as deeply deplore and despise such practices as they do; and let it be known that in all the better class pharmacies in Toronto it is not tolerated to any extent whatever.

Another matter we might pass upon; the repeating of physicians' prescriptions. This must be left very largely to the judgment of the individual druggist, and to the private agreement or understanding between certain doctors and druggists who have large dealings with each other. In the main, however, it would be well to put ourselves on record as determining to discourage the practice as much as possible.

Having issued circulars along these lines to the physicians, if we see there is a desire upon their part to unite our interests more closely, it might be wise to bring about a series of friendly meetings between the two, at which meetings we might adopt certain methods that would be advantageous all around. What is needed more than anything else is that we get acquainted with each other, and if we can devise some way of bringing this about, a better understanding will naturally follow.

Should such meetings occur, I would propose that they be held on entirely different lines from any that have been heretofore held. Previous meetings between doctors and druggists have been convened for the purpose of each one pointing out the abuses apparent in the other, and of finding fault generally. Future meetings should be for the purpose of cultivating a fraternal feeling. Our discussions should be broadened, and the little petty questions that do nothing but create ill feeling and friction should be eliminated entirely. If such meetings are held, the deliberations should be carefully framed beforehand.

I may be over sanguine, but it seems to me the time is ripe for discussing this question, and if thought wise, a movement might be started. What shape such movement should take is not the purpose of this paper to define. One idea I would venture in closing: If no other good could be accomplished than inducing medical men to prescribe National Formulary preparations, or some standard, non-secret preparations, in place of Smith's, Jones', and every new patent elixir and essence that they have received samples of, I claim that a great good would be accomplished. There are very many questions that could be dealt with, that would be beneficial to druggists, doctors and the public, which do not come within the scope of this paper.

G. A. McCANN.

Toronto, April 9th, 1897.

* Paper read before the Toronto Retail Druggists' Association by G. A. McCann.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examination, for students entering the study of pharmacy, in the College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagachetiere street, Montreal, on Thursday, April 1st, when thirty-seven candidates presented themselves, and of these the following passed, and are named in order of merit, namely: George Humphrey, Gaspard Henmond, A. Dionne, E. A. Baldwin, Leo Ryan, Auguste Meunier, J. A. M. Bourbonnier, F. G. Dastons, J. A. Langelier, J. U. Martel. These candidates will be entitled to receive their certificates as "certified apprentices."

The following candidates passed on all subjects but one, namely: J. N. Boileau (history), A. Lecavalier (geography), for which subjects they will be required to present themselves again at the meeting of the board in July next.

The candidates were examined in English, French, Latin, Arithmetic, Geography and History.

The examiners were the Rev. L'Abbe Verrean, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Prof. Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal.

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

THE closing sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy were held last week, and the following are the results, the names of the successful candidates in the combined examinations being given in their order of merit, namely:

Botany.—Miss A. A. Prevost (prize), E. H. Lawson, Norman Holden, James Franckum, F. J. Lemaistre.

Junior Materia Medica.—George H. Voss (prize), R. H. D. Benn, F. W. Horner, Norman Holden, F. J. Lemaistre, O. H. Tansey, Alf. Jos. Bedard, L. E. B. Browne, C. F. Covernton, Allan T. Christie, H. W. Patterson.

Senior Materia Medica.—Henri St. Georges (prize), A. E. Clement, J. G. A. Filion, Louis Fortin, V. F. Forgues, Henri Genereux, Arthur Arcand.

Junior Chemistry.—Gustave Richard (prize), Hercules Guerin, J. A. Goyer, Henri St. Georges, Louis Fortin, Miss A. A. Prevost, J. N. Farley.

Senior Chemistry.—George H. Voss (prize), W. F. Roach.

CEMENT FOR CELLULOID.—Celluloid may be firmly attached to wood, tin, etc., by using a cement composed of two parts of shellac, three parts of spirit of camphor, and four parts of strong alcohol.—A. D.

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Manufacturing Chemist

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THE RESULTS OF THE MAJOR AND MINOR EXAMINATIONS.

THE semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec for major and minor candidates were held in the College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagachetiere street, Montreal, commencing on Tuesday, April 20th, and closing on Saturday, April 24th. Twenty-four candidates for the major and twenty for the minor examinations presented themselves. Of these the following passed, and are entitled to their respective certificates, namely:

As Licentiates of Pharmacy—Arthur Carruthers, James Franckum, E. H. Lawson, R. J. Lunny, C. S. Webb, Henry Willis, and W. S. Stone.

As Certified Clerks—D. R. O'Neill, J. E. Migneron, G. Faulkner, Louis Rogalsky, Oscar Turgeon, Maurice O. Dion, Joseph R. Cassegrain, P. G. Mount, J. O. Quenneville.

Of the major candidates, two passed upon all subjects but one, namely, pharmacy and chemistry, respectively, and of the minor candidates one failed in pharmacy. These will require to present themselves at the October examinations to be examined on those subjects only.

The candidates were subjected to a severe written and oral examination, the subjects examined upon being chemistry and physics, materia medica and toxicology, botany, pharmacy, practical dispensing, reading of prescriptions, and weights and measures. The examiners were R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; A. E. Du Berger, Waterloo; J. Emil Roy, Quebec; W. H. Chapman, A. J. Laurence and J. R. Parkin, Montreal; E. Muir, secretary of the board.

T. R. D. A.

THE regular April meeting was held on afternoon of Friday, April 9th, President G. A. McCann in chair. The attendance was somewhat under the average, due to the disagreeable condition of the weather. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Routine business was soon disposed of. The committee having in hand the matter of a petition to the Government on cheaper alcohol, reported that as the Council of the College of Pharmacy had moved in the matter, it was unnecessary for further action, but that all members be urged to sign the petition being circulated by that body. The balance of the afternoon was taken up by the reading of Mr. McCann's paper on "The Relation between the Patent Medicine Manufacturers and the Retail Druggist; also between the Physician and Druggist," and the discussion which followed. We give the last part of the paper in full on another page of the

JOURNAL. The officers hope to be able to announce for the May meeting a lecture by one of the College professors on the "Microscope and its Use in a Pharmacy."

O.C.P. Y.M.C.A., 1897.

THE College Y.M.C.A. have just completed a very successful year. About five years ago a Y.M.C.A. was organized in connection with the College. The attendance was rather small, but a good work was done. The interest and attendance of the Y.M.C.A. has been increasing each year, and the year of '97 has been full of blessing. Much of our success has been due to the interest taken in us by the Dean, Prof. Heebner, and by Dr. Fotheringham, both of whom have been ever ready with suggestions and help for us whenever it was needed.

The officers for the year were:

Dr. Fotheringham, Hon. Pres.

H. E. Woodland, Ottawa, Pres.

W. Kendall, Parkdale, Vice-Pres.

H. S. Monkman, Watford, Sec.-Treas.

And a committee consisting of:

C. E. Reid.

S. A. German.

S. White, Toronto.

The committee were very successful in securing speakers for the weekly meetings, and during the year we were favored with addresses by Revs. Patterson and Neil, Revs. Chown and C. O. Johnson, Mr. Duncan Clark, Tor. Univ. and the Dean. We desire to return our thanks to all who aided us to make our meetings interesting and helpful. We feel confident that a good work has been done by the Y.M.C.A., and that the influence will be felt wherever the men of '97 go.

The average attendance during the series of meetings was about 40, a considerable increase on any previous year, and we are told considerably in advance, considering our numbers, of the attendance in any of the other educational institutions in the city.

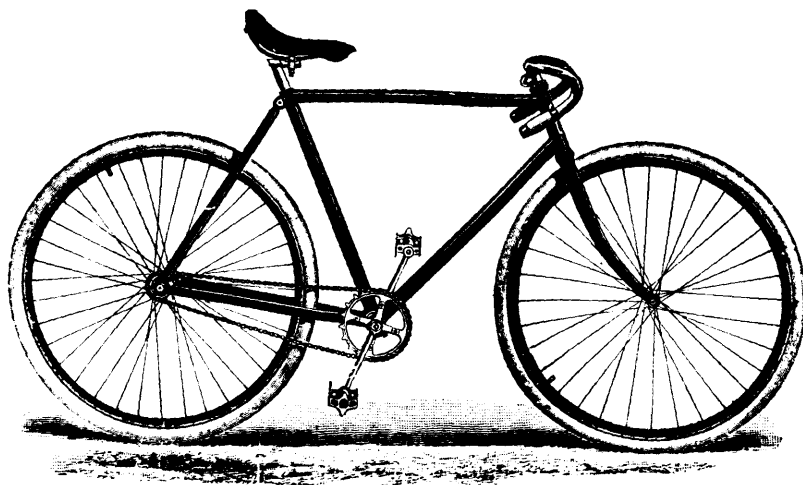
During the year collections were taken up in behalf of missions, and we are able to turn over a neat little sum to the treasurer of the College missions.

CERIUM NITRATE AS A BACTERICIDE.—It is stated that in proportion of one part to a thousand cerium nitrate is a powerful bactericide, and it is proposed to introduce it into therapeutics.—A. D.

INTOXICATION BY GLYCERIN.—Antichievich Schellenberg reports eight cases with symptoms of poisoning following the injection of iodoform glycerin, which he refers to glycerin intoxication.—A. D.

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MR. CHARLES McD. HAY.

WE join his many friends in congratulations to the subject of the above sketch on his recent promotion to the important position of manager of the Lyman Bros. Co., Ltd., Toronto. Our regret at the departure of Mr. Henderson is, in a measure, lessened by the fact that so worthy a successor assumes his place. The new manager is a Canadian, born in the village of Scotland in Brant county, Ontario, just forty years ago. He brings to his present position the matured judgment of twenty years experience in the wholesale trade and the vigor of life's prime.

Mr. Hay entered the ranks of pharmacy in 1872 as apprentice to C. S. Mason & Co., Brantford, with whom he served full time, and passing the examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in 1875, came to Lyman Bros. in 1876, taking the position of entry clerk; this he filled for about two years, when Mr. G. Massey gave up the management of the house to accept a similar position with Lanman & Kemp, N.Y. Mr. Henderson, who had been travelling, came in to take charge and Mr. Hay took the road for Western Ontario; this position he filled continuously until the firm was changed into a limited liability company, when he was placed on the board of directors and appointed assistant manager. In this capacity his time has been about equally divided between his duties in the house and travelling. Mr. Hay's influence and active work were potent factors in the organization of the present Wholesale Jobbers' Association, of which he has been the efficient secretary since its inception. In religion Mr. Hay is, and has been, a lifelong, enthusiastic Congregationalist, a member of Bond St. church, this city. Mr. Hay's many and warm friends in Western Ontario, while rejoicing at his good fortune, will miss the cheery smile and genial greeting which made his regular calls a welcome interruption to the monotony of the average druggist life.



JAS. WATT.

THE many friends of the firm will recognize the above portrait as that of Mr. Jas. Watt, who was advanced to the position of sec.-treas. of the Lyman Bros. Co., Ltd. at their last annual meeting. Mr. Watt is a Scotchman, born under the shadow of Edinburgh Castle in 1854. When but two years of age his parents removed to Canada and located in Toronto, which has been his home ever since. At 16 years of age Mr. Watt started life as office boy for the firm in which he is now promoted to the head of the accountant and financial department, occupying the position so long held by Mr. Lillie. The firm name when Mr. Watt took a situation was Lyman, Elliot & Co., with the late Messrs. Wm. Elliot and Benjamin Lyman at its head. Starting at the bottom of the ladder, Mr. Watt has steadily risen by industry, perseverance and close attention to business, to one of the highest positions in the firm, and thus affords another illustration of the fact that pull and influence are not necessary adjuncts in the career of successful men. At the changing of the firm into a joint stock company, Mr. Watt was placed on the board of directors as assistant to Mr. Lillie. Mr. Watt has been known to a majority of the patrons of the house for a number of years, and is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the company.

In private life Mr. Watt is an unassuming gentleman and good citizen. In politics a staunch Liberal, and in religion a Presbyterian, member of St. James Square Church, where he was an office holder until business duties so absorbed his time and attention that he had to resign. We bespeak for the old firm under the new management the continued patronage of their old friends, and increased prosperity.

Bentley, Lewis & Co., of St. John, N.B., have dissolved, and Mr. F. C. Wheaton succeeds them.

Recent Papers.

NOTES ON ESSENCE OF GINGER.—W. S. Glass, N. B. Branch Phar. Soc.—*Through Chemist and Druggist*.

Mr. Glass had made some experiments on commercial samples of Jamaica, Cochin and African gingers, which were found to yield the following factors:

	Moisture.	Extract.	Ash.
Jamaica	9.33	5	5.3
Cochin	11	4.33	4.6
African	8	6.33	5.5

He found that although African ginger yields a dark-colored powder, which lessens its value as such, it contained the highest percentage of oleo-resin, and produced the strongest essence. He found a mixture of Jamaica and African gingers to yield a very good soluble essence by adding to 1 oz. of the alcoholic essence 3 drs. of powdered pumice, shaking occasionally during twelve hours, and adding gradually.

ASSAY OF CAFFEINE IN TEA.—Keller proposes a method differing in preliminary treatment from those heretofore in use, and which obviated the boiling, etc., usually employed. He places 6 gms. of dried tea in a wide separator with 120 gms. of chloroform, and after a few moments 6 cc. of solution of ammonia are added, and the mixture well shaken and allowed to stand during three or four hours, when 100 gms. of the chloroformic solution are drawn off. The chloroform is distilled and the residue treated with 4 cc. of alcohol, and allowed to evaporate. The crude caffeine is dissolved in a mixture of 7 cc. of water and 3 cc. of alcohol, and after solution, 20 cc. of water are added and the mixture well shaken, which causes the chlorophyll to separate; the solution is then filtered and evaporated to dryness. The weight of the residue multiplied by 20 gives the percentage of caffeine in the sample.

A DISPENSING DIFFICULTY.—At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Pharmacy Students' Association, Mr. Welsh stated that he had found the following mixture to precipitate after some time:

Antipyrin.....	jiv.
Quin. Sulph.	grs. x.
Ac. Sulph. dil.	ʒi.
Syr. Aurant	ʒiv.
Aq. Cinnam. ad.....	ʒviiij.

When made it was clear, but when the bottle was returned to be filled it was found that a thick white precipitate had formed on the sides and bottom of the bottle. He found that when made up with distilled water, the mixture

remained clear, from which it would appear that the cinnamon water was the cause of the trouble; it might have been caused by the action of magnesia in the latter, if made by filtration through this body; or, it might be caused by oxidation of cinnamic aldehyde, and subsequent formation of quinine cinnamate.

A DIGITALIN-LIKE REACTION OF THE CONSTITUENTS OF CINCHONA (*Ueber digitalinartige Reaktionen von Bestandteilen der Chinarinde*, A. Beitter, *Archiv der Pharmazie*, Band 235, Heft 2.)

The writer obtained from de Vrijs Liquid Extract of Cinchona a reaction exactly similar to that obtained by Kiliiani and Keller from digitalis; that is, the production of a reddish brown coloration with sulphuric acid, which became violet red on the addition of bromine, and a green on warming with phosphomolybdic acid. Under the direction of Dr. Schar, Herr Beitter undertook to find how each variety of cinchona bark behaved with the Keller-Kiliiani treatment, and which constituent of the bark produced the reaction. The reaction was obtained with the extract on treating, as follows: About 20 gms. were acidified with tartaric acid, and warmed with absolute alcohol in a flask provided with a reflux condenser, filtered, and evaporated to a thick syrup, to which water was added, and filtered from the precipitated resins; the filtrate shaken out with several lots of ether; on evaporation of the ether, the residue responded to the test. On treatment of the different constituents of cinchona barks, it was found that the reaction was not produced by any of the alkaloids, but that chinovin and chinovic acid respond to it readily, the color produced by the latter being, at first, less intense than by the former, but becoming stronger after standing for some time.

NOTE ON GYCERINUM AMYLI.—J. H. Pearson, *Pharm. Jour.*, March 6.

The writer found that after some time this article, if made according to the B.P. method, separated, which fact greatly limits its usefulness as an ointment vehicle, but adopting the suggestion of Mr. Boa with regard to confection of sulphur, he finds that the addition of a small quantity of powdered tragacanth obviated the difficulty and yielded a permanent product. One grain of powdered tragacanth per ounce of finished product was sufficient for his purpose.

SCAMMONY.—J. W. Thomson, N. British Br. Pharm. Soc.

The writer some time ago had occasion to examine a sample of scammony guaranteed to contain 84.864 per cent. of scammonin. On examination, however, it was found that the

sample was grossly adulterated, as it contained only 0.4 per cent. of matter soluble in ether, whereas resin of scammony is entirely soluble in this solvent. The tabulated results of the examination were as follows:—

Soluble in ether	0.4
“ “ spirit	2.
“ “ water	42.6
Starch and cellular tissue	43.
Moisture	12.

100

The ash contained potash, magnesia, lime, iron and silica in combination with sulphuric acid and traces of hydrochloric acid.

INFLUENCE OF TIME ON THE PERCENTAGE OF THE ACTIVE CONSTITUENT IN IODOFORM GAUZE.—M. Astruc.—*Bull. de la Soc. de Pharm. de Sud. Est.*

The method of determination used was that proposed by Gay, which consists in placing a weighed quantity of the gauze in a soxhlet extractor, provided with a reflux condenser, over a flask containing alcoholic solution of potash, and extraction is continued till the gauze is completely decolorized. The iodoform extracted by the alcohol is saponified by the potash, and the potassium iodide formed is titrated with decinormal silver nitrate, after neutralization of the excess of alkali by acetic acid, and neutralization of the acid by official magnesium carbonate. This method gives very exact results, if a quantity of gauze representing 20 to 60 centigr. of iodoform be taken, and if the extraction be carried on for three or four hours.

Following this process of estimation on gauze contained in parchment, paraffined and ordinary papers and tin foil, M. Astruc found that tin foil and paraffine paper prevented the volatilization of the iodoform better than the other wrappers.

M. Astruc finds that several brands of iodoform gauze on the French market do not contain the quantity of iodoform stated on the label, in fact, that it is difficult to find a gauze containing the proper percentage.

G. Morpurgo, working on the same subject (*Giornale de Pharm.*), prepared gauzes containing 10, 20 and 30 per cent., which contained after six months only 5.63, 13.30 and 16.67 per cent.

NEW REMEDIES.

BENZACETINE.

occurs in colorless acicular crystals, slightly soluble in water, but forms salts such as lithio-benzacetine which are freely soluble in that menstruum. Its compounds are recommended in neuralgia and insomnia, in doses of 7 to 15 grains.

PHOSPHATE OF CREOSOTE

is obtained by acting on creosote with phosphoric anhydride. It contains about 75 per cent. of creosote. It is an oily liquid with a slight odor of creosote, insoluble in water and glycerine, soluble in alcohol and ether. It is recommended as a means of administering creosote in large doses, as it is free from the caustic properties of this body, and is easily borne by the stomach.

MONSONIA OVATA.

In a recent issue of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, J. Maberly gives a number of cases of diarrhoea and dysentery which had been successfully treated with a tincture of this drug. *Monsonia ovata* is a small plant found in the Vaal River district, and other parts of South Africa, and is the standard household remedy of the natives for the before-mentioned diseases. Dr. Maberly recommends a tincture made with rectified spirit, 1 in 8.

HOLOCAINE, OR PARA-DIETHOXY ETHENYL-DIPHENYLAMINE.

This compound is obtained by the combination of one molecule of phenacetine and one molecule of para-phenetidine. It gives with acids difficultly soluble salts. The hydrochloride has been used as a local anæsthetic in 10 per cent. solution, but possesses no advantages over cocaine.

TRIPHENINE

occurs in white lameller crystals, easily soluble in alcohol. It is a powerful antipyretic and analgesic, and is highly recommended in influenza, pneumonia, typhus, etc., in doses of 0.5 to 0.6 gm.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., was held at the company's offices on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 3 p.m. Mr. Henry H. Lyman, of Montreal, the vice-president of the company, presided in the absence of the president.

The report for the past year was laid before the meeting, and, after discussion, was adopted.

The following were elected directors for the ensuing year: Henry Lyman, Henry H. Lyman, F. S. Lyman, Q.C., A. C. Lyman, all of Montreal, and James Watt and C. McD. Hay, of Toronto,

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. Henry Lyman was re-elected president and Mr. Henry H. Lyman, vice-president. Mr. C. McD. Hay was appointed managing director, and Mr. James Watt, secretary-treasurer.

Society of Retail Druggists.

To Fellow Members of the O.S.R.D.

I HAVE always felt a great deal of sympathy for the members who were taking the most active part, and I feel like a very small chip in a large pile, and, therefore, of not much assistance; but we can all do something if we try, and each little done adds strength. A sack of wheat is heavy, but it is made up entirely of small grains of wheat, so if we all put our little together it will have some weight, and weight means force and force gives strength, and our efforts, though small, must thus be felt if united.

We are living in a world which is changing fast, and we must change with it. We have been working too much with that selfish self-possessed disposition.

I never could understand why druggists did not have more union long ago. We cannot expect to get along unless we work together as a body, for then we can help each other and thus help ourselves, when otherwise we could not help ourselves at all.

Every profession and trade almost have their unions, for they find it beneficial, and in fact necessary. Yes, and who needs it worse than the druggists? but we must help ourselves, and we can only do it by uniting together and continuing to work together.

We will always find some snags to run against. The O.S.R.D. will always find something to interest themselves with. There will always be some law-breakers. There will always be some difficulties to overcome and require our combined heads to plan the proper means of proceeding. We must not expect our society to do great things all at once, but we should, with pleasure and satisfaction, note the small points of favor gained. These are the granite stones which will form a foundation that will stand, and upon which greater things may be built.

The influence of our society has been felt all over this province, and there is not one druggist doing a legitimate business but who has been benefited to some extent. If you ask some they may say, "It has done me no good." But if that person would sit down and think a while, and look things over carefully for the last two years, the only conclusion he could properly come to would be that: If it had not been for the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists, their work and their influence, our business would have been in a much worse condition than it is at present. The druggists of this province cannot help but obtain great benefits from interchanging ideas, getting together and talking business over, and then working in unity on all decided plans. Would any

one of us care to be like a helpless mouse running about alone at the mercy of all around us? I do not hesitate to say, no. But we, of necessity, must be, unless we will keep ourselves banded together in some such form as the O.S.R.D.

That may not be a perfect society. What can we find in that line that is perfect? By our united efforts we can always be improving, though. "It is a good thing," "push it along." We all know that it is necessary to have some money to do so, and every druggist I think ought to be glad to give his share towards keeping the society pushing right along in live shape. Although I am in this little village in the distant corner of Ontario, still I know the society has been a benefit to me, and therefore cheerfully send in my V, not because I have any money to give away (for it is hard to get), but because I consider it is a paying investment, and would be very unwise if I did not make it a point to send it in.

If we sit still and murmur, our shoes will be taken off our feet. Let us in united force assert our rights, and let us continue to work together that we may be successful. Very truly,
E. F. DARBY.

Harrow, Ont., Feb. 24th, 1897.

THE CHANGE IN LYMAN BROS. CO., LTD.

CONSIDERABLE surprise was experienced in pharmacy circles when it became known that a change of management had occurred in the above firm. Messrs. Henderson and Lillie had become so much a part of the institution that those of us who are not among the "old fellows" can scarcely remember anything else. Some twenty years ago, when Mr. Geo. Massey accepted the management of Messrs. Lanman & Kemp, New York, Mr. Henderson, who had been a traveller of the firm, assumed the duties laid down by him, and since then has conducted the affairs of the firm. Over thirty years of business worry and anxiety induced him to take advantage of an opportunity for a rest, by disposing of his interest in the firm. By those to whom he is best known is Mr. Henderson best beloved. A kind and considerate employer, a constant and loyal friend and genial companion, he will be missed from his accustomed place. Mr. Lillie's retirement had been contemplated for some time past, and did not come with such a surprise as did Mr. Henderson's.

PIPERIDIN-DIURATE

is said to possess greater solvent power on uric acid concretions than piperazin. It is made by acting on piperidin with uric acid in molecular proportions.

NEWS ITEMS.

J. R. Allen, Ottawa, is retiring from business.

W. G. Watson has opened a store in Hintonburg, Ont.

J. Carscallen, Morris, Man., has sold to Dr. J. A. McGuire.

J. A. S. McAlpine, Vancouver, is in financial difficulties.

W. J. Douglass, Collingwood, is asking tenders for a new store.

J. B. Walker & Co., of Tiverton, were partially burned out on April 6th.

W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal, have closed, and the business is being offered for sale.

F. C. Delahey has closed out his business, and J. B. Gordon opened in Cobden, Ont.

In a fire which almost destroyed Norwood on April 21st, R. Stewart was burned out.

J. Stevens & Sons, surgical instrument makers, are closing their Vancouver branch.

Mr. Eager's drug store, Deseronto, was slightly damaged by a fire on April 2nd. Loss covered by insurance.

J. W. Sutherland, who disposed of his business about a year ago in Hamilton and embarked in the bottling business in Toronto, has moved his plant to Hamilton, where he proposes continuing the business.

We were favored with a call from Mr. E. W. Swift, Canadian manager for Parke, Davis & Co., who was in the city for a few days. Mr. Swift reports continual increase of trade, March last being the largest month's trade ever done by the firm in Canada.

Mr. R. L. Gibson, the popular manager of the Canadian branch of the Maltine Manufacturing Co., 88 Wellington St. W., Toronto, sailed on April 13 for the old country. Mr. Gibson goes on an invitation by Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., of Edinburgh, and he expects to be absent some six weeks or more, during which time he will see the cities of "the tight little island" and also do the continent. No doubt Mr. G. will return chuck full of bright, new continental ideas of doing business. A pleasant journey and safe return are our wishes.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

Arkill & Co., late of Wawanessa, have opened in Carberry, Manitoba, and are evidently bound to succeed.

Mr. G. A. Fraser, late of Woodstock, Ont., and now of Rossland, was among the successful

aspirants for aldermanic honors at the recent election in the latter city.

Mr. Coleman, at one time in business in Toronto, east of the Don, has opened up with Mr. McAnally, in Trail.

Dr. S. B. Cowen, son of Portage la Prairie's capitalist, has started a business in a fine store, which would compare favorably with the best in any of our cities. The management is alive and up to date.

The new store of Gibbs & Co., Selkirk, is pretty and attractive, well stocked with drugs, and optics as a side line. Mr. Gibbs was for many years with R. H. Gilhally, of same town, who still continues the old firm.

Mr. W. Rutherford, late of Norwood, Ont., has the position of manager for Messrs. Teetzel & Co., of Nelson, B.C. Before starting to assume this responsible situation, Mr. Rutherford took a complete course in optics with Mr. B. Laurence, of Toronto.

No town in the western country has felt the influence of the boom more than Nelson. It is to-day a thriving, well-built town, reminding one of Cobourg in appearance, fine business buildings and stir equal to Ontario towns double its size. Teetzel's store is as large and handsome as any in Toronto.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. Swift, Canadian manager of Parke, Davis & Co., was in town a few days ago, and we had the pleasure of a visit from him.

The question of giving a dinner on the evening of our annual meeting is being considered. A committee was appointed to take the necessary preliminary steps, and it is expected that a meeting will be held shortly at which the matter will be definitely arranged.

One of A. Robert's show windows has been much admired during the past week. It is a "Violet" window; the decorations are violets and a supply of violet perfume of the principal makers is on view. The display was very effective and showed great taste, and helped sell a good many bottles of the perfume.

Mr. Brodeur, of St. Hyacinthe, was in town last week purchasing supplies for his store, which he intends to open shortly. Mr. Brodeur has been with Dr. Ostigny for many years, and is well known to his fellow townspeople as a reliable pharmacist, so that we may expect to see him running a very successful business, as soon as he gets it started.

We have to record quite a number of changes in the trade this spring; new stores are being opened and old ones have changed hands. T.

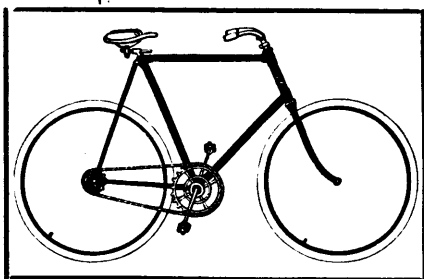
A Word

To the man or woman who
does not ride a Bicycle.

You are missing one of the most
healthful of
. . . the pleasures of life . . .

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MASSEY-HARRIS WHEEL

AND ENJOY YOURSELF.

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Our Bicycles are made from the best steel; we supply
a perfect equipment, including the Christy Saddle.
See for yourself at our agencies.

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MASSEY-HARRIS Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, Canada 

BRANCHES:

ST. JOHN, N.B.

MONTREAL, Que.

WINNIPEG, Man.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

E. Barbeau, St. Catherine and St. Charles Borromeo Sts., has sold out to Mr. Huot, who has been his head clerk for some years past. Mr. Huot is a clever young pharmacist and is well liked, and will no doubt be successful, as he has a good stand, experience and capital.

P. O. Giroux, of Notre Dame St. west, has sold out to F. Woolley, who has been head clerk with Mr. J. A. Nicolle for the last few years. Mr. Woolley will renovate and make his store up to date in every way, as he is a capable and enterprising young man. Mr. Giroux intends to open on Sherbrooke St., and will be the first pharmacist to open there, as it has been up to the present a distinctively residential street, and the best in the city.

T. E. Barbeau is opening on St. James St., opposite Nordheimer's, and is fitting up the store with the finest in the way of fixtures and goods. Mr. Barbeau will introduce a novelty which should take well, that is, a handsomely furnished parlor for the fitting of trusses and spectacles, entirely separate from the store and dispensing department. Mr. Barbeau has been taking a course of optics to perfect himself in the theory and practice of the spectacle trade, which should prove a remunerative side line. He has also been appointed agent for the Ottawa Truss Co.

At a meeting of the Societe des Internes de L'Hopital Notre Dame, Dr. Derome reported on the case of a lady who had been brought to the hospital, apparently suffering from alcoholism. The symptoms were so peculiar that the doctor was satisfied that she was the victim of some drug habit, although her husband assured him that she was not. The symptoms were loss of appetite, dyspepsia, insomnia, uncertain gait, hallucinations of sight, dilatation of the pupil, etc. Investigation showed that the patient had been using Agnew's Catarrh Cure since last fall, three bottles per week being her usual supply. It was found that the preparation contained $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of cocaine, and that as a consequence the patient had become addicted to the cocaine habit, and that it had almost ruined her physically and morally.

We were passing through one of the principal streets a few days ago, when our attention was drawn to the display in a window. This window is probably one of the finest in the city, if properly utilized, and in it was piled some grosses of one line of goods, in very neat packages; the display was very striking, but the labels were so small that one had to come up close to the window to find out what the display consisted of. Now the thought struck us that that display was lost labor; the world is in too much of a hurry to stop and read what it is all about, but if the druggist in question had a

card bearing simply the name of the article and the price, in a prominent position, he probably would have sold a hundred times as many bottles. Fifty cents would have covered the cost, but the returns would have been well worth it. Don't be afraid to use printer's ink and the paint brush; it will pay well.

The same thought struck us on seeing another window in which borated talcum was displayed; it was very pretty, but we doubt if it was very effective as a money maker, while if a few cents had been expended in having a neat price card printed, many a mother who saw it would have probably been tempted to exchange a quarter for a box to carry home for baby.

The examinations are over, and neither examiners or examinees regret it. The changes made this year have not been successful, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the experiment will not be tried again. There was no reason whatever for the change; the dictation of questions was a failure, and the giving of six questions on each subject, instead of four, simply gave the examiners so much more work to do, besides putting the students on a strain sufficient to make any of them stupid. Eight hours work writing answers is entirely too much; it would take nerves of steel to stand it, and the result was what was only to be expected, that many of the students got through the first part of the work all right, but when the second dose of four hours came on, the most of them went to pieces and did not know what they were writing, and to this fact may be charged the large percentage of failures and the small number of points made by the successful candidates. Besides, a very important matter from the financial standpoint, is that the experiment is going to cost the association nearly \$60 more than any previous examination. If any more experiments are to be made, let them be such as will be warranted by common sense and the experience of other examination boards. We do not think that those recently undertaken had either.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Messrs. Solvay & Co. have presented the sum of 100,000 francs to the Nancy Chemical Institute, which is to be used for the building of chemical and physical laboratories in connection with the institute.

On March 18th the Paris Societe de Pharmacie celebrated the centennial of its foundation by a special meeting at which the most prominent members of the profession in France were present. The first meeting of the society was held on March 18, 1797, and meetings have been held regularly ever since. Many of the

most famous French chemists and botanists have been members of the society, and its rolls include such names as those of Fourcroy, Vauquelin and others who are identified with the foundation of modern chemistry.

A deputation, headed by Prof. Rucker, called on Lord Salisbury to obtain Government aid for a proposed institution for the extension of physics, etc., and in the course of his remarks the leader took occasion to eulogize the Germans and their system of education, and incidentally remarked on the superior quality of German thermometers. His remarks called forth a very energetic reply from Mr. J. J. Hicks, the well known English manufacturer, which appeared in the columns of the *Times*, in which he shows that the German goods cannot compete with the English as far as accuracy is concerned; they are cheap, and that is the only recommendation they have. That over 90 per cent. of the German thermometers sold in England are very inaccurate, and "are what we in the trade call cheap, but dear at any price."

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

The American manufacturing perfumers are protesting against the great increase of duties on raw materials proposed by the Dingley bill, otto of rose, pomades, etc., being heavily taxed.

Brooklyn and New York druggists are working energetically towards securing shorter hours. The society formed for the purpose now numbers 225 members, and efforts are being made to enlist all the drug clerks as well as proprietors in greater New York.

According to instructions issued by the Chief of Police, of Cambridge, Mass., all sales of malt extract must be entered as liquor sales in the book kept for that purpose. The druggists intend to make a test case and are backed up by a well-known malt extract manufacturer.

A lively discussion is going on in Chicago papers over the bill now before the Legislature with regard to department stores; both sides have able advocates and it is hard to say which produces the better arguments, but the balance of opinion, on the part of merchants at least, is decidedly in favor of the bill.

Merck & Co. have opened a model pharmacy in New York, under the charge of W. C. Alpers, one of the best known American pharmacists. It is intended to carry a complete line of everything known to medical science, and prescriptions calling for rare drugs or chemicals which are not usually kept, may be sent to Merck's to be filled and returned to the pharmacist. It is hoped that the establish-

ment will be of great utility to American pharmacists. The dispensing department and laboratory are fitted up with all modern appliances, so that work may be done accurately and promptly.

The corner stone of the new California College of Pharmacy was laid on March 22nd with appropriate ceremonies. This college will be one of the united colleges of medicine, law, etc., established by the California Legislature. It is expected that the building will be completed and ready for occupation in about two years.

The N.Y. Drug Trade Club has secured rooms on the top floor of the new Woodbridge Building on the corner of William, Platt and John sts., which is in the centre of the wholesale drug district. It is proposed to make it equal to any of the down-town clubs; it will have dining, reception, bath rooms, etc., all in the best style.

The N.Y. College of Pharmacy had a narrow escape from a serious gas explosion some time ago. For two weeks previous to the 1st of April it was noticed that a strong odor of gas permeated the atmosphere, and after diligent searching it was found that the gas pipes under the cement floor of the chemical laboratory had become disconnected; the ashes and concrete forming the floor had become thoroughly saturated with the gas. Fortunately no one tried to find the leak with a lighted match, as is so often done, or there would not have been much of the building left.

Books and Pamphlets.

The Year-Book of Treatment for 1897—A critical Review for Practitioners of Medicine and Surgery. Crown octavo, 488 pages. Cloth, \$1.50. Philadelphia and New York: LEA BROS. & Co., 1897.

This work, embodying in its contents the advance that has been made during the past year in the various branches of medical science, has only to be seen by the physician in order to be appreciated.

The volume in question is divided into twenty-five different parts, edited by twenty-six medical men eminent in their profession, and a glance at the names of these sub-editors will assure the reader of the value of the work.

It is impossible to point out any single chapter as being of more interest or value than another, for the whole book, from cover to cover, is replete with information.

It has been a matter of regret to all interested in the healing art that medicine has not made the progress recently that surgery has; but as Lister with his antiseptic dressings, and

INDEX OF DISEASES TREATED WITH

PARVULES

The Dose of any Parvule will vary from one to four, according to age or the frequency of administration. For instance, one Parvule every hour, two every two hours, or three every three hours, and so on for adults. For children one three times a day is the minimum dose. It is claimed by many practitioners that **small doses, frequently repeated**, exert a more salutary effect.

ATONIC DYSPEPSIA. Parv. Nux Vomica.....	1-50 gr.	NAUSEA. Parv. Ipecac.....	1-50 gr.
BILIOUS CONDITIONS. Parv. Calomel.....	1-20 gr.	RETARDED MENSTRUATION. Parv. Ergotine.....	1-10 gr.
BRONCHITIS OF CHILDREN. Parv. Tartar Emetic.....	1-100 gr.	SCROFULA. Parv. Calomel, 1-20 gr.....	Alcin, 1-10 gr.
CONSTIPATION. Parv. Aloin.....	1-10 gr.	SICK HEADACHE. Parv. Nux. Vom.....	1-50 gr.
DIARRHŒA. Parv. Corrosive Sublimate.....	1-100 gr.	SICKNESS OF PREGNANCY. Parv. Belladonna.....	1-20 gr.
EXANTHEMATOUS SKIN DISEASES. Parv. Iodide Arsenic.....	1-100 gr.	SLUGGISH BOWELS. Parv. Podophyllin.....	1-40 gr.
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION. Parv. Podophyllin.....	1-40 gr.	SPERMATORRŒA, Parv. Phosph.....	1-200 gr.
HYDATID UTERINE GROWTH. Parv. Ergotine.....	1-10 gr.	SUMMER DIARRHŒA. Parv. Mercury with Chalk.....	1-10 gr.
INCONTINENCE OF URINE. Parv. Cantharis.....	1-50 gr.	SYPHILIS. Parv. Calomel.....	1-20 gr.
INFLAMMATORY PROCESS. Parv. Aconite.....	1-20 gr.	SYPHILITIC HEADACHE. Parv. Corrosive Sublimate.....	1-100 gr.
INFLUENZAS. Parv. Iod. Arsenic.....	1-100 gr.	TORPIDITY OF LIVER. Parv. Podophyllin.....	1-40 gr.
ITCHING SKIN ERUPTIONS. Parv. Iod. Arsenic.....	1-100 gr.	UTERINE HEMORRHAGES. Parv. Ergotine.....	1-10 gr.
MUCOUS RECTAL DISCHARGES. Parv. Tannin.....	1-10 gr.	VEGICULAR EMPHYSEMA. Parv. Digitalis.....	1-20 gr.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.'S HYPODERMIC TABLETS, QUICKLY SOLUBLE.

We claim (and a candid comparison will convince any one) for our soluble tablets, the following points of superiority, viz.: *First*—They are quickly and entirely soluble. *Second*—They are permanent in form and accurate in dose. *Third*—They are safe and rapid in action.

Soluble Hypodermic Tablets	Soluble Hypodermic Tablets	Soluble Hypodermic Tablets
ACONITINE, Pure Cryst. 1-120 gr.	MORPHINE BIMECONATE, 1-3 gr.	MORPH. 1-4, & ATROP. 1-120 gr. No. 10.
APOMORPHINE MURIATE, 1-20 gr.	MORPHINE BIMECONATE, 1-6 gr.	" 1-4, " 1-60 gr. No. 11.
APOMORPHINE MURIATE, 1-8 gr.	MORPHINE BIMECONATE, 1-8 gr.	" 1-3, " 1-120 gr. No. 12.
APOMORPHINE MURIATE, 1-12 gr.	MORPHINE MURIATE, 1-8 gr.	" 1-2, " 1-150 gr. No. 13.
ATROPINE SULPH. 1-150 and 1-200 gr	MORPHINE MURIATE, 1-6 gr.	" 1-2, " 1-120 gr. No. 14.
ATROPINE SULPH. 1-120 gr.	MORPHINE NITRATE, 1-6 gr.	" 1-2, " 1-100 gr. No. 15.
COCAINE HYDROCHLOR. 1-3 gr.	MORPHINE NITRATE, 1-8 gr.	" 1-2, " 1-240 gr. No. 10.
COCAINE HYDROCHLOR. 1-10 gr.	MORPHINE NITRATE, 1-12 gr.	NITROGLY. 1-50, 1-100, 1-150, 1-200 gr.
CODEINE SULPHATE, 1-8 gr.	MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1-8 gr.	PILOCARPINE MUR. 1-8, 1-20, 1-5 gr.
CONIINE HYDROBROMATE 1-100gr	MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1-6 gr.	PILOCARPINE NIT. 1-20, 1-8, 1-4 gr.
CONIINE HYDROBROMATE, 1-60 gr	MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1-4 gr.	SODIUM ARSENIATE, 1-30 gr.
DIGITALINE, Pure, 1-100 gr.	MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1-3 gr.	STRYCHNINE NITRATE, 1-150 gr.
DIGITALINE, Pure, 1-60 gr.	MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1-2 gr.	STRYCHNINE NITRATE, 1-100 gr.
DUBOISINE SULPHATE, 1-100 gr.	MORPH. 1-8, & Atrop. 1-200 gr. No. 1.	STRYCHNINE NITRATE, 1-60 gr.
DUBOISINE SULPHATE, 1-60 gr.	" 1-6, " 1-800 gr. No. 2.	STRYCH. SUL. 1-120, 1-100, 1-60, 1-150gr
ERGOTIN. 1-6 gr.	" 1-4, " 1-50 gr. No. 3.	STRYCH. SUL. 1-20 gr.
ESERINE SULPHATE, 1-60 gr.	" 1-4, " 1-100 gr. No. 4.	STRYCH. SUL. 1-50, 1-30 gr.
ESERINE SULPHATE, 1-100 gr.	" 1-4, " 1-150 gr. No. 5.	STRYCH. & ATROP. No. 1, 1-50, 1-150gr
HYOSCINE HYDROBROM. 1-100 gr.	" 1-8, " 1-100 gr. No. 6.	STRYCH. & ATROP. No. 2, 1-30, 1-120gr
HYOSCYAMINE SULPH. 1-100 gr.	" 1-8, " 1-150 gr. No. 7.	STRYCH. & ATROP. No. 3, 1-60, 1-150gr
MERCURY CORROSIVE	" 1-6, " 1-120 gr. No. 8.	
CHLORODIN. 1-60, 1-150, 1-40 gr.	" 1-6, " 1-200 gr. No. 9.	

For sale by all Druggists.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

1228 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

52 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

197 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

ACCURATE ADMINISTRATION OF LITHIA

To make Fresh Sparkling Lithia Water of Definite Strength Dissolve One of

WM. R. WARNER & COMPANY'S

ORIGINAL EFFERVESCENT

LITHIA WATER TABLETS

IN A GLASS OF WATER

EFFICACIOUS, CONVENIENT AND INEXPENSIVE

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY IN

RHEUMATISM, LITHEMIA, GRAVEL, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, GOUT, ETC., ETC.

IT IS DIURETIC AND ANTACID

Each tablet contains three grains (made also five grains) Citrate of Lithia, so that a Definite quantity of soluble Lithia is administered in a pleasant form, besides the advantage of having fresh water with each dose, presenting a therapeutic value of higher standard than the various Lithia spring waters. This is a scientific preparation of the highest standard.

SUPPLIED BY ALL DRUGGISTS, OR BY MAIL. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES

ORIGINAL WITH AND MADE ONLY BY

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1228 Market St., Philadelphia 197 Randolph St., Chicago 52 Maiden Lane, N.Y.

Superior to Pepsin of the Hog.

INGLUVIN

(FROM THE VENTRICULUS CALLOSUS GALLINACEUS)

A Powder:—Prescribed in the same manner, doses and combinations as Pepsin.

**A most potent and reliable remedy for the cure of
Marasmus, Cholera Infantum, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Sick Stomach**

It is superior to the Pepsin preparations, since it acts with more certainty, and effects cures where they fail.

A SPECIFIC FOR VOMITING IN PREGNANCY

In Doses of 10 to 20 Grains.

PRESCRIBED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

"IN MEDICINA QUALITAS PRIMA GRAVIS EST."

POTENT. RELIABLE. SOLUBLE.

Standard and Officinal Preparations

FOR PHYSICIANS ONLY.

Special Recipes made to order for 3,000 Pills or upwards.

Pil. Cascara Cathartic

(DR. HINKLE)

Each Containing

Cascarin. Ext. Bellad. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Aloin, aa $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Strychnin, 1-60 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-6 gr. Gingerine, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Dose—1 to 2 pills.

Pil. Peristaltic

(WARNER & Co.)

Each containing

Aloin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Bellad, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Strychnin, 1-60 gr. Ipecac, 1-16 gr.

Dose—1 to 2 pills.

Therapeutics—Cathartic, tonic.

40 cts. per hundred.

Pil. Peristaltic Comp.

(WARNER & Co.)

Salol, 2 grs. Sul. Strych, 1-100 gr.
Ingluvin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Bellad 1-30 gr.
Aloin, 1-10 gr.

80 cts. per hundred.

Pil. Peristaltic Aperient.

(WARNER & Co.)

Aloin, 1-10 gr. Strych. Sul. 1-100 gr.
Ext. Bellad, 1-20 gr. Ipecac, 1-30 gr.

40 cts. per hundred.

Phenacetin and Quinine.

(WARNER & Co.)

Phenacetin, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Sul. Quinine, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Therapeutics—Tonic, Antipyretic.

\$1.50 per hundred.

Pil. Salol Phenacetin.

(WARNER & Co.)

Salol, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Phenacetin, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Therapeutics—Antipyretic, Analgesic.

\$2.00 per hundred.

Pil. Sumbul Comp.

(W. R. WARNER & Co.)

R—Ext. Sumbul. 1 gr.; Ferri Sulph. Ext. 1 gr.;
Asafetida, 2 grs.; Ac. Arsenious, 1-40 gr.

DR. GOODELL:—"I use this pill for nervous and hysterical women who need building up." This pill is used with advantage in neurasthenic conditions, in conjunction with Warner & Co.'s Bromo-Soda, one or two pills taken three times a day.

Price, \$1.00 per hundred.

Pil. Chalybeate.

(W. R. WARNER & Co.'s FERRUGINOUS PILLS.)

3 grains. Dose—1 to 3 pills.

Ferri Sulph. Fe SO₄ } = Ferri Carb. Fe CO₃
Potass. Carb. K₂ CO₃ } = Potass. Sulph. K₂ SO₄

Carbonate of Protoxide of Iron.

The above combination, which we have successfully and scientifically put in pill form, produces, when taken into the stomach, Carbonate of Protoxide of Iron (Ferrous Carbonate) in a quickly assimilable condition.

40 cts. per hundred.

Pil. Chalybeate Comp.

(WARNER & Co.)

Same as Pil. Chalybeate, with $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Nux Vomica added to each pill to increase the tonic effect.

Dose—1 to 3 pills.

55 cts. per hundred.

Pil. Arthrosia.

(WARNER & Co.)

For cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout.

FORMULA—Acidum Salicylicum; Resina Podophyllum; Quinina; Ext. Colchicum; Ext. Phytolacca; Capsicum.

Almost a specific in Rheumatic and Gouty Affections, Please specify Warner's, and order in original bottles of 100 pills.

60 cts. per hundred.

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS.

SOLUBLE.

RELIABLE.

PERMANENT.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.'S Soluble Coated Granules.

PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR PRESCRIBING.

The following list comprises formulæ of value to the busy practitioner.

The Coating of the following Granules will Dissolve in 1½ Minutes.

Acid Arsenious I-20, I-30, I-50 grs.
Medical properties—Antiperiodic, Alterative.
Dose—1 to 2.

Aconitia I-60 gr.
Med. prop.—Nerve Sedative. Dose—1 to 2.

Aloin et Strychnine.
Med. prop.—Tonic, Laxative. Dose—1 to 2.

Aloin et Strych. et Bellad.
Med. prop.—Tonic, Laxative. Dose—1 to 2.
Aloin, ½ gr.
Strychnine, 1-60 gr.
Ext. Belladon, ¼ gr.

Atropine I-100 gr.
Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.

Atropinæ Sulph I-60 gr.
Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.

Codeia ¼ gr.
Med. prop.—Anodyne, replacing Morphia without the usual disagreeable after-effects produced by the latter.

Corrosive Sublimate, I-12, I-20, I-40 and I-100 gr.
Med. prop.—Mercurial Alterative. Dose—1 to 2.

Digitalin I-60 gr.
Med. prop.—Arterial Sedative. Dose—1 to 2.

Elaterium, (Clutterbuck's) I-10 gr.
Med. prop.—Diuretic, Hydragogue Cathartic.
Dose—1 to 2.

Ext. Ignatia Amara ¼ gr.
Med. prop.—Nerve Sedative. Dose—1 to 2.

Ext. Nuc. Vomica ¼ and ½ gr.
Med. prop.—Nerve Stimulant. Dose—1 to 3.

Hyoscyamia I-100 gr.
(Crystal Pure Alkaloid.)
Med. prop.—Anodyne, Soporific. Dose—1.

Mercury Proto. Iodid ¼ gr.
Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose 1 to 4.

Mercury Proto. Iodid ½ gr.
Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose—1 to 2.

Mercury Proto. Iodid ¼ gr.
Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose—2 to 4.

Mercury Iodide Red I-16 gr.
Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose—1 to 3.

Morphinæ Sulph I-20 gr.
Med. prop.—Anodyne.

Morphinæ Sulph I-10 gr.
Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.

Morphinæ Sulph ¼ and ½ gr.
Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.

Morphinæ Sulph ¼ and ½ gr.
Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.

Podophyllin I-10, ¼, ½, ¾ and 1 gr.
Med. prop.—Cathartic. Dose 1 to 4.

Podophyllin Comp.
Med. prop.—Cathartic and Tonic. Dose—1 to 2.
Podophyllin, ¼ gr.
Ext. Hyoscyami, ¼ gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica, I-16 gr.

Strychnine, I-16, I-20, I-30, I-32, I-40, I-60 and I-100 gr.
Med. prop.—Nerve Stimulant, Tonic. Dose—1 to 3.

Strychninæ Sulph I-32 gr.
Med. prop.—Tonic. Dose—1 to 2.

Veratrinæ Sulph I-12 gr.
Med. prop.—Powerful Topical Excitant. Dose—1.

Zinc Phosphide ¼ and ½ gr.
Med. prop.—Tonic, Dose—1 to 3.

Canadian Agencies:

LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal.
LYMAN, KNOX & CO., "
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Simpson with his method of producing anæsthesia, rendered possible the almost miraculous feats of modern surgery, so students in their bacteriological and chemico-physiological laboratories are to-day, by their research work, raising medicine from the domain of empiricism, and are ushering in a new era that will see just as gigantic strides made in that science as have been made in surgery.

The reader who desires to consult the original papers on any subject in which he may be particularly interested, will find the references occurring all through the book of great value, and the indexing to have been thoroughly done.

"Does Modern College Education Educate in the Broadest and Most Liberal Sense of the Term?" is one of the most important inquiries that could be set on foot. This discussion, which is to be taken part in by President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins, President Dwight of Yale, President Schurman of Cornell, President Morton of the Stevens Institute, Henry Thurston Peck of Columbia, Bishop Potter and others of the most distinguished men of both the United States and Europe, is begun in the April *Cosmopolitan* by a radical inquiry into the educational problem along the lines of Herbert Spencer. President Gilman will follow in a direction almost equally searching. Altogether there is promised the frankest possible expression of opinion, and it seems probable that it will be the most thorough comparison ever made of educational methods with the needs of everyday life at the close of the nineteenth century.

THE BEST ONLY.

In deciding upon what sticky fly paper to sell this year, don't fail to remember the several necessary qualities that must be present to insure success. A good fly paper must have a border—a border that will not crack, peel, leak, or tear the paper; that will practically be the same in cool as in warm weather. The sticky composition must be permanently sticky under all likely variations of temperature; it must not be too soft to hold flies, nor too hard to catch them, and these qualities it must continue to exhibit the longest possible time. In all of these points Tanglefoot courts comparison with anything made at the present time. The border, as every retail druggist knows, originated with Tanglefoot; its evolution has kept apace with the general improvement. The sticky composition is the result of experience and experiments, and approaches close to perfection. The retailer who sells Tanglefoot never hears complaints about it, has the satisfaction of knowing that he is selling a perfect article, and as his customers are discriminative, retains their confidence.

Students' Department.

[In this Department we will publish a series of lectures covering the subjects of Pharmacy, Materia Medica, Chemistry and Botany. Of course they will be condensed, the inference being that the student will supplement these, as he would do ordinary college lectures, by reference to standard works upon each subject.]

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN RETURNING ANSWERS.

1. Write on one side of the paper only.
2. Leave a margin of about two inches on the left hand side for corrections, etc.
3. A stamped and addressed envelope must be sent with the answer.
4. Address your replies to the Editor, 43 Church St., Montreal, P.Q.

PRIZES.

- 1st. A copy of Remington's Practice of Pharmacy will be awarded to the student making the highest marks in the competition.
- 2nd. A copy of Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia to the second highest.
- 3rd. A copy of Remsen's Inorganic Chemistry to the third.

Answers to Lecture No. 1, second series, which entitle senders to over 75 per cent.:

Percy L. Murray, Kingston, Ont.
A. Lebeau, St. Anne de Bellevue.
O. H. Tansey, Montreal.
H. H. Lyons, "
M. Dion, Levis.

Answers to questions in April issue will be received up to May 15th.

QUESTIONS ON LECTURE NO. II.

1. Describe, in your own words, the preparation of Charta Epispastica, B.P.
2. Describe the process of preparation of Charta Sinapis, U.S.P., giving the reasons for each step in the process.
3. What is Collodion? Give the chemical formulæ of Di. and Tri-nitrocellulose. Why is the former directed in the preparation of collodion?
4. Name the confections of the B.P. and U.S.P. What is the difference between conserves and electuaries?
5. What are the differences between the Confection of Rose, B.P. and that of the U.S.P.?
6. How is Confection of Senna prepared?
7. Why is Powd. Tragacanth used in Confection of Sulphur, B.P.?

LECTURES ON PHARMACY.

DECOCTA.

DECOCTIONS.

Decoctions are preparations obtained by boiling the drug with water for a certain length of time, or until the liquid has been evaporated

to a certain volume. This method is obviously inapplicable to aromatic drugs, and is used only on drugs of a close texture. Several of the liquid and solid extracts of the B.P. are only concentrated decoctions.

In making decoctions, the drug should be in coarse powder if dry, and sliced if in the fresh state; the cold water is poured over it, and the whole then brought to ebullition and kept at that point as long as directed; it should then be allowed to cool and strained.

These should always be prepared as required, since such preparations always decompose very rapidly.

The decoctions of the B.P. vary in strength from 1 in 8 to 1 in 100; those of the U.S.P. are 5 per cent., except Decoct. Sarza Co., which is 10 per cent.

The only decoctions named in the U.S.P., 1890, are Cetraria and Sarza Co., but a general formula is given for this class of preparations when the strength is not mentioned in the Pharmacopœia or specially directed by the physician, as follows: Take of the substance, coarsely comminuted, 50 grms.; water, a sufficient quantity to make a thousand cubic centimetres. Put the substance into a suitable vessel provided with a cover, pour upon it one thousand cubic centimetres of cold water, cover it well, and boil for fifteen minutes. Then let it cool to about 40° C. (104° F.), express, strain the expressed liquid, and pass enough cold water through the strainer to make the product measure one thousand cubic centimetres.

Decoctions of the British Pharmacopœia are:

	Strength.	Dose.
Aloes comp. ...	1—100	½ to 2 ozs.
With Extract Socotrine Aloes, Myrrh, Extract Liquorice, Carb. Potassium, Saffron and Comp. Tinct. of Cardamom.		
	Strength.	Dose.
Cetrariæ	1—20	1 to 4 ozs.
Cinchonæ	1—16	1 to 2 "
Granati Rad... ..	1—10	2 to 4 "
Hæmatoxyli... ..	1—20	1 to 2 "
With cinnamon.		
Hordei	1—10	1 to 4 "
Papaveris	1—10	External use.
Pareiræ	1—16	1 to 2 ozs.
Quercus	1—16	1 to 2 "
Sarsæ	1— 8	2 to 10 "
" Comp... ..	1— 8	2 to 10 "

With Sarsaparilla, Mezereon, Guaiac, Liquorice and Sassafras.

	Strength.	Dose.
Scoparii..... ..	1—20	2 to 4 ozs.
Taraxaci	1—20	2 to 4 "

Decoctions of the United States Pharmacopœia.

Besides the general formula for decoctions the U. S. P. gives the two following :

- Cetrariæ 5 per cent.
 - Sarsæ Co.10 "
- Similar to that of the B.P.

EMPLASTRA.
PLASTERS.

Although still official in the B.P., it is very seldom that the pharmacist is called upon to prepare any of these preparations, the factory-spread articles having almost entirely replaced the hand-made articles. Plasters have generally lead oleate as a basis, and are intended for external application, softening at the body temperature and thus giving up the active constituent to be absorbed by the skin.

The factory-made plasters have a mixture of rubber, Burgundy pitch and gum olibanum as the basis. The crude rubber is first well washed by working through corrugated rollers with water, and then mixed with the other ingredients by working the mass between rollers, and afterwards spread on cloth.

PLASTERS OF THE B. P. AND U. S. P.

	B. P.	U. S. P.
Ammoniaci cum Hydrargyri	1—5	18 %
Arnica (with extract) .....	.....	33½%
Belladonna (with Alc. ext.) ..	1—5	20 %
1. Calefaciens with Cantharides	1—25	.....
2. Cantharides	1—3	.....
3. Capsici with Oleo-resin.....	.....	.....
Ferri with Peroxide	1—11	9 %
Galbani.....	1—11	.....
Hydrargyri	1—3	30 %
4. Ichthyocollæ .....	.....	.....
Menthol	1—5	.....
Opii	1—10	6 %
Picis with Burgundy Pitch	1—2	80 %
5. Plumbi .....	.....	.....
" Iodide	1—10	.....
Resinæ	1—9½	14 %
Saponis	1—7	10 %
" Fuscum	1—6	.....

NOTE 1.—Empl. Calefaciens, B.P., is known in the U.S.P. as Emplastrum Picis Cantharidatum, and is made from Cerate of Cantharides 80, and Burgundy Pitch enough to make 1,000

NOTE 2.—The similar preparation of the U.S.P. is known as Cerate of Cantharides, and contains 32 per cent. of cantharides.

NOTE 3.—Empl. Capsici is made by melting Resin Plaster, and spreading on cloth; after cooling Oleo-resin of Capsicum is spread on it with a brush, so that a piece 10 centimetres square shall contain about 25 centigrammes.

NOTE 4.—Empl. Ichthyocollæ, Court Plaster, is prepared by melting isinglass in water and spreading half of the solution on taffeta; the other half is mixed with glycerine and alcohol and spread over the first; the back of the plaster is then coated with Tincture of Benzoin and allowed to dry.

NOTE 5.—Lead plaster is made by boiling

together lead oxide, olive oil and water till combination takes place, which is shown by the mass becoming white and homogeneous. Briefly, the reaction may be put thus: Olive oil is principally oleate of glycerol, which, in the presence of water, is decomposed by the lead oxide with formation of lead oleate, and liberation of glycerine.

ENEMATÆ.

Like the foregoing this class is but seldom prepared by the pharmacist. Enemas are liquid preparations, intended for administration by the bowels, and the vehicle generally used is mucilage of starch. None are official in the U.S.P.

ENEMAS OF THE B.P.

	Strength and Dose.
Aloes	40 grs. to 10 ozs.
Assafœtida	30 " to 4 "
Magnesiæ sulphate..	1 oz. to 15 "
Opii	½ dr. to 2 "
Terebinthinæ	1 oz. to 15 "

ESSENTIÆ.

ESSENCES.

Only two preparations of the class are official in the B.P., and are made by dissolving the oil in rectified spirit:

Essentiæ anisi	1—5
" menthæ pipiritæ	1—5

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Answers.

[We intend to make this one of the most interesting departments of the CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, and therefore request our subscribers to help us by sending for information on any subject of interest to pharmacists, which we shall try to answer to the best of our ability. Address all communications to the Editor, CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, 43 Church St., Montreal]

ÆSCULAPIUS AND HIPPOCRATES.—(B., Montreal).—Æsculapius was commonly called the God of Medicine, and Hippocrates the Father of Medicine. In Greek mythology, Æsculapius was the son of Apollo and Coronis, and was killed by Zeus at the request of Pluto, who found that Hades was being depopulated by the medical ability of Æsculapius. He is generally represented as an old man, holding in one hand a staff with a serpent entwining it. Hippocrates was born in the island of Cos about 460 B.C., and died at Larissa, about 377. There is a great deal of mystery surrounding his history, especially as many of his disciples and descendants took his name, but from references made to him by Plato, and also by Aristophanes, the Greek dramatist, in one of his comedies, the dates given above are presumed to be correct. He was educated by Herodicus, of Selimbria, and Georgias, of Leontini. The works ascribed to him are "Ancient Medicine," "Prognosis," "Epidemics," besides a large number of less important works on surgery.

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LIQ. THYMOLIS Co. (T., Montreal). This preparation, which was originally proposed to replace a well-known proprietary remedy, is as follows :

Menthol	0.2	grms.
Thymol	0.5	"
Boric acid	2.0	"
Sodium Benzoate	10	"
Oil of Wintergreen ...	6	minims.
" Eucalyptus	18	"
Glycerine.....	15	"
Rectified Spirit	60	"
Water	180	"

OSHA ROOT (Clerk, Victoria). Osha Root, or Colorado Cough Root, the botanical name of which is Ligusticum Filicinim, is employed in the Western States by the Indians, and also in household practice as an expectorant. Prof. L. E. Sayre, of the Lawrence (Kan.) School of Pharmacy, thoroughly investigated the subject some years ago, and his results were published in the A. Ph. A. Proceedings.

METHYLENE BLUE AND METHYL BLUE (L. H., Toronto.) These bodies are not identical ; the first is known under the systematic name of Tetramethyl thionin chloride. It occurs in blue tabular crystals and is freely soluble in water. It has been recommended by some experimenter in neuralgia and rheumatism, but is

of doubtful efficacy. Methyl Blue is Sodium Triphenyl-para-rosaniline-trisulphonate. Solution of Sodium Hydrate with Methylene Blue changes the color to violet ; with Methyl Blue changes it to reddish brown.

ELIXIR STRONTIUM BROMIDE. This may be prepared in the same way as Elixir Potassium Bromide, N.F. replacing the Potassium salt with that of Strontium, thus :

Strontium Bromide	175	grms.
Citric Acid	4	"
Aromatic Elixir to make ... 1000 cc.		

Dissolve the salts in the elixir. Each fluid drachm contains 10 grains of Strontium Bromide.

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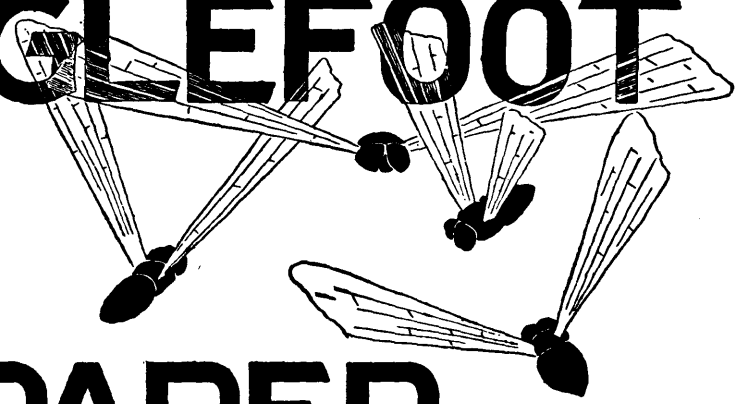
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Obituary.

MR. WILLIAM HUNTER.

THE death of Mr. Hunter, which took place at his residence, 217 Wilton ave., Toronto, on the morning of Thursday, April 8th, removes from our midst one of the few old men of pharmacy. Mr. Hunter had been more or less feeble in health, the result of an apoplectic fit taken six years ago and from which he never fully recovered. While not seriously ill, he was yet unable to attend to business. Of late his friends had observed a gradual failing in strength, but nothing serious was anticipated. Wednesday evening he retired as usual, but the messenger came before the morning, and at 4.30 he responded to the call, passing away full of years, and well beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Hunter was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born in 1810. His father was a dyer and conducted a large establishment in Glasgow, but Mr. Hunter selected the drugs for a calling, and after serving his apprenticeship was in business a number of years before coming to Canada. Thirty-five years ago he landed in this country and accepted the position of warehouse manager for the firm that is now The Lyman Bros. Co., Ltd. This position he retained until failing health compelled him to retire from active business. Mr. Hunter was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, and continued an active worker in the church through life. Immediately on arriving in Toronto he joined Cooke's Church, on George st., in which he became a worker and superintendent of Sunday school. This last position he held for 21 years. Outside of his church connection the late Mr. Hunter was a very retired man in private life. He was a member of the Pharmaceutical Association, and kept up his membership in this after he had retired from business. In the absence of his pastor, Rev. William Paterson, who was in Chicago, the funeral services were conducted by Rev. Prof. Gregg and Rev. James A. Keay. The pall-bearers were chosen from the elders of Cooke's Church.

GEORGE C. BRIGGS.

Another of the Ontario fathers of pharmacy passed away in Hamilton on April 21st, when the above named gentleman succumbed to an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. Briggs was born in Canandaigua, N.Y. State, in 1820, where his boyhood was spent, and his education completed at Geneva College, from which institution he graduated.

Fifty years ago he came to Hamilton and engaged in the drug business, occupying the

store where Mr. J. W. Gerrie is at present located.

Mr. Briggs soon turned his attention to patent medicines, a line in which he was very successful, and became known to the pharmacists of the province through his Black Oil and Golden Eye Salve, besides a number of other specialties of which he was the proprietor. Quiet and retiring in manner, he was withal a good citizen, much respected in the community.

Mr. Briggs was a life-long Mason, and at his death a member of Barton Lodge, A.F. and A.M. He leaves behind him four sons and two daughters.

THE E. B. SHUTTLEWORTH CO.

THE manufacture of the preparations hitherto bearing the name of E. B. Shuttleworth is to be more energetically continued by a recently formed organization known as the E. B. Shuttleworth Chemical Company, Limited, of which the capital is \$50,000. The company is a strong one, comprising among its shareholders a number of prominent pharmacists and physicians.

The presidency is held by Professor Shuttleworth, with Dr. H. W. Aikins in the vice-chair, Mr. W. A. Howell as secretary, and Mr. G. W. Parsons as general manager. The laboratory and offices are situated at No. 53 Colborne street, Toronto, where admirable facilities are afforded for carrying on a business of this kind.

The Shuttleworth business was commenced in 1879, and carried on for many years by the well-known chemist whose name it bears, but who was compelled to give up his active business connection with the concern until the present re-organization.

The infusion of new blood, increased capital and more modern business methods, will doubtless result in the increased popularity of a line of pharmaceutical preparations which for reliability have always held rank with any in the market, and have enjoyed the complete confidence of the medical profession of Canada.

We understand that one of the conditions of Professor Shuttleworth's connection with the company is that its manufactures shall be entirely restricted to compounds prescribed by physicians, and cannot be extended to preparations offered directly to the public. This will quite eliminate the class of so-called patent medicines, and tend to maintain the strictly medical character of the trade.

FOR SALE.

White marble soda fountain; 8 syrup taps, 1 draw tap; Tufts' make; will sell cheap. Apply Wilson Barr, druggist, 43 King street east, Hamilton.

Market Report.

April 26th, 1897.

Trade is uncertain and wavering, the tariff turning out different to anticipations. Hon. Mr. Fielding remarked that the excise duty on alcohol was near the "danger point;" but close observers think it had been passed before the recent increase. A smuggler can buy alcohol in the U. S., excise paid, and bring it into Canada, making a profit of \$50 a barrel. If shipped, in bond, to St. Pierre Miquelon, and thence brought up the St. Lawrence, the profit is \$150 on an investment of \$20. Then any woman who can make porridge on her kitchen stove, can with little instructions distil spirits. In the United States, the alcohol question is before the Senate in the inquiries: What rate of tax will, in the judgment of the Secretary, produce the greatest amount of revenue consistent with the protection of honest manufacturers and dealers? What measures have been brought before the Secretary for the securing of exemption of alcohol used in the arts, at the same time protecting the Government against fraud.

Here distillers have not fixed their price under the new scale, but it will necessarily increase

the price of Flavoring Extracts, Perfumes, Tinctures, Fluid Extracts, Spirits of Nitre, Sal Volatile, and all items in which alcohol is used. Should the returns show a decreased quantity of foreign and domestic spirits as having been entered for consumption, the fact will, no doubt, be set down for a proof of the growth of temperance sentiments. In the United States it is said that one-third of the high wines comes from illicit stills.

An important omission is the item under which Acids Citric, Carbolic, Salicylic, Benzoic and Tartaric were admitted free; they will pay 20 per cent. hereafter. The change of duty on liquid patent medicines is not an unmixed blessing; we have abundant domestic quackeries already.

Cod Liver Oil, finest, is dearer; common, lower. Castor Oil is advancing abroad. Cream Tartar fluctuating almost daily, the average of the market is an advance. Glycerine very irregular as to quality and lower. Mercurials are firm. Opium rather lower in New York owing to the immense stocks accumulated there. Borax is low. White Lead is scarce and firm. Raw and Boiled Oils one cent lower. Turpentine varies from day to day, and the market does not advance in response to the statistical position.

NO leading Druggist can afford to be without Antitoxin (Diphtheria).

NOR can he afford to stock any but the best product.

Mulford's Concentrated Antitoxin

is recognized as the most reliable by the medical profession. It is largely used and highly endorsed by all the Provincial Boards of Health.

AGENCIES will be established with a representative druggist in every town.

Write for special terms, &c.

H. K. MULFORD CO.,

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Buyers' Guide.

DIPHTHERIA.

Mulford's Antitoxin is now furnished to the profession of the Dominion in the strength of 200 units to each cubic centimeter. This is twice the concentration of the German product, and four times that of the French, and is furnished without increase of price. This is a very important advance, since the most concentrated forms of antitoxin are the most highly recommended both in the Dominion and in the United States.

The American Pediatric Society report of last summer first pointed out the special advantage of concentrated serums, such as Mulford's offer. As a result of extensive clinical use of this form during the past winter, the endorsement of concentrated antitoxin has become general.

Dr. Floyd M. Crandall, Professor of Pediatrics, New York Polyclinic, in the *Medical Fortnightly* of April 1st, 1897, writes: "The strongest serum available should be always employed. The serum is only the vehicle for the antitoxin. Some of the unfavorable symptoms reported have unquestionably been due to the serum rather than to the antitoxin. It is de-

sirable, therefore, to reduce the amount of serum to the lowest possible point."

Mulford's Concentrated Antitoxin has been extensively used and is highly endorsed by the Montreal Board of Health, and also by a large number of the most prominent of the Canadian practitioners.

Druggists who aim to lead in supplying the most reliable antitoxin should write the Mulford Company for the special terms and contract, which are being placed with leading druggists.

H. K. Mulford Company are the only producers of antitoxin who protect the purchasers by permitting the exchange of unsold goods for fresh stock every six months. This liberal offer has been greatly appreciated by the trade, since it is possible to suffer loss by deterioration with age.

The Canadian representatives of this firm are Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal; Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.

TO LET

In the rising town of Collingwood, and in the best business street and on the best business side of street, a drug store, with two large plate glass windows and store fitted up elegantly inside. Rent low. Apply to I. Greaves, 56 Melbourne Ave., Toronto, or to A. W. S. Cunningham, Collingwood.

The Retail Price

OF

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills

TO BE INCREASED

When Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills were placed on the market at 10 cents a vial, it was the intention of the manufacturer to use them as an advertising medium to bring Dr. Agnew's three other remedies more prominently before the public. While in this the manufacturer has met with as much success as expected, yet as many druggists complain of the small profits accruing from the sale of the Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, it has been decided (beginning with Jan. 1st) to increase the retail price from 10 to 20 cents a vial, and to sell them to the retail trade at such a low rate per dozen that almost the same profit will be made on them at 20 cents a vial as on a 25 cent pill. All druggists who have been interviewed claim to be much pleased with the proposed increase in retail price, and express the belief that they will soon attain the largest sale of any pill sold in the Dominion.

WAMPOLE'S

BEEF, WINE and IRON

In Pint Bottles.....\$5.00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.) 2.00 each
Imp. Gal., in 5-gal. lots and over, 3.50 per gal.

With handsome lithograph labels, buyer's name prominently printed on same, at following prices:

½-gross lots, and over.....\$60.00 per gross
Packed in ½-gross Cases.

We use a pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers or direct to us.

Very truly yours,

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Special to Retail Druggists

Common Sense Exterminator

ROACHES AND BED BUGS

Only infallible remedy known. Expressly for the destruction of these, the greatest pests in the world. Once used, always recommended—never fails. Price—25c., \$1.75, 50c., \$3.50, \$1.00, \$8.00 doz.

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR For Rats and Mice

Free from poison, not dangerous to man or beast. DEAD RATS make no smell, as this preparation eats up flesh and bone before decay sets in. Four sizes—Price, 15c., \$1.00, 25c., \$1.75, 50c., \$3.50, \$1.00, \$8.00 doz. Above goods advertise themselves. Sold by wholesale druggists generally.

Manufactured by **COMMON SENSE MFG. COMPANY**
523 King Street West, TORONTO, Ont.

We are going out of the Sundry Trade, and offer at a bargain our line of

- Atomizers
- Perfumes
- Feeding Bottles
- Feeder Fittings
- Suspensory Bandages
- Nipples
- Shaving Mugs
- Toilet Paper
- Trusses

It will pay to call before purchasing.

ALLAN & CO.,

132 BAY ST., TORONTO
Fine Ground Soap Bark, 10 cents per pound.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO MAY, 1897.

The quotations appended represent average prices in the Toronto and Montreal Markets, for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.

Acetanilid,	lb.	70	70	75	
Acid, Acetic,	lb.	10		13	
Arsenious, lump	lb.	25		27	
Commercial	lb.	10		10	
Benzoic, English, (from benzoin,) ..	oz.	22		25	
German,	oz.	9		12	
Boric	lb.	11		12	
Carbolic, Crystals, super... .. .	lb.	25		25	
Commercial,	lb.	1	25	30	
Crude	gal.	75	1	60	
Citric,	lb.	40		45	
Gallic,	lb.	90	1	00	
Hydrodromic	lb.	30		32	
Hydrocyanic,	oz.	12		14	
Lactic, concentrated,	lb.	1	60	1	75
Muriatic,	lb.	3	4	5	
chem. pure,	lb.	18		20	
Nitric,	lb.	10		14	
chem. pure,	lb.	25		27	
Oxalic,	lb.	12		13	
Phosphoric, syrupy,	lb.	50		60	
dilute,	lb.	17		20	
Salicylic,	lb.	65		70	
Sulphuric,	lb.	2	5	b.	
chem. pure,	lb.	19		22	
Aromatic,	lb.	50		55	
Tannic,	lb.	70		80	
Tartaric, powdered,	lb.	35		38	
Alcohol, pure, 650. p. by bbl., cash ..	gal.	4	50	00	
by gal.	gal.	4	95	4	60
Methylated	gal.	2	00	00	
Allspice,	lb.	13		15	
Powdered	lb.	15		20	
Aloin,	oz.	25		30	
Alum,	lb.	2	4	3	
Ammonia, Liquor, 880,	lb.	10		12	
Aromatic Spirits,	lb.	52		55	
Bromide,	lb.	80		85	
Carbonate,	lb.	12		14	
Chloride, powd.	lb.	10		13	
Chloride, pure, powd.	lb.	35		46	
Iodide,	lb.	5	75	6	00
Nitrate,	lb.	35		40	
Amyl Nitrite,	oz.	15		20	
Antifebrin,	lb.	70		75	
Antipyrine,	oz.	1	10	1	20
Antimony, black, powdered,	lb.	10		13	
and potas, tart,	lb.	45		48	
Liver	lb.	30		35	
Apomorphia,	gr.	4		5	
Arrowroot, Bermuda,	lb.	35		40	
Jamaica,	lb.	14		15	
Aristol,	oz.	1	85	2	00
Arsenic, Donovan's solution,	lb.	22		25	
Fowler's solution,	lb.	7		8	
White,	lb.	10		10	
Atropine Sulphate,	gr.	2	4	00	
Balsam, Canada,	lb.	50		60	
Copaiba	lb.	85		95	
Peru,	lb.	3	00	3	20
Tolu,	lb.	95		1	00

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO. LTD.

Wholesale Druggists, - TORONTO.

*Our line of Sponges is complete
.. in Bales and Boxes ..*

See Samples
..... before buying

**Fruit Juices, H. B. & W.
do. Seeley's.**

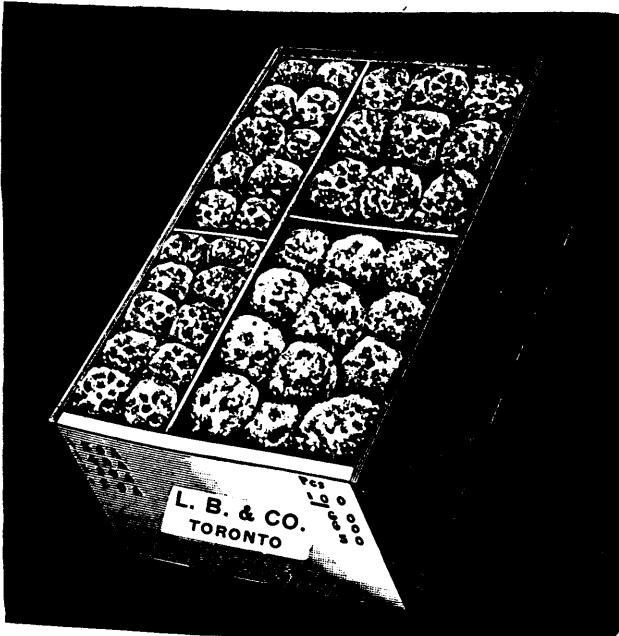
Arrivals for this Month:

Acetanilid	Chlorophyll
Acid Fluoric	Chloral Hydrate
Ammon Valer	Cocaine Hydrochlor
Aloes Curacao	Celery Seed
Dental Plaster	Iodoform
Eucalyptol	Mandrake Root
Guaiacol Liquid	Oakum
Iodine	Uranium Nitrate
Paracetphenidine	Mercks in ozs. and 1 lbs.

Phenalgin Powder and Tablets in 2 oz.
bottles. Eucaine.

Quinine Sulphate, Howard's
and German.

Shell Castile Soap. Whale Oil Soap.



ALKAVIS. EDWARDS' NERVINE.
SULPHUME.

LEINER'S BATH BRUSHES.

No 80.



No 86

METAL FRAME.
FOR WET OR DRY USE.



2 ROWS.



3 ROWS.



PERFORATED BACK.
DRIES QUICKLY.
DETACHABLE HANDLE.
CURVE REVERSABLE.



METAL FRAME

FOR WET OR DRY USE.

No 87



DETACHABLE HANDLE

REVERSABLE



BRUSH ALL AROUND

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Bark, Bayberry, powdered	lb.	15	18
Canella Alba.	lb.	15	18
Cassia,	lb.	15	20
groun	lb.	18	28
Cascara,	lb.	20	22
Cinchona. Red,	lb.	50	60
powdered,	lb.	60	70
Calisaya, yellow,	lb.	40	50
pale,	lb.	35	50
powdered,	lb.	40	50
Elm, selected,	lb.	20	22
ground	lb.	18	22
flour, packets,	lb.	28	30
Prickly Ash,	lb.	15	17
Sassafras,	lb.	15	16
Soap Tree, cut,	lb.	13	15
" grd.	lb.	18	20
Wild Cherry,	lb.	10	12
Bean, Calabar,	lb.	45	50
Tonka,	lb.	1 00	2 75
Vanilla,	lb.	9 75	11 00
Berry, Cubeb,	lb.	0 25	0 30
powdered,	lb.	0 30	0 35
Juniper,	lb.	6	8
Bismuth, Sub-carbonate,	lb.	2 00	2 10
Ammonio-Citrate	oz.	40	44
Iodide	oz.	50	60
Salicylate	oz.	20	25
Sub-Nitrate,	lb.	1 75	1 85
Liquor,	lb.	35	40
Borax,	lb.	6	7
powdered,	lb.	7	8
Butter, Cacao,	lb.	65	80
Caffeine,	oz.	55	65
Citrate,	oz.	40	45
Camphor, English,	lb.	58	70
American,	lb.	58	70
Cantharides,	lb.	1 50	1 60
powdered,	lb.	1 65	1 75
Capsicum,	lb.	22	25
powdered,	lb.	25	30
Carbon, Bisulphide,	lb.	16	20
Cerium Oxalate,	lb.	1 50	1 65
Chalk, French, powdered,	lb.	6	10
Precipitated,	lb.	10	12
Prepared,	lb.	5	6
Chloroform, pure,	lb.	1 10	1 20
D. & F.	lb.	1 00	2 00
German,	lb.	60	65
Chloral hydrate,	lb.	1 20	1 25
Cinchonine, Muriate,	oz.	15	20
Sulphate,	oz.	20	25
Cinchonidia, Sulphate,	oz.	20	22
Cloves,	lb.	15	17
powdered,	lb.	35	40
Cocaine, Mur.	oz.	3 25	4 00
Cochineal, S. G.,	lb.	40	45
Black,	lb.	42	45
Codeine,	oz.	4 50	4 75
Collodion,	lb.	75	80
Confection, Senna,	lb.	35	40
Copper, Sulphate,	lb.	5 1/2	6
Copperas,	lb.	90	00
Cotton, absorbent,	lb.	32	70
Cream Tartar, powdered,	lb.	25	28
Croton Chloral,	oz.	50	56
Creolin,	lb.	50	60
Creosote, Wood,	lb.	1 00	2 30
Cudbear,	lb.	18	20
Cuttle-fish Bone,	lb.	20	30
Epsom Salts, see MAGNESIUM SULPH.			
Ergot,	lb.	40	50
Ether, Acetic,	lb.	75	80
Nitrous, Spirits,	lb.	35	65
Sulphuric, 725,	lb.	35	75
Eucalyptol,	oz.	16	20
Exalgine,	oz.	1 20	1 25

DO YOU CARRY

ODOROMA In Stock?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

ODOROMA

The Perfect Tooth Powder

Has captured the market wherever it has been introduced. If it is a new thing to you, here are a few reasons why you should handle it:
It is cleansing, antiseptic, fragrant, refreshing. It is perfectly harmless. It has been analyzed by the most expert chemists, who have all reported in the most favorable terms.

It sells at a glance in the first instance, and on its reputation thereafter. It yields more profit to the retailer, and to the consumer a greater quantity of the best quality, than any other tooth powder in the world.

REPORT OF EXPERT ANALYSIS.

"Having analyzed and tested 'Odorama,' I find it to be composed of ingredients well known to the dental and medical profession as being the best for cleansing and preserving the teeth. It contains nothing that could in any way be deleterious in its action, and it has my unqualified approval."—W. T. STUART, M.D., C.M., *Professor of Chemistry, Trinity Medical School; Professor of Chemistry, School of Dentistry.*

Order from your Wholesale House.

AROMA CHEMICAL CO., - Toronto

TURKISH DYES

TURKISH DYES

TURKISH DYES

TO THE TRADE

We desire to call the attention of the trade to the above package dyes, which have been on the market for the past nine years. The sales have increased wonderfully in that period, and they have given every satisfaction, both to the retailer and consumer. Every LIVE DRUGGIST handles Turkish Dyes.

Write for Prices, Samples, &c., to

BRAYLEY SONS & COMPANY

MONTREAL

Druggists' Confectionery.

The special attention of Chemists

IS DRAWN TO THE FOLLOWING :

GLYCERINE PASTILLES

Beautifully Bright.

Perfectly Soluble.

Quite Transparent.

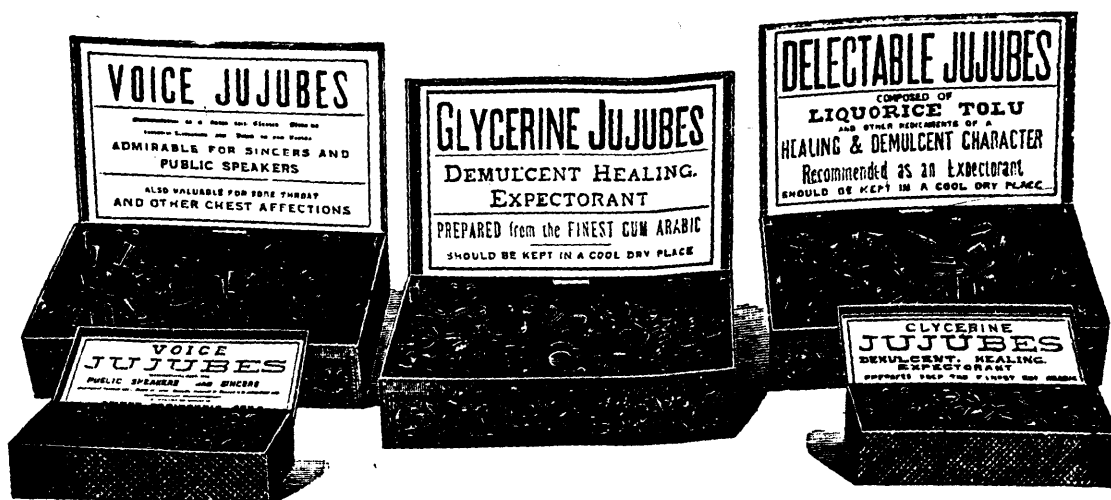
ROBERT GIBSON & SONS

By a process recently discovered, are producing the most charming

GLYCERINE PASTILLES AND JUJUBES

Ever offered to the trade.

PUT UP AND SENT OUT IN 4 LB. GLASS JARS OR DECORATED TINS, AS DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, AND BOTH FREE.



SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION TO THE WORKS.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS, CARLTON WORKS, **MANCHESTER,**
AND 1 GLASSHOUSE YARD, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, ENGLAND

Extract Belladonna,	lb.	1	20	2	00
Colocynth, Co,	lb.	2	00	2	25
Gentian,	lb.		50		56
Hemlock, Ang,	lb.	1	25	1	50
Henbane, "	lb.	3	50	3	75
Jalap,	lb.	2	50	3	00
Logwood, bulk,	lb.		13		14
packages,	lb.		15		18
Mandrake,	lb.	1	75	2	00
Nux Vomica,	oz.		30		35
Opium,	oz.		85		90
Rhubarb,	lb.	4	00	5	00
Sarsa. Hond. Co.,	lb.	1	00	1	20
" Jam. Co.,	lb.	3	00	3	20
Taraxacum, Ang.,	lb.		70		80
Flowers, Arnica,	lb.		20		22
Chamomile	lb.		20		25
Lavender,	lb.		13		15
Formalin,	lb.		75		80
Fuller's Earth, powd.,	lb.		5		6
Galls,	lb.		21		25
powdered,	lb.		23		25
Gelatine, Cox's 6d.,	doz.	1	20	1	25
French,	lb.		45		60
Glycerine, 30°,	tin or lb.		21		23
Price's,	lb.		70		75
Grains Paradise, powd.	lb.		25		30
Green, Paris,	lb.		14		18
Gum, Aloes, Barb,	lb.		25		40
Aloes, Cape,	lb.		18		20
powdered,	lb.		27		30
Socot,	lb.		45		48
powdered,	lb.		70		75
Arabic, select,	lb.		40		60
" powderd.,	lb.	0	60		90
sorts,	lb.		25		30
powderd.,	lb.		40		50
Asafoetida,	lb.		40		45
Benzoin,	lb.		30	1	00
Catechu,	lb.		17		18
powdered,	lb.		22		25
Gamboge,	lb.	1	00	1	20
Guaiacum,	lb.		40	1	00
Myrrh,	lb.		40		45
Opium,	lb.	3	90	4	00
powdered,	lb.	5	00	5	25
Scammony, powderd.,	lb.	6	00	7	00
Shellac, orange,	lb.		32		38
bleached	lb.		45		50
Storax,	lb.		40		50
Tragacanth, flake,	lb.		85	1	00
common,	lb.		65		75
Herb, Chiretta,	lb.		45		50
Goldthread, in ozs.	lb.		75		90
Horehound, in ozs.	lb.		18		20
Lobelia,	lb.		18		20
Honey, Canada, best,	lb.		11		13
Hops,	lb.		15		22
Hydrogen Peroxide, C.P., Harvey's, No. 1, doz.				8	50
Ichthyol,	oz.		35		45
Indigo, Madras,	lb.		75		80
Insect Powder, pure	lb.		35		38
Iodine, commercial,	lb.	4	50	5	00
Resublimed	lb.	5	50	5	75
Iodol,	oz.	1	40	1	50
Iron, Carbonate, Precipitated,	lb.		13		14
Saccharated,	lb.		35		40
Chloride, solution, B. P.,	lb.		15		18
Citrate and Ammonium,	lb.		65		75
and Quinine, 4 per cent.	oz.		12		16
" " 10 per cent.	oz.		14		20
" " 25 per cent.	oz.		17		25
" Quinine and Strychnine,	oz.		21		00
and Strychnine,	oz.		15		00
Dialyzed, solution,	lb.		50		60
Iodide, Syrup,	lb.		40		45
Pyrophosphate,	lb.	1	00	1	20

SEELY'S NEW ODOR

- JAPONZA -

Has all the qualifications necessary to make it a popular Perfume.

TRY A SAMPLE ORDER

Price \$4.00 per. lb.

— — —

SOLD ONLY TO DRUGGISTS.

* * SEELY - The American Perfumer

DETROIT, Mich.
WINDSOR, Ont.

BOVRIL

the guaranteed product of Prime Ox Beef.

BOVRIL

is invaluable to dyspeptics; it can be assimilated by the weakest stomach.

BOVRIL

is a perfect food for Brain, Blood, Sinew and Muscle.

BOVRIL

is to be obtained from all first-class Druggists and Grocers.

Wholesale Depot

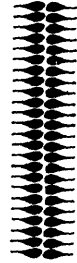
BOVRIL, Limited

27 St. Peter St., - MONTREAL

Iron Sulphate, pure,	lb.	7	8
Iodoform,	lb.	6 00	6 50
Jalapin,	oz.	65	70
Japonica,	lb.	8	9
Lanoline,	lb.	0 85	1 00
Lead, Acetate, white,	lb.	12	15
Iodide	oz.	30	35
Sub-Acetate, sol.	lb.	10	12
Leaf, Belladonna,	lb.	25	30
Buchu,	lb.	20	25
Coca,	lb.	40	60
Digitalis,	lb.	15	22
Eucalyptus,	lb.	18	20
Hyoscyamus,	lb.	20	28
Jaborandi,	lb.	50	56
Matico,	lb.	75	80
Senna Tinnevelly,	lb.	15	25
" India,	lb.	13	17
Stramonium,	lb.	25	30
Uva Ursi,	lb.	12	17
Leeches,	dz.	1 00	1 10
Leptandrin,	oz.	50	60
Lime, Chloride,	lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
packages,	lb.	6	7
Hypophosphite	lb.	1 40	1 50
Phosphate,	lb.	35	38
Sulphite,	lb.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
Liquorice, Solazzi,	lb.	45	50
Pignatelli,	lb.	35	38
Y. & S. Pellets,	lb.	40	00
" Stick,	lb.	35	00
Other Brands,	lb.	14	35
Lithium, Bromide	oz.	40	44
Carbonate,	oz.	28	30
Citrate	oz.	25	00
Salicylate	oz.	35	40
Lye, concentrated,	dz.	75	95
Madder, best Dutch,	lb.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14
Magnesia, Carb 1 oz.	lb.	16	18
" 4 oz.	lb.	13	15
Calcined,	lb.	50	55
Citrate, gran.,	lb.	40	75
Sulphate,	100 lbs.	1 75	
Manganese, black oxide,	lb.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
Manna,	lb.	85	1 00
Menthol,	lb.	4 00	4 50
Mercury,	lb.	75	90
Ammoniated,	lb.	1 30	1 40
Bichlor,	lb.	80	90
Biniodide,	lb.	4 00	4 60
Bisulphate,	lb.	1 10	1 15
Chloride,	lb.	90	95
c. Chalk,	lb.	60	65
Nitric Oxide,	lb.	95	1 10
Oleate,	lb.	65	90
Oxide, yellow,	lb.	1 60	1 70
Milk Sugar,	lb.	25	35
Morphia Acet,	oz.	1 75	2 00
Mur,	oz.	1 75	2 00
Sulph,	oz.	1 85	2 00
Moss, Iceland,	lb.	12	13
Irish,	lb.	10	11
Musk, Tonquin, true,	oz.	46 00	48 00
Canton,	oz.	60	70
Naphtha, Wood	pt.	85	90
Naphthol, Beta,	oz.	10	12
Nutmegs,	lb.	90	1 00
Nux Vomica,	lb.	8	10
powdered,	lb.	25	27
Oil, Almond, Bitter,	oz.	45	80
Sweet,	lb.	35	40
Amber, rectified,	lb.	75	80
Anise,	lb.	2 75	3 00
Bergamot,	lb.	3 00	3 25
Caraway,	lb.	3 50	4 00
Cassia,	lb.	2 75	3 00
Castor,	lb.	9	10
Cedar,	lb.	50	90

DRUGGISTS...

SELL



Gibbons' Toothache Gum

The First and Best of all Toothache Gums...

Don't be without this necessary means of increasing your sales.

Advertising matter supplied on application to

J. A. GIBBONS & CO.

6 Wellington St. East, TORONTO

SPONGES, etc.

For New Years Trade.

We desire to call the attention of the Trade to the additions made to our already numerous lines of Sponges and Chamois Skins, etc.

Our Travellers are now prepared to show lines in

Mandraka Bath and Honeycomb Sponges...

Forms, Half Forms and Cuts.

Finest goods ever shown in Canada.

BATH SPONGES

in Florida and Abaco Sheep Wool, Nassau, Abaco and Cuba Velvets, and Florida Yellow; Nassau and fine Acklin Reef and Acklin Grass; also superior line in fine Surgical, Zemoka Toilet, and finest Silk Toilet.

CHAMOIS SKINS

American and English, first and second qualities.

CHAMOIS VESTS and PROTECTORS

Send for Catalogue.

Saunders & Evans,

Office and Warerooms:

30 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.

NON-ALCOHOLIC TINCTURES.

By the increase of the Excise duty upon spirits from \$1.70 to \$1.90 per gallon of the strength of proof, hopes for cheaper alcohol have been disappointed, and all spirituous preparations necessarily increased in cost. Foremost in this class stand the Tinctures.

Alcohol is an excellent solvent and preservative, but, fortunately, is not the only one available that combines these properties; it is expedient therefore in the circumstances to employ such another menstruum whenever possible, especially if it have the additional virtue of inexpensiveness. This is what we do in the preparation of our **NON-ALCOHOLIC TINCTURES**. It is true that the matter of cost was only a secondary consideration with their originators, but, in view of the demand for "cheaper alcohol" for the sake of less expensive medication, the fact of their small cost in comparison with the spirituous tinctures might well be advanced as a primary reason for their general use.

Non-Alcoholic Tinctures were first employed by the authorities of the London Temperance Hospital, with whom the prime object was the elimination of spirits from medicines. It was when the experimental stage was passed and their usefulness established that we placed our line upon the market, using the working formula of the London Temperance Hospital.

We recommend them to physicians and chemists upon the following grounds: They are

**ESSENTIALLY IDENTICAL with Alcoholic Tinctures
FREE FROM THE EXCITING ACTION OF SPIRITS,
INEXPENSIVE.**

While nothing but a pharmacopœial tincture may be used in dispensing without distinct specification, the non-alcoholic tinctures may be employed without hindrance in private preparations. The medical profession are respectfully requested to specify our tinctures in the following manner—Tr. Sent. Co. N.A., "E." Below we quote our full line at list prices:

Tinct. Aloes \$ 0.30	Tinct. Cinchonæ \$ 0.30
Tr. Rad. Arnica .. .. .30	Tr. Cinchonæ Co. .. .. .34
Tinct. Aurantii .. .. .22	Tr. Digitalis .. .. .28
Tinct. Belladon. .. .. .26	Tr. Ferri Perchlor. .. .. .21
Tinct. Buchu .. .. .28	Tr. Gentian Co. .. .. .28
Tinct. Calumbæ .. .. .26	Tr. Hyoscyami .. .. .28
Tinct. Camph. Co. .. .. .32	Tr. Nucis Vomicae .. .. .35
Tinct. Capsici .. .. .28	Tinct. Opii .. .. .92
Tr. Cardamomi Co. .. .. .28	Tinct. Rhei .. .. .37
Tinct. Catechu .. .. .30	Tinct. Scillæ .. .. .28

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DRUGGISTS. - PAMPHLETS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Formaldehyde, or Formalin. Absolute Alcohol, Merck's, 1 lbs.
Oil of Mustard, Natural and Synthetic. Gualacol. Iron Alum. Acid Tannic, light. Iron-Mortars
Castile Soap Cakes, "Shell," small. Borden's Evaporated Cream. "Eagle" Condensed Milk.
Benzoldehyde, or Artificial Oil of Bitter Almonds. Merck's Paracetphenetidine.
Adeps Lanæ, Anhydrous. Gualacol Carbonate, Thymol. Chrome Alum. Acid Benzoic, German.
Phenalin. Castile Soap Cakes, "Virgin." Ammonol. Tartarlitine.

We have a very complete line of FRUIT JUICES, H. B. & W. We solicit your patronage.

Inviting correspondence, we remain, yours faithfully,

ELLIOT & CO. 5 Front St. East
TORONTO

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Oil, Citronella,	lb.	1	10	1	25	Resorcin,	oz.	18	20		
Cloves,	lb.	1	00	1	10	Rosin, strained,	bbl.	3	00	3	75
Cod-liver, N. F.,	gal.	2	25	2	30	Clear, pale,	bbl.	4	00	4	75
Norwegian,	gal.	3	00	3	25	Root, Aconite,	bulk,	lb.	20	22	
Cotton Seed,	gal.	80	1	00	Blood, powdered,	lb.	13	15			
Croton,	lb.	1	50	1	60	Cohosh, Black,	lb.	15	16		
Cubeb,	lb.	2	20	2	25	Colchicum, German,	lb.	40	45		
Eucalyptus,	lb.	1	25	1	60	Columbo,	lb.	18	20		
Geranium, India,	lb.	3	15	3	20	powdered,	lb.	25	30		
Hemlock,	lb.	75	80	Curcuma, ground,	lb.	13	15				
Juniper wood,	lb.	65	70	Elicampane,	lb.	12	13				
Lavender, English,	oz.	2	25	3	00	powdered,	lb.	15	17		
French, pure,	lb.	3	50	4	00	Gentian,	lb.	11	12		
Garden,	lb.	1	50	3	50	ground,	lb.	12	13		
Lemon,	lb.	1	75	2	00	powdered,	lb.	13	15		
Lemon Grass,	lb.	1	50	1	60	Ginger, E. I.	lb.	15	18		
Linseed, Boiled,	9 lb., gal.	61	64	powdered,	lb.	16	20				
Raw,	gal.	58	61	Jamaica,	lb.	24	30				
Male Fern	lb.	2	00	2	50	powdered,	lb.	28	30		
Neatsfoot,	gal.	1	00	1	10	Golden Seal, powdered,	lb.	40	55		
Neroli, Bigarade,	oz.	4	25	4	50	Hellebore, White, powdered,	lb.	13	15		
Olive, common,	gal.	1	20	1	25	Ipecac,	lb.	1	75	2	00
Salad,	gal.	2	40	2	50	powdered,	lb.	2	00	2	10
Orange,	lb.	2	00	2	75	Jalap, powdered,	lb.	45	50		
Origanum,	lb.	65	85	Licorice, select,	lb.	12	23				
Pennyroyal,	lb.	1	25	1	35	powdered,	lb.	10	12		
Peppermint, English,	lb.	16	00	16	50	Mandrake,	lb.	13	16		
American,	lb.	2	00	2	25	Orris, Florentine	lb.	25	30		
Pinus Sylvestris,	oz.	10	12	powdered,	lb.	30	35				
Rose, Kissanlik,	oz.	9	60	10	00	Pink,	lb.	40	45		
good,	oz.	7	50	8	00	Rhubarb, E.I.	lb.	60	70		
Rosemary,	lb.	70	75	fine trimmed	lb.	2	50	4	50		
Sandalwood,	lb.	5	50	7	50	powdered,	lb.	1	00	2	50
Sassafras,	lb.	70	80	Sarsaparilla, Honduras,	lb.	40	45				
Seal, pale,	gal.	55	60	Jamaica,	lb.	60	65				
Sperm, Winter Bleached,	gal.	1	20	1	25	Sarsaparilla, Mexican,	lb.	16	18		
Tansy,	lb.	4	25	4	50	Senega,	lb.	60	65		
Union Salad,	gal.	1	00	1	10	Squill, white,	lb.	10	12		
Wintergreen,	lb.	2	00	2	25	Valerian, English,	lb.	18	20		
Ointment, Mercurial,	lb.	70	75	Salol,	lb.	1	50	1	75		
Citrine,	lb.	45	50	Sal Soda,	lb.	2	2½				
Opium.—SEE GUM.				by bbl.	lb.	1½	1½				
Orange Peel,	lb.	16	70	Epsom, by bbl.	100	1	75	2	00		
Paraldehyde,	oz.	13	15	Salicin,	lb.	3	00	3	25		
Pepsin, Morson's,	oz.	85	90	Santonin,	lb.	3	00	3	25		
Saccharated,	lb.	2	50	6	00	Seed, Anise, Italian,	lb.	13	14		
Pepper, Black,	lb.	12	14	Star,	lb.	35	38				
powdered,	lb.	12	15	Canary, Sicily,	lb.	3½	4½				
White powdered,	lb.	22	25	Caraway,	lb.	12	15				
Pill, Blue, Mass,	lb.	70	80	Cardamon, Malabar,	lb.	1	00	1	20		
Pilocarpine, Nitrate,	gr.	10	12	decorticated,	lb.	1	50	2	00		
Pitch, Black,	bbl.	3	50	3	75	Celery,	lb.	20	25		
Burgundy,	lb.	13	15	Colchicum, German,	lb.	25	30				
Phenacetine,	oz.	40	45	Coriander,	lb.	10	12				
Phosphorus,	lb.	90	1	00	Flax, cleaned, Ontario,	roo lbs.	25	3	75		
Podophyllin,	oz.	40	45	pure ground	lb.	3½	4				
Poppy Heads,	100	75	90	Fenugreek, powdered,	lb.	6	8				
Potassa, Caustic, white sticks,	lb.	65	70	Hemp,	lb.	4	4½				
Liquor,	lb.	10	12	Mustard, white,	lb.	7	8				
Potassium, Acetate,—granulated	lb.	28	30	powdered,	lb.	20	50				
Bicarbonate,	lb.	17	20	Rape,	lb.	6	7				
Bichromate,	lb.	14	15	Saffron, American,	lb.	50	55				
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar),	lb.	27	29	Spanish,	oz.	1	25	1	25		
Bromide,	lb.	68	70	Sage, ozs.	lb.	18	20				
Carbonate,	lb.	13	15	Silver, Nitrate,	cash, lb.	7	90	9	00		
Chlorate,	lb.	15	18	Soap, Castile, mottled,	lb.	10	12				
Cyanide, Fused,	lb.	35	45	White,	lb.	8	16				
Iodide,	lb.	3	75	4	00	Soda, Ash,	keg or cask.	2	2½		
Nitrate,	lb.	7½	9	Caustic,	drum or lb.	3½	5				
Permanganate,	lb.	40	45	Sodium, Acetate,	lb.	25	30				
Prussiate, Red, powdered,	lb.	50	55	Bicar, Howard's,	lb.	16	17				
Yellow,	lb.	30	32	Newcastle,	keg,	2	75	2	75		
and Sodium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	29	30	Carbonate, crystal,	lb.	1½	3				
Sulphure	lb.	25	27	Hyposulphite,	lb.	4	6				
Quassia,	lb.	10	12	Salicylate,	lb.	95	1	00			
Quinine, Howard's,	oz.	28	30	Sulphate, Glauber's salt	lb.	1½	3				
German,	oz.	21	23	Sponges, Grass	lb.	55	55				
				Reef	lb.	1	50	1	75		

Sponges, Slate,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Sheepswool,	lb.	2 00	2 40
Bath, loose, common.. .. .	lb.	1 75	2 50
Bath, fine qual.,	100	10 00	40 00
Surgeon's	string	1 50	2 50
Turkey,	string	3 00	10 00
Turkey, Cup, fine	each	0 50	1 00
Strychnine, crystals,	oz.	0 80	1 10
Sulphonal,	oz.	45	45
Sulphur, precipitated,	lb.	13	20
sublimed,	lb.	3	4
roll,	lb.	2½	3½
Tin, Muriate, crystals,	lb.	25	28
foil	lb.	30	32
Tamarinds,	lb.	13	15
Tar,	bbbl.	3 25	3 50
Barbadoes,	lb.	15	16
Terebene,	lb.	60	65
Turpentine, Spirits,	gal.	50	55
Chian,	oz.	70	75
Venice,	lb.	12½	13
Veratria	oz.	2 25	2 50
Verdigris,	lb.	30	35
Wax, White, pure,	lb.	55	75
Yellow,	lb.	40	45
Mineral,	lb.	25	35
Woods, Camwood,	lb.	8½	10
Fustic, Cuban,	lb.	2½	3
Logwood, Campeachy,	lb.	2½	3½
Quassia,	lb.	10	12
Redwood,	lb.	3½	5
Zinc, Chloride,	oz.	10	15
Oxide,	lb.	13	60
Sulphate, pure,	lb.	9	12
common,	lb.	6	9
Valerianate,	oz.	25	28
Sulphocarbonate,	lb.	1 00	1 10

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- Darley's Arabian Oil for Horses.
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