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MONTREAL Pharmaceutical JOURNAL

J. L. WISEMAN

ESTABLISHED 1890.

A Monthly Journal of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

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

Vol. VI—No. 3.

JUNE, 1895.

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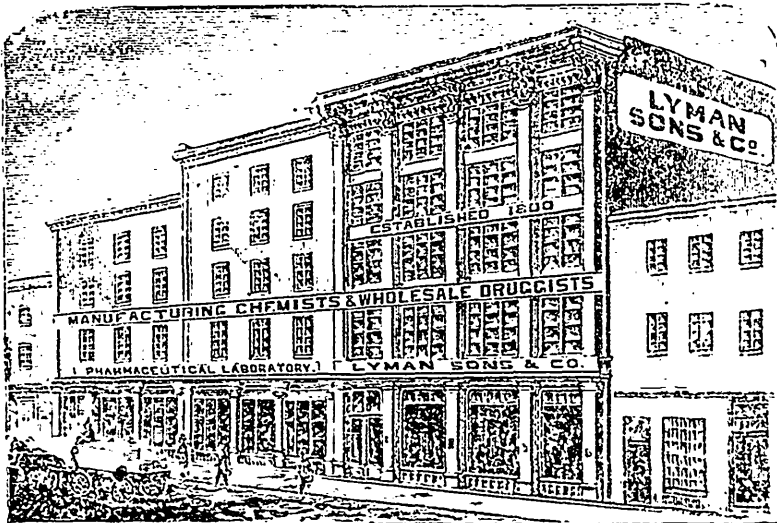
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RUBIFOAM

in box set on top of its cover, as it should be shown on dealer's counter or show case. Rubifoam is only put up in one size, retailing for 25 cents.

Price to Dealers.....\$21.00 per doz.

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WEBER'S CAPSULES

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Allworth's Condensed Milk is free from any adulteration, and guaranteed strictly pure.

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

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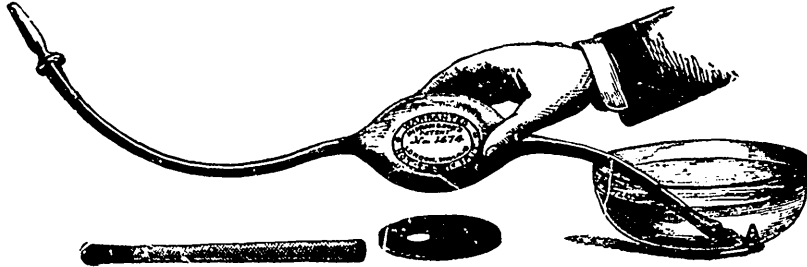
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N. B.—It having come to the notice of Messrs. ROBT. GIBSON & SONS, that some makers are not only closely imitating their label, but are actually putting their goods in Gibson's bottles, Chemists are respectfully informed that every original bottle of Gibson's is capsuled, and moreover, every Drop and Tablet is stamped "Gibson," without this none is genuine.

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Imitation is the Highest Form of Flattery.

Owing to the many imitations of our Patent Enema, we are compelled to warn all who wish for a **GENUINE INGRAM'S ENEMA**, to refuse any that does not bear the No. 1474.



It will take years of practice for fresh hands to make this Enema—it being far more difficult to manufacture than the ordinary Barrel Enema.

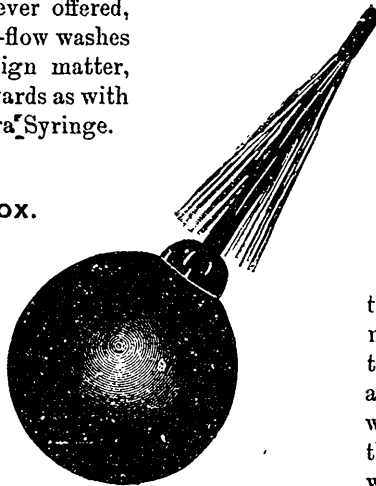
J. G. INGRAM & SON have had 14 years' experience; therefore they do, with the utmost confidence, warrant every Enema of their manufacture bearing the number

1474

The New Back-Flow or Reverse-Current Ball Urethra **SYRINGE.**

Acknowledged to be the most efficient Urethra cleanser ever offered, as the action of the Back-flow washes and drives out all foreign matter, instead of sending it inwards as with the old-fashioned Urethra Syringe.

EACH IN A NEAT BOX.



"Undoubtedly a Syringe of exceptional utility."

J. F. TAYLOR,
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DIRECTIONS.

Tightly compress the Ball with the thumb and fingers, place the vulcanite pipe in the liquid, then release the Ball, which becomes quite full and prevents any air being injected with the liquid; insert the Pipe into the urethra and compress the Ball, when a perfect syringing and cleansing takes place.

NEW
Ingram's Patent Seamless Collar or Rim Teat,

THE BEST

Soothing Teat

in the World.

PATENTED
No. 22458

Patented in France, No
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IN ENGLAND
DEC. 23RD, 1891

AMERICAN PATENT
APPLIED FOR.

Made in the same sizes as the ordinary Teats, viz:—
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ADVANTAGES :

- 1.—Will not collapse during suction.
- 2.—The Rim (AA) prevents the Teat swelling when in use.
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The best Soothing Teat in the world.

The above is also made up in the following styles of

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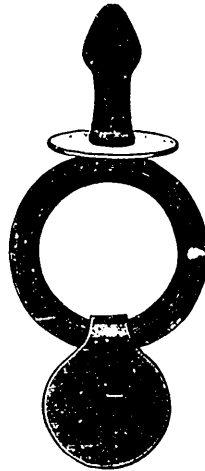


Fig. 31

Fig. 30
 In two sizes,
 Small
 and
 Large.

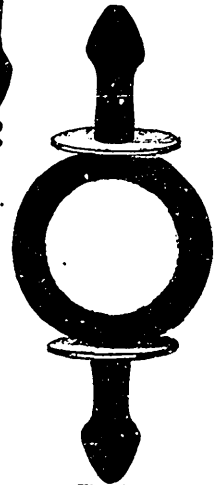


Fig. 32

THE RESPIROREGENERATOR

—OR—

Perfect Inhaler.

Patented in England, 16th August, 1892.

PATENT No. 14518



HEIGHT OF WATER.....

Directions for using the Inhaler.

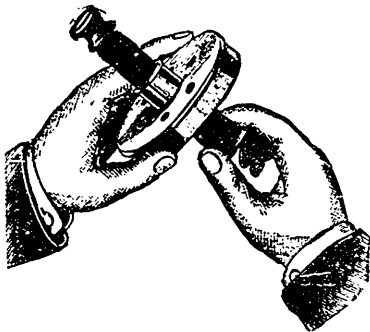


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

1. Take the lid off the Inhaler and pass the mouth-piece through the hole from the inside, drawing it tight, as shown in Fig. 1.
 2. Remove the stopper of the glass bottle and pour the drug or medicine to be inhaled into the bottle, and place same in the Inhaler, as shown in Fig. 2.
 3. Fill the Inhaler with hot water up to the top of the perforated tube, replace the lid of the Inhaler, and apply the mouth-piece to the mouth and inspire or breathe in freely.
 4. If a strong vapour is required, pull the indiarubber tube closer down to the neck of the glass bottle containing the medicine.
 5. When again requiring to use the Inhaler, remove the stopper, and simply re-fill the Inhaler with hot water as before, or if more convenient, the water can be made hot in the Inhaler.
- N.B.—Procure the drug or medicine most suitable for your complaint from your own doctor.

ADVANTAGES :

1. When the patient has finished inhaling, the stopper of the bottle has only to be replaced, and no more of the drug is evaporated or wasted, which is a great advantage when expensive drugs are being used, as in ordinary Inhalers the drug is mixed with the water, and consequently thrown away with it.
2. No mistakes can occur in the strength of the dose of drug or medicine, and it is immaterial how much drug is put into the glass bottle.
3. These advantages prove this Inhaler to be the most reliable and the most economical, and therefore the cheapest in the market.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Montserrat

Lime-Fruit Juice
and Cordials . . .



WHAT SHALL
I DRINK?



WHAT SHALL I DRINK ?

The LANCET says:—"We have subjected the samples of the 'Lime-Fruit Juice' of the Montserrat Company to full analysis, with a view to test its quality and purity. We have found it to be in sound condition, and ENTIRELY FREE FROM ADULTERATION, and we counsel the public to drink it in preference to any form of alcohol."

MONTSERRAT
LIME-FRUIT
JUICE &
CORDIALS.



When requiring Lime-Juice
Be sure to Order

MONTSERRAT

The Standard of the World.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS,

PRICE LIST OF

* Dr. J. G. Laviolette's Specialties *

Taking Effect February 1st, 1895.

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS.

Syrup of Turpentine.....	25c each.	\$1.50 doz.	\$18.00 gross.
do do	50c do	3.20 doz.	36.00 do
Anti-Catarrhal Balm.....	25c do	1.50 doz.	18.00 do
Norway Tar Liqueur.....	25c do	1.50 doz.	18.00 do
N. B.—The above specialties assorted in quantities equivalent to one gross of Syrup of Turpentine, 25c size.....			
			18.00 do

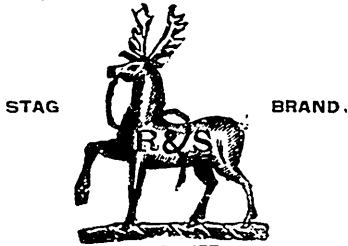
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To the Wholesale Trade only: 10 gross of any of the above preparations, assorted, [1 gross Syrup of Turpentine large, equivalent to 2 gross small] \$16.50 per gross net, freight prepaid, subject to 30 days draft from date of shipment. Not less than 10 gross at this price.

Sole Proprietor: J. GUSTAVE LAVIOLETTE, M.D.,
NO. 232 & 234 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL, CAN.

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TRADE MARK.

Lint, Absorbent Cotton, Wool Roll Bandages, Antiseptic Dressings.

ROBINSON & SONS, LIMITED,
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AFRICAN KOLA WINE,

Prepared from the finest selected fresh Kola Nuts

- FOR -

Dyspepsia, Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Neuralgia, Asthma, Sick Headache, Sea Sickness, Diarrhoea, Chronic Alcoholism, Severe Fevers and during the period of Convalescence after the latter

Specially valuable in all depressed conditions of the Muscular and Nervous Systems.

Dose.—A tea to a tablespoonful after meals. (A tablespoonful contains 30 grains). Dose may be increased or diminished at the discretion of physician.

MEAGHER BROS & CO.
14 De Bresoles Street, - - MONTREAL.

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Lablache Face Powder.

The only Perfect Toilet Powder in the market.



Over one million boxes sold every year.

BEN. LEVY & CO., Sole Proprietors Boston.

Trade supplied by LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal.

SPONGES

The following lines now on hand :

Honeycomb,

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Fine Toilets
AND
Surgeons

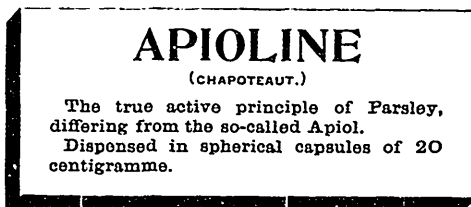
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Capsules Oleum Santal (Midy) always gives satisfaction in Gonorrhœa and Cystitis. The oil is distilled by Midy's process, from the best freshly-cut Mysore Sandal Wood, and is vastly superior to commercial sandal oil, copaiba, cubebs, etc. Original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

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

(CHAPOTEAUT.)

The true active principle of Parsley, differing from the so-called Apiole.
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In Dysmenorrhœa, (congestive and spasmodic) amenable to internal remedies, the suppressed, irregular or painful menstruation is promptly relieved.



Dyspepsia. Can be Cured.

Local Dealers need to know that

“GRODER'S SYRUP
CURES DYSPEPSIA”

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SAINT JACOBS OIL

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— AN —

Diamond Vera Cura.

Send for Fancy Lithographed Cards and attractive
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Address—

EDWIN A. WILSON,

Sole Representative,

TORONTO, CAN.

Lansing's Glasscine Labels

— FOR —

DRUGGISTS' SHELFWARE.

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The only Label Factory in Canada.

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The Great Remedy so Highly Recommended by the Medical Profession

FOR INVALIDS, CONSUMPTIVES AND DYSPEPTICS.

M. P. P. is especially adapted to the following cases :

- A. Convalescence from acute diseases such as Typhoid Fever, Cholera, etc.
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- E. It is especially adapted for administration to Nursing Mothers.
- F. In Wasting diseases of Children.
- G. Where there is sleeplessness from flatulence, over-taxed brain and nervous system.

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| Geo. A. Hetherington, M. D. L. M., Royal Hospital, Dublin. | Hon. Dr. J. J. Ross, Pres't of Senate, Ottawa, and Pres't of College of Physicians & Surgeons of the Province of Quebec. |
| J. H. Korff, M. D., Surgeon Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York. | Dr. Bergin, M.P., Surgeon General of Militia of Canada and President of Medical Council, Ont. 1881-1886. |
| The McMichael Sanatorium for Cancer and Tumor, Chicago | |
| Geo. H. H. DeWolf, M. D., M. B. C.M., Edinburgh. | |

And we refer by permission to the following Medical Men of MONTREAL, among those from whom we have already heard who have tried M.P.P., and testify as to its merits:—

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AMMONOL

[Ammoniated-Phenylacetamide]

Stimulant, Antipyretic and Analgesic.

DOSE: 5 to 20 grains.

It is stimulating.

It is a Stimulating Expectorant, Analgesic, Antipyretic, Antiseptic, and Cholagogue.

It aids Digestion.

Ammonol is put up in one ounce bottles only.

Samples sent free to any physician on application.

The Ammonol Chemical Co.,
36 East, 14th Street,
NEW YORK.

Giles Liniment.

For Family use.

For Horses and other Animals.

Full directions for use given with each bottle.

For Family use it will be found beneficial in Erysipelas, Swelled Joints, Headache, Discoloration of the Skin, etc.

For Animals it has been used with great success for Old Strains or Swellings, Sore Throat, Shortness of Wind, and Calloused Bunches.

J. BOUTON & CO.,
Mount Vernon, N.Y.

Canadian Depot:
LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal.

Truth Is

Mighty.

Most ruptured persons are inclined to wear trusses wrong. They don't know any better. Many trusses are made to suit the inclination. Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses are not. They are made to be worn right. If anybody fails in making one of these work satisfactorily, it is because his efforts are not properly directed. A person who knows how to use a truss properly will have none but Seeley's. We say so because we are an authority. For thirty-five years we have made a specialty of fitting trusses. We fit and make more trusses than any other firm. We make all kinds. We use Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses always, because they are better than any other. We get big prices for fitting trusses. The same trusses we use when getting big prices, druggists and dealers can buy from us and learn how to fit them at about the price of ordinary goods. If we knew how to make them better, we would do so and charge more money. We have a trade for the best, and so have dealers.


A New Departure!

Mechanical Treatment of Hernia, Illustrated Catalogue and Price List *combined*, now in press. To secure a copy of first edition, apply now—will be mailed only to dealers on application.

I. B. SEELEY & CO.,
25 South 11th St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Experts in Hernia and other Anatomical Displacements.

All of our goods are manufactured from pure
 Spanish Licorice Paste
 of our own manufacture, and we guarantee the goods to
 be the best made.

LOZENGES **SCUDDER'S PURE** **PELLETTTS**

BEST FOR COUGHS & COLDS.

Manufactured by

S. V. & F. P. SCUDDER,

BROCKLYN, N.Y.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS. No. 2.

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

THOS. F. GOODE, Proprietor,

Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

Silver Medal, Edinburgh, 1890. Gold Medal, Jamaica, 1891.
 Gold Medal, Derby, 1891.
 — COLEMAN'S —

WINCARNIS

OR
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT & MALT WINE
 Is a delicious beverage and tonic made from Port Wine,
 Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.
WINCARNIS
Is a New Name Registered to prevent fraudulent Imitations.
OVER TWO THOUSAND
 Unsolicited Testimonials have been received from Medical Men.
 IMPORTANT UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL FROM
T. POYNTZ WRIGHT, Esq., Medical Officer of
 Health, New Street, St. Neots.

New Street, St. Neots, January 29th, 1894
 I have much pleasure in giving you my experience as to the "Meat and Malt Wine" received from you some time since, and in being testimony as to its value as a recuperative and restorative agent.

In the early part of last year my wife was seriously unwell, suffering from loss of flesh and appetite, together with mental and bodily exhaustion, and sleeplessness. She was under treatment for a considerable time without relief, and I at last determined to try "Wincarnis."

The effect was marked, and consequently commended from that date, the appetite returned and the weight hourly increased, and in about two months the health was restored, and this result was, in a great measure, attributable to the use of "Wincarnis" — of this I feel certain, that in many cases this preparation is a most valuable adjunct to medicinal treatment.

T. POYNTZ WRIGHT,
 Medical Officer of Health, St. Neots.

WINCARNIS

Is sold by all Druggists, and Patent Medicine Vendors. Ask for COLEMAN'S "WINCARNIS" or LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT AND MALT WINE and see that the word WINCARNIS is on the shoulder of the bottle.

Sole Manufacturers

COLEMAN & CO., Limited, St. George & Bank Place,
 Norwich; and 3, New London Street, London, E.C.

Sole Proprietors of "Osmazon," the New Beef Tea, and also
 Coleman's Crown Imperial Invalid Stout, which is strongly
 recommended by the medical faculty.

25 CTS. **PISO'S CURE FOR** 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
 Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
 in time. Sold by Druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the
 Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
 Sold by Druggists or sent by mail,
 50c. E. T. Hazelcine, Warren, Pa.

"LUCILLINE."

The highest grade of petroleum jelly,
 chemically pure, sweet, and odorless.
 Put up in all sized packages, from one
 to fifty pounds.

MANUFACTURED BY

BOSSHARDT & WILSON CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

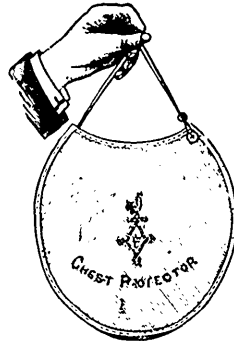
Sold by Wholesale Druggists.

Vincent Wood,

St. Andrews Street,
 LONDON, Eng.

Manufacturer by Power
 of

Surgical Appliances.



Bandages, Eyeshades, Etc.

Elastic Hosiery, Trusses,
 Abdominal Belts, Sus-
 pensory Bandages,
 Splints, Corsets, Bath
 Cloves, Enemas, Roller

Established 1840.

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 Trade Mark— Euroka.
 Cable Addresses: Acme, London,
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FACTORIES:

Russell St., NOTTINGHAM.
 Main St., CARLETON.
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 Harno Hill, LONDON.

The Largest Manufacturer in the
 World.

Statuettes for Belts, Braces
 Show Cards, supplied on
 Loan Free to those stocking
 my goods.

A Sample Order requested.

DICK'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINES

Horses and Cattle.



DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER is no
 sham made up to sell only, but is pre-
 pared from the best material. One
 package of Dick's Blood Purifier we
 confidently believe contains more real
 medicinal strength and virtue than ten
 times its weight of any other Powder in
 the market. It tones up the system, im-
 parts new life and vigor, and is adapted
 for the cure of worms, loss of appetite,
 roughness of the hair or coat, stoppage
 of water and bowels, all coughs and
 colds, inflammation of the lungs and
 bowels, recent founders, swelling of the
 glands of the throat, horse distemper,
 hide bound, botts, scoury, loss of cud,
 horn distemper, black tongue, &c., and
 also will backen the heaves, and in
 recent cases effect a cure. In fact there
 is no case of disease among Horses and
 Cattle where Dick's Blood Purifier is not

called for, and by its timely administration will save the lives of
 many valuable animals.

- DICK'S BLISTER, for Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs
 Swellings, &c.
- DICK'S OINTMENT, for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Saddle
 Galls, Sores, Flesh Wounds, Scratches, &c.
- DICK'S LINIMENT, for Swellings, Scalds, Contusions,
 Frost Bites, Cracked Heels, Chapped Hands, &c.,
 but above all for Rheumatism.

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

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

Try DICK'S MEDICINES and be convinced of their merit
 Ask for them and take no other. Advertising cards and circulars
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DICK & CO., Montreal.

P. O. Box 488



THE ONLY
Old and Reliable Remedy

—o FOR o—

ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
CATARRH,
COUGHS, COLDS, Etc.

Prices, 50c & \$1.00 per Box.

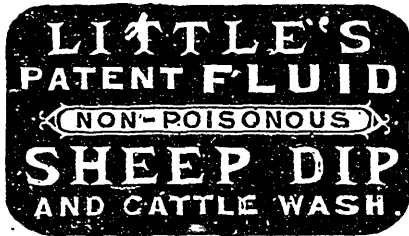
If your druggist does not keep it, remit price and you will receive a box, post paid



W. E. Chester,

461 Lagachetiere Street,

MONTREAL.



FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF

TICKS, LICE, MAGE, and all Insects upon
SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, HOGS,
&c., &c.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, &c.
Removes Scurf, Roughness and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, Glossy and healthy,
Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals
"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms, at Ottawa and Brandon; at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion—and pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market."

17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at \$1.00 Is wanted by every farmer and breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, - OWEN SOUND, ONT.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE DOMINION.

To be had from Wholesale Druggists in TORONTO, HAMILTON and LONDON

The Silver Truss.

The Silver Truss is acknowledged to be the simplest and best fitting Truss in the World.

It is easy to fit,
It is easy to wear,
It is perfectly clean,
It is light and cool

and has no understraps.

It is made by

The Smith Manuf'g Co., Galt, Ont.

We also Manufacture

Elastic Abdominal Supporters,
Elastic Bandages,
Elastic Umbilical Trusses

WRITE FOR PRICES TO

The Smith Manuf'g Co.,
GALT, ONT.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

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S. McDIARMID, St. John, N.B.
BROWN & WELBB, Halifax, N.S.
CHANDLER & SON, Toronto.

THE FORREST CANNING COMPANY'S

"Jersey" Brand Condensed Milk.

Made from Jersey Milk and
Pure Granulated Sugar.
Acknowledged the finest made
where ever used.

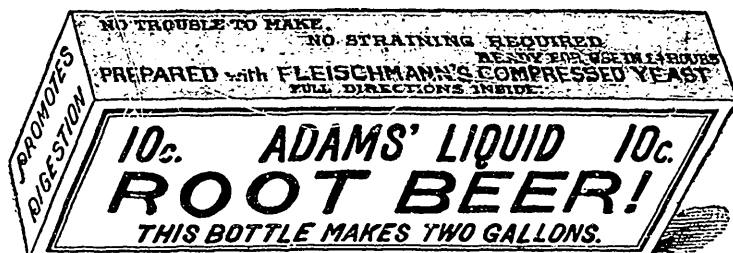


J. A. TAYLOR,

30 St. Francois Xavier St.,

**AGENT FOR
MONTREAL.**

Pays well, Sells well, and gives Satisfaction.



Order from any wholesale Dealer.

New Soaps

MANUFACTURED BY

F. C. CALVERT & CO.,
MANCHESTER, England.

Good value, Easily Sold, and Price not named on
Tablets or Boxes.

**Coal Tar Soap, Pine Soap, Carbolic
Soap, Carbolic and Sulphur Soap.**

Paper-wrapped Tablets, averaging about 4 to the pound.

1 dozen boxes, each 1s. 8d. } Subject to Trade Discount.
3 " " 4s. 6d. }

** Order above as Calvert's **HYGIENIC** Brand.

**Fuller's Earth Soap, Pumice Soap,
and Petrofenic Soap (for the Hair).**

Neat paper-wrapped Tablets, averaging about 2½ oz. each.
1 dozen boxes, each 1s. 3d., less Trade Discount.

** Order above as **CALVERT'S**.

AGENTS:

ELLIOT & CO., Toronto.
EVANS & SONS, Ltd. Montreal & Toronto.
LYMAN BROS., Toronto.
LYMAN, KNOX & CO., Montreal & Toronto.
LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal.
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., Montreal.
T. B. BAKER & SONS, St. John, N. B.



MAKE YOUR OWN BEER

Nine Gallon Cask of Alcoholic Beer from
a brewery will cost you \$4.00, but eight
gallons of beer made from . . .

MASON'S EXTRACT OF HERBS

can be obtained for 25c plus a pound or
two of sugar and a little yeast.

WE ARE ALSO MAKERS OF

MASON'S

Extract of Herbs, Ginger Ale Extract, Ginger Extract,
Hop Extract, Foaming, Horehound, and
Wine Essences.

Inventors and
Manufacturers: **NEWBALL & MASON,**

HYSON GREEN WORKS, - NOTTINGHAM.

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

DR. PRICE'S TOBAC-CURE
 TRADE MARK REGISTERED.
 IS A POSITIVE and PERMANENT CURE
 FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT IN EVERY FORM.

TOBAC-CURE is Nature's own remedy. It is a specific NERVE TONIC, having an especial action upon the weakened, unstrung and broken down Nerve centers. TOBAC-CURE is an ANTI-TOXIC to Tobacco Poison, hence its success in curing THE HABIT. TOBAC-CURE eliminates this poisonous Nicotine from the system. It will increase the appetite, improve digestion, purify the blood and strengthen the debilitated; thus acting as a system tonic and ensuring a PERMANENT CURE.

GUARANTEED.—One to three boxes GUARANTEED to cure any case, if used as directed. POSITIVELY HARMLESS. Price, \$1.00 a box, 3 boxes, \$2.50.

THE DR. PRICE HABIT CURE CO.
 BRANTFORD, CANADA
 263-285 WASHINGTON ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.



In order to avoid vulgar imitation be sure that each bottle of Vichy Water State properly bears the above neck label in blue, white and red colors.

MONGENAIS, BOIVIN & CO., Montreal, Sole Agents for Canada.



Decorated Tin Box, Sprinkler Top. Not Pasteboard.

MENNEN'S



Borated Talcum Powder

(STERILIZED)

LATEST—BEST.

To Relieve . . .

Prickly Heat, Measles, Nettle Rash, Chicken Pox, Scarlet Rash, Chafed Skin, Etc.

DELIGHTFUL AFTER SHAVING.

Anti-septic, anti-zymotic, disinfectant. The combination of Purified Talcum, Silicate of Magnesia, Squibb's Boracic Acid and Oil of Rose, is recommended by all dermatologists and physicians for skin affections, and is combined in the best possible manner in this Powder.

Retail Price 25c. a box.

Per doz. - \$2.10
Per Gross - \$24.00

Sells at sight. Order from your Wholesale Druggist. . . .

MANUFACTURED BY
GERHARD MENNEN CHEMICAL CO.,

577 Broad St., NEWRK, N. J.

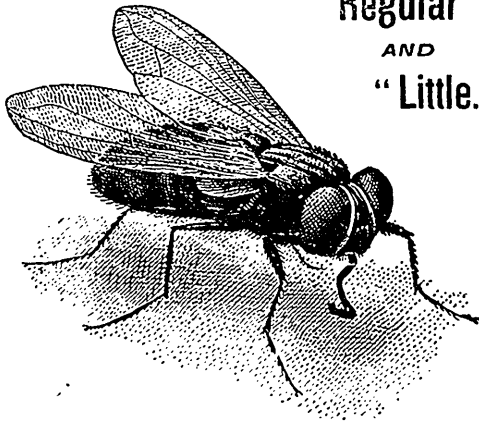
TANGLEFOOT

NO OTHER

Sticky Fly Paper

Gives the Same Satisfaction under all Conditions.

MADE IN TWO SIZES.



Regular
AND
"Little."

Both sizes, Best Quality.

Both with the New Patent Corrugated Border.

Size $5\frac{1}{4}$ x 9 inches. Ask to See it.

PRICES FOR 1895.

REGULAR:

Less than one case	-	50 cents a box
One to five cases	-	\$4.75 per case
Five cases and over	-	\$4.50 "

"LITTLE" TANGLEFOOT.

Per Box	-	20 cents.
Per Case (15 Boxes)	-	\$2.50

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

COUTTS' ACID CURE

72 VICTORIA STREET
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London, Glasgow and Manchester.

ACETOCUR

The most effectual remedy for **Spinal Complaints, Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.**, should be stocked by every druggist. You will be asked for it and it will pay you to push it.

From all Jobbers
Pamphlets and Advertising Matter Free . . .

COUTTS & SONS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Established 1810.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOMINION OF CANADA PRICE LIST.

— FOR —

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, Parson's Pills, Sheridan's Condition Powder.

EACH INVOICE SUBJECT
TO CONTRACT.

Goods to be Invoiced in all cases after December 1, 1893, as follows:—

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT	—\$2.00	per doz.	without rebate.
PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS	— 1.50	“	“
SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER.	Small— 1.50	“	“
	Large— 8.00	“	“

REBATE IS PAID IN 4 MONTHS.—To Retailers for orders amounting to \$20.00 or more, 5 per cent.
To Jobbers “ “ \$120.00 “ 12½ per cent.

QUANTITIES as above may be made up of any one or more articles at the long prices, but in all cases must amount to \$20.00 and \$120.00 or more respectively.
FOR SPOT CASH we shall allow 5 per cent. discount extra after rebate as above has been deducted. Extra 5 per cent. not allowed after 10 days.

MONTREAL PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

VOL. VI—No. 3.

JUNE, 1895.

\$1.00 per annum.

The Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal.

171 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

JOSEPH E. MORRISON, Editor.

Subscription. \$1.00 per Annum.

Advertising Rates will be made known on application.

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

MONTREAL PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL
P. O. Box 744, Montreal.

F. L. BENEDICT, Secretary.



THE CUSTOMS AGAIN !!

WAS THE PREMIER SHOCKED WITH A
"SPECIAL DECISION" ?

Who has not had some grievance with the present system of Customs administration? There are many good friends of the Conservative government who cannot "swallow" the Customs Department, who cannot applaud its efficiency and many too who are ready to denounce the administration of that branch of the public service as thoroughly incompetent, overbearing, neglectful and unjust even.

The current mismanagement in this department affords the strongest possible invitation for general attack and a change must take place or the government itself will fall under a weight that it cannot carry. The governing of Canada can not be estimated as an easy task. It requires the best men of the country to conduct the ordinary business features of ad-

ministration and while we will not attempt to criticise the ability or efficiency in any of the other Departments of the government and while we might go so far as to admit the existence of every requirement in all other directions we voice the feeling and conviction of the business men of the Dominion in saying that the Department of Customs is mis-managed and that incompetency is current from the head, down.

It is the most important of all the Departments and its interests and care and in a great measure the commercial interest of the Dominion are practically sacrificed in hands unfit for the charge. It is the Revenue producing or collecting Department—to speak of it as one would of a business, it is the most important in the Dominion—are tinsmiths or tailors or men with the limited experience afforded by keeping small country stores fit or competent to have charge and direct the enormous magnitude of business falling to the lot of the executive officers of the Department of Customs? The best business men in the Dominion should be found in these positions and then too the interest is too grave and important to be dealt with by the ideas of *one man*. The system as well as the detail of administration is wrong and no government can thrive and stand, bearing upon its back as it were the load involved in a mal-administered Customs Department. Rulings are issued—one at variance with another. No fixed principle is current in the issuance of decisions—one decision contradicts another. The expression "at sixes and sevens" covers the position within the walls of the Department and business men cannot get replies for weeks and months in hundreds of cases from the officers of the Department. The

druggists of the Dominion have more cause for complaint than those in any other one line as the articles handled are about numberless and in dealing with the great variety of materials, ignorance and incompetence have wider scope for making both apparent.

It is an every day occurrence for the druggist to have a dispute and a multitude of evidence could be very readily gathered to prove all implied in these lines.

Some few instances will not be out of place. The tariff says for instance that "surgical instruments of all kinds shall pay 15% ad. val.

Clinical Thermometers are taxed 25 per cent. ad. val. as *Scientific Instruments*. Medical men are the sole users of clinical thermometers. Medicine may be a science but in common sense should not the wide clause "of all kinds" cover the clinical. The Department rules otherwise (and this instrument pays 25% now).

Splints used only by surgeons in the setting of limbs or broken bones or for holding a limb or portion of the body in a certain position might surely be considered as covered and unplied under the term "Instruments of all kinds." Yet what do the Department say? The answer is amazing:—

Splints, made of wood.....	25	p. c.
Splints, made of iron or steel.....	27½	p. c.
Splints, made of copper or plated....	30	p. c.
Splints, made of paper.....	35	p. c. !!!

on the other hand the same departmental officials rule that a glass urinometer is a surgical instrument and shall pay only 15 per cent. !!! Lemon and Orange Rinds or shells in Brine are free. The Department rules that Lemon Peel or Orange Peel (in quarters) dry, (Cort. Limonis and Cort. aurantii) are not crude drugs—free—but are dutiable at 20 per cent. as they are used by confectioners. Now as a matter of fact the whole Rinds or Shells (in brine) are used by confectioners and for candying and the dry peel is the kind used by druggists—for druggists, uses—and essentially and by a common sense reading of the tariff free under item, crude drugs, &c. There is an item in the tariff including "Stem Seeds." Free—that is *when not edible*. The Premier of the Dominion has been unable to explain the meaning or intent of "stem seeds," and the De-

partment refuses to allow Canary, Hemp and Millet seeds (all grown upon stems) free because some old encyclopedia says that the natives of the West Coast of Africa eat and enjoy these seeds as a daily food, and song birds and *other animals* find in them, a delicacy. Was the Canadian tariff constructed for Canada, for civilized people? Should not the ordinary meaning of English words to English speaking people apply to the reading of the Law? Should the Controller of Customs bring forward the food fancies of the uncivilized inhabitants of the West Coast of Africa to indicate to Canadian merchants the sense and meaning of a Canadian Parliament?

Mariani Wine has been ruled by the Department as a *table wine*, 25 cents per gallon, &c.

The Dinner table is not now to be considered complete without it. Guests who are weak or who are strong will find a bottle of this celebrated wine beside their plates. Champagne and other wines will have to look out for their accustomed places. It is the only medicated wine that has ever been given such rank by a government. Where will the inconsistency and absolute incompetency of the Customs Department end? The Mariani Wine people having decided to manufacture in this country it will not be indiscret to give copies of official communications had upon the subject—the Department being addressed by one of the leading firms in the Dominion.

March 21st, 1895.

The Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR:—

We beg to submit to you a sample of Wincarnis Wine by Express to-day. We entered a sample lot of this article recently and duty was levied upon the basis of \$2.12½ per gallon and 30% ad valorem—the appraiser reckoning the bottles as containing 14 ozs. We understand that a decision has been given admitting Mariana Wine and others of the same sort upon the basis of the Wine duty, and under the sense of that ruling of the Department, we claim that this Wincarnis Wine should be similarly classified. Messrs. Coleman & Co of London have sent samples to the medical men throughout the Dominion and intend to prosecute an extensive business, but it cannot be done upon the basis of a duty of \$2.12½ and 30%. If, however, any Wine containing medication is admitted as a Wine,

we respectfully claim the same privilege for this article.

Yours truly,

Customs Department, Canada.

Ottawa, 26th March, 1895

In your reply refer to file No 14978.

GENTLEMEN :—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 21st inst., complaining of the classification, at Montreal, of Wincarnis Wine :—

In reply I have to state that this article is dutiable at \$2.12½ cents per gallon and 30%, under item 7 (b).

All such, so called, wines have been so rated by this Department, and your information that Mariana Wine, and others of the same sort, have been rated upon the basis of the wine duty, is not correct, and not a matter of fact.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant

U. DILVERT,

Acting Commissioner.

Montreal, April 9th, 1895.

The Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR :—

Referring to our letter of March 21st. and to yours of the 26th. ult., File No. 14978, in re Wincarnis Wine, we enclose herewith a copy of the decision of the Department of Customs and which was issued March 8th., 1894—all importations of the article therein referred to having been governed by this decision since that period coming under the supervision of the (appraiser) Grocery Department. We presume that you were not aware of this decision as otherwise you would hardly have placed yourself on record officially to the contrary of the actual fact.

We have always addressed the Department of Customs in a respectful manner and we, therefore, take exception to your letter of March 25th., feeling ourselves entitled to at least courteous treatment at the hands of the Executive officials of the department.

Your truly,

Ottawa, March 8th., 1894

File No. 6518-94.

SIR :—

I beg to advise you that a sample of Mariana Wine as forwarded to this Department some time since by Messrs. L. A. Wilson & Co. of

Montreal, for ruling as to the proper rate of duty thereon. The sample, in question having been submitted to the chief Dominion Analyst for analysis, I am now in receipt of his report and having conferred with the Hon. the Controller of Customs, it has been decided that the Wine in question, so long as it retains its present character, may be entered under the terms of No. 131 of the Tariff, as coming within the qualified category of Wines of all kinds except "sparkling wines." The parties have been so advised.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. J. WATERS,

Act'g Commissioner.

Customs Department, Canada.

Ottawa, 11th April, 1895.

In your reply refer to File No. 14978.

GENTLEMEN :—

Referring to your letter of 8th inst.—I regret exceedingly the error in having overlooked the special decision given re Mariana Wine,—not being aware of the existence of such a ruling. The following wines (so called) having been ruled at \$2.12½ per gallon and 30%, and the Mariana being of the same class it was rated accordingly :—

Vin de Vial.

" Barbier.

" Chevrier.

" d'Anduran.

Espirit d'Comomiele.

The sample of Wincarnis Wine has been submitted to the Chief Analyst for analysis, and on receipt of his report you will be advised of the results.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

U. DILVERT,

Acting Commissioner.

Montreal, April 8th., 1895.

The Honorable,

Sir McKenzie Bowell, Ottawa.

HONORABLE AND DEAR SIR :—

We beg again to place before you a matter in connection with the Customs Department. It is not our wish to trouble you unduly with matters of little import, but this particular instance of conflicting management while not of such extreme importance in itself serves pointedly to illustrate to you the complaints as to the rulings of the department, their conflict-

ing nature and inconsistency. Complaints to the Department are met amply with contradiction and, official contradiction, in these matters when publicly given are hard to contend against, in other words, it is difficult to publicly establish mismanagement and obtain a change in same.

The writer — Through the Montreal Board of Trade about a year ago sought to obtain the satisfactory workings of a Board of Customs which, it was claimed, importers were entitled to by law. This was met in the House of Parliament by the statement that there *was* such a Board, that there *was no foundation* for complaint and the names of the members even were given composing said Board.

This statement closed the matter—as far as the house was concerned—for the time being, but did not serve to do away with the cause for complaint—the basis of which is—that importers have not the advantage of a properly constituted and working Board of Customs, and have the disadvantage of the exercise of *one man power* in all pertaining to Customs. It is impossible to give satisfaction to importers with the system in force—No fixed principle is followed in giving rulings as to classification for duty. Rulings are so conflicting that it keeps us in continual doubt as to prices.

The enclosed will demonstrate to you a clear instance. Here we have a man importing Mariana Wine—an ordinary quality of table wine originally, medicated to a certain extent, and allowed entry as a table wine under item No. 131 of the Tariff, and the Wine we submitted (Wincarnis) having precisely the same qualifications, a very good wine originally with the addition of Extract of Beef or what might be termed "other medication"—\$2.12½ and 30% is insisted upon as the correct duty, and when the attention of the Department is drawn to the matter as per our letter of 21st. ult., we are coolly informed and not in the most courteous manner that the Mariana Wine *has not been rated* upon the basis of the Wine duty and this too in face of the decision issued to the importers of Mariana Wine and to your Collector of Customs under date March 8th., 1894, copy of which also enclosed.

We shall be pleased if you will look into the matter,

We are, Honorable and Dear Sir,
Yours truly.

Montreal, April 26th 1895.

The Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR:—

We would like to be favored with a reply to our communication of the 9th. inst. in regard to Wincarnis Wine. A small shipment of the

article has arrived and we desire to enter with as little delay as possible.

Your attention will oblige,
Yours truly,

No reply—Wrote the same again May 2nd.

Customs Department Canada.

Ottawa, 4th May, 1895.

In your reply refer to file No. 14978.

GENTLEMEN:—

Referring to your letter of 2nd inst., re the rate of duty on Wincarnis Wine.—

I have to state that this matter had to be referred to the Chief Analyst, and after receipt of his report, taken into consideration by the Department.

I regret to say that I am as yet unable to give you a final decision,—the Controller being absent from the city: but on his return the matter will be taken up, and settled as speedily as possible.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

U. DILVERT,
Acting Commissioner.

Montreal, May 8th., 1895.

The Honorable,

Sir McKensie Bowell, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR:—

We had occasion to write you two letters under date April 8th. in regard to two different matters and have to request the favor of a reply. We have heard nothing during the past thirty days from the Department of Customs in regard to,——but we have heard in regard to the Wincarnis Wine, first admitting that they had overlooked the departmental ruling in re Mariana Wine, and secondly, that they had concluded to submit the wine to the Dominion Analyst and would communicate further. We have since written several times urging a decision in the matter, as we had a quantity of the goods in the hands of the Customs here and which we desired to pass. To these latter, we have received intimation that owing to The Honorable N. Clarke Wallace's absence, the Department cannot give us a decision. We want the goods badly and do not think delay of this sort justifiable.

Yours truly,

To the present date June 15, nothing further has been heard from the Department and the honorable premier was doubtless so shocked by the statement of facts made to him that his

usual courtesy has temporarily forsaken him and the complaint remains *un-acknowledged*. We presume that the discovery that beside all else so patent in this case to his experienced eye, the public statement that *any one in the Dominion could secure a special decision* and advantage thereby over other importers and competitors was *too much*—a verdict from him of *guilty*, public repudiation of the methods and ways of the Department and condemnation etc., were called for—or—*silence*—Sir Mackenzie chose the latter!

His old department was his pride. His ability and courtesy were always admired and nobody will gainsay but now it brings him trouble and tribulation and will yet wreck his whole administration. We will close with the recital of a hardware importer's trouble. A Montreal man bought a carload of metalware from a Sing Sing, N. Y., manufacturer. The car arrived and the officer being ignorant as to the goods and knowing only that Sing Sing was a noted prison he immediately decided to seize the *prison made wares*!!! He overlooked the chances of there being manufacturers or other inhabitants at Sing Sing, and with difficulty was caused to desist in an act that would have caused loss and incalculable injury to one of the largest concerns in Canada. A telegram from the manufacturers stating that they lived at Sing Sing but had no prison connection, finally averted the conferring of a gross wrong and injustice upon honest and upright people. The officer referred to *was not*, it is unnecessary to say the esteemed and efficient Hardware appraiser of this port.

No real harm ensued in this case but the facts go to show how near any importer may run to destruction in perfect innocence.

The proposed Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

Two years ago at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, the Council is authorized to open negotiations with the other Canadian Association for the purpose of forming an association based upon the lines of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and after many delays matters have so far progressed that the Quebec Association recently appointed a com-

mittee composed of Messrs. Muir and J. E. Morrison to draft a constitution and by-laws, copies of which have been sent to the secretaries of the various bodies interested and a convention will shortly be held for the purpose of organizing.

We need not enlarge upon the advantages and benefits of such an organization to Canadian pharmacy, as we have already done so in our issue of July '93, in which this project was first commented upon, but that it will be of immense benefit cannot be questioned, and the proofs exist in the result achieved by similar organizations elsewhere. An idea prevails in some quarters that one of the results to be obtained will be the absorption of the provincial associations and the enactment of a Dominion Pharmacy law, but this is a mistake, the originators had no such idea when commencing this work and have not now. And furthermore these objects could not be achieved with existing laws in force. The first would not be desirable the second however desirable is not obtainable since the regulation of medicine, law, or pharmacy is a provincial right which cannot be interfered with by the Federal authorities. In short the objects of the Association are the advancement of pharmacy professionally and commercially, and we believe it to be the duty of every pharmacist who would see the science advance to become a member as soon as organization is complete, which we hope will be in a few months at most.

The reports read at the annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy showed a very satisfactory state of affairs. The attendance during the past session was the largest on record, the names of 95 students being on the roll, the financial statement showed a balance of \$996. and only \$2000 now due on the building, in spite of the fact that a large amount was expended during the year on microscopes, projection lantern and other appliances, and the prospects are that in a few years, more commodious quarters will have to be found as the building is even now too small for the numbers in attendance. This excellent state of affairs is due in large measure to the careful management of the officers and executive board most of whom have been re-elected.

The president Mr. D. Watson and treasurer Mr. A. Manson and the secretary Mr. E. Muir on whom the management principally devolve have held these offices for years and are likely to hold them for many more, as it would be difficult to replace them.

Missouri is the latest State to swing into line with a clause in the pharmacy law preventing the acceptance of diplomas from medical schools, boards of health, etc. Every one, doctors and all, desiring to practice pharmacy in the State of Missouri will have to pass the Board of Pharmacy examination.

This is as it should be.

Where is the Montreal Chemists Association? About a year ago new officers were elected, and that was the last heard about it.

A society of this kind if properly managed is capable of much good, but managed as this society has been recently it has not been and cannot be of benefit. The display of a little energy once in while by the officers might help along, but even that has been wanting. We would like to see some signs of life in it, or an official notification that like all good things "it died young."

A new book on Canada by Dr. Bourinot, will shortly be issued by the Copp. Clark Co. Lim. It is entitled "How Canada is Governed," and gives in plain, simple language a short account of the Executive, Legislative, Judicial and Municipal Institutions of the country, together with a sketch of their origin and development. The book will be well illustrated, and being the work of so eminent an authority as Dr. Bourinot will be indispensable to those who wish to be well informed about the affairs of the Dominion.

The town of Shawville, P. Q., is without a drug store as Dr. Kloch has moved to Campbell's Bay, and has given up the drug business. This ought to be a good chance for a pushing young man with some capital, to commence what should be a good business, if properly attended to.

Mr. H. R. Lanctot has been appointed Professor of Pharmacy and *Materia Medica* in

the Montreal College of Pharmacy. Mr. Lanctot is a gold medalist of the College and has also taken a course in the Philadelphia College, and is well known as an energetic capable young pharmacist and we have no doubt will fill the position acceptably.

Mr. J. H. Nault, met with a great affliction in the death of his wife on June 6th at the age of 30 yrs. We beg to extend to Mr. Nault our sincere sympathy.

Improvement Sought in the Administration of Customs.

We have pleasure in placing before our readers a copy of the Montreal Section of the petition to Parliament for a Board of Customs Experts and the Montreal signatures to same. Similar petitions largely signed have been presented to the Houses in Session at Ottawa from nearly all the Boards of Trade in the Dominion—largely signed and it is hardly conceivable that the Government can ignore the urgency and weight of this demand for improvement. Mr. Henry Miles, of the firm of Lyman, Sons & Co., has devoted much time and has applied himself with great energy towards the success of this movement. Full light has been thrown upon this subject now. The merchants of Canada demand a change from "one man power" and reasonably seek in the constitution of a competent, independent and properly working Board of Experts, release from tyranny the prevention of injustice and a uniform and satisfactory application of the tariff. A conscientious, free vote in the Houses of Parliament would give a large majority we feel confident in favor of the relief sought, but it rests for the present entirely with the Government who can refuse action, make it a "Party," matter and doubtless in this way balk the wish and earnest desire and requirement which the petition fully expresses. We sincerely trust the Government will take action and grant a satisfaction to the important interest involved and it is safe to say that no more popular or beneficial measure could be enacted at this present time than one affording fully the relief and improvement asked for the merchants of the Dominion.

The following is copy of letter from the Montreal Board of Trade sent with copy of the petition to every member of the Senate and House of Commons.

THE MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.

MONTREAL, 25th May, 1895.

SIR,

By direction of the Council of this Board, I enclose printed copy of the Montreal section of a Petition to the Governor General, the Senate and the House of Commons, praying for the establishment of a Board of Customs Experts. The same Petition has also been very generally signed in the leading business communities throughout the Dominion, and it has been arranged that each city and town shall procure the presentation of its section in Parliament through the Senator and M. P. for the district, the original of the enclosed being entrusted by the Council to Sir Donald Smith and to the Hon. A. W. Ogilvie.

The Council trusts that the widespread support the Petition has received will commend its prayer to your judgment, and that you will use your influence towards procuring the legislation for which it asks.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. HADRILL,

Secretary.

Petition from various Cities and Towns for the establishment of a Board of Customs Experts, addressed to the Governor-General in Council, to the Senate, and to the Commons.

THE MONTREAL PETITION.

To the Honourable the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, in Parliament assembled :

The Petition of the Undersigned Merchants, Importers and Manufacturers of the City of Montreal.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That your Petitioners suffer from want of uniformity in the application of the Tariff, and from the circumstance that there is no satisfactory recourse or remedy in matters of dispute as to classification for duty, value for duty, or in cases where Customs officials inflict injustice upon importers by erroneous and arbitrary rulings;

That your Petitioners believe that these grievances could be removed by the establishment by Parliament of a Board of Experts,

with power to deal with all questions and disputes between Collectors of Customs and importers as to rates of duty or classification, and as to value for duty; also to act as a Board of Reference in matters of seizures to the end that the technical facts of a case may be established prior to publicity, and with a view to avoiding practical injustice through error or precipitate action of irresponsible employees in the Customs service;

That your Petitioners suggest with respect to the establishment of such a Board of Experts :

- (a.) That it shall consist of five members, being one for each of the principal branches of trade as follows:—(1) Dry Goods—(2) Hardware, Oils, Paints, &c.—(3) Drugs, Chemicals, Fancy Goods, Stationery and Jewellery—(4) Groceries, Provisions and Fruits—(5) Leather and Shoefindings;
- (b.) That appointments be made on the basis of competence for the Office;
- (c.) That sufficient remuneration be given to secure men technically competent and with business experience, so that the Board would enjoy the confidence of merchants;
- (d.) That the Board be empowered to administer oaths and subpoena witnesses;
- (e.) That the Board's decisions be published periodically and sent to Collectors of Customs and Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion, which would promote uniformity as to classification and value for duty, and;
- (f.) That both the Government and importers should have the right of appeal from the Board's decision to the Exchequer Court;

That such a Board of Experts has for some years been in operation in the United States, where it appears to have well fulfilled its purpose of insuring to the Government the full customs revenue intended by the Customs Act, of securing uniformity in valuation for duty, and of affording satisfaction to importers;

Wherefore your Petitioners do pray your honourable House to enact legislation for the establishment of a Board of Customs Experts as hereinbefore suggested, and so relieve them and importers generally from the serious disabilities now suffered by reason of lack of uniformity in the administration of the Tariff;

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Jas. A. Cantlie, . . . *Fres. Montreal Board of Trade.*

Jno. Torrance, . . . *1st Vice-President.*

Jno. McKergow, . . . *2nd Vice-President.*

Chas. F. Smith, . . . *Treasurer.*

Council Montreal Board of Trade.

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W. McNally
John T. McBride
Henry Miles
Arch. Nicoll
Jas. E. Rendell

Wm. Nivin
David Robertson
G. Hague
L. I. Boivin
Jas. Archern
G. F. C. Smith

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Pharmacie Laporte
A. J. Laurence
A. Robert
E. Leonard
Wallace Dawson
E. Giroux
J. E. Brault, M.D.
Dr. Leon Vermette
Dr. A. P. Del Vecchio
Dr. F. G. Demers
Dr. Ls. Vernier
J. A. Harte

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Arthur Maillet
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Jos. Contant
J. E. W. Lecours
Alex. E. Gravelle
L. A. Barnard
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Lightbound, Ralston & Co.
Walter Paul

L. Chaput Fils & Cie.
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W. Marriage
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J. D. White & Co.
M. P. Laverty
Richard Walsh
S. H. & A. S. Ewing
The Co-operative Grocery Co.
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C. H. Dougall	Wm. MacKay
P. Elliot	Fraser, Viger & Co.
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J. S. Spence & Sons	son Co.
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Frank Power	Wm. L. Cole
Just Vanier	The Burt & Packard Co.
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Jas E. Reynolds	A. J. R. Bush
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Z. Lapierre & Son	Jas. Robinson
Jas. Linton & Co.	W. E. Short
J. & T. Bell	John Sloan

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McBride, Harris & Co.	Joseph Brown
J. J. Vipond & Co.	L. M. Sylvestre
O. & E. Hart	W. V. B. Hall
Montreal Fruit Exchange	I. W. Moquin
John Caldwell & Co.	Wm. Vipond
T. S. Vipond & Son	Vipond, McBride & Co.
Tester & Co.	Lanthier & Gratton
John Barry & Son	David Laird
J. A. Grenier	Chas. Rickner & Co.
Zotique Dubois	S. Payette

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Z. B. Larordion	J. T. Cadotte
M. Champagne	Moquin & Coté
International Exchange Co.	V. Paurcé
B. J. Fauteux	Montreal Fruit Auction Co.
J. R. Clogg & Co.	

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Joseph T. Bolt	V. Sarno
Thos. Allan & Co.	John Watson
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N. Beaudry & Fils	Theodore A. Grothe
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H. T. Spencer & Co.	G. S. Hubbell
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J. Alex. Stevenson	Duclos & Payan
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H. Lamontagne & Co.	George Bisson
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Frothingham & Workman	Peck, Benny & Co.
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H. R. Ives	The Fairbanks Co.
The Gurney-Massey Co.	The Jas. Robertson Co., Ltds
Thos. L. Paton	A. C. Leslie & Co.
McClary Mfg. Co.	A. MacPherson & Son
Lewis Bros. & Co.	Seybold, Son & Co
Chas. Cassils	Delorme Bros.
Howden, Starke & Co	Chas. J. Chisholm
W. L. Haldiman & Son	A. H. Idowker
L. H. Hebert	David Madore
Leiang, Letang & Co.	Aug. Couillard
LeTourneux Fils & Cie, Ltd.	David Drysdale
Warden King & Son	W. Grose
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The following is copy of an article upon the subject from the able pen of the Editor of the *Montreal Witness* and which appeared recently in the columns of that independent publication.

A GENERAL REBELLION.

At last the whole trade of the Dominion has been driven by the government to revolt, and has taken up arms against the iniquitous customs system which has so long been tyrannically and arbitrarily used as a means of persecuting and oppressing the importing interests. A protectionist government regards importers as enemies and traitors of their country, and manufacturers only as truly patriotic and loyal. A customs tariff in its eyes is not a means of raising a sufficient revenue to defray the necessary expense of administering the government of the country, but a means of preventing importation to the end that the business of the importer shall be sacrificed at the will of the government to that of the manufacturer. It was in all sincerity and in all good faith that Mr. Ouimet, the Minister of Public Works, who is a comparatively young minister bred up to protectionism in a protectionist government, demanded of parliament when the oppression of the tariff was complained of as an unanswerable argument: 'Who will deny that the tariff is made for the protection of the manufacturer?' The tariff does not yield sufficient revenue; the tariff oppresses importers; the tariff impover-

ishes the farmers; the tariff is a burden to the workingmen; the tariff is injuring the country as a whole. 'Well, what of it,' demands the government. 'Whoever supposed that tariffs were made to yield revenue or not to interfere with importers, or to make the farmers prosperous, or the workingmen happy, or to benefit the country as a whole. Tariffs are made, as everybody knows, to enrich the manufacturers; that is the end and aim of tariffs.'

This is the view of the Bowell Government, which, as Sir Hibbert Tupper recently declared, 'is dyed-in-the-wool protectionist, and is going to live with that dye,' and we do not remember whether he also added 'die with that dye' or not, and it was in all the blindness and darkness of this creed that Mr. Ouimet solemnly demanded; 'Who will deny that the tariff is made for the protection of the manufacturer?' For seventeen years this idea of a customs tariff and system has ruled in the councils of the Dominion Government and has given shape to customs duties which, while bleeding the country white, do not afford revenue enough to avoid three successive deficits amounting to eight millions of dollars, and to a customs system so inequitable, unjust and tyrannical that at length the whole trade of the Dominion has risen in revolt against it. Many even of the manufacturers themselves find that they are importers also as well as manufacturers, and they have become rebellious against the outrageous system and have joined in a general rebellion of the merchants and importers against the arbitrary and tyrannical customs administration which has been established during the seventeen years of the reign of terror. And it is very fitting that this rebellion should break out in earnest when Sir Mackenzie Bowell is premier of the Dominion, to be his the chief author and finisher of the system under whose direction the black-mailing detectives and irresponsible agents worked and were protected by all the power of the government. It was during his control of the customs administration and at his behest that secret agents without warrants searched the books of merchants and demanded their papers; it was under him that secret convictions were arbitrarily declared and heavy fines were made, to be divided with the agents, and while he was Minister of Customs that a veritable reign of terror prevailed.

The revolt of the trade and industrial interests of the country has taken the form of a petition to the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons. It complains that under the present tyrannical system by which the Customs Department makes charges against merchants, tries them, convicts and sentences them, 'there is no satisfactory re-

'course or remedy in matters of dispute as to 'classification for duty, value for duty,' etc. A few days ago a protected manufacturer of hardware was appointed by the government to determine the 'value for duty' on his own class of goods in a case of which he complained that an importer had paid too little duty, though it was on the invoice price of the goods, and the importer had to pay an additional value of twelve to thirty per cent. 'Is not the tariff made for the manufacturer?' The petition also complains that 'customs officials 'inflict injustice upon importers by erroneous 'and arbitrary rulings,' and also 'of practical 'injustice through error or precipitate action 'on the part of irresponsible employees.' The employees are unjust and arbitrary because the Customs Department is unjust and arbitrary, and the 'irresponsibility' is owing to the fact that secret agents and detectives, as well as other employees, share the fines levied by the government and are encouraged by the government to treat importers as a suspicious class of criminals. It is the government that acts irresponsibly, for there is an appeal to it; but the appeal is worthless.

The government in its customs dealings with the trade interest of the country has forfeited and lost the confidence of the importers, the merchants, and even of the importing manufacturers. That is clear to everyone, and is plainly manifested in this petition, which prays that the customs laws in regard to administration shall be so changed as to take the decision of disputed cases out of the hands of the government altogether and place it in the hands of boards of experts and the regular courts of the country. For years the *Witness* has been agitating and urging this course, and now that protection has disgusted the people, even the manufacturers, as well as the importers and traders, are at last found revolting against the arbitrary and tyrannical despotism of the government, and petitioning in favor of the establishment of boards of experts, with appeal to the courts. The petition asks for the establishment of a board of expert appraisers consisting of five members, with a knowledge of and representing the chief departments of trade, dry goods, hardware, drugs, stationery and jewellery, groceries and fruits, leather, etc., to be appointed because of their competence, sufficiently remunerated, empowered to require sworn evidence, who shall decide all questions in dispute, their decisions to be published and made known to collectors and the public generally. An appeal by either the government or the importer to the Exchequer Court is also asked.

This petition, which is a constitutional rebellion, against the customs tyranny of the government, has already been supported by

over forty Boards of Trade of the Dominion, in towns and cities from Vancouver to Halifax, whose petitions have already been presented. So far as we have heard only one Board of Trade did not join, that of Ottawa, which is still too near the presence of the government of the day to dare to do more than squeal, though it declares that 'something' should be done, and is understood to be secretly in favor of the petition. As for the Board of Trade of Montreal it, with the whole business interest of the city, seems to have unanimously and heartily taken up arms by signing the petition. The Montreal petition is headed by the president and officers of the Board of Trade, followed by all twelve of the members of the council, and these are backed up by the names of all or nearly all the most prominent members of the Corn Exchange; by the dry goods department to the number of about thirty of the firms at the head of trade; by thirty firms of wholesale druggists; by sixty firms of retail druggists; by forty-six wholesale and over fifty retail grocery firms; by long lists of tobacco firms; hatters and furriers; paint and oil firms; boot and shoe men; fruit dealers, jewellers, leather merchants; all the principal hardware firms to the number of about sixty; by the crockery and earthenware dealers, and the stationery and fancy goods houses to the number of about fifty, and others. This petition will probably be presented to parliament to-day, and has already been preceded by those of some boards and will be followed up by those of other boards.

WAX.

By E. J. PARRY, B.Sc.

Wax, in its most correct sense, is a term applied to substances obtained directly from either vegetable or animal sources, resembling beeswax in physical properties, and containing among their proximate constituents notable quantities of esters of some radicle other than glyceryl, with often free acids allied to the fatty series, and certain glycerine esters. However, several substances which come outside the category of true waxes so closely resemble them in physical properties that for general purposes they may be considered with them.

The present high prices, and consequently almost universal adulteration of beeswax, renders it very important that chemists should have the main points of the chemical and physical properties of some of the chief waxes used for the purpose mentioned above, at their fingers' ends.

However, in certain places, so skilfully do the sellers adulterate both white and yellow wax, that nothing but a complete and systematic examination will divulge the impurity.

For, of course, if only one wax were used to adulterate beeswax, it would be very easily detected, but certain mixtures give almost identical figures with those of genuine wax. The chemical composition of beeswax is approximately as follows:—There is about 12 per cent. of cerotic acid, containing a small quantity of melissic acid, and the remainder is almost entirely myricyl palmitate and ceryl cerotate, known, respectively as myricin and cerin. The usual chemical reaction of most importance is the action of potassium hydrate on the wax. The free acid at once neutralises a definite amount of potash and the esters do the same after being briskly boiled for an hour with the reagent in alcoholic solution, as they are saponified, yielding their respective alcohols and acids. The free acids neutralise—in the case of yellow wax—as nearly as possible 2 per cent., and the esters take 7.5 per cent. But when these figures are obtained it by no means follows that the wax is genuine. No other wax known yields the same figures, but mixtures can be prepared that will do so. For example, Japan wax neutralises the same amount of potash with its free acids as does beeswax, but the esters require 19.5 per cent., thus behaving practically as an ordinary fat. It is indeed a mixture of palmitin, arachidin, stearin and free palmitic acid. Hence, to use Japan wax as a successful adulteration, the "ester number" is reduced by paraffin or cerasin wax. This also reduces the acid number to too low a point, and stearic acid is commonly added to rectify this fault. Thus:

Japan wax.....	40 per cent.
Cerasin	54 "
Stearic acid.....	6 "

will give practically identical figures with potash, both acid and esters, as will beeswax. But this mixture gives a wax whose gravity at 60° F. is about 945, and whose melting point is from 50 to 52°. Hence, it will be easily detected in the hands of the analyst. It will, in studying this mixture, be remembered that the Japan wax consists of free fatty acids and glycerides, thus closely resembling a fat; paraffin or cerasin consists of solid hydrocarbons, and the stearic acid is, of course, a free fatty acid.

Carnauba wax, which just at present is playing an important part in the adulteration of beeswax in certain quarters, is a mixture of several substances, of which the most important are the following:—

1. A solid hydrocarbon.
2. An alcohol $C_{26}H_{54}CH_2OH$.
3. Myricyl alcohol.
4. A divalent alcohol.
5. A free acid, $C_{26}H_{52}COOH$.
6. Cerotic acid (?) and some unknown acids and anhydrides.
7. Myricyl cerotate.

This wax requires about 7.5 per cent. of KOH to saponify the esters, &c., present, and from .4 to .8 per cent. to neutralise the free acids present. A mixture of

Carnauba wax.....	92.5 per cent.
Stearic acid.....	7.5 "

will therefore give the same potash numbers as will beeswax. But the mixture has a specific gravity of about .990 and a melting point of about 82°, so that this mixture will also easily be detected by the analyst. However, a mixture of 60 per cent. of the Japan wax mixture, previously described, and 40 per cent. of the carnauba mixture will have the correct acid and ester numbers for beeswax, and the correct specific gravity and melting point approximately, so long as a cerasin of low melting point be used; for, of course, mixtures do not generally give the mean melting point of those of the constituents.

The complete mixture is about the following:

Carnauba wax.....	37.0 per cent.
Japan wax	24.0 "
Cerasin	32.4 "
Stearic acid	6.6 "

The reason for so fully discussing this mixture is to show that the statements which have been going around some of the foreign journals (recently noticed by the *B. & C. D.*) that if a wax showed the correct acid and ester numbers, and melting point and specific gravity, it would be absolutely impossible to adulterate it. It is quite true that unless the wax be skilfully adulterated, the figures referred to will be sufficient, but foreign wax is at present very skilfully adulterated. Moreover, these statements are not the result of mere pen and ink calculations, as I have recently had sent to me some samples of beeswax, one of which was admittedly adulterated to the extent of 70 per cent., which yielded all these figures nearly identical with beeswax, so that this species of adulteration is actually going on.

It will be noted that paraffin (or cerasin) and stearic acid play an important part in this adulteration. There are, of course, special tests, described in various papers, and admirably collected in "Allen's Commercial Analysis," for individual waxes, and the very common presence of paraffin will render the adulteration easy of detection by charring the remainder of the wax with strong sulphuric acid and extracting the paraffin. An important test, often omitted however, is the examination of the free acids of the wax. They may be separated by melting the wax in alcoholic potash, and shaking the mixture. Filter off from the residual wax, and decompose the clear solution of the soap formed, with diluted acid. The free acids are then separated off and washed and dried. The mean combinin

weight of these will now afford valuable information. The mean combining weight of the beeswax acids is over 400, whilst that of stearic acid is only 284, and of the acids from Japan wax only about 265. This is, in my opinion, the most valuable test for wax, as the high molecular weights of the free acids of beeswax are very characteristic and peculiar. Furthermore, a combustion of the wax will give some valuable information. Beeswax gives the following figures:

Carbon, 79 to 80 per cent.
Hydrogen, 13 to 13.5 per cent.

Japan wax gives

Carbon, 70.0.
Hydrogen, 12.0.

Cerasin gives (average)

Carbon, 85 to 85.5.
Hydrogen, 14.5 to 15.

I have said nothing in this short *resumé* of Chinese wax, myrtle wax, &c., since my intention was not so much to draw attention to the chemistry of the waxes as to show how skillfully beeswax can be, and is being, adulterated. A combination of all the tests here mentioned, together with the various tests for certain of the separate waxes, will, however, enable the skillful analyst to grapple with the ingenious adulterator.—*Brit. and Col. Drug.*

JOURNAL NOTES.

M L. Davis formerly assistant with J. McKinney, Jr., St. John, N. B., has been taken into partnership the firm name being McKinney & Co.

The Hawker Medicine Co. Limited, St. John, N. B., have commenced manufacturing their preparations for the United States trade at No. 63 West 17th Street, New York City.

Mr. J. E. Morrison will shortly open his summer classes in Chemistry, Materia Medica and Botany, in preparation for the October Examinations. Students wishing to join will please make application as soon as possible.

Address, 43 Church St., or care of Messrs. Lyman Sons & Co.

SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I.—J. E. Gourlie is now fully settled in his new premises after his disturbance by fire last spring. The store is very neat and convenient in every detail. His activity, his genial manner and solicitous anxiety in serving his customers has won from them a reciprocal loyalty as evidenced by a constantly increasing patronage.

OBITUARY.



SAMUEL M. STRONG.

By the death of S. M. Strong, the National Wholesale Druggists Association loses one of its most prominent members and the City of Cleveland one of its active business men. His death was caused by the accidental upsetting of a bottle of cologne over his clothing and in lighting a match immediately afterwards, the spirit ignited causing such fearful burns that he died the following evening, June 4th. Mr. Strong was born in Amherst, Ohio, and was educated at Oberlin, and Andover. After graduating, he entered the drug business, and in 1858 founded the firm of Strong and Armstrong, and in 1872, the firm of Strong, Cobb & Co., was organized. In 1881, the firm lost over \$40,000, in the great fire which occurred in that year. Since then their progress has been steadily uninterrupted, due in large measure to the sterling integrity and financial ability of the founder of the firm. Among the many offices of trust which he held was the Treasurership of the N. W. D. A. which he has held since its organization in 1876.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOC.



Section on Scientific Papers.

OBSERVATION SHEET.

As the time for the next annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association is drawing near, it is requested that all those who have taken sufficient interest in the success of the Observation Sheet sent out during the past winter to reply to the various queries there proposed, kindly return the filled out sheets to the undersigned at as early a date as possible. This will enable him to get them thoroughly tabulated and arranged in time for the meeting at Denver on August 14th.

Very respectfully,

ALFRED R. L. DOHME,
303 W. Pratt St., BALTIMORE, Md.

Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Ky. Phar. Assoc. was held at the Mammoth Cave, May 21st-24th. Seventy five members were in attendance, accompanied by a large number of ladies, making a party of about one hundred and fifty.

Twenty-five new members were elected, Dr. H. M. Whelpley of St. Louis was present and was elected an honorary member.

A strong resolution endorsing the legislation proposed by the Am. Phar. Assoc. looking to the higher official recognition of the pharmacists in our army and navy was offered by Mr. C. Lewis Diehl and unanimously adopted.

The time for holding the annual meetings was changed from the month of May to the third Tuesday in June of each year.

Mr. C. J. Rosenham was awarded the annual prize of \$10.00 offered each year for the best paper of a commercial nature—"The passing of the Apothecary Shop;" Prof. O. C. Dilly won the prize for the best scientific paper—"Alkaloidal Assay."

A resolution increasing the annual fee from \$1 to \$2 was tabled.

The resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Am. Phar. Assoc. with reference to the requirement of certain qualifications of apprentices were adopted as a whole.

It was decided that hereafter the annual meetings be held in places remote from cities and towns, as best favoring the social and professional

intimacy of the members, and that the next place of meeting be either Grayson, or Estill Springs, at the discretion of the executive committee.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Addison Dimmitt, 5th and Walnut Sts, Louisville; secretary, J. W. Gayle, Frankfort; Treasurer, Chas. G. Morris, 28th and Dumesnil Sts., Louisville; Chm. Ex. Com., O. C. Dilly, 2101 West Walnut St., Louisville.

Commencement of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Kansas.

The annual commencement season, which is observed by the University community making the campus and its surroundings a scene of gayety, was of the usual length. The weather was unusually beautiful and lent its charm to the whole series of festivities. The baccalaureate sermon on Sunday evening, June 2nd, was delivered by Rev. Willard Scott, D.D., of Chicago. On Monday the annual address by Wm. B. Harper, D.D., president of Chicago University; on Tuesday address to the School of Law by Hon. John J. Ingalls, and also an address to the Kansas University Alumni by Prof. W. H. Carruth, of Lawrence, Kansas, and Wednesday the commencement exercises of all of the schools, at which the School of Pharmacy was represented by Mr. E. F. Schopflin, of Kansas City, Kansas. Mr. Schopflin's theme was the ethics of Pharmacy.

Of the sixteen members of the Senior class, six had the credit of four years practical experience required by the pharmacy law.

On Tuesday evening a reception was given by the class of '95 to the Alumni. This reception was held in the microscopical laboratory which was especially decorated for the occasion.

FAT DETERMINATION.

Messrs. Krug and Stampe (Zeitschr. f. Angew. Chemie, '94, 683) recommend the following method based upon the absorbent properties of kaolin, and the water fixing quality of anhydrous sodium sulphate. The detail of the process is as follows: Five cubic centimeters of milk are well incorporated with 7.5 gm. of washed and freshly ignited kaolin, mixing them in a nickel evaporating dish of 200 cc. capacity. When the kaolin and milk form a crummy mass, 5 gm. of anhydrous sodium sulphate is added. All is again thoroughly mixed. The dry powder which results is transferred to a flask of 100 cc. capacity, 25 cc. ether is added, then the flask is securely corked, agitated for 5 minutes, allowed to settle and 5 cc of this solution is pipetted off. In order to avoid contamination with kaolin, the tip of the pipette holds a small glass tube filled with absorbent cotton and kept in place by a short piece of leather tubing. The ether is evaporated in a tarred dish, and the residue of butterfat weighed.

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A Strictly Reliable Serum Prepared after the Method
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This Antitoxin conforms to the conditions of the ordinance of the Board of Health of New York City, is absolutely sterile, and will be supplied in vials of 10 Cc. each.

Three grades of strength will be furnished :

1. A weaker serum, which will contain 600 antitoxin units, for immunizing purposes and for the treatment of mild cases. Issued under **blue label**.
2. A stronger serum, of 1000 antitoxin units, for curative purposes—of sufficient strength for the great majority of cases. Issued under **yellow label**.
3. A still stronger serum, of 1500 antitoxin units, for exceptionally severe cases. Of this strongest grade our supply for the present will be limited. Issued under **green label**.

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

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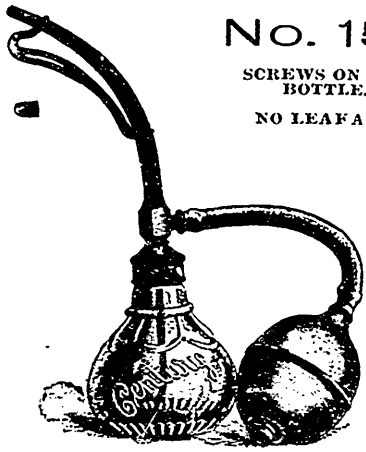
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NO LEAKAGE.



Ssprays both Oil and Water.

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Boulangers' Cream Emulsion	Dozen \$4.00 Sold at 50c.
"Le Vido" Water of Beauty	Dozen, \$7.00 Sold at \$1.00
Dr. Scott's Pile Cure	Dozen, \$1.50 Sold at 25c.
Injection Wattan	Dozen, \$5.00 Sold at 75c.
Dermatonic Complexion Powder,	Dozen, \$1.50 Sold at 25c.

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LABORATORY NOTES.

METRIC WEIGHTS IN THE IMPERIAL PHARMACOPEIA

Mr. M. Carteighe, Pres. of the British Pharm. Society, spoke very strongly in favor of the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures either alone or in conjunction with the present system in the new edition of the B.P., and showed how the act now in force was an injury to British trade, since the metric system could not be used in mercantile transactions, and that as England and the U. S. were the only two nations not using it, trade with foreign countries would be advantageously affected by permitting use.

OINTMENTS.

Mr. A. W. Gerrard, F.C.S. recently contributed a paper on this subject in the series on "Constructive Criticism of the B.P." published in the *Chemist & Druggist*, in which he proposes an improved method for benzoated lard:—100 parts of lard deprived of the outer membrane and well bruised are heated on a water bath, to about 55°C. till the fat melts and separates from the tissues, then add 6 parts of benzoin, and stir constantly for 20 minutes, then strain and set aside to cool. Amongst other changes he suggests benzoated lard as the best vehicle for ammoniated mercury, red iodide, and red oxide of mercury, the present vehicles not being satisfactory. Ung. Hyd. Nit. dil. should be made with lard as the paraffine tends to prevent absorption. For mercurial ointment a formula is proposed which very much resembles that offered by Hallberg of Chicago nearly ten years ago and which has been called "Hallberg's ten minutes process." Tar ointment would be improved by substituting 1 of lanolin for 1 of wax. Iodoform would be improved by using soft and hard paraffines and oil of eucalyptus.

AROMATIC SYRUP OF LIQUORICE.

H. F. Hassebrock, offers the following as an efficient preparation for disguising the taste of quinine:

Cinnamon (Ceylon).....	20
Ginger.....	12
Cloves.....	8
Nutmeg.....	3
Ext. Liquorice (purified).....	50
Sugar.....	750
Alcohol and water of each q. s.	

Reduce the drugs to a No. 40 powder, moisten with 15cc. of alcohol, macerate 24 hours then pack in cylindrical percolator, and add alcohol till 100 cc. of percolate is obtained; mix with the sugar, set aside in a warm place to evaporate the alcohol, add water to drugs in percolator to obtain 500 cc., in which dissolve the ext. liquorice with gentle heat, add the aromatized sugar, boil strain and add water to make 1000 cc. (The boiling is a mistake, it would be better to boil before add

ing the sugar, if done at all, since the greater part of the aroma will be driven off.—Ed. M.P.J.

MEDICATED VINEGARS.

M. Barnouvin in *Repert de Pharmacie* for May gives the results of some experiments on this class of preparations made by maceration and percolation. He found that the drug should be coarsely ground, allowed to macerate with the menstruum for a short time and then packed in a percolator and exhausted as usual. Some drugs of a hard, compact nature such as orange peel give very unsatisfactory results while with others the products were of a very satisfactory character. Vinegar of squill made by percolation with a coarse powder gave a slightly higher result in dry extractive and in ash, than that made by maceration. In the vinegar of red rose petals that made by maceration, the drug being in coarse powder, gave better results than percolation, but with the use of fine powder, percolation was the more successful method of extraction. In the vinegars of orange peel, and elder flowers, maceration gave slightly better results than percolation, while with colchicum corm, and ginger the results were about equal.

ALTERATION IN TINCTURE OF IODINE.

It has generally been supposed that tincture of iodine should be protected from the light, but a recent investigation of the subject by Mr. Sapin *Revue Phar. des Flundres* shows that the tincture of iodine of the Belgian Pharmacopœia containing 7.64 per cent. of iodine contained, after one year's exposure to sunlight, 6.59 per cent. while if kept in the dark it contained only 6.34 per cent. It would thus seem that sunlight does not produce the change or that possibly the hydriodic acid and ethyl iodide first formed in the tincture are easily decomposed with liberation of iodine and that this decomposition is always more active under the influence of light.

The use of low grade alcohol, or one which has been used in making other preparations and redistilled, causes the free iodine to disappear more rapidly than in pure alcohol. The author therefore concludes that, tincture of iodine should be kept in full sunlight and not in the dark as is usually recommended, and it should be made in small quantities, only sufficient for a mc's use.

RESORCIN AS A REAGENT FOR ALBUMEN has been recommended by M. Carrez. Take 1 gram of resorcin, and dissolve in 2 grammes of water, place the solution in a test tube, and add carefully 2 cc. of the urine to be tested, if albumen be present a white ring will be formed, the urates and urea are not precipitated by resorcin, but peptones are, but the precipitate is dissolved on heating, therefore the tube containing the test and urine should be placed in hot water for a few minutes, and if the cloudiness disappears it is due to peptones, if it persists it indicates the presence of albumen.

PHOSPHATE OF IRON AND LIME SOLUTION.

Calcium Phosphate.....	12.5
Lactic Acid	24
Iron Lactate.....	7
Distilled water.....	950

Dissolve the phosphate of lime in the lactic acid and add part of the water. Dissolve the iron lactate in the balance of the water; mix the two solutions and filter. 20 grammes of this solution contains about 25 centigm. of calcium phosphate and 15 centigm. iron lactate. It should be kept in well stoppered, amber bottles.—*Boll. Chimico Pharm.*

Vernolithe is the name given to one of the recent disinfectants, it contains 1 part of coal tar and 4 parts of slaked lime.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE AND THE TEETH.

By D. B. DOTT, F.R.S.E.

The relative merits of oxynitrate and oxycarbonate of bismuth were recently discussed (*THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, February 23, page 291), preference being given to the latter salt because of its existing in a less defined crystalline state, and so being less likely to cause irritation. The oxycarbonate is said to be the "more soluble," but that is one of those statements of the truth of which one would like to see the proof. Dr. Lauder Brunton says, in effect, that experience has proved that the subnitrate is the best salt of bismuth, whatever the reason may be.

It occurred to me that the custom which is common with many dyspeptics of taking an occasional dose of oxynitrate would probably be injurious to the teeth from particles of the chemically basic, but practically acid, salt lodging about the teeth. Therefore, a piece of marble about the size of a tooth was placed in subnitrate of bismuth moistened with water. After twenty-four hours it was removed, washed, dried, and weighed. It had lost in weight 7 milligrammes. Replaced in the bismuth paste, and after twenty-four hours again weighed, it had lost 5 milligrammes. Next day it had similarly lost 4 milligrammes. The same experiment was repeated with oxycarbonate, and after twenty-four hours no loss was indicated. Even after four days in the moist oxycarbonate there was no weighable loss.

It seems clear from these experiments that from a dental aspect (I won't say a dentist's) the oxycarbonate is the preferable salt.—*Chem. & Druggist.*

HINTS FOR THE SODA-WATER TRADE

In this part of the world the summer season commences with June, and the recent hot spell favors the impression that we are going to have a warm one, as we frequently do after a severe winter. Of course, there is no absolute reliance to be placed on tradition where weather is concerned, as experience shows that the seasons not unfrequently

run into each other, and, in a measure, reverse their order for a couple of years, or even more. This fact is recognized by meteorologists and weather bureaus who, whilst holding to the natural law of averages, base their calculations on statistics covering a number of years rather than one or two. We may, therefore, reasonably look for a warm summer, either long or short, as the case may be, and this means an active and profitable trade in soda-water and other cooling beverages.

In this business, as in many others, success depends very largely on business tact, which is a little Anglo-Saxon word, comprising a large amount of detail, frequently overlooked.

In the first place, cleanliness is of paramount importance around a soda fountain, and in any place where this class of beverage is served to the public. We do not refer to the fountain itself, only, but to the general surroundings. The counters should be clean and dry; the glasses thoroughly cleansed after every customer. Many people have an objection to glasses in common use, and care in washing them in clear-running water will go far towards removing that prejudice, especially if the process be done in sight of the customer. For the same reason glasses that are chipped or otherwise disfigured should never be seen on the marble counter. It is bad economy to have a broken vessel in use that can be replaced at the price of a single drink. This requisite of cleanliness applies, also, to all the waiters, who should be genteel in appearance and fully and neatly clad, and, in addition to this, courteous and patient. Irritable people, who are quick to resent a complaint from a customer, whether there be reason for it or not, are not qualified for the position, and should be dispensed with; and the same remark applies to waiters who are inattentive to the wants of the customer, are habitually discourteous, or make a display of like or dislike in serving him or her. All should be served alike, as a matter of business and any preferences shown for star customers, as they are called, should be visited with discharge.

Be careful to have your fountain well charged with ice. Warm soda-water is as much out of place at a fountain as lukewarm tea or coffee in a restaurant. This is not a midsummer drink, and you can't drive people away from you more effectually than by serving it out to them. Summer drinks should never be served above a temperature of forty degrees Fahrenheit, except in the fall, and it will be poor economy to spare the ice until that temperature is reached. There is no excuse for sparing ice this season, anyhow, as it is abundant and cheap, and it should be remembered that the softer the ice the more rapidly it will do its work. As a rule, therefore, natural ice is the best for saloons, soda fountains and ice-cream makers, as it saves time.

Some people are impatient when glasses are broken and show it in the presence of customers. This is a mistake frequently made, and when

money is accepted in payment of the loss it is worse still. Whether done by the customer or the waiter, the proprietor should give no attention to it, as it would in either case wound the sensitiveness of the customer and very possibly cause the loss of his or her trade, which would amount to much more than the value of the broken article. This has no reference to the discipline frequently exercised of charging employees for breakage to insure carefulness among the waiters: but even this practice should not be followed where breakage is the result of pure accident.

Artificial flavors are used to a large extent, especially out of the fruit season, because they cost less and are always obtainable, but they frequently produce disagreeable effects on the stomach, which are apt to engender prejudice, and, of course, to injure trade. To avoid this necessity, secure your full supply during the season and be careful that your syrups are genuine, properly mixed and kept in cans carefully washed out every two or three days. This cleansing should be done in hot water and with a small quantity of bicarbonate of soda added thereto.

There is one other remark to make here, and to it is a very important one in this connection. If your business includes the use of eggs in making up summer drinks, be sure your eggs are fresh, as stale ones are very apt to lead to unpleasant results. Eggs are frequently prepared for market a long time before they are sold or used. If the market is glutted and prices below the profit line they are often sent into storage and kept there an indefinite period until the glut is over. Eggs of this kind are not in condition for food; and this will be shown by the running of the yolk when the shell is broken. Avoid their use altogether. If you can't get fresh eggs, it would be more creditable not to sell egg drinks at all. However this may be, it will be wise to discard cold-storage eggs at any price. This cold-storage business is a valuable aid to producers of perishable goods, but where the goods are liable to lead to such serious consequences as stale eggs and fish, where natural decay has simply been arrested whilst under the influence of cold temperature, they are to be sedulously avoided. — *Confectioners' Journal*.

H. McDOWELL & CO. LIMITED.

GROWTH OF ONE OF VANCOUVER'S REPRESENTATIVE FIRMS.—UNIQUE ADVERTISING RECORD.

Vancouverites have reason to be proud of the number of handsome stores which ornament their City. Among the most attractive of these are the new premises on Granville street of that enterprising pharmaceutical firm, Messrs. H. McDowell & Company, Limited. The proprietors have spared neither pains nor money to this end, and are to be congratulated on the furnished appearance presented by their new West End branch.

The spacious store has been fitted to the best advantage, being divided into two departments, the sale room and the dispensing room. The show cases, screens and counters, all in solid carved oak, are masterpieces of carpentry, and are arranged in a very ingenious manner. A large and very beautiful Tufts soda and mineral water fountain has been procured, and will be placed in the window facing on Granville street. Over the doorways leading to the dispensary, are rich curtains, and drapings of the same material will also be placed in the side windows. The dispensary has been fitted with all the most modern appliances and special cupboards for poison are being erected to ensure their absolute safety.

As is well-known Messrs. H. McDowell & Co's, stock, is of a first-class, very extensive and complete in character, and they wish it to be stated that although the fitting of their new premises has cost them a large sum of money, they expect this will be returned by increased sales, and do not intend that it shall effect the purses of their customers. Mr. H. H. Watson will continue to personally manage the West End store, while Mr. H. McDowell will chiefly be found at the company's well-known stand on Cordova street.

The "News Advertiser" observes with peculiar interest the prosperity which has attended the firm of McDowell & Co. From its first number until now, there has never been an issue of the "News-Advertiser" without an advertisement of H. McDowell & Co. appearing in it, good times or bad times, summer or winter, this enterprising firm has always kept itself before the public by what is the best and most profitable method—an advertisement in the local paper. Nor has the result been unsatisfactory to the firm as its senior member can attest. "McDowell, the druggist" has become a name and a description almost as well known as Vancouver itself. Men have come and gone; firms have sprung up and passed away, and a glance over the columns of the four page editions of the "News-Advertiser of the early days of the city, affords a striking illustration of the changes which have occurred in the personnel of its business men. Of those first advertisers, Mr. McDowell is the only one who has continuously availed himself of publicity afforded by these columns and a perusal of the back numbers of the paper shows from time to time references to the steady progress and uninterrupted success which have marked the firm's career. Few, perhaps, who in 1886 saw the miniature drug store in the little frame building (on about the same site as that occupied by the firm now) on Cordova street, in which Mr. H. McDowell (which Mr. Marks as a partner for a time) started, would have thought that in nine years the business would have grown to what is to-day, or that two handsome stores, two expensive stocks and a large wholesale and retail business would spring from such small beginnings in so short a time. "Does advertising pay?" "Ask McDowell, the druggist."

ALUM IN BAKING POWDER.

By CYRUS EDSON, M.D.

From the days of the quern or handmill to these, when the great steam rollers crush the grain into an almost impalpable dust, the inventive genius of mankind has been applied to the preparation of flour out of which bread is to be made. But side by side with the advances made in honest work, have gone parallel advances in fraud. For a time no man knew how to make a firm, white, dry bread, except by using a white and carefully ground and bolted flour, raising the dough properly and baking it perfectly. Before 1853, however, some man thought of adding alum to the dough, and by that year the knowledge had spread generally among bakers. It is but fair to say that I, for one, do not believe the bakers had the slightest idea of the result to their customers of the adulteration, because I have been unable to find a single instance in which a baker sold bread that he did not give his own family to eat. In point of fact, no one seems to have suspected the dangerous character of the practice until the attention of Baron Liebig was called to it. He pointed out that alum had the same effect on damaged flour that was caused by sulphate of copper—a salt the bakers of Belgium had used with poor flour. "When added to the dough," he says, "the alum renders the bread very light, elastic, firm and dry; and the London bakers, in consequence of the demand for white bread, such as the English and American flours (usually so good) yield, appear to have been compelled to add alum to all flour in the baking.

Since phosphoric acid forms with alum a compound hardly decomposable by alkalis or acids, this may explain the indigestibility of London bakers' bread.

Anything deleterious generally introduced into bread constitutes an evil of sufficient magnitude to attract the attention of scientific men everywhere, and many are the names of those who have investigated the subject. Of these one of the most eminent was Prof. J. W. Mallett, of the University of Virginia, who published in London in 1889 the results he obtained. Prof. Mallett experimented on himself, taking doses of alum equivalent in amount to that which would be taken when bread containing alum was eaten. He found "inhibitory effect upon the gastric digestion. This effect is probably a consequence of the fact that a part of the aluminum united with the acid of the gastric juice, and is taken up into solution, while at the same time the remainder of the aluminum hydroxide or phosphate throws down in soluble form the organic substance constituting the peptic ferment." These are pretty long words, some of them, and as every

one does not understand the scientific nomenclature of chemistry, let us see what comes of translating them.

Probably every grown person, and certainly all school children nowadays, have learned that digestion means changing the food taken into a fluid, which, when it has been oxygenized in the lungs, becomes blood. In order to do this work, nature provides the stomach with a fluid which is called the gastric juice. This has an acid reaction, and contains the peptic ferment. We can partly digest some forms of food before they are swallowed, as when we peptonize milk for a person whose power of digestion is, from some cause, weak. Bearing in mind that food taken into the stomach is worse than useless unless digested, and that we can in no way digest it in the stomach except by the aid of the gastric juice, the importance of Prof. Mallett's conclusions become apparent, because he found out that alum in the stomach neutralizes at once the gastric juice and the peptic ferment. In other words, with the food to be digested, the person who takes alum, puts into him or herself that substance which makes it impossible to adequately digest anything. This is akin in folly, to the man who would run a foot race, tying on shoes of lead. The evils of indigestion—that is, of a lack of ability to digest—are, unfortunately only too well known to grown people. They understand the misery of the over-burdened stomach, of the nervousness which is the result of the headache and fever which may attack them before they get rid of the burden. But the danger to be apprehended from alum in bread is far greater when the children are considered. Not only does bread form a large proportion of their food, but they are infinitely more susceptible to the effects of drugs than are their elders. It is not only that their digestion may be ruined before they grow up; there are other things to be feared. It is not an uncommon thing in a physician's practice to find himself called in to attend a child whose symptoms are, to the last degree, ordinary. There is fever, constipation, languor and disinclination to move. In such cases, malaria is at the present time the first thing generally thought of, and under treatment, the child usually gets well. It worthy of notice, however, that the diet of the child during the attack has not remained as before. Now, it is not so long back since Paul Siem experimented with the aluminum salts administered subcutaneously to animals. No symptoms were observed for three or four days, and then loss of appetite, obstinate constipation, emaciation and disinclination to move, showed themselves. Then followed total loss of sensibility, and vomiting. When the animal was forced to move, the leg

was raised tremblingly and twitching violently, and was placed on the ground with difficulty. Sometimes there was general tremor or convulsive twitching, and sometimes extreme weakness or partial paralysis of the posterior extremities. The animal lost the power of swallowing or moving the tongue, and the symptoms were those of aluminum poisoning with those that I have described as being often found in rich children, and which are generally set down to malaria.

The Boards of Health in the United States have kept a sharp lookout for adulterations of food, nor is the danger of alum in bread unknown to them. Unfortunately, and this is something no board of Health can guard the people from, there are baking powders in the market which are made in part of alum. Let it be conceded at once that they make beautiful bread, bread that is firm, is white, is dry, is light; bread that, even with inferior flour, is most appetizing in appearance. All that the "home-made loaf" should be, this bread is, in looks; yet it is bread that should never be given to children, even if the grown people see fit to eat it. This is not merely a question of authority. In the *British Medical Journal* of May 5th, 1893, there is an abstract of an appeal of a grocer, convicted of selling baking powders containing alum. The public analyst's certificate showed that the powder contained thirty-nine parts of alum, and that in a four pound loaf bread—supposing the direction for the use of the powder to have been followed—there would be 360 grains of powder, 144 of which would be alum. As the amount of aluminum hydrate that would be formed when the powder was used would average one-sixth of the alum, this four-pound loaf would contain about twenty four grains of the hydrate, enough to produce, quoting Prof. Mallet once more, "an inhibitory effect on gastric digestion." The English court dismissed the appeal with costs, and the grocer was punished for selling a substance injurious to health.

Good bread is one of the healthful foods in the world, and on it alone life can be supported. Among us it is the commonest of all foods, and therefore is that which is the most important. It is impossible for any official in charge of the public health to guard all the people, but it is perfectly possible for the people, when warned of the danger to guard themselves.—*Nat. Board of Health Magazine.*

ENGLISH PHARMACEUTICAL NOTES

(By our London Correspondent.)

The controversy that has been for some time raging as to the proper persons to whom the honor of the discovery of the exact consti-

tution of aconitine belongs, is now likely to subside. Professor Dunstan in the current issue of the *Journal of the Chemical Society* replies to Freund's criticism with considerable effect and explains the discrepancy between the abstracts and the full papers contributed by himself and colleagues over a year ago. It is quite evident now that Dunstan and his assistants were on the eve of the discovery of exact constitution when they indicated it and published the abstracts. Some further experiments were necessary, however, on the lines indicated in order to prove it, and these took a fortnight to complete. When completed they were disgusted to find that Freund had forestalled them in what looked like a particularly ungenerous fashion. Without a moment's warning Herr Freund undertakes the examination of aconitine and there is no doubt owes his success in at once elucidating the mystery, in a large measure, to Dunstan's work. The claim of Dunstan to the discovery was then backed up by the president of the Chemical Society (who himself has suffered before now from this virulent form of Germanic courtesy) and at his suggestion, Dunstan included on his later work in the complete papers which were then passing through the press. Had all this been plainly stated these charges of plagiarism and recriminations would never have been made.

This matter settled, however, does not affect the larger question as to the unsatisfactory nature of much of the work undertaken in the Research Laboratory. For this the Research Laboratory committee is even more responsible than the director and the council has decided to review the whole matter next session. The committee will then be on its trial. Much of the work is ludicrously out of place in a pharmaceutical establishment and rumor even asserts that argon has been investigated lately! As the laboratory costs some \$3000 a year to maintain it is only natural that pharmacists should begin to regard it as somewhat of a "white elephant." The actual net results during the last year have been woefully small and of little value. The aconite work has progressed at a painfully slow rate; pellitory is credited with a peculiar resinoid-alkaloid and a Trinidad plant stated to resemble it, aldoxines and hydroxylamine have received attention and that is all.

There is some talk of a revolt against the "permanent" president of the Pharmaceutical Society. In a former number when sketching Mr. Carteighe's personality, I referred to the dissatisfaction which the president's long reign of 13 years had caused in certain quarters. It appears now that some of his colleagues on the council are getting restive and

the reversion to the chair is being freely discussed and settled. Whenever such a state of affairs exist the president or his friends diligently circulate the rumour that he will not accept office again, even if elected. By the time the new council meet to elect their president and each councillor has practised the self-denial of not voting for himself, I should not be in the least surprised to find they put Mr. Carteighe in his old place again. When there should exist a real vacancy in the presidential chair, by which I mean the retirement of Mr. Carteighe altogether from the council, Mr. Martindale, the author of the *Extra-Pharmacopœia* is unquestionably the legitimate successor. A thorough pharmacist, head and shoulders above his fellow councillors, physically and mentally, William Martindale, F.C.S., is fitted for the post. His experience of the cares of office as mayor of the little town of Winchelsea has improved his manner in dealing with men and broadened his views generally.

This month I intend to give a brief sketch of Prof. William Ramsay, Ph. D., F.R.S., the true discoverer of argon. Wm. Ramsay was born in Glasgow, in 1852, and so is just 43. He attended classes at the University of Glasgow although never proceeding to his degree. In 1873 he went to Tübingen in Germany, where he studied for over two years and obtained his degree of Ph. D. On his return to Scotland, he was appointed demonstrator and assistant lecturer at the University under his former teacher, Prof. John Ferguson, M.A. In 1881 he was appointed professor of chemistry at the University College, Bristol, and a year later became principal of the college. All good men gravitate to London in time, however, and in 1887 Professor Ramsay was invited to accept the professorship of chemistry at University College, London. The laboratory has an interesting record as it was known in the early days as the Birkbeck laboratory of chemistry and was established at University College in 1844 with the late Prof. Fownes, F.R.S., occupying the chair of chemistry and the late Henry Watts, F.R.S., as assistant. In 1873 Prof. Ramsay joined the Chemical Society and in 1885 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Whilst in Bristol he had contributed several papers to the Chemical Society, usually in conjunction with Dr. Sydney Young, who afterwards succeeded to the chair. After serving on the Council of the Chemical Society he was made a vice-president and is probably now within measurable distance of the presidency. His contributions to science have been chiefly relating to inorganic chemistry, such as re-determinations of atomic weights, or to physical chemistry, such as vapour, pressure of liquids,

etc. His work especially fitted him for the office of discovering the cause of the discrepancy first noted by Lord Rayleigh between the weight of nitrogen obtained by different means. Yet it was this same devotion to inorganic and physical chemistry that led to Professor Dunstan being elected an Examiner in Chemistry to the London University in preference to Prof. Ramsay. The only possible explanation of this was that Prof. McLeod the other examiner to the University was also an inorganic man, so that preference was given to the "organic" junior. In April last year Professor Ramsay started the investigation which has yielded such brilliant results. By July he had a small quantity of the new gaseous element—argon. With characteristic Scotch caution he was feeling his way and no premature announcement was allowed to leak out but Lord Rayleigh was satisfied that this was the disturbing element in his calculation. In spite of the open sneers and plainly expressed doubts of many leading chemists, Professor Ramsay carried his results to a triumphant conclusion. His leading opponent, Dr. Armstrong, at once admitted after the famous meeting at Burlington House, that the conclusions appear inevitable and that Prof. Ramsay had made the discovery of the latter part of the 19th century. Prof. Ramsay has rather an austere appearance although when his face is lit up with a smile it is very pleasant. His close trimmed beard and deep set eyes are the most noticeable features. He is tall and thin, speaks rapidly but distinctly in almost a breathless manner. When lecturing his style is much better and there is more dignity in his manner and his utterances. In the laboratory, however, he is at his best as he has considerable mechanical skill in devising apparatus and never at a loss for suggestions. Amongst his assistants none serve him more faithfully than his lady pupils, of whom there are several at University College who have contributed joint papers with the professors on physical chemistry to the Chemical Society and proceedings of the Royal Society.

Thiosinamin is one of the new remedies occasionally asked for. It lately obtained some notoriety in laryngeal affections and tuberculosis. But the recent experiments of Dr. Sendhiak reported in the Journal of Laryngology the results of injections in 11 cases. These are summed up as follows: 1 Thiosinamin, subcutaneously applied may in certain cases have a positive influence upon the course of the tubercular process in the larynx. 2 Upon the tubular process of the lungs, thiosinamin seems to have no positive influence, or even to produce a negative effect. 3 Also upon the general condition in most cases this drug does

not act satisfactory. After this there will probably be no further enquiry for thiosinamin.

The *Chemist & Druggist* recently reproduced a part of my sketch of Prof. Dunstan. The effect was somewhat marred by the interjection of a note of interrogation after the statement that Professor Cash was at Aberdeen. If the editor will only take the trouble to consult the medical directory for 1895, he will see that my statement was absolutely correct.

The market has been very active during the last few weeks. Speculation, which is stated to be supported by Colonel North, of nitrate fame, has been pushing up camphor, cloves and shellac. The latter article, always sensitive to these attacks, promptly rose in one week 75 per cent. Cod liver oil still maintains high rates. Opium is dull and easy, but manufacturers will not reduce morphine yet. Jalap is easier and the demand for quinine is fair.

Restriction of Public Misuse of Carbolic Acid.

The Cleveland Pharmaceutical Association, recognizing both the value and danger of carbolic acid as a drug for popular use, is endeavoring to minimize this danger. A committee of the Association, consisting of Nathan Rosewater, P. I. Spenser, M.D., E. A. Schellentrager, Eugene R. Selzer and T. L. Sords, has issued a circular, from which we quote the following:

"The Carbolic Acid U. S. P. is in crystals; and not being convenient in this form for the household or medical use, this acid is made liquid by addition of from 5 to 8 per cent. of water, although, when thus prepared, not strictly conforming to the legal (U. S. P.) standard, has by common usage become recognized by the public, and by many physicians, erroneously, as true carbolic acid, and has been so labeled.

"This conveniently liquefied acid apparently mixes easily with other liquids, such as water, oils, etc., so that many of the best physicians have been known to direct their patients to buy this liquefied acid and mix it at home, never dreaming of its resulting in dangerous possibilities.

"First: It does not readily dissolve, although it diffuses and seems to mix with water in all proportions.

"Second: Unless completely dissolved, the strong, oily, milky or cloudy acid that remains undissolved acts as a powerful caustic instead of a healing agent.

"Third: If directed to be mixed at home with oil, vaseline, lard or other fats, the lique-

fied acid will not dissolve on account of the 5 to 8 per cent. of water it contains, thereby resulting in caustic instead of healing actions.

"Fourth: If swallowed by accident it is almost universally fatal before assistance could arrive; yet is not desired or needed in so dangerous a liquid form."

To obviate these difficulties and dangers as far as possible it is recommended to prepare a 33 per cent. fluid carbolic acid according to the appended formula and introduce it in place of other forms as far as practicable:

Carbolic acid crystals.. ...16 troy ozs.

Glycerin.....16 troy ozs.

Melt the acid and stir in the glycerin.

Or for practical purposes:

Carbolic acid1 measure.

Glycerin..... ..2 measures.

Mix, as above.

This solution is to be known as No. 33 carbolic acid, the number expressing approximately the percentage.

The Association recommends:

To all druggists, and especially to its members, not to dispense a stronger carbolic acid than No. 33, except on physician's prescriptions.

To all physicians.—When desiring to mix carbolic acid with fatty bodies, instead of intrusting such dangerous work to the laity (since such work requires professional skill to suit each case), it will be best intrusted to the proper professional expert—the pharmacist.

To all physicians requiring the liquefied carbolic acid as hitherto dispensed, to specify this article in their prescriptions to avoid error and relieve the druggist of the responsibility for dispensing it, or of embarrassment for refusing to sell without prescription.

The Association has also devised a label printed in red, the name with skull and crossbones and the warning word "poison" showing in white on a deep red ground. This label mentions uses and antidotes. Among the latter we fall to find mention of epsom salt which has of late years been recommended.

THE STAINING OF FERNS.

BY REV. J. D. KING, PH. D.

In staining vegetable preparations, especially ferns, as much depends on the preparation for staining, as in following the formulæ for coloring. If the bleaching is imperfect you can never get a clear and transparent object, and if the bleaching fluid is not thoroughly washed out, your object will look like a tramp in colors. There is no rule for the length of time to bleach a fern, and experience alone must be the teacher. After bleaching as long

as it will bear, soak from threeto five hours in half a pint of clear soft water, changing it two or three times; water is cheap, do not be afraid of wasting it. Harden in a few hours in 95 per cent. filtered alcohol.

A brilliant double stain may be made with opal blue and alum cochineal as follows: First prepare a saturated solution with opal blue in 95 per cent. alcohol. Reduce this strong solution with alcohol (of the same per cent.), till you get the depth of color that you think you want. If the color is too deep, you will get a perfectly opaque object, while the aim is above all to make it transparent. Pass the pinnule from the alcohol, where you placed it to harden, to the staining fluid, and let it remain a few seconds, possibly half a minute. Opal blue, like all alcoholic vegetable stains, does its work very rapidly. The leaf will now be all of a color, and you may think you have ruined it, but it will be all right if you wash with dilute alcohol and soak, making a change or two in strong alcohol. When the blue stain is discharged from the leaf, if the fluid was of the right strength, the spores will remain a brilliant transparent blue. Wash with distilled water, or filtered soft water, and complete the staining with alum cochineal to the desired depth of color, only do not let the process go so far as to kill the transparency. The object will of course be stained red and blue, not an artistic combination, but for scientific study the result will be highly satisfactory. If blue is objectionable, the same method may be followed with an alcoholic solution of methyl green in place of the opal blue, with satisfactory results. If a more decided epidermal stain is desired, alum carmine may be used in place of the alum cochineal.

After staining, give it an hour in glycerin and alcohol, half-and-half, and mount in glycerin jelly.

A softer, more transparent, and in some respects, a better, double staining may be made with borax carmine, 50 per cent. solution, and methyl green, or any of the greens in alcoholic solution, but the order should be reversed from the above formula. First, place the fern in borax carmine and let it remain twelve hours, or over night. There is no danger of over-staining, for borax carmine is not a rapid vegetable stain, and it takes a long time for it to penetrate vegetable tissue. Wash in the same per cent. alcohol as the borax carmine, or the carmine will be liable to precipitate and make the object look blotchy; place for a short time, perhaps a minute or two, in a 75 per cent. solution of the green, and wash in dilute alcohol, say 50 per cent. If the green overpowers the red, as it probably will, replace in borax carmine till the green is discharged, but not longer, you may not succeed the first time,

but patience and perseverance must be cardinal virtues with the microscopist, and when you do succeed you will bless yourself at sight of the annulus rings and larger veins retaining the green, and yet so transparent as to show the fibro-vascular bundles. Prepare for mounting as above.

N. B.—I repeat the caution more than once given in former articles, to handle bleached ferns with great care. It will pay well to invest in a pair of delicate curved forceps. If you handle them with the tongs you may injure them.

Paraffin Embedding for Section Cutting.

Douglas H. Campbell (*Botanical Gazette*) finds the following method of embedding vegetable tissues for section-cutting a practical one: A small paper box is made by taking a strip of firm paper and winding it tightly about an ordinary cylindrical cork, fastening the paper with a little gum arabic and holding it in place with a pin until dry. On taking out the pin the paper cylinder can, of course, be slipped of the cork. The box is completed by cutting out a round piece of paper of exactly the size of the cylinder and putting this into the cylinder as the bottom of the box. The object to be embedded is placed horizontally upon the bottom and melted paraffin poured over it, after which the whole is placed in a shallow, flat-bottomed vessel filled with melted paraffin. Thus there is no possibility of an escape of the paraffin, which otherwise it is almost impossible to prevent, and there is also no necessity of handling the objects after they are once in the paraffin, which, in the case of small objects, is a great advantage. In case the objects are displaced in pouring the paraffin over them it is a simple matter to adjust them, using a heated needle for this purpose. In order to insure thorough saturation, the objects were usually left over night in the melted paraffin, and then quickly cooled to avoid the formation of bubbles. The vessel containing the paper boxes may be exposed to the air for a few minutes until a thin film has formed over the surface of the paraffin in the latter, when these may be quickly lifted out and plunged into cold water. As soon as the paraffin is thoroughly hard, the pasted seam in the paper cylinder may be loosened with the blade of a knife or scalpel, when it will be found that the paper separates readily from the enclosed paraffin, and on removing the bottom of the box in the same way the result is a solid cylindrical block of paraffin with the object to be cut lying horizontally close to the smooth lower face, so that the sectioning is easily regulated. The author finds paraffin melting at 45° C., as recommended by Schoenland, much too soft to cut well, and prefers, as advocated by Moll, a harder kind melting at about 50° C. He has in no case found a temperature of 50° to 55° C. hurtful to the object.—*Drug. Circ.*

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Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The annual meeting took place in the Montreal College of Pharmacy building on Tuesday, June 11th. There was a very large attendance, although there was only one member present from outside the city, Mr. J. Emile Roy, of Quebec. The President, Mr. Jos. Contant, called the meeting to order, and after the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting, by the Secretary, Mr. Muir, the report of the council was read.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1894-95.

Your Council on retiring from office take this opportunity of laying before the membership an account of their stewardship during the past year, believing, that what has been done has been for the best interests of the Association and its members as a body.

After the first meeting of the new Council, held on the third day of July 1894, the officers of the Association, and also the Boards of Examiners and Auditors were duly elected. At this meeting a resolution was adopted as follows: That all candidates for the preliminary examination, be required to write in a legible hand, and that all illegible hand writing shall suffer a loss of at least 5 per cent. of marks. An application for registration as a Licentiate of Pharmacy, was made by a gentleman holding the diploma of the New York City and Country Board of Pharmacy, this application was fully discussed, and finally declined on the ground, that the Diploma held by this person, had been obtained, without his having gone through any curriculum of study as required by the Quebec Pharmacy Act. Arising out of the discussion in this case the Registrar was instructed to prepare a circular, setting forth the reasons why this Association, was obliged to decline such application, and that a copy of such circulars should be sent to any such applicant. At the suggestion of one of the Board of Examiners, your Council authorized the fitting of a portable dispensing case, so that every convenience could be given the Candidates for the Major and Minor Examinations, in their practical dispensing work, this improved facility has been much appreciated.

Your Council discussed the question of inviting the American Pharmaceutical Association to hold its annual meeting in the city of Montreal in 1895, and at a special meeting held on August 21st, 1894, a resolution was adopted, extending to that Association a cordial invitation on behalf of this Association and the Montreal College of Pharmacy jointly, to hold their meeting of 1895 in the city of Montreal, this event however, did not take place, as Denver, Colorado, having prior claims secured the meeting, but it is hoped that a strong effort will be made to renew the invitation for 1896.

Your Council have for some time had under consideration, the question of the formation of a

Canadian Pharmaceutical Association similar to that in existence in the United States, this proposition was first discussed in 1893 and in July of that year, the Council then in office, authorized a circular to be prepared on the subject, and forwarded to the other Associations of the Dominion, this was done but although favorable replies had been received from some of these Associations it was not until late last Fall, that all the Associations had been heard from, after which, and in view of the almost unanimous approval of the other Associations, your Council appointed a Committee to fully consider the question, this committee submitted to your Council a draft of Constitution and By-laws for the government of the proposed new Association, which after being fully considered was adopted, and the Secretary instructed to send copies to all the Pharmaceutical Associations of the Dominion, and your Council are pleased to state that so far as heard from, the replies have been very satisfactory, and it is hoped that in the near future, steps will be taken to formally organize the new Association under the name of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, which when formed, will not in any way interfere with the present rights and privileges of the several Provincial Associations, as the proposed new Association will be mainly for the promotion and advancements of Pharmaceutical and Chemical Science, and the elevation of the profession in general.

Your Council have to report, that the rumor started immediately after the October Major and Minor Examinations, (that the questions for these Examinations were in the hands of some of the Candidates prior to the date of the Examination) was fully investigated by a Committee appointed by the Council, said Committee hold several meetings, during which a number of the Candidates and others were examined, and although these persons were submitted to a thorough cross examination, the Committee could find nothing to substantiate the rumour, and reported to your Council, that in their opinion, there was not the semblance of evidence to prove the charge.

Your Council submitted to the Association's Legal advisers, the following questions:—

1. Does the Quebec Pharmacy Act override the common law, as to the rights of silent partners?

2. Does the Quebec Pharmacy Act permit persons to carry on a drug business by any other name or title other than that of his or their names? To these questions the Attorneys returned the following answers. 1. From the context of the Statute and according to the rules of interpretation, we take clause 4035c of the Pharmacy Act to mean, that a Licentiate of Pharmacy must be the sole proprietor of a drug business, and we are also of opinion, that he cannot form a partnership, special or general, with persons not authorized by law to carry on a drug store.

2. The name under which a business is carried on, is the name held out to the public, in the case

referred to us, the name held out to the public, is not the name of the bona-fide proprietor, and it is our opinion, that a drug store, cannot be carried on under a fancy name. As the result of this legal opinion your Council decided to take action against the parties for contravention of the Pharmacy Act on two grounds. 1. That the name under which the business referred to, was being carried on contrary to Article 4035c of the Pharmacy Act. 2. That one of the registered partners of said business was not a Licentiate of Pharmacy, nor a duly enregistered member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, therefore not legally qualified to keep open a drug store in this Province.

Your Council have renewed the arrangements with the Montreal College of Pharmacy, for the use of their premises, for a further term of five years from May 1st 1895 upon the same terms and conditions, as has been in existence for the past five years. Your Council having thought it expedient, have granted to the Montreal College of Pharmacy the sum of one hundred dollars, it being the only school of Pharmacy in the Province and opened to students of any part of the Province, this has been done with a view of assisting the College to better equip itself with the appliances necessary, to keep pace with the growing demands of the Pharmaceutical profession.

Your Council regret to report the death of W. E. Brunet of St. Sauveur, Quebec, also that three Licentiates on last year's Register having failed to pay their fees for 1894 and 1895 forfeit their rights to vote.

The Regular Board of Examiners, held their Semi-Annual Examinations as follows: In Quebec, on the 23rd and 24th of October 1894, when fourteen candidates for the Major and eighteen for the Minor Examination presented themselves, of these, seven Major and twelve Minor Candidates were successful. In Montreal, on the 16th to 20th April 1895, when twenty-three candidates for the Major and twenty-two for the Minor Examinations enrolled their names, of these, seven Major and seven Minor candidates were successful, three of the Minor candidates having defaulted.

The preliminary Board of Examiners, held their regular quarterly Examinations in Montreal and Quebec on the first Thursday of July, October, January and April last, when 150 candidates presented themselves and of these 48 were successful.

The Registrar reports on the Register in good standing, the names of 203 Licentiate of Pharmacy, 61 Certified Clerks, 165 Apprentices and 25 Physicians licensed under the provision of Article 4035c of the Quebec Pharmacy Act of 1890.

The Treasurer's Financial Statement which will be laid before you, shows a balance of cash on hand April 30th 1895, of \$2864.77. The Registrar's Books and Treasurer's Financial Statement with all Vouchers, have been duly audited by the

Auditors appointed by the Council, and by them signed and certified correct.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

After which the Treasurer's annual report was read by Mr. Manson.

The President, Mr. Contant, then read his annual address in French, a translation of which we also publish.

ADRESSE DU PRESIDENT.

MESSIEURS,

Le rapport que vient de vous lire notre dévoué Secrétaire, vous fait connaître, d'une manière précise, les principaux travaux accomplis par votre Conseil, pendant l'année qui s'est terminée le 30 Avril dernier.

Comme vous avez pu le constater, il ne s'est rien passé de bien extraordinaire, et nous avons eu à nous occuper d'affaires de routine, principalement. Aussi, l'ordre du jour; "Adresse du Président" serait vite épuisée, si je me contentais d'analyser le rapport; mais avant de quitter le fauteuil présidentiel, et avant de cesser de faire partie de votre Bureau de direction, je me permettrai de vous adresser quelques observations d'intérêt général.

Je vous parlerai d'abord des

EXAMENS PRÉLIMINAIRES.

J'ai souvent entendu les élèves, et les parents des élèves qui se présentent aux examens préliminaires, nous en reprocher la sévérité. Tout en sympathisant avec ceux qui ne sont pas assez heureux pour passer la première épreuve, je dis que nos examens ne sont pas plus sévères qu'ils ne devraient l'être. Nous assumons, en entrant à l'étude de la pharmacie, une lourde responsabilité vis-à-vis le public, et nous devons en conséquence exiger de nos élèves, une instruction aussi complète que celle demandée par les autres professions. Non-seulement devons-nous exiger des aspirants à l'étude de la pharmacie, une instruction élevée, mais nous devons continuer à donner à nos élèves, des cours de chimie, de matière médicale et de botanique aussi complets que possible. De cette façon, le pharmacien sera à la hauteur de la position qu'il doit occuper dans le monde, il aura la confiance et sera bien vu de ses concitoyens et pourra marcher de pair avec les membres des autres professions. Alors le médecin, avec lequel nous venons plus directement en contact, sachant que nous avons reçu l'instruction nécessaire pour bien remplir les devoirs de notre état, ne craindra pas de nous confier ses ordonnances, et il aura pour nous, autant d'égards qu'il en a pour un de ses confrères. Ceci amènera aussi (ce qui est de la plus haute importance) des rapports plus intimes entre le

MÉDECIN ET LE PHARMACIEN.

Il serait nécessaire, je crois, que les membres de ces deux professions se rencontreraient de temps à autre, et discuteraient ensemble, des choses d'intérêt commun. La médecine et la pharmacie dépendent l'une de l'autre, l'on devrait travailler pour les faire marcher d'accord. On se plaint souvent les uns des autres. Ainsi, le médecin prétend que le pharmacien empêche sur ses droits, en donnant, au comptoir, des avis aux clients. D'un autre côté, le pharmacien trouve que le médecin ne devrait pas cumuler les fonctions des deux professions, et lui enlever l'avantage de bénéficier des sacrifices qu'il s'est imposé.

Le reproche que nous adresse le médecin est-il juste? Je dis que non, comme règle générale, du moins. Il y a peut-être, quelques pharmaciens qui font de la consultation, mais je crois qu'on en a exagéré le nombre et l'importance, et d'ailleurs, je suis convaincu que cela se pratique plutôt dans les pharmacies dirigées par des médecins.

Nous sommes quelquefois, obligés de donner certains renseignements, mais nous n'avons pas la prétention et nous ne faisons pas pour cela, concurrence au médecin. Nous voulons que chacun reste dans son rôle, et malgré que je ne sois pas prêt à demander la passation d'une loi analogue à celle qui existe dans la plupart des Etats voisins, et qui oblige le médecin qui veut s'établir comme pharmacien, à passer un examen devant le bureau de pharmacie, je suis d'avis qu'il serait important d'établir une ligne de démarcation et accorder à chacun ce qui lui est justement dû.

Je vous dirai maintenant un mot des

MÉDECINES BRÉVETÉES.

Les médecines brevetées sont une plaie pour le médecin, pour le pharmacien et pour le public. Elles font au médecin une concurrence directe et injuste, en empêchant les malades d'aller le consulter. Elles privent le pharmacien de la vente de ses propres produits et le forcent à garder en magasin, un grand nombre de préparations qui ne se vendent que pendant un certain temps. Elles nuisent au public qui laisse surprendre sa bonne foi, par les certificats de guérison qui sont le complément de l'annonce, et achète cette fameuse médecine qui lui fait souvent plus de mal que de bien.

On devrait, ce me semble, faire ici ce qui se pratique dans la plupart des pays européens, avoir une commission spéciale composée de médecins et de pharmaciens. Toute demande pour l'obtention d'un brevet pour une préparation médicale serait soumise à cette commission, en même temps que la formule, et après examen, un rapport serait fait au gouvernement recommandant ou rejetant telle demande. Ceci aurait pour effet de diminuer le nombre des médecines brevetées, et le public saurait que celles dont la vente est permise, sont de qualité supérieure et d'une valeur incontestable.

Vous me permettez de vous parler d'un autre sujet aussi important, celui de

LA VENTE DES POISONS.

Je sais que, comme règle générale, vous ne vendez aucun narcotique sans prendre toutes les précautions voulues. Quoique vous connaissiez bien la personne qui vous demande une substance toxique, vous prenez d'elle les informations nécessaires, et vous lui faites bien comprendre le danger qu'il y a de se servir de ces remèdes puissants. Cependant, malgré toutes ces précautions, il arrive encore des accidents, et il n'y a pas bien longtemps, Mr. le Coroner, en faisant son adresse au jury qui devait rendre un verdict dans un cas d'empoisonnement par la morphine, a critiqué l'acte de pharmacie. Il a prétendu que la loi, qui réglementait la vente des poisons, n'était pas assez sévère. Je partage l'opinion de Mr. le Coroner, mais je dois dire que si la loi est ainsi, c'est le gouvernement qui l'a voulu, car nous demandions des restrictions plus grandes. Je suis convaincu que j'exprime votre désir à tous, en disant que nous serions prêts à accepter des amendements à cette partie de l'acte de pharmacie, pourvu que les autres branches du commerce qui vendent des poisons, soient astreintes à la même réglementation. Il ne faut pas être plus exigeant pour le pharmacien que pour les autres marchands, au contraire, on devrait plutôt favoriser celui qui connaît la valeur de la substance qu'il est appelé à vendre.

J'aurais voulu vous dire un mot de

LA SUBSTITUTION.

Mais comme je sais que les pharmaciens sérieux ne se rendent pas coupables de cette faute, qui nuirait à leur bonne réputation et leur enlèverait la confiance publique, dont ils ont joui jusqu'à ce jour, je n'en dirai pas plus long sur ce chapitre.

Le seul point du rapport que je désire relever, est celui qui parle de l'Association des Pharmaciens du Dominion. Il y a trois ans, lors de l'assemblée annuelle, j'exprimais le désir de voir se former une Association des pharmaciens, semblable à celle qui existe aux Etats-Unis. Aujourd'hui, j'ai le plaisir de vous annoncer, que l'Association projetée est en bonne voie de progrès, et qu'avant longtemps, nous aurons une société puissante, qui devra rendre de grands services aux pharmaciens en général.

Avant de terminer, Messieurs, je dois vous remercier de la confiance que vous m'avez accordée depuis ma première élection comme membre de votre Conseil, il y a déjà 9 à 10 ans. Vous m'avez, pendant cet espace de temps, réélu chaque fois avec un vote nombreux, témoignant de votre haute considération pour les faibles services que je pouvais vous rendre. Depuis les six dernières années, votre Conseil m'a fait l'honneur de m'élire cinq fois son président, et si je n'ai pas accompli autant que le demandait la position honorable que l'on me confiait, j'ai la conviction d'avoir fait mon possible

pour promouvoir les intérêts de l'Association. Avant de laisser la présidence, et comme je l'ai dit au début de cette adresse, avant de me séparer de votre Bureau de Direction, je désire remercier sincèrement mes collègues de l'aide puissant qu'ils m'ont accordé. Chacun d'entre eux, a assisté régulièrement aux assemblées et s'est montré dévoué aux affaires de l'Association, et je souhaite que mon successeur trouve un Conseil aussi zélé pour l'aider à travailler dans notre intérêt à tous.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN:

The report just read by our zealous secretary, shows in a concise manner the principal events and what has been done by your council during the year ending April 30.

As you will have noticed, there has been nothing extraordinary, and we have had for the most part only routine business to attend to, therefore my address would not take long to finish, if I only contented myself with an analysis of the report, but before leaving the presidential chair, and before ceasing to form part of your Council, I wish to make a few observations of general interest. First I wish to speak about

THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS,

I have often heard candidates, who have presented themselves at the preliminary examinations, and sometimes the parents of these candidates, reproach us with the severity of the examinations. But although I sympathize with those who have not been successful in passing the first ordeal, I must say that our examinations are not as severe as they ought to be.

We assume on entering the study of pharmacy, a great responsibility towards the public, and we should in consequence, demand from our students as complete an education as that demanded by the other professions; and not only should we exact a high standard from aspirants to the study of pharmacy, but we should also continue to give them as complete a course of chemistry, materia medica, and botany as possible. In this way only will the pharmacist obtain the high standing which he should hold in society, he will have the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, and will be on an equality with the members of the other professions. Then the physician with whom we come most directly in contact, knowing that we have received the education which will enable us to properly fulfill the duties of our position, will not fear to entrust the pharmacist with his prescriptions, and he will have for us the same respect and look upon us with the same regard as he has for one of his confreres. This will lead also (a matter of the greatest importance) to more intimate relations between

THE PHYSICIAN AND THE PHARMACIST

It will become necessary, I believe, that the members of these two professions should from

time to time meet together and discuss matters of common interest. Medicine and pharmacy are interdependent and we should strive to make them advance together. But we frequently have to complain of each other, thus the physician pretends that the pharmacist sometimes trespasses upon his domain, by giving advice to customers. On the other hand, the pharmacist does not think that the physician should also assume the functions of the two professions, and to deprive him of the benefits for which he has already sacrificed so much. Is this charge of counter prescribing made by the physician, a just one? I say it is not, at least, as a general rule. There are, no doubt, some druggists who give consultations, but I believe that the number and importance are exaggerated, and anyhow, I am convinced that the practice is almost entirely confined to pharmacies directed by physicians. We are sometimes obliged to give advice, but we do not try to supplant the physician nor have we any pretensions to do so. We want each to remain within his proper sphere, and although I am not quite prepared to ask for a law similar to that which exists in some of the neighboring States, by which physicians wishing to open drug stores are compelled to pass an examination before a board of pharmacy I am of the opinion that a line of demarcation should be drawn and accord to each what is rightly his due.

I will now draw your attention to

PATENT MEDICINES.

Patent medicines are a curse to the physician, the pharmacist and the public. They are an unjust and direct opposition to the physician by preventing the sick from obtaining proper advice; they deprive the pharmacist of the sale of his own preparations, and force him to keep in stock a large number of preparations which have only a limited sale, and they are injurious to the public which allowing itself to be cajoled by the certificates of cure which are the complement of the advertisements, purchases the famous remedy which more often does more injury than good.

We should have in this country as in most European countries a commission composed of physicians and pharmacists. All demands for patents or copyrights for medicinal preparations should be submitted to this committee, with the formula, and after examination a report should be made to the government recommending or rejecting the demand. This would diminish the number of patent medicines, and the public would know that those the sale of which was allowed, would be of a superior quality and incontestable value.

With your permission I would like to say a word about

THE SALE OF POISONS.

I know that as a general rule, you do not sell any narcotics without taking all the necessary pre-

cautions. Although you may know the person who asks you for a poison, you obtain all the necessary information, and you make him well understand the danger of using powerful drugs, however in spite of all these precautions, accidents will happen, and it is only a short time ago, that the Coroner in addressing the jury in a case of poisoning by morphine, criticized the Pharmacy Act. He stated that the law regulating the sale of poisons was not strict enough. I am of the same opinion, but I wish to state that the law is as the government wished to have it, because we asked for greater restrictions. I am convinced that I express your desire, in saying that we are ready to accept amendments to this part of the Act, provided other branches of commerce which sell poisons are subject to the same rule. The law should not be more strict for the druggist than for other merchants, on the contrary, he should be favored, as he knows the nature of the substance which he is called upon to sell.

I would have wished to say something about

SUBSTITUTION.

But as I know that no pharmacist worthy of the name is guilty of this fault by which he would lose his good reputation and by which public confidence which he has till now enjoyed would be destroyed, I will not say anything about it.

THE CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

The only remaining point to which I wish to draw your attention is the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association. Two years ago, at the annual meeting I expressed the hope that we would shortly see the formation of a society of Canadian pharmacists, similar to that which exists in the United States. To-day, I have the pleasure of announcing that the projected association is well under way and that before long we will have a powerful society which will render great services to Canadian pharmacy.

Gentlemen—Before finishing I must thank you for the confidence which you have placed in me since my first election as a member of your Council, 9 or 10 years ago. You have, during that time always re-elected me by a large vote, testifying your great appreciation of the feeble services which I have been able to render. During the last six years your council has done me the honor of making me for five years your president, and if I have not accomplished all that this responsible position demanded, I have the conviction that I have done my best to promote the interests of the Association. Before retiring from the presidency, and, as I have before said, from the Council, I desire to sincerely thank my colleagues for the great aid which they have given me, each of them has assisted regularly at all meetings and have shown themselves most devoted to the interests of the Association, and I hope that my successor will have a council as zealous to aid him in working for our interests.

The President then appointed the scrutineer's and instructed them in their duties, and upon the retirement of these gentlemen to count the ballots, declared the discussion of the reports to the next business before the meeting.

J. E. MORRISON:—Well, Mr. President, as the time has come for criticising the reports, and the President's address, I want to say something in criticism. First of all I would say that the Council's report and the Treasurer's report show a very satisfactory state of affairs, and I am sure that every member must certainly express his satisfaction with the President's remarks. There is only one point in it that I would like to criticise, and that is where he states that he will resign from the board, and I think that every member will join me in hoping that he will remain after thinking it over, because during the many years that Mr. Contant has been President, he certainly has filled the position in a remarkably able manner and one which has given us all satisfaction and one which has redounded to the benefit of the Association.

There is one little point I would like to state, that is as regards the preliminary examination. As you state there it is the common complaint with the parents and with the candidates that the preliminary examination is entirely too severe. While, of course, that is naturally to be expected from defeated candidates what I was going to bring up is this fact, that our preliminary examination is not severe enough, in some respects.

The College of Pharmacy lately appointed a Committee to revise the syllabus of studies in the College, and we had a meeting with the Professors on this subject, and a complaint made by one of the professors was this, and it is worthy of attention, and should be brought up at the annual meeting, and brought to the attention of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. It is as regards chemistry. In going over the syllabus of the chemistry lectures the first thing that occurs is physics, chemical physics especially, because unless a student is very well posted in physics, there is not much use in his trying to study this subject. In the present case the professors stated that when students come to the College after passing their preliminary examination, they are practically ignorant of the elements of physics. You notice in the preliminary examination we have not anything at all about physics or geometry. We have arrived at a stage where we have to demand a knowledge of both of these subjects if the druggist is to hold his position and advance with the other professions. You may say he is very poorly paid in selling patent medicines and so on, but as medicine has advanced, pharmacy has to advance. We have to keep pace with chemistry and the other sciences. This professor complains that these students come in and there is a loss, practically of two or three months instructing them in physics and other branches which they ought to know pretty well, and we think it would be well to bring it before

the Council of the Association, so that if there are any changes to be made in the curriculum, the Association should demand a knowledge of physics and geometry from candidates. It would save a great deal of time and allow a desirable class to pass and it would be very much better in every respect, the students would come in well grounded in these subjects, and they would learn a great deal better and more thoroughly. And I would move, seconded by Mr. Laurence Moved by J. E. Morrison, seconded by A. J. Laurence, that the Council be recommended to add to the requirements of passing the preliminary examination, the following subjects; Physics, Euclid and the first four rules of algebra.

Now, I do not think that is anything too much to ask, I think it is absolutely necessary that we put them in, for a great many reasons. I have sometimes run across students who could translate any part of Cæsar or Virgil without any trouble, and had not the slightest idea of elementary physics and who could not understand how a siphon works, for example. Well, Latin is sometimes recommended as a mental training, but I think that Euclid is the finest mental training for any student who intends to learn chemistry and to understand chemical philosophy.

MR. LAURENCE:—The professor of chemistry states that the students came entirely unprepared in physics, and that he was frequently compelled to loose two or three months by teaching them subjects which they should already know before coming to the college.

MR. CHAPMAN:—Mr. President, I would like to just say one word, and second what Mr. Morrison has said, with regard to our worthy President, that I personally would be very sorry to see Mr. Contant step down and out of the active work of our council.

As one of the preliminary examiners for three four or five years—I forget how long—there is one thing that struck me very forcibly and that is the lamentable ignorance of the common rules of arithmetic, I was particularly struck with that, because I consider that that should be one of the strongest points of students, because if they would know the first books of Euclid and some little algebra that it would be a great advantage to them.

With regard to history, I would like to say that it is mostly dates which are of no practical utility and those sort of things I have no use for, and I can speak with some feeling when I see some of the questions that are put. I believe the committee who have that in hand are thinking of altering that by giving a little fairer questions. It would be impossible for any person to learn all these dates and figures, and of no use even if they did. As long as a boy knows about his own country and a little about the United States, that is all that is necessary for him, I consider.

With regard to Latin, I suppose it would be considered heterodox if I thought it should be taken out altogether. The day has passed for the practical use of Latin in pharmacy, and I do not think that any one who knows anything about pharmacy as it is to-day would require the study of Latin. I would demand a knowledge of French or French and German. I think a French student should know his own language perfectly well, and I think an English student should know his own perfectly, and I think they should know both tongues so that they can put up prescriptions in both languages and be able to do the work in a retail store satisfactorily.

MR. BARNABY:—About the proposition of Mr. Morrison, I am in favor of adding physics to the preliminary examinations, but on the other hand, I think Latin should not be left out, on account of the technical terms that are met with in the course of our profession.

MR. GRAY:—If the curriculum is extended in that direction it would necessitate the young men remaining in colleges to the end of the whole college course, including philosophy. These subjects are only taught in the class of philosophy I believe, in most colleges, consequently most of these young men would be able to have university degrees, bachelor of arts or bachelor of science, which would enable them to matriculate as medical students. There is a point I have sometimes talked over with Mr. Muir, are we prepared to matriculate students on the strength of a university education. I consider that, of course, we must, but I think it might be settled by some authoritative decision, and perhaps Mr. Morrison could add, that university degrees, or some degrees which would entitle them to register as students in medicine, would also entitle them to register as students in pharmacy. There seems to be a question of doubt about it.

BY MR. MUIR:—This is covered by the law that those admitted as medical students are entitled to be received as pharmacy students

MR. GRAY (CON.):—I am desirous that they should be admitted now to give a young man with a certificate of medical student to the study of pharmacy.

MR. MORRISON:—I do not know whether it would be better to make another motion of recommendation to that effect or add it to the present motion, but I am certainly in favor of Mr. Gray's suggestion that the candidate with a B. A. degree should be granted a license as apprentice without further examination. As a B. A. degree is taken by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, I think the least we can do is to accept it also, because the B. A. degree practically means, I think, a great deal more than we are asking for in this motion, I suppose in some of the colleges these subjects

(Continued on page 105).

IMMUNITY FROM GERM DISEASES.

By R. H. WARD, A. M., M. D., F. R. M. S.

The general scientific question of protection and immunity from infectious diseases, in the light of the germ theory, is a most interesting and important one, even to those who are not physicians.

In the first place the immunity is often apparent rather than real; since the causes which seem to be present are really absent. In olden times, before the establishment of the germ theory of the so-called filth diseases, it was easy to believe that the impurities which were found to be, in fact, associated with the diseases might be their cause as well, by some chemical or mechanical action; but it was neither easy nor possible to account for the enormous disproportion of effects which they produced. Now all this is very simple when we know that the visible filth was more disagreeable than dangerous, being only the disseminator not the cause of diseases, and that, of the invisible microbes that always swarm and multiply in it (except in the presence of an efficient disinfectant), only a minor portion are of the kind's likely to act as infecting germs, and that these kinds are not always present, or, if present, are not always in sufficiently quantities or in a sufficiently active state to be effective by overpowering the protective properties and arrangements of the organs invaded. Hence it is easy to see why substances were not injurious in proportions to their harshness and apparent noxiousness, but often the opposite, those apparently mild and harmless abounding in the most deadly germs, while those that were acrid enough to destroy germs were therefore harmless as disease producers, and might be even curative by acting as sterilizers wherever they went.

Even immunity under real exposure may be apparent and not real. The range of our observations may not be wide or long enough to fairly represent the facts or to give the true averages for comparison. Those classes which at certain ages show a low susceptibility may do so because the proportion liable to suffer has been already killed off, and has thus disappeared from the count, while those who remain simply because they were the insusceptible members of the class naturally show that high degree of resistance which alone has preserved them; but counting also the other portion, which has succumbed and disappeared, the average might be low instead of high. Thus the largest mortality among infants may have eliminated the susceptible members of the neglected classes, leaving only the most resistant for future comparison; while many puny members of the "better classes" have been preserved, by better care, to lower the future average.

Of genuine immunity, naturally acquired, there are two kinds; of the person and of the race. The former may be produced in two ways. (1) By the effect of the disease itself on those who have had it, as in case of scarlet fever, measles, small-pox,

and to a less extent some other fevers, which seldom recur, and then not usually in a typical or severe form. Comparative immunity from small-pox by vaccination is a characteristic example of the same sort; and it is also an instructive illustration of the fact that such immunity may wear out with age, since small-pox, after being extinguished by vaccination and re-vaccination to an extent otherwise unknown in the history of any great epidemic disease, has repeatedly revived in different parts of the world exactly in proportion as vaccination was neglected or willfully interrupted. (2) Another and perhaps more general immunity is acquired by habitual exposure to the germs without succumbing to the disease. It thus happens that inhabitants of cities usually become more or less proof against the prevailing disease, even though they have not had them; and great and disastrous epidemics commonly occur only in cases of a fresh outbreak of a disease that has not prevailed among the same people for many years, and when the protection has thus lapsed. Likewise persons habituated to country life are, on removal to town, much more liable to disease, and much less able to bear it safely, than are those accustomed to the constant exposures of city life. Epidemics of some kinds that are less common in the country are, notoriously, when they do occur there exceptionally severe and fatal. This may be due partly to the occasional concentration of the germs by the habits of the country people, and partly to the lack of habitual contact with them to a tolerable extent; but either way, or both ways, it is a most interesting illustration of the germ theory. In the former of these two cases there is a curious meeting of extremes, the careless portions of the country population often incurring needlessly the same dangers, from the same causes and with the same results, that are almost necessarily suffered by the pauperized inhabitants of the slums of cities, from non-disposal of filthy refuse (which is too often thrown out of the doors or windows close to the well or beneath windows that furnish air to eating, sleeping or living rooms), or by crowding into small, poorly lighted, ill ventilated rooms, in company with an indefinite number of filthy and often diseased vermin and domestic animals which are under reasonable suspicion if not positive proof of being frequent disseminators of diphtheria, scarlet fever etc. Likewise persons or families strenuously isolated from contact with the sick seem to be exceptionally sensitive, while those who mingle freely with people seem to fare better than worse. These protections by habitual exposure, which, though difficult to reduce to the form of definite statistics, accord with the writer's experience as a practicing physician, and it is believed, with that of physicians generally, were formerly unaccountable; as exposures to hardships of unfavorable climate, food and drink, or to the ever-tainted air of crowded towns, would and do naturally reduce resistance by impairing health,

instead of increasing it. But the germ theory gives at once a clue to the secret by showing a living intruder whose presence can be better borne, and whose aggressions can be more easily limited, by a system habituated to its trespasses.

The question as to how far the immunity depends on the bactericidal action of soluble substances, secreted by the leucocytes or otherwise, in the fluids or tissues of the body; or on the action of the amoeba-like leucocytes themselves as phagocytes (microbe-eaters) in enveloping the bacteria within their protoplasm to be either dissolved, or only imprisoned there where reproductive multiplication is impossible, or to be carried away to decay in the liver, spleen or other large viscera; or on the production in the blood, by the action of the bacteria themselves, of another class of the ferment-like poisons (antitoxines) that in some way not yet understood, are incompatible with and antidotal to, the toxins, though not able to destroy the bacteria that produce them; and how far upon an acquired or hereditary insusceptibility of the cells and tissues to the various bacterial poisons (toxines); and exactly how either or all of these methods of protection can be transmitted by inheritance, involve many points still doubtful or unknown, and are far too complicated and technical to be introduced here. The present progress of discovery seems to be in the direction of the antitoxines, which are effective after being transferred into the body of another animal, even of a different species, as in the case of the cure for diphtheria now in the experimental stage of introduction. But as such immunity seems necessarily brief, it and analogous proposed treatment for cholera, yellow fever, etc., may prove to be more available as a cure, or as a safe-guard in emergencies of great danger, than for general and permanent prevention. As anti-toxines do not directly destroy the bacterial poisons, they are thought to act wholly by increasing the resistant power of the body by reducing the susceptibility of its cells and tissues to these poisons. While this is doubtless true in great part, it seems to the writer that the protective agents, whether physiological or medical, and whether in natural or artificial immunity, must and do possess the power of repressing in some way the activity and multiplication of the germs, even when no germicidal substance is produced. It would best account for the facts observed in actual practice if it should be found that the tissues have acquired a character unfavorable to colonization by the germs or to their subsequent multiplication, or a habit of producing secretions similarly unfavorable and able to prevent multiplication, even thought not at all germicidal. The body will eliminate with success a great amount of these poisons if no more be added; but it is the constant increase of the toxins, from the constantly-multiplying infecting microbes, that makes the fatal and incurable cases.

Though not transmitted to posterity in any conspicuous manner, these protections are apparently perpetuated by heredity until they accumulate sufficiently to furnish a marked immunity of race. Thus the people which have become thoroughly climatized in any locality are able to resist or bear the disease of the region with but little fatality compared with that suffered by strangers, not on account, however, of increased vigor, but often in spite of their greatly impaired vigor. There are two ways in which natural selection may give the result. (1) In former generations those most susceptible have had the disease and died of it, thus losing the opportunity, which continued to be enjoyed by the insusceptible, to transmit their traits to prosperity. And (2) those who have had the disease and recovered, whether originally most or least susceptibility by habitual exposure and successful resistance, might and would, it is not reasonable to believe, barring dispute as to the difficult and still unsettled question of the transmission of acquired characteristics generally, give to their posterity some power of resistance which they would not otherwise have possessed. An apparently similar immunity among certain species of the lower animals, rats for instance being proof against inoculation by several kinds of germs which are rapidly fatal to rabbits or guinea pigs, may have been, not improbably, acquired in a like manner.

And it is hereby easy to understand the success of the old physicians in the use of their various alteratives, tonics, stimulants, escharotics, etc., down to powerful poisons and the "actual cautery" many of which evidently acted solely and efficiently as germicides, and which, discovered by experience alone, with almost incredible sagacity and skill and amidst the difficulties of misleading theories and erroneous nomenclature, were so well chosen that they are, in great part, the best agents yet known for accomplishing the same results. Those doctors were reviled and abused for the harshness of their treatment and the employment of "poisons" for which their critics could see no use; but the microbe has now come to light and everybody can see what it was that was being poisoned. Of the present it is enough to say that, whatever doubts or quibbles there may be as to the details or limitations of the germ theory, our labors for the prevention and management of numerous diseases are successful exactly in proportion as we are able to practically apply these principles to their treatment.—*Popular Science News*.

Action of the Board of Regents.

The Board of Regents decided that the degree of Ph. G. (graduate in pharmacy) should be changed to that of Ph. C. (pharmaceutical chemist). This action is in accord with that of other universities, as Ann Arbor, Wisconsin, Northwestern and others of like grade. Hitherto the

University has made itself responsible for shop experience, requiring for the degree conferred by the institution a specified amount of actual experience in the laboratory and prescription and dispensing counter of the drug store. Hereafter the responsibility of vouching for the experience will be delegated to the State Board of Pharmacy, this being the proper place to lodge such responsibility. For registration with the board of pharmacy the same amount of practical experience will be required, but the state board will vouch for this instead of the University. The University will vouch only, as it should, for the work it does itself in its own classes, class-rooms and laboratories in the way of education.

The Board of Regents has also decided to establish, in addition to the present pharmacy course, a four years' course, leading to the degree of bachelor of science in pharmacy. The course, which will be announced in the department catalogue soon to be issued, is essentially that of other scientific courses of the University, with a specialization in the junior and senior years of higher work in chemistry, botany and pharmacy.

PHARMACEUTICAL NOTES.

FERROUS PHOSPHATE.

According to George Coull, B. Sc., the solutions used in preparing this compound should not be warmer than 110° F., the solution of ferrous sulphate should be added to the sodium phosphate; and decantation is preferable to washing on a filter. The results of his work which were presented at a pharmaceutical meeting in Edinburgh recently were tabulated as follows:

No	How washed.	Temp. of solutions	How mixed.	N K ₂ Cr ₂ O ₇ required for 2 grains.	Fe ₂ PO ₄ per cent.	Fe ₂ (PO ₄) ₂ H ₂ O p. cent.
1	On calico	130° F.	Sod. to iron	19.7 c.c.	35.26	49.45
2	"	100° F.	"	20.8 c.c.	37.23	52.51
3	"	100° F.	Iron to sod.	34.9 c.c.	44.57	62.50
4	by decantation	130° F.	Sod. to iron	22.6 c.c.	40.45	56.73
5	"	100° F.	"	24.5 c.c.	43.85	61.49
6	"	110° F.	Iron to sod.	26.1 c.c.	46.72	65.51
Standard in 1867 Pharmacopœia.				44.75	62.75	
Standard in 1885 "				33.50	47.00	

ADULTERATED ACETIC ACID.

Michael Conroy, F.C.S., has found a peculiar adulterant in a sample of acetic acid which recently came under his notice. The specific gravity was 1.040 but on titration the acid showed only 24.5 instead of 29 p. c. which it should contain according to sp. gr. Further investigation showed that acetate of sodium had been added to

bring the acid up to the proper specific gravity. From these facts Mr. Conroy states that although most buyers are satisfied if the sp. gr. is right, that the neutralizing test is practically the only one which can be relied upon.

PREPARATION OF GLYCERO - PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM.

A. Lambotte (*Jour. de Pharm. d'Anvers.*) proposes the following simplified process for the preparation of this salt. Dissolve 250 parts of glacial phosphoric acid in 500 parts of glycerine, and heat the mixture to the boiling point. After slightly cooling, add sufficient water to dissolve it allow to cool and add slaked lime to neutralization. The mixture is then strained through flannel and the residue washed, the liquids mixed and precipitated with alcohol which throws down the glycerophosphate. The precipitate is washed with alcohol either on a filter or decantation, and allowed to dry, either spontaneously or in a drying cupboard.

INVERSION OF CANE SUGAR IN CERTAIN SYRUPS OF THE FRENCH PHARMACOPŒIA.

It is a well known fact that invert sugar is formed in the preparation of many syrups especially such as contain acids, but very little has been attempted in the way of a systematic investigation of the subject. Mr. Herissey, pharmacist of the Laennec Hospital has recently on the advice of Mr. Bourquelot undertaken a study of this matter, and presents the results in the form of the following table:

Syrups	Quantity of Invert sugar in 1 litre immediately after preparation.	2 weeks after.	7 weeks after.	10 weeks after.
Citric Acid.....	5.50	104.16	175.70	178.50
Tartaric	3.76	142.80	192.80	240.30
Chlor hyd phos lime	23.25	same	same	57.40
Lactophosphate lime	19.61	32.40	46.76	46.70
Acid phosphate lime	33.33	208.30	258.05	277.70
Perchloride of iron.	7.35	334.40	531.80	531.30
Sulphate of Quinine	2.65	14.70	20.80	20.40

Samples of syrup made by the cold, and hot processes used as checks gave, the first, 2 gm., the second 4.16 of invert sugar per litre after standing 10 weeks.

THE OPIUM YIELD IN TURKEY.—The *Journal de la Chambre de Commerce de Constantinople*, in its issue for February 22rd, quotes a Smyrna contemporary in regard to the opium crop in Turkey. Counting only on a maximum yield of 4,000 couffes for the whole of Turkey, there is found to be—taking in account the existing stock of about 6,000 cases in the interior of the vilayet of Aidin at Smyrna, Salonica, Constantinople, London, New York, and Philadelphia—a total of 10,000 couffes, which is amply sufficient for pharmaceutical and special consumption for a year

and a half, this consumption never having exceeded in a year more than 5,500 cases on the average. Nothing has been said of Persian opium, which is plentiful on the consuming markets. When the prices of Turkish opium exceed a certain limit, which is the case in London at the present time, Persian opium is sold in preference to that of the Ottoman Empire. If the forthcoming crop should be a good one the total production of Turkey can easily reach 8,000 couffes, which will bring the quantity available for consumption in the coming year 1895-96 to the very respectable figure of 14,000 couffes. It is this large quantity at disposal which explains the little trouble taken by exporters to follow the speculation which has been manifested recently on the Smyrna exchange.— *Board of Trade Journal*.

SYRUP OF FERROUS IODIDE.

The various proportions of ferrous iodide contained in the different Pharmacopœias are as following :

Greek Pharmacopœia952 p. c.
French "50
Belgian "520
Italian "61
Spanish "67
Swiss "	1.00
German & Russian	5.
Austrian Pharmacopœia	5.082
British "	5.700
Danish & U.S. "	10.00
Hungarian "	12.30
Dutch "	20.00

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The next preliminary examinations for candidates entering the study of pharmacy will be held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 LaGauchetière Street, Montreal, and Laval University, Quebec, on Thursday, July 4th, 1895.

Candidates must give notice to the registrar, in writing, of their intention to present themselves at *least ten days* before the date fixed for the examination.

A printed form of application must be obtained from the registrar, which must be duly signed by the applicant.

No application will be accepted after the 25th day of June 1895.

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

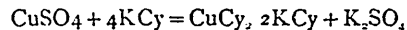
E. MUIR, *Sec.-Registrar*
595 LaGauchetière St., Montreal.

THE CYANO-CUPRIC TEST FOR DETERMINATION OF GLUCOSE

By A. W. GERRARD.

At the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference held at Edinburgh, 1892, I communicated a paper on "A New method for the Estimation of Grape Sugar," the details of which will be found in the "Year Book of Pharmacy," 1892, p. 400, and *Pharm. Journ.* (3), xxiii., 208. In the discussion which followed it was feared that the reagent employed, if used as indicated, would not keep well. Such, after riper experience, has proved to be the case; notwithstanding this defect, however, further experiments have enabled me to so far modify the test as to make it as perfect as can be desired. The method is based on the following facts:

If to a solution of copper sulphate a solution of cyanide of potassium is added until the blue color is just gone, a double cyanide of copper and potassium is formed, as follows :



This double cyanide is a salt of considerable stability. It is not decomposed by alkalis, sulphureted hydrogen or ammonium sulphide. With mineral acids it gives a whitish curdy precipitate. If in place of a solution of copper sulphate the cyanide be added to Fehling's solution, the blue color vanishes and the same double cyanide is formed, but the product when boiled with reducing sugars gives no precipitate of cuprous oxide. If, however, the Fehling's solution be present to double the amount decolorized by the cyanide, the mixture will now be blue and suffer reduction when boiled with glucose, giving no precipitate of cuprous oxide, but a steady disappearance of blue color, behaving in this respect like Pavy's solution.

In my original paper a formula was given in which Fehling's solution of double the usual copper strength was used, adding to it enough cyanide of potassium, of specified strength, to decolorize half the copper. This method, which proved troublesome has now been discarded for the more simple and accurate one which follows: 10 ccm. of Fehling's solution, or 5 ccm. each of the separately kept solutions of copper and alkali, are placed in a porcelain dish with 40 ccm. of water, then boiled. To the hot mixture add steadily from a pipette some 5 per cent. solution of potassium cyanide until the blue color just fades, or a very faint blue color only remains. Excess of cyanide must be carefully avoided. A second 10 ccm. of the Fehling's solution is now added, and while the mixture is kept boiling run in the solution of urine or sugar from a burette, until the blue color is gone. It is important to keep the mixture well boiling, to add the urine steadily, and watch sharply for the change. The volume of fluid in cubic centimeters used to remove the color will contain 0.050 gram of glucose, so that if 10 ccm. be used the amount

of sugar present is 0.5 per cent. Solutions containing above 0.5 per cent. of sugar should be diluted ten times before testing, and the resulting figures multiplied by 10.

Those who are accustomed to frequently examine diabetic urines are well aware of the difficulty of determining small amounts of sugar by Fehling's test with anything like satisfaction. The copper gets into an extremely fine and yellow colored condition almost impossible to filter off, making it extremely difficult to judge of the end reaction. In such cases the cyano-cupric test will be found very useful. Further, it has the advantage over the ammonia test, in that there are no fumes to annoy the operator, and the boiling may be done in an open dish.

ANNUAL REPORT.—*Continued.*

would be taken up in the end of the courses, but I do not know how it may be for Montreal, but in Quebec, we were taught elementary physics, and the first, second and third books of Euclid, an intelligent youth of fifteen or sixteen years of age should easily learn these subjects. But I should certainly think it would be well to have this question settled at once, and I would add this to the motion, that the B. A. degree must be accepted.

MR. LECOURT:—It must not be forgotten that the holders of these certificates of B. A. will be likely to be deprived of this privilege, so if we make a by-law admitting these holders of certificates without going through our examinations, it would be needless in a few months again. I have heard there are efforts being made to urge the Government towards taking away the holders of college certificates.

MR. GRAY:—The spirit of the Act is evidently that he can register as a certified apprentice, it would be ridiculous otherwise, because a little further on in the act you say, you accept the university degrees providing the young man will take the trouble to go to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, pay \$20 and be registered as a medical student, then to go with that certificate and we will register him. It would be straining the Act in that way, we would strain it in the other direction that seems to me to be confused. All the other pseudo professions, the dentist and the architect are all making the regulation that university degrees entitle the holders to matriculate for the studies of their professions, although it is not explicitly so stated in the Act relating to university degree.

MR. PRESIDENT:—Since the passing of this Act we have not had a candidate holding the B.A. certificate.

DR. REID:—I think there is a little misconception about some little things here. In the first place I am pleased to observe an effort to

make some change in the preliminary examination. I have been harping on that for some years myself, and I observe some members have made some remarks about history. I have been fully impressed for years that that might be dropped altogether and I would like to add more mathematics. The four rules of algebra is rather an indefinite statement, I would have it to simple equations, I would make that slight change. Mr. Chapman is not quite right in suggesting the removing of Latin: I would not be in favor of dropping Latin, I do not see how we can bring ourselves to such a state as to drop Latin. Latin is so valuable a branch of study and so valuable a mental exercise. Latin of the examination is not difficult, only a few lines of one book, and students who have made any kind of studies in Latin would have passed that much, especially in these days when keys are so much used and can be so easily memorised, and I fancy as a rule students do not fail in Latin. History is a subject that any of us can fail in, nobody knows history, the utmost any one can do is to have a mere fraction of the knowledge that goes to make up history and simply four dates asked out of the thousands that might be asked and the students are done for if they fail in these.

This discussion about Bachelor of Arts, it would be perfectly absurd to hesitate. Any student presenting himself and having B.A. degree of any well known college, of course the A.A. is a school examination an even the examination for matriculation in medical colleges are different from B.A. I passed the matriculation examination for medicine. I know the examination for colleges is not the same as in the university, there is a great deal more work in the Bachelor of Arts degree, and for any one that takes the trouble and time to get a bachelor of arts degree it would be a strange thing to refuse it, and say it would not do, because any B.A. of any university that is known at all does a great deal more than the preliminary examination asks for.

Another thing must be noticed, the number of men that present themselves with B.A. will be extremely small, because a man must be twenty-one years of age to begin with, so that it would be rather an ancient apprentice between twenty and thirty.

I am pleased to be present at this Annual Meeting, and hear of the excellent standing of the Association and the progress it has made. Thanking you for permitting me to speak.

MR. BERRAND:—I know that this year at least they give a degree of B.A. before entering into philosophy. The first part of Mr. Morrison's motion asks that the knowledge of physics be required. I made my course in physics with the title of B.A., I know none of them ask physics now, last year inclusively.

MR. TREMBLE:—I was very much surprised to hear Mr. Chapman say to eliminate Latin from the preliminary examination, I do not know what the drug business would be without Latin, more or less. What would you do with a fellow that did not know enough Latin for the prescriptions. There is a time when every druggist needs this knowledge, for every now and then a prescription will loom up in a foreign language. I do not know much about the discussion of the B.A., but having once had occasion to try the associate in arts examination, I think it is fully twice as hard as our examination, and I think you should allow the B. A. degree also if you allow the B.A. degree.

MR. MORRISON:—The second recommendation is merely to settle this question, we may not have a B.A. present himself within the next twenty-five years, but we would like to know what is to be done, so that there will not be any dispute or trouble about it, but it is merely to get the thing settled, and with regard to the first part of the motion, we have come to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary that these subjects should be asked, and students should know them and that is why they are there.

The motion was then carried as follows:

Moved by Mr. Jos. E. Morrison seconded by Mr. A. J. Laurence, that the new council be requested to consider the question of adding to the requirements for students presenting themselves for the preliminary examination, the following subjects, namely: Elementary physics, 1st book of Euclid, and elementary algebra as far as simple equations, and also that the degree of B.A. or any other degree accepted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, be accepted by this Association, in lieu of the preliminary examination required by the Quebec Pharmacy Act (carried.)

MR. WATSON:—I think in connection with the suggestions to the council the time has arrived when that poison list ought to be extended. I had a visit from a physician, a friend of mine, asking me if anything can be done in this matter. He said that he had a patient who is addicted to the use of chloral hydrate, to such an extent that it endangered her life, and he went to the druggist from whom she bought this, and asked him not to sell. He distinctly said that he would sell it, he did not care what she did with it, that it was his business to sell it. Now, there are other things, it is a customary thing for families to buy sulphonal and take what they consider to be a dose, on a ten cent piece, there are so many new preparations for instance phenacetine, antipyrine, antifebrin and so on that it is time you tried to enlarge that poison list. The danger to public life is a very serious thing. It is a very serious thing when a member of a family becomes addicted to the use of a drug and when the physician goes to

the druggist and asks the druggist not to sell it to him, I think it is a very poor thing for any druggist to say it is not his business to refuse it, and that he will sell it no matter what is done with it.

MR. PRESIDENT:—Chloral hydrate is on the poison list, and the council has the right to say that any articles shall be named a poison within the meaning of the law, so that the Council can say that sulphonal or antipyrine shall be put on the poison list, then they will have to send a copy to every druggist and physician.

MR. WATSON (Con.):—Then I would move that they be sent to the Council with instructions to enlarge that list, and more than that there must be some lists prior to this, because this was produced, and chloral hydrate was not on it prior to the 1885 Act.

MR. WILLIAMS:—Twelve or fifteen months ago there was a man died near Three Rivers and the coroner's inquest showed he had taken morphine that morning. Luckily for the druggists it was shown that this came from a Montreal drug house. The coroner came to me and questioned me and put me under oath and said, I am making a report to the government and he said that the law was intended to prohibit retailers from selling, except to a bona fide doctor, unless they are in powders, and these powders not to exceed one-grain of a grain each. Understand me, to a bona fide physician or a druggist, but to a consumer that would have to be in powders, and not to exceed one-fourth grain.

MR. PRESIDENT:—A person could buy a dozen powders and take a dozen at a time.

MR. LAURENCE:—About the prescription of Morphine. Well, the council in April added that to the schedule.

MR. WILLIAMS:—I think that one principal mistake in this poison list is that we can sell anything in that list to any person, provided we are acquainted with them or they are introduced to us by another party who will sign it with him. It should be altered that we should not be allowed to sell any of these things except under a doctor's orders. As it is, in the case of a customer, you are allowed to sell them, and if you do not know them, and if a neighbor comes in and signs for a customer, you can sell them. If that was restricted that we could not sell except under a physician's order, or prescription, we should be able to sell only under a doctor's order, whether it is a new or an old customer.

MR. ————How would you manage if a person came for carbolic acid for disinfecting, would you make them pay one dollar or two dollars for a doctor?

MR. WILLIAMS (Con.):—In reference to that we are rectifying it, the carbolic acid for disinfecting purposes might possibly be left out.

MR. CHAPMAN:—I would like to add one thing. This question of the poison schedule is a very knotty question it seems to me that if we attempted to bring any act into force that it will curtail the liberty of druggists. The trouble is that a great many druggists do not consider the moral position they are in, with regard to their clients, the druggist is a trader, but he is between the physician and the patient. Mr. Mann says that he refused to repeat morphine pills, but there are lots of people that sell them nevertheless, but it is morally wrong, and if the patient dies the druggist is morally a murderer. Of course he is not in the eyes of the law.

The motion was then carried.

Moved by Mr. D. Watson seconded by Mr. A. R. Williams, that the new Council be requested, to take into its consideration the advisability of extending the poison schedule (carried.)

MR. MORRISON:—I have another motion to make: I would move that the new council be recommended to take into consideration the feasibility of joining with the Board of the College of Pharmacy in extending an invitation to the American Pharmaceutical Association to hold their convention of 1896 in this city. I brought it up before, but Denver was decided on. But I have some letters from prominent members that if we invite them they will be glad to come down and see their Canadian brothers, as they put it.

Moved by Mr. Jos. E. Morrison, seconded by H. R. Gray, that the new Council take into its consideration the advisability of inviting the American Pharmaceutical Association, to hold its Annual Meeting of 1896 in the City of Montreal, (carried.)

Extracts from the report of Schimmel & Co., Leipsic

The tendency to decomposition of bitter almond oil, (especially of that freed from prussic acid) is highly objectionable to consumers of the article. This property shows itself by the separation of crystals, which are particularly prone to form themselves freely and rapidly when a rest of oil has been allowed to remain in the bottle. This peculiarity is due to the affinity of bitter almond oil or benzaldehyde for atmospheric oxygen, with which it combines resulting in the formation of benzoic acid. The oxidation first shows itself by the sides of the upper portion of a half-filled bottle, which the benzaldehyde has touched, becoming covered with a white crystalline coating. Crystals next appear upon the surface of the liquid, sinking to the bottom as soon as they have reached a certain size and gradually penetrating the whole of the liquid, which is ultimately converted into a solid mass of benzoic acid. As the acid is inodorous and of no value to the perfumer or cordial-maker,

this oxidising-process often entails a distinct loss to the consumer. As the access of air is a condition which must necessarily precede the decomposition-process it follows that, if the oil can be kept protected from the air it will not be subject to this form of deterioration. Hence, if bitter almond oil be kept in bottles filled to the neck and carefully closed, no loss from oxidation need be feared.

In practice, however, this cannot always be carried out, and in consequence of repeated enquiries for a preservative for bitter almond oil we have made experiments to ascertain whether the evil might be prevented by the addition of alcohol to the oil, and what would be the most suitable proportion in which to add the alcohol.

For this purpose three bottles of equal size, each half-filled and corked were left standing for seven weeks next to one another, i. e. under the same conditions.

Bottle No. 1 contained artificial bitter almond oil, without addition. Bottle No. 2 contained artificial bitter almond oil, with 5 per cent of alcohol added. Bottle No. 3 contained artificial bitter almond oil, with 10 per cent of alcohol added. In the course of the experiment differences were observed in the bottles after a short time No. 1 showed crystals on the upper portion of the glass. The same formation, but in a much greater degree, was observed in No. 2, and at the close of the experiment the liquid was honeycombed with crystals. No. 3 showed no visible alteration whatever in the course of the experiment.

A quantitative determination of the free benzoic acid formed gave the following result:—

Found present in	
No. 1 (pure benzaldehyde)	12.8 per cent benzoic acid,
„ 2 (5 per cent of added alcohol)	31.4 „ „ „ „
„ 3 (10 „ „ „ „)	13 „ „ „ „

This experiment shows beyond doubt that the addition of 10 per cent of alcohol has a strong preserving influence on bitter almond oil, whereas a smaller addition not only fails to act as a preservative, but is directly injurious to the oil.

It is therefore advisable either to keep bitter almond oil in well-corked bottles, filled to the neck, or, where that is impossible, to add 10 per cent of alcohol to the oil. It follows that in the latter case 11 parts of the mixture should be given where 10 parts of the pure oil would be dispensed.

Experience shows that bitter almond oil sine prussic acid is more liable to oxidation than oil containin prussic acid The prussic acid, therefore, has the same preserving action as the addition of a considerable percentage of alcohol.

As an example of the avidity with which bitter almond oil absorbs oxygen when brought in contact with atmospheric air, we may mention that when 2 grammes of benzaldehyde were left standing in an open beaker overnight, it was found, next morning to contain 20.7 per cent of free benzoic acid.

THE GREAT AMERICAN DRINK.

The following interview appeared in the Washington correspondence in a recent issue of the Philadelphia *Star*:

"You ask what is our national beverage," said Mr. Low. "Perhaps you would say whiskey or beer, but you would be away wide of the mark. Soda-water is what I am talking about, and I speak advisedly when I call it the great American beverage, for it has certainly become the national drink. In the first place it is a peculiarly American tippie. I came across one fountain in Venice; London has three. and, perhaps, in the rest of Europe there may be a dozen. The amount of capital invested in the trade all over the United States is enormous, running far into the millions. That it is a lucrative business goes without saying, for how else could men afford to pay \$4000 and \$5000 for the huge and ornate affairs from which the pleasing soft stuff is drawn?"

"A New Orleans man, named May, told me that his yearly profits from his fountain were \$30,000. One Sanders, a Detroit, who owns an \$8000 fountain, the finest displayed at the World's Fair, does a rushing business, and his sales run from \$300 to \$700 per day the year round. Evans, who runs three drug stores in Philadelphia, and who is one of the leading druggists in the country, does an enormous soda-water trade. In Buffalo Stoddard Brothers employ thirty girls to handle ice-cream soda, and it takes three thousand glasses to accommodate their trade. They sell it at five cents per glass, and there is a net profit of just one hundred per cent. In Boston, Thompson's Spa, the greatest soda at the "Hub," easily clears for its owner \$50,000 a year. There are in the United States one hundred thousand fountains in operation, and manufacturers are getting more orders now than they ever got before."

NORWEGIAN FISHERY.

Our great rivals the Norwegians have had an unusually successful fishery at Lofoden, this season. The catch has, in the number of cod taken, been 25 per cent over the largest on record. But there is a serious drawback—the fish are of an unusually small size and the livers do not yield nearly the average amount of oil. Hence though so large numerically, the catch does not exceed an average in the total weight of fish taken.

There can be little doubt that cod oil—both common and refined—will be considerably enhanced in value by the deficiency of the supply in Norway. An advance in this article may be reckoned on as certain. It is well known that the refined cod liver oil prepared in Norway commands a higher price by fifty per cent. than the Newfoundland article or that of any other country. This arises from the superior method em-

ployed in Norway in refining it. Mr. Nielsen introduced this method here and gave instructions to any persons who applied to him. Only in Harbor Grace, in the establishment of Messrs. Munn & Co has it been carried out upon a large scale: and the article sent to market by this firm was found to be superior even to the Norwegian, and should command a higher price. They used the "freezing process" which was originally employed in Norway; and the oil of our cod being naturally superior to the other a better article was produced.

Here is then for our people a good opening. Cod liver oil will command a good price this year from the deficit in Norway. Let them adopt the improved method of refining and they will get a chance of introducing their product in markets where it has been hitherto unknown. Common cod liver oil will also command good prices; and thus the total value of our catch this year, will be enhanced. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."—*Evening Herald*, St. Johns, Newfoundland.

TRADE NOTES.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS IN REGARD TO "THE BEST" NURSER.

Alhambra, Ill. Inclosed 85c for "The Best" Nurser, and 1 dozen "Clingfast" Nipples.

Auburn, N. Y. Inclosed \$1.25 for 3 "The Best" Nurser, 1-2 dozen "Clingfast" Nipples.

Knoxville, Ia. Inclosed \$1 for 2 "The Best" Nurser, and 1-2 dozen "Clingfast" Nipples.

Ober, Ind. Inclosed \$1. Send 1 Nurser, 1 dozen Nipples, 3 valves.

Phillipsville, Cal. Inclosed 85c for "The Best" Nurser and 1 dozen "Clingfast" Nipples.

THAT FLY PAPER CASE AGAIN.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals of Boston has granted O. & W. Thum Co., a rehearing on each of the seven points asked for in their suit against Boston parties who imitated the salient features of their Tanglefoot.

AN ACCOMODATION TRAIN.

In a certain state of the south there is a railway which is leased for one cent a year and which has only one train, which makes up in accomodation what it lacks in regularity. It stops anywhere and everywhere. At a certain crossing it always stopped to take a dozen eggs which a widow sent to town every day. One morning the widow came out and said.

"I'm mighty sorry, Mister Conductor, but I've got only eleven this morning."

"Never mind, madam," he replied, cheerfully, "we'll wait."—*Judge*.

PRICES CURRENT.
JUNE, 1895.

Acetum cantharides.....lb	\$0 60	
" colchici corm..... lb	50	
" ipecac.....lb	40	
" opii.....lb	1 20	
" scille..... lb	12	
Acetanilid.....lb	90	oz. 15
Acid. acetic glac..... lb	45	demi 16 00 ea.
" " fort P.B.... lb	15	carbony 11
" benzoic German.....oz	15	lb 1.75
" " " ozs. Hwds	25	Bulk 20
" boracic.....lb	12	25 lb 11
" " pulv.....lb	14	25 lb 12
" butyric conc.....oz	30	lb 3.75
" camphoris.....oz	50	
" carbolic cryst 1 lb bot lb	30	10 lbs 25
" " " 10 " tins lb	22	
" " Calvert's No.1 lb	2 25	
" " " " 2 lb	1 40	
" " " " 5 gal	1 50	
" " Crude " 5 gal	80	
" chromic.....oz	10	lb 1.00
" chrysophanic.....oz	30	
" citric.....lb	45	10 lb 42
" " pulv.....lb	50	
" gallic.....oz	10	lb 90
" hydro-bromic dil.....lb	45	
" hydrochloric.....lb	5	carbony 2½
" " C.P.s.g.1.20.lb	25	Wins. 20
" " dil.....lb	15	
" hydrocyanic P. B. doz.	90	in 1 oz. 10c per oz.
" " Scheele's doz.	1 00	do 10c do
" hypophosphor..... lb	1 10	
" hydrofluoric (in patent ceresine bottles).....		¼ lb bottles .50 ea. 1 lb " 1.25
" lactic dilutum.....lb	1 00	
" " conc. pur.....lb	1 75	
" nitric.....lb	15	Wins. 12 carb 8½
" " C.P.s.g.1.42.lb	30	Wins. 25
" " dil.....lb	15	
" oleic pale frozen.....lb	40	
" osmic.....gm	1 25	
" oxalic.....lb	12	50 lb 10
" perchloric.....oz	35	
" phos. dilut..... lb	17	Whr. qt. 14
" " conc S.G. 1.5.lb	45	
" " glac. pur stick.lb	1 00	
" " syr s.g. 1.750 lb	50	Whr. 45
" picric.....lb	75	
" pyrogallie Schering's oz	35	8 oz. 30
" " Merck's..... oz	33	8 oz. 28
" pyroligneous.....lb	10	gall 50
" salicylic.....lb	1 00	
" sulphuric.....lb	5	carbony 2½
" " C.P.s.g.1.84.lb	25	Wins. 20
" " pur Eng ...	20	Wins. 18
" " aromat.....lb	65	
" sulphuros.....lb	12	
" tannic.....lb	70	5 lb 65
" tartaric pulv..... lb	35	10 lbs 30
" trichlor. acet. pure.....oz	40	
" valerianic.....oz	40	
Aconitina exot.....gr	4	60 gn. 3
Adeps benzoatus.....lb	35	
Æther S. G. 735.....lb	40	Whr. qt. 35
" acetic.....lb	55	do 50
" butyric.....oz	15	lb 1.50
" chloric.....lb	65	Whr. qt. 60
" Anæsthetic tin 500 gms	1 50	each.
" " 250 "	80	" Squibbs
" " 100 "	40	"
" " L. S. & Co	1 lb tins 1.00 each	
	½ lb tins 0.55 "	
	¼ lb tins 0.30 "	

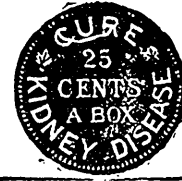
DR. CHASE'S

THE ORIGINAL KIDNEY PILL



KIDNEY=LIVER

THE ONLY KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS



PILLS

T. DEWSON, Manager Standard Bank, Bradford, Ont., says, Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are a grand medicine for the Kidneys and Liver.

W. F. CARRIER, 115 McCaul St., Toronto, representing Montreal Star, says, Chase's Pills act like magic for the relief of head-ache, bilious attack and constipation. Sold everywhere, or by mail on receipt of price, to EDMANSON, BATES & CO. 45 LOMBARD ST. TORONTO, GNT.

TO BE HAD FROM WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.



DR. WEBER'S ALPINE HERB TEA

Made in Germany.

TRADE MARK. An old fashioned honest German Household Remedy for Colds, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Indigestion, Piles, Female Disorders. An Active Blood Purifier.

DRUGGISTS, RETAIL AT 50 & 25 Cts.

DREXEL MEDICAL CO., Canadian Agents, 112 St. FRANCOIS-XAVIER St., MONTREAL.



PETERMAN'S ROACH FOOD

FATAL TO COCKROACHES AND WATER BUGS.

"NOT A POISON"

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

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

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

Alcohol brl.....cash	4 25	} 10 gall 4.5t 3 gall 4.60 1 gal. 4.65
“ absolut.....lb	1 00	
“ methylated.....gal	2 00	Wr. 90
Aloes Barb opt.....lb	30	6 gals 1.90 Brl. 1 70
“ “ pulv.....lb	35	10 lb 25 cash
“ Cape.....lb	15	do 32
“ “ pulv.....lb	25	10 lbs 13
“ Socotrina.....lb	60	do 23
“ “ pulv.....lb	70	do 55
Aluin.....oz	30	do 65
Alumen lump.....lb	3	brl 1 1/2
“ pulv.....lb	4	brl 2 1/2
“ chrom.....lb	15	
“ exsiccant.....lb	20	
Alumol.....25 gm	50	each
Ammonii acet. pure cryst. oz	15	
“ benzoas, ex gum.oz	25	lb 3 00
“ bichromate pure cryst. lb	1 00	
“ bromid.....lb	65	
“ carb.....lb	15	7 lb tins 16
“ “ kegs.....lb	11	
“ “ pulv.....lb	20	
“ “ resub.....lb	50	c. b.
“ chlorid.....lb	12	100 lb 10 1/2
“ “ gran.....lb	12	100 lb 11
“ “ pulv.....lb	13	
“ “ pur.....lb	25	
“ hydrosulph sol.....lb	40	
“ hypophospa.....oz	25	lb 3.00
“ icdid.....oz	45	lb 5.50
“ molybdas.....oz	25	
“ monocarb.....lb	35	
“ nitras gran.....lb	32	25 lb 30
“ “ cryst.....lb	35	25 lb 30
“ pure cryst. lb	50	
“ oxalas pur.....lb	75	
“ phosph.....lb	1 25	
“ salicylat.....oz	40	lb 4.75
“ sulphas com.....lb	9	pur 25
“ sulphocyanid.....lb	75	
“ valerian.....oz	40	
Amygdala amara.....lb	35	
Amyl nitras.....oz	15	
“ nitrite.....oz	15	
“ valerian.....oz	35	
Amylum pulv.....lb	9	
Anatto Hispan opt.....lb	40	
“ Fullwood 1/2 oz & 1 oz lb	1 00	
Antim crocus pulv.....lb	20	
“ nigrum pulv.....lb	10	
“ oxid.....lb	65	
“ sulphurat precip.....lb	50	
“ tartarat pulv.....lb	40	
Antikamnia.....oz	1 30	
Antipyrin Knorris'.....oz	1 10	5oz 1.05, 10 oz 1.00
“ Swiss.....oz	85	10 ozs. .80
“ “.....lb	12 50	
Antitoxine, 7 c. c.....	1.50	nett.
“ 25 c. c.....	3.00	“
Apiol green.....oz	65	
Apomorph hydroch.....gr	2	5 and 10 grain tubes
Aqua anethi.....lb	10	
“ anisi.....lb	10	
“ aurantii flor trip.....lb	25	Win qt 20
“ camph.....lb	10	
“ carui.....lb	10	
“ cassia.....lb	10	
“ cinnam.....lb	20	
“ destillata.....gl	12	carboy 10
“ floride.....gl	5 00	
“ lauro-cerasi.....lb	25	Whr qt 20
“ menthae pip.....lb	10	
“ rosae trip.....lb	25	Whr qt 20
“ sambuci flor.....lb	25	

Bird Bread

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.

PATENTED 1881.

SAY! do you know that in every soc. packet of Cottam's choice imported, re-cleaned and well-mixed Bird Seed, a 5c Cake of Bird Bread, Bird Invigorator, or

SONG RESTORER

is positively given away! No bird should be without this excellent preparation, especially during sickness, moulting or incubation, as it improves the vocal organs, increases song,

MAKES BRILLIANT PLUMAGE,

eradicates disease, promotes the healthy operation of the gizzard, strengthens and sharpens the beak, gives tone and vigor to the whole system, and is strongly recommended for

BIRDS TROUBLED WITH MITES.

DON'T forget that one pound of Cottam's choice imported Bird Seed and a 5c. Cake of Bird Bread can be got for 10c., or Bird Bread without Seed at 5c. per cake, through druggists, grocers and seedsmen. If you really desire healthy birds, with choice song, and brilliant plumage, use

"COTTAM'S BIRD SEED,"

which has been awarded first prizes and diplomas, and is the result of many years' study of and experience with birds. Send 30 cents in stamps and we will send you post-paid six cakes of Patent Bird Bread.

BART. COTTAM,
MANUFACTURER AND PATENTEE,
London, Canada.

PRICE LIST

OF

Pharmaceutical * Products.

We have just issued a new Pharmaceutical Price List (Catalogue No. 95), a copy of which we would be pleased to mail to all established retail druggists who may write for it. We believe it to be most comprehensive in its scope, as it includes within its pages the prices on fully 4,000 pharmaceutical products, which are conveniently arranged in groups. The notes of reference given in the appendix should be of interest and assistance to the careful buyer. In order to comply with the request of the wholesale drug trade that all lists conform to a general standard as far as could be done consistently, we have adopted in Catalogue No. 95 a system of long prices with discounts, which are liberal. Our terms of three months credit, no charge for containers, cartage and boxing, are certainly worthy of consideration.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.,
Manufacturing Pharmacists,
WINDSOR, ONT.

Argenti chloridum.....oz	1 50	
“ iodide.....oz	2 50	
“ nitras cryst. L. B. & Co. oz	85	9.00 lb cash
“ “ fus (4 to oz) oz	90	
“ oxidum.....oz	2 40	
“ sulphate.....oz	1 50	
Aristol.....oz cartons	1 85	
Arsenicum alb. pulv.....lb	10	
“ rub “.....lb	15	
Arsenici bromid.....oz	40	
“ iodid.....oz	60	
“ tersulph pulv.....lb	2½	
Asphaltum Egyptian.....lb	18	
Atropina pure.....½ oz	60	each oz. 4.00
Atropinæ sulphas.....“	60	“ oz. 4.00
“ salicylas.....¼	80	“
“ hydrobromate.....gr	5	
Auri chloridum (15 gr).....doz	4.00,	3 doz 3.75, 6 doz 3.50
“ “ L. B. & Co. doz	4.25	
Baccæ aurantii.....lb	25	
“ capsici.....lb	25	pulv. 30
“ cassiæ.....lb	35	pulv. 40
“ cubebæ.....lb	35	
“ “ pulv.....lb	40	
“ juniper.....lb	8	10 lb 7
“ “ pulv.....lb	12	10 lb 11
“ pimentæ.....lb	10	
“ “ pulv.....lb	12	25 lb boxes 11
“ xanthoxyion.....lb	40	
Balsam canad.....lb	40	Winch. 35
“ copaibæ.....lb	60	Whr. qt. 55
“ peruvian.....oz	25	lb 3.00
“ tolut.....lb	55	
Barii carb pur.....lb	39	
“ chlorid pur.....lb	25	
“ hypophos.....oz	25	
“ nitras exsic.....lb	20	
“ nitrate C. P.....lb	35	
“ perox anhyd.....lb	60	
“ sulphate pur.....lb	50	
“ sulphide “.....oz	10	
Bath Pipe.....lb	40	
Bay rum St. D.....gal	3 75	sec. 2.75
Beberinæ hydroch.....dr	50	
“ sulphas.....oz	90	
Benzine refined.....gal	40	
Benzoyl Guaiacol.....oz	2 00	
Bismuthi Benzoas.....oz	40	
“ carb.....lb	2 40	
“ citras.....oz	20	
“ et ammon-cit.....oz	30	lb 4.25
“ oxide.....oz	20	
“ salicylas.....oz	25	lb 3.50
“ subgallas.....oz	20	lb. 3.00
“ subiodid.....oz	45	
“ subnitras.....lb	1 75	
“ valerian.....oz	50	
Bismuthum (metal).....lb	2 25	
Bole armen.....lb	6	
Bo:ax.....lb	9	keg 7
“ pulv.....lb	10	do 8
B:omine.....oz	20	
Bromoform.....oz	30	
Cadmium.....oz	15	lb 1.75
Cadmii bromid.....oz	20	lb 2.25
“ iodid.....oz	50	
“ nitrate.....oz	20	
“ sulphas.....oz	20	
Caffeina pur.....oz	75	
“ citras.....oz	65	
Calamina præparata.....lb	7	
Calcii bromid.....oz	15	lb 2.00

Ca: si carb. præcip.....lb		V. Crata precip.
“ chlorid. cryst.....lb	25	
“ “ fusum pure.....lb	30	
“ chlorid fused crude.....lb	15	
“ hypophosphis.....oz	1 40	
“ iodid.....oz	50	
“ lactophosph.....oz	15	lb 2.00
“ nitras.....oz	75	
“ phosphat: præcip.....lb	20	
“ sulphas.....lb	3	
“ sulpho-carbolas.....lb	2 50	
“ sulphid.....lb	50	
“ sulphis.....lb	18	pulv. 20
Calx chlorinata.....lb	5	keg 3½ brl. 2½
“ “ in packets 1 lb	7, ½ 8, ¼ 9	
Camphora Ang. Hd's.....lb	65	
“ “ “ ozs.....lb	70	
“ “ “ flowers,lb	75	
“ “ Dutch.....lb	60	
“ “ ozs.....lb	65	
Camphor monobromid.....oz	20	
Cantharides Russian.....lb	1 40	pulv. 1 50
“ Chinese.....lb	—	pulv. 65
Cantharidine.....grain	8	
Cap papav. alb.....100	1 00	
Carbo animalis pur. pulv.....lb	12	
“ ligni.....lb	6	
“ ligni pulv.....lb	10	brls 5.50 each
Carbon bisulphidum.....lb	16	Whrqt 13
“ “ C. P.....lb	50	
Carmine.....oz	40	lb 5.25
Caryophyllum, Zanzibar.....lb	15	16 Pulv.
“ Amboyna.....lb	25	
“ Penang.....lb	50	
Cassia fistula.....lb	30	
Castoreum.....oz	1 40	
Celloidine Scherirg's, 40 gm bx	1 50	each
Cera alba.....lb	65	sec 40
“ “ paraffin,.....lb	18	50 lb 15
“ flav opt.....lb	40	secs 35
“ “ lithographers.....lb	50	
Cerii nitras.....oz	40	
“ oxalas.....oz	10	lb 1.20
Cetaceum.....lb	55	10 lb 50
Cetraria Iceland.....lb	16	
Chirata Incis.....lb	30	
Chloralamid.....oz.	35	
Chloralose.....oz.	2 50	½ cr 1 oz. vials.
Chlorodyne Lyman's.....lb	2 00	
Chloral Hydrate recryst.....lb	1 20	
Chlorof pure Smiths 1 lb g.s. bs. lb	90	10 lb 80 Whr. qt 65
“ D. F. & Co's pur.....lb	2 00	
“ “ meth.....lb	90	5 lb 85
“ “ blue label.....lb	90	
“ Merck 1 s.....lb	65	5 lb bottle 60
“ “ 56-lb tins.....lb	50	28 lb tins 55
Chromium metal.....gm	60	
“ oxid anhydric.....oz	10	
“ sesquichloride.....oz	1 00	
“ sulphate.....oz	20	
Cinchonidin sulph.....oz	15	Hds. 20
Cinchoninæ murias Hds.....oz	18	
“ sulphas “.....oz	18	
Civet.....dr	1 50	
Cobalt chlor.....oz	25	
“ nitras.....oz	25	
Cocaine hydrochlor crys.....oz	7 00	½ oz 1.00 each
“ phenate 5 grain tubes	07	grain.
Cocculus Indicus.....lb	10	pulv 20
Coccus cacti S. G.....lb	40	pulv 45
Codeina pure.....½ oz.	80	ea. oz. 6.00
“ phosphate.....½ oz.	90	ea.
“ sulph.....½ oz.	60	ea. oz. 4.50
Colchici corn.....lb	30	
Collodium.....lb	65	
“ vesicans, P. B.....lb	2 25	

IN CONVENIENT PACKAGES...
FOR FAMILY USE

... LIST ON APPLICATION



ALWAYS READY
WITHOUT HEATING.

Chase's Mucilage.

MANLEY'S CELERY NERVE COMPOUND

With Beef, Iron and Wine.

Contains no INJURIOUS DRUGS. Is based on GLYCERINE instead of ALCOHOL. For CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, ALL WEAKNESSES, BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES it is a GUARANTEED CURE.

Sold by All Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

The Lion Medicine Co., Manuf'rs., Toronto.



Please observe Bottle and Label, to avoid errors.
For Sale at Drug Grocery and Wine Dealers.

FOR
Body and Brain.

Since 30 years all Eminent Physicians Recommend

VIN MARIANI

The original French Coca Wine; most popularly used tonic-stimulant in Hospitals, Public and Religious Institutions everywhere.

NOURISHES,
FORTIFIES,
REFRESHES.

Strengthens entire system; most agreeable, effective and Lasting renovator of the vital forces.

Every test strictly on its own merits, will prove its exceptional reputation.

PALATABLE AS
CHOICEST
OLD WINES

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO.,

Sole Agents.

28 & 30 Hospital St., MONTREAL

STANDARD PREPARATIONS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

It has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children who teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures all Wind Colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Retail price 50cts a Bottle. THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., Proprietors, 217 Fulton Street, N. W. YORK, N. Y.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

As a simple yet effective remedy for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Affections, stand first in public favor and estimation. They are absolutely unrivalled for the alleviation of all throat irritations caused by cold and are everywhere known as an old and reliable article. Sold only in boxes. Retail price, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 JOHN L. BROWN & SONS, Proprietors, 185 Summer Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges.

This valuable combination, although effectual in destroying Worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. Successfully used by physicians and found to be absolutely sure in eradicating Worms. Retail price, 25 cents a box. THE CURTIS & BROWN MFG. CO., Ltd, Proprietors, 217 Fulton Street, N. W. YORK, N. Y.

Brown's Household Panacea.

Unequaled for relieving pain—both internal and external. Stronger than any similar preparation and invaluable as a household remedy for speedily relieving aches and pains. Retail price, 25 cents a bottle. THE CURTIS & BROWN MFG. CO., Ltd, Limited, 217 Fulton Street, N. W. YORK, N. Y.

Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice.

A superior and most agreeable article for Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth and purifying the Breath. Used daily it prevents trouble from bad teeth and soft gums. Retail price, 25 cents a bottle. Prepared by JOHN L. BROWN & SONS. THE CURTIS & BROWN MFG. CO., Ltd, Proprietors, 217 Fulton Street, N. W. YORK, N. Y.

Have You Anything To Tell . . .

THE

Druggists of Canada ?

WRITE TO US FOR RATES.

Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal,
P. O. BOX, 744.

MONTREAL.

THE CANADIAN CAPSULE CO TORONTO

For General Excellence in

SIZES & QUANTITIES

1000	6 GRS DRY POWDER
500	12 GRS DRY POWDER
250	24 GRS DRY POWDER
125	48 GRS DRY POWDER
62	96 GRS DRY POWDER
31	192 GRS DRY POWDER
15	384 GRS DRY POWDER
7	768 GRS DRY POWDER
3	1536 GRS DRY POWDER

Perfect for
Uniformity
In cut and
Finish

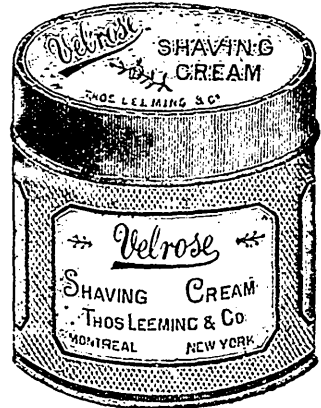
SPECIFY WHEN ORDERING
Crystal Capsules. TRADE MARK

OUR CAPSULES ARE TRANSPARENT, ELEGANT IN APPEARANCE AND ARE KEPT IN A MANUFACTURED BY THE FINEST & BEST MATERIALS. SAMPLES FREE.

MADE BY THE CANADIAN CAPSULE CO TORONTO

Colloidum flexile.....	65	
Colocynthis Turc select....	60	pulv 85
Confectio rosæ Gallic.....	50	lb
" sennæ.....	40	lb
Cortex aurantii Ang.....	70	lb
" " coml.....	15	lb
" " opt. 1/8.....	20	lb
" canellæ.....	20	pulv 25
" cascara sagrada.....	25	lb
" cascarillæ.....	25	lb
" cassiæ.....	15	pulv 18, 25 lb box 16
" cinchob flav.....	90	pulv. 1.00
" " coml.....	30	pulv. 35
" " rjbquill.....	60	pulv. 70
" granat fract.....	20	
" " radicis.....	40	
" limonis ang opt.....	55	
" " com.....	16	
" mezerei.....	25	
" myrica (bayberry).....	20	
" pruni virginiana.....	15	20 lbs 12
" quillaiæ.....	15	grd. 20 pulv. 25
" sassafras.....	15	pulv. 22
" ulmi.....	16	pulv. 16 grd 14
Creolin, Pearson's.....	70	litre bot. 1 25 each
Cressot. Ang (Morson's).....	20	lb 2.00
" (Beechwood) Merck's.....	1 50	Whr. 1 35
" (Beechwood) French.....	2 75	lb
" white, from coal tar.....	75	lb
" Carb.....	80	lb 12 00
Creta gallic.....	18	lb
" " pulv.....	5	bgs 3 1/2
" " præcip.....	10	keg 8
" " præparata.....	6	25 lbs 5
Crocus stigmat amer.....	60	lb
" " Valent.....	75	Alicante 60c oz.
Croton chloral-hydrate.....	45	oz
Cudbear.....	20	lb
Cupri ammonio-sulphas.....	1 00	lb
" chloridum pur.....	60	lb
" nitras pur.....	60	lb
" oxidum nigr. pur.....	1 75	lb
" " coml.....	50	lb
" sulph.....	7	keg 5 brl 4 1/2
" " recryst.....	25	lb
Cuprum scales.....	40	lb
Curare.....	4	grain
Currie powder.....	35	lb
Cusso.....	10	oz.
Damiana.....	40	lb
Daturine, pure xtls.....	10	gr
" sulph... 1 grm. tube.....	1 15	each
Dextrine, white.....	10	50 lb 8
" yellow.....	8	" 7
Diapente.....	30	lb
Diastase.....	1 00	oz
Digitaline.....	50	each 1/2 oz
Diuretin "Knoll".....	1 75	oz
Dolichos pruriens pubes.....	60	oz
Duboisin, pure Amp 5 gr. tube.....	60	each
" sulphate.....	10	gr
Eikoneogen.....	25 gm. tins	40 each
Elaterine, xtls P.B. 15 gr vials.....	1 25	each
Elaterium.....	35	dr
Ergota.....	50	pulv. 60
Ergotinum Bonjean.....	75	oz
Ergotine Bonjean Gen.....	2 00	each .30 gm
Eserine sulph 5 or 10gr. tube.....	9	gr
" salicylate, 5 gr. tube.....	10	each
Ethyl, Benzoate.....	40	oz
" Bromide.....	35	oz
" Butyric.....	15	oz

3 GOOD SELLERS



VELROSE SHAVING CREAM SHAVING STICK BARBERS' BAR.



Pay you well.

Please your Customers.

Attractive Counter Articles.

Order Sample 1/2 dozen from your Wholesale House to come with next order.

Samples for free distribution given with first orders.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.,

MONTREAL.

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 Blaud Pills.

For Sale By Druggists.

R. L. GIBSON,
General Agent
30 Wellington St., East, TORONTO.

Messrs. D. F. & Co. guarantee their 1, 2, and 3 pill capsules to be equal respectively in Ferrous Carbonate to 1, 2 and 3 freshly prepared Blaud Pills. They have also this distinct advantage over pills, viz., that

THEY NEITHER OXIDISE NOR HARDEN.

Argoline Petroleum Jelly



**U. S. P.
STANDARD.**

A CONDENSED PETROLEUM FOR
PHARMACEUTICAL, MEDICAL
AND TOILET PURPOSES.

We also Manufacture:

Argoline Cold Cream

“ Pomade

ORDER . .

“ Carbolated

FROM YOUR JOBBER.

“ Camphorated

SHEPHARD MANUFACTURING CO. 

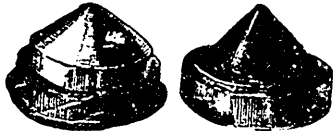
HOMESTEAD, PA.

Ethyl, Chloride.....	tubes	35	each
" Iodid.....	oz	65	
" Euanthylate.....	oz	1 00	
" Succinate.....	oz	60	
" Valerian.....	oz	50	
Eucalyptol.....	oz	30	lb 3.20
Eugenol pure.....	oz	35	
Europhen.....	oz	2 00	
Exalgine.....	oz	1 25	
Extract, acon. (rad alco.)..	oz	35	lb 4.80
" aloes barb.....	lb	75	
" " pulv.....	oz	10	lb 1.25
" " socot.....	"	15	lb 1.75
" anthemides.....	"	20	lb 2.50
" " alcoh.....	oz	25	lb 3.00
" belladon P. B.....	oz	25	lb 3.00
" " pulv.....	"	30	lb 3.50
" " aqueous.....	oz	15	lb 1.50
" calumb.....	oz	25	lb 3.25
" cannabis indicæ.....	oz	25	lb 3.00
" cascara sagrada.....	oz	25	lb 3.00
" cinchonæ flav.....	oz	25	lb 3.50
" colchici.....	oz	20	lb 2.80
" " acet.....	oz	15	lb 2.00
" colocynth co.....	oz	25	lb 3.00
" colocynth co. pulv.....	oz	20	lb 2.50
" conii P.B.....	oz	20	lb 2.00
" " pulv.....	oz	25	lb 3.50
" copaibæ resin.....	oz	15	lb 1.50
" damiana.....	oz	40	
" digitalis.....	oz	20	lb 2.50
" " pulv.....	oz	30	lb 3.50
" ergotæ pulv.....	oz	60	
" gentianæ.....	lb	45	
" filicis maris ether.....	oz	25	
" hamamelis dest.....	gr	1 25	
" glycyrrh mol.....	lb	0 75	
" " pulv.....	lb	0 75	
" hellebor nig.....	oz	25	
" hæmatoxylin.....	lb	80	
" hyoscyamine.....	oz	20	lb 2.5, 0
" hyoscyam aquos.....	oz	15	lb 1.25
" " pulv.....	oz	25	
" " aug.....	oz	25	lb 3.50
" ignatis amara.....	oz	60	
" ipecac acetic.....	oz	1 50	
" jaborandi.....	oz	60	
" jalapæ.....	oz	25	lb 3.50
" " pulv.....	oz	35	
" krameria.....	oz	25	lb 3.50
" lactucæ.....	oz	20	lb 2.20
" logwood.....	lb	11	(15 & 30 lb boxes)
" " 1 lb pkts.....	lb	14	(30 lb boxes)
" " ½ lb pkts.....	lb	15	"
" " ¼ lb pkts.....	lb	17	"
" " asst. pkts.....	lb	16	"
" lupuli.....	oz	25	lb 3.00
" mezerei ether.....	oz	60	
" nucis vomic.....	oz	40	lb 5.40
" " pulv.....	oz	40	
" opii.....	oz	90	lb 13.50
" " pulv.....	oz	1 10	
" " liquid.....	lb	1 90	
" papaveris.....	oz	16	lb 2.25
" physostigmatis.....	oz	2 00	
" podophylli.....	oz	25	lb 3.00
" quassia.....	oz	20	lb 2.40
" rhamni frang.....	oz	50	lb 5.00
" ramni pulv.....	oz	40	
" rhei E. I.....	oz	2½	lb 3.50
" sarsæ jam.....	oz	30	lb 4.00
" sarsæ co.....	oz	20	lb 2.75
" stramonii fol.....	oz	20	lb 2.50
" " pulv.....	oz	25	lb 3.00
" taraxaci.....	lb	50	
" valerian.....	oz	15	lb 2.00

Extract. veratri viride.....	oz	45	
Fabæ signata amara.....	lb	1 00	
" physostigmatis.....	lb	1 25	
" tonca para.....	lb	75	
" " surinam.....	lb	1 25	
" " angostura.....	lb	2 25	
" vanillæ, short.....	lb	3 00	
" " medium.....	lb	6 00	Bourbon
" " 7½ in.....	lb	7 50	
Fehling's solution.....	lb	1 00	
Fel bovinum purificat.....	oz	20	2.00 lb
Ferratine.....	oz	1 25	
Ferri albumen.....	oz	25	
" ammon chlorid.....	lb	60	
" " persulph(iron alum).....	lb	40	
" " protosulph.....	lb	30	
" " tartaras.....	lb	75	
" arsenias.....	oz	15	lb 1.60
" bromidum.....	oz	20	lb 2.00
" carb. precip.....	lb	15	
" carbonas sacch.....	lb	30	
" chloride.....	lb	50	
" citras soluble.....	lb	65	
" et ammonii citras.....	lb	65	
" et quin. cit., 4%.....	oz	15	
" " 4 p.c.....	lb	1 75	
" " 10%.....	oz	17	
" " ".....	lb	2 40	
" " P. B.....	oz	20	
" " ".....	lb	2 75	
" " Hd's.....	oz	25	
" " amorph.....	oz	15	
" " ".....	lb	1 75	
" " et strych. cit.,.....	oz	35	
" " Hd's, oz.....	oz	40	
" et strychn. citras 1%.....	oz	15	10 oz 13 lb 1.75
" hypophosphis.....	oz	20	lb 2.50
" iodide.....	oz	40	
" lactas.....	lb	75	
" perchlorid.....	lb	35	
" phosphas.....	lb	85	
" pyrophosph.....	lb	30	
" succinate.....	oz	35	
" sulphas commerel.....	lb	2	brl 90 gross
" " exsic.....	lb	6	
" " pur.....	lb	7	10 lb 6
" sulphid.....	lb	15	
" valerian.....	oz	25	
Ferrum dialyzatum.....	lb	40	
" redactum.....	lb	75	
" tartaratum.....	lb	70	
Flor. anthem. opt, French.....	lb	35	
" " Roman.....	lb	30	
" " German.....	lb	30	
" arnica.....	lb	25	
" lavand.....	lb	15	pulv. 25
" rosæ gall rub.....	lb	75	
" " white.....	lb	40	
Folia aconiti.....	lb	25	pulv. 35
" belladon.....	lb	25	pulv. 35
" buchu.....	lb	20	
" cocæ green.....	lb	50	
" conii.....	lb	20	pulv. 35
" digitalis.....	lb	20	pulv. 35
" eucalypti glob.....	lb	18	
" hyoscy. exot.....	lb	20	powd. 40
" jaborandi.....	lb	65	
" maticoæ.....	lb	40	
" pulegii.....	lb	20	
" sennæ alex.....	lb	60	
" " tenny.....	lb	20	15, bale 18
" " pulv.....	lb	25	
" uvæ ursi.....	lb	12	
Fruct. snethi.....	lb	30	

SHIRLEY'S No. 42 MENTHOL CONE.

admittedly the best selling in the world.



The case is of celluloid pink lettered in aluminum, and the cone takes off with the lid. Nothing to equal it, has ever been brought out.

Sells in London.....@ 3/9 doz
also, No. 41, 6d fiat celluloid. 3/9 "
41c 1/ " " " " " " 6/9 "

We can supply Menthol Cones to retail from 1d upwards, and give a few leading shapes.

No. 110P. 1d pedestal, 7/6 gro. No. 8P. 6d acorn boxwood 3/6
114P. 2d " 14 " 111 1/ " " 5/-
107F. 3d " 1/10 doz. 112 6d Flat... 3/3
17 F 1/- " " " 5/6
109 4d " 2/6 " 6d Roller Pattern.. 3/6
113R. 6d reversib 3/3 " 4d " " ..2/6
9CR 1/ " 5/ The Roller is unbreakable.

All above prices are those obtained in England.

SHIRLEY BROTHERS,
105 Whitecross St., E.C., LONDON, ENG.



**Father Matthew Remedy,
Dr. Sey's Remedy,
Audette's Hair Promoter,
Indigenous Bitters,
Persian Lotion**

— AND **Capilline,**

For Sale by all Druggists.

S. LACHANCE

Proprietor,

MONTREAL.

Laboratory for the United States :

ROUSE'S POINT, N.Y.



CELEBRATED BRAND

COGNAC BRANDY

Faustin Freres

as shipped in all the markets of the world . . .

. . . The best value in Brandy supplied for the price.



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

D. DENSMORE & CO.,

271 QUEEN ST., EAST,

TORONTO, Ont

Fruct. anisi Germau.....lb	15	
" " pulv.....lb	20	
" " Star.....lb	45	
" capsici.....lb	18	25 lbs 16
" " pulv.....lb	20	" 18
" carui.....lb	12	
" " canad.....lb	10	
" " pulv.....lb	18	
" conii.....lb	30	
" coriandri.....lb	16	
" " pulv.....lb	18	
" fœniculi.....lb	15	pulv 20
Fuller's earth.....lb	4	100 lb 3
" " pulv.....lb	6	100 lb 5
Gaduo.....oz	40	
Galla corulæ.....lb	28	bag 25
" " pulv.....lb	30	grd 28
Gallanol.....oz	1 00	
Gallabromal.....oz	1 00	
Gasoline, 76°.....gal	60	
Gelatine, black label.....lb	35	10 lb 30
" bronze label.....lb	40	" 35
" silver ".....lb	45	" 40
" gold ".....lb	60	" 55
" pink gold label.....lb	75	
Glue, black.....lb	12	
" amber.....lb	15	
" white.....lb	20	
" cooper's.....lb	39	
Glycerine (double dest) 1280 deg. lb	20	56 lb tin 16 case 15
" Price's.....lb	70	W. qt. 65
Grana paradis.....lb	20	
" " pulv.....lb	30	
Guaiacol absolute.....oz	60	lb 7.00
" benzoate.....oz	1 50	
" carb.....oz	1 60	
Guarana pulv.....lb	2 40	
Gum acacia, No. 1.....lb	60	
" " " 2.....lb	40	
" " " 3.....lb	35	
" " " 4.....lb	30	
" " " 5.....lb	25	
" " pulv.....lb	65	
" ammon guttæ.....lb	40	
" asafœtid. opt.....lb	45	
" " pulv.....lb	50	
" benzoin opt.....lb	75	
" catechu nig.....lb	12	20 lb 11 pulv 25
" catechu pallid cubes.....lb	18	10 lb 15
" copal.....lb	35	
" damar.....lb	30	
" elemi.....lb	30	
" euphorb. pulv.....lb	40	
" galban opt.....lb	1 25	
" gambogiæ.....lb	1 00	pulv 1 15
" guaiaci.....lb	65	Sec. 40 pulv 50
" juniper.....lb	35	
" kino.....lb	2 50	pulv 2 60
" mastiche select.....lb	90	
" myrrh. turc opt.....lb	70	
" " sorts.....lb	45	pulv 65
" olibani.....lb	25	
" sang. draconis.....lb	50	reed 1 00
" " pulv.....lb	75	
" scammon. aleppo } lb	6 50	
" opt. (pulv) }		
" scammon resin.....lb	3 50	
" seedlac.....lb	35	
" shellac, orange.....lb	45	10 lb 40
" " bleached.....lb	40	
" spruce.....lb	30	10 lb 25
" storax liquid.....lb	50	
" " dry.....lb	50	
" thus.....lb	15	



**WAFERS
PENNYROYAL**

33 1/3 %
PROFIT.

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

COUNT OF
St. Michel Wine,



The world renown TONIC.
Prescribed by the most eminent Doctors.

Over 25,000 certificates states its success to cure

WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, POVERTY OF BLOOD, DYSPEPSIA, INSOMNIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, CHRONIC DIARRHOEA and BLOOD DISEASES.

A WINEGLASSFUL TAKEN DAILY IS SUFFICIENT TO RESTORE HEALTH.

For Sale by all first-class Druggists and Wine Dealers

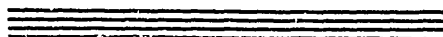
MONGENAI, BOIVIN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA,
MONTREAL.

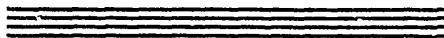
Special Offers.



We offer the following lines of Proprietary Articles
which will be always found in stock:



Poudre de Viandre Trouette-Perret. Sirop de Papaine de Trouette-Perret
Elix de Papaine de Trouette-Perret.
Gouttes Livoniennes de Trouette-Perret. Kola-Fer Trouette.
Cataplasme Hamilton. Cachets de Trouette.
Vin D'Andurand. Vin Chevrier.
Pepto Fer Jaillet. Pepto Fer Robin.
Sirop Dusart. Cigarettes Grimault.
Eau de Melisse de Carmes Boyer.
Pain Gluten Connor. Crème Simon.
Benedictine's Dentifrice, Elixir, Pâte, Poudre.
Coleman's Wincarnis. Bengers' Infants' Food.
Mason's Ext. Herbs. Ko Ko for the Hair.
Neave's Food. Clark's B 41 Pills.
Carlsbad Sprudel Salts. Pepsalia.
Beetham's Glycerine and Cucumber.
Salvacea Gude's Pepto-Mangan. Green's Nervura. Young's Absorbine.
Marshmallow Cream. Malvina Cream. Bellcapsic Plasters.
Athlophorus. Caswell Massey's C. L. Oil Emulsion.
Merchant's Gargling Oil.
Scott's Cure for Rheumatism. Crosby's Vitalized Phosphite.
Ferrett's Roman Eye Balsam. African Kola Wine.



ESTABLISHED 1800.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., = Montreal.

Gum tragacanth Ribbons ..lb	90			Koussou.....oz	10		
“ “ Aleppo opt.lb	65			Kava Kava.....lb	90		
“ “ No.2.lb	50						
“ “ pulv. opt..lb	90						
Gun cotton.....	70	1 oz box		Lactopeptin ozs.....doz	8	50	
				“ ½ lbs.....lb	10	50	
Hæmogaloi, 10 gm. vials....	50	each		Lactophenine	oz	1	10
Hæmol “ “ “	35	“ 25 gm. vials 80 ea		Lactucarium ang.....oz			70
Homatropine Hydrobrom .gr	30			Lanolin	lb		85
“ hydrochloric .gr	30			Lapis calam. præp.....lb			7
Humulus lupulus.....lb	20	assorted packages		“ pumicis select.....lb		8	ordinary 6
Hydrarg. ammon chlor . .lb	1	20		“ pulv.....lb		7	100 lb 5
“ bisulphate.....lb	90			Leptandrin	oz	45	Keiths 50
“ c. creta.....lb	60			Lichen Hibern opt.....lb		18	Sec 12
“ cyanid.....oz	30			Licorice!Corig.....lb		35	
“ iodid rub	oz	35	lb 4.50	“ Solazzi	lb	50	
“ virid	oz	25	lb 3.50	“ Zuvia	lb	30	
“ nitrate pure	oz	15	lb 1.50	“ Windsor, 4,8 or 161-5 lb		35	25 lbs 30
“ oleas 5%.....lb	55			“ Y. & S. stick.....lb		35	
“ “ 10%.....lb	65			“ Pellets Y. & S.....lb		40	
“ “ 20%.....lb	80			“ “ M. & R.....lb		40	
“ “ 28.3%.....lb	1	50		Lignum guaiaci rass.....lb		7	
“ oxide flav.oz	15	lb 1.50		“ quassia incis.....lb		10	50 lb 9
“ nig	oz	25		“ sant flav. grd.....lb		65	Rub 10
“ rub.....lb	1	10		Liniment aconiti.....lb		90	Whr. qt. 85
“ “ liv.....lb	1	20		“ belladon.....lb		95	“ 90
“ perchlor.....lb	90			“ camph.....lb		55	
“ pulv	lb	95		“ camph comp.....lb		60	Whr. qt. 55
“ pill mass.....lb	70			“ crotonis.....lb		1	25
“ salicylate.....oz	45			“ iodi.....lb		1	50
“ subchlor.....lb	1	00		“ opii	lb	90	
“ “ a la vapeur lb	1	50		“ saponis co.....lb		45	
“ sulph.oz	15	lb 1.50		“ “ c pot iod..lb		90	
“ c. sulph	oz	1	00	“ sinapis co.....lb		1	50
“ tannas.....oz	35			“ terebinth.....lb		30	
Hydrargyrum.....lb	75	10 lb 70		Liquor ammon. acet conc. .lb		35	
Hydrastine alcaloid C.P.....dr	50			“ “ fort s. g. 880lb		12	case 10
“ hydrochlor C.P.dr	90	oz. 6.00		“ antim. chlor.....lb		20	W. qt. 18
Hydrastinine mur. Merck's				“ arsenicallis.....lb		10	pt., Whr. qt. 8
15 grain tubes	90	oz. 22.00		“ arsenii et hyd. iod. .lb		25	W. qt. 20 (Donovans)
Hydrochinone.....oz	30	1 oz cartons		“ atropia sulph	oz	25	
Hydrogen peroxid, Peuchot's.1 lb				“ bismuth et am. cit..lb		45	Wich. 40
“ “ “ ½ lb		“ 6.00		“ ferri Acet.....lb		35	
“ “ “ ¼ lb		“ 4.50		“ “ Ft.....lb		60	
“ “ Coml.....lb	35			“ “ perchlor fort.....lb		12	Whr. qt. 11
Hyoscine, hydrobrom, 5 gr. tub.1	75	each		“ “ pernit.....lb		15	
Hyoscyamine “	gr	25	sulph gr 35	“ “ persulph.....lb		15	
Hypnal	25	gms	1	“ plumbi subacet.....lb		12	Whr. qt. 10
Hypnon, pure.....oz	1	50		“ potassæ.....lb		7	
				“ santal flav comp.....lb		1	50
				“ sodii chlor.....lb		16	
				“ strychnine.....lb		50	Whr. qt. 45
Iatrol	oz	1	50	Lithii bromid.....oz		25	
Isinglass Brasil.....lb	2	00		“ carbonas.....oz		25	lb 3.00
“ Gridley's oz.....doz	1	80		“ citras.....oz		20	lb 2.75
“ Russian	lb	4	75	“ hippurate.....oz		1	50
Ichthyol, Merck's	oz	25	½ lb 5.75 lb	“ iodid.....oz		50	
			¾ lb 5.60 lb	“ salicylat.....oz		30	
			1 lb 5.50 lb	Lit. as.....lb		60	
Indigo Madras opt.....lb	75			Losophan	oz	2	25
“ “ pulv.....lb	90			Lucilline	1 lb tins	20	each
“ Paste.....lb	20			“	5 lb “	90	“
Insect powder Dalmatian...lb	35	25 lb 26 56 lb 25		“	10 lb “	1	60
“ “ Persian.....lb	30	25 lb 21 56 lb 20		“	25 lb tubs	13	lb.
Iodoformum.....oz	40	lb 5.90		“	60 lb tubs	12	“
“ præcip.....oz	40	lb 5.90		Lupulinum.....lb		60	
Iodol.....oz	1	40		Lycetol Bayer, ½ ozs.....oz		4	00
Iodum crude	oz	30	lb 4.50	Lycopodium.....lb		75	
“ resub.....oz	40	lb 5.25		Lysol.....½ kilo bottles		1	00 each
Jalapin ang.....oz	1	00	lb 18.50	Macis.....lb	1	10	pulv 1 20
				Madder compound.....lb	10		carboy 9
				“ Dutch.....lb	12		brl 10
Kamala	lb	60		Magnes citr. gran. Bishop..lb	80		7 lb 75

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR
RETAIL DRUGGISTS.**

"CARTER vs. CARR."

This is a case of the Carter Medicine Co. or to use a title more familiar, "The Carter's Little Liver-Pill Co." against the man named Carr, who was putting up Carr's Little Liver Pills.

It can be readily seen, that from the similarity of names, it was easy to deceive a purchaser, and substitute these for "Carter's Little Liver-Pills, and this he was doing.

The Court granted a perpetual injunction—with costs.

The proprietors of the Carter's Little Liver Pills desire by this notice to reach the retail druggists of Canada, and most respectfully call their attention to the importance of this decision.

A good man may be guilty of an unlawful act simply because he is not aware that his act is unlawful, and hence we are trying to inform you that

SUBSTITUTION IS UNLAWFUL.

Do not be guilty of it.

It is nothing more than fair that we should have the business which we have made. Give us "fair play." But at the same time we wish it distinctly understood that we shall protect our rights, and in this determination, we are quite sure every fair minded retail druggist will uphold us.

Yours very respectfully,

CARTER MEDICINE CO.

Murray Street,

NEW YORK.

SMALL PILL.	CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
—o—	
SMALL DOSE.	
—o—	
SMALL PRICE.	
A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.	

"THE BEST" NURSER.



Easy Suction.
Easily Cleaned.
Nipple cannot Collapse.
Prevents Wind-Colic and Bowel
Trouble.

The "Air-Inlet" admits air
back of the food not in front.

The "Clingfast"
nipple free with each
bottle.



The nurser is in high favor with
the medical profession.

THE GOTHAM CO.,
82 Warren St.
NEW YORK.

NUTROLACTIS

The ———
Galactagogue

When the milk of a nursing mother is scanty, although the breasts be almost dry, this remedy will in a few days so increase the quantity that there will be enough to fully nourish any infant.

NUTROLACTIS acts chiefly by strengthening and building up the mother's system; it does not force mothers to yield good milk copiously, it enables them to do so.

MANUFACTURED BY

Nutrolactis Company,
UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK.

Magnes citr. gran. Lyman. lb	35	
" calcined 1 lb tins	50	bulk 40
" " " " " " bots	55	
" carb levis 1 oz pkt. lb	20	10 lb 18
" " " " 2 " " lb	18	" 16
" " " " powd. . lb	25	1 lb tins
" chloride lb	30	
" sulphas lb	3	Brl. 1.50
" " " hd's lb	5	" 4
Magnesium, wire or ribbon .oz	75	Powder 50
Maltpepsin $\frac{1}{2}$ lb bots. lb	6 85	
" " " " " " bots. doz	6 85	
Maltose xtls. oz	1 50	
Manganese chlorid. lb	50	
" hypochphite oz	20	
Manganese oxyd. nigr lb	10	
" sulph. pur. lb	60	
Manna fiak select. lb	1 40	
Maranta Bermuda. lb	45	10 lb 42
" Jamaica lb	15	
Mel. canadensis. lb	13	10 lb 12
Menthol. oz	50	lb 7.00
Morphinæ acetas. oz	1 90	10 ozs. 1.80
" hydrochloras. oz	1 90	" 1.80
" sulphas oz	2 00	" 1.90
Moschus, in grain, No 1 dr	6 00	
" " " " No 2 dr	4 50	
" " " " No 3 dr	3 50	
Mollin, pure lb	1 00	
Myrtol. oz	1 00	
Naphtha mineral lb	50	
" vegetable lb	60	
Napthaline resublimed. . . . lb	30	
Naphthol Beta. oz	10	lb 1 . 40
" " Benzozate oz	35	
Nickel sulph. cryst. lb	50	
" ammon. sulph. lb	30	
Nux. areca select lb	20	pulv 35
" kola lb	50	
" myristicæ (limes). . . . lb	35	pulv 1.00
" " opt. (unlimes) lb	90	
" vomica lb	12	pulv 22
Olio Resin Capsici. oz	75	
" " Copaiba oz	25	
" " Cubeb oz	40	
" " Zingib. oz	90	
Ol. absinth. oz	40	
" amygd. dulc. lb	45	Whr. qt. 40
" " essent. sine acid		
pruss. oz	50	
" anethi Ang oz	30	lb 4.00
" anisi. lb	2 75	
" anthem Ang. oz	1 50	
" aurantii. lb	2 00	
" bergam super. lb	3 00	
" bichu. oz	1 60	
" cadi. lb	30	Whr. qt. 25
" cajeputi. oz	10	lb 1.00
" carni. lb	2 25	
" caryoph. lb	1 00	
" cassiæ. lb	1 75	
" cedri opt lb	70	Whr. qt 65
" " coml lb	50	" 45
" chaulmoogra oz	25	
" cinnamomi ver. oz	1 70	
" citronellæ. lb	80	bot. 65 lb
" cocoanut. lb	15	
" cognac. oz	2 25	
" cologne oz	60	
" conil. . . . spruce. . . . lb	70	Whr. qt. 65
" copaibæ. lb	1 25	

TURKISH DYES.

Seventy-four Colors

. . . . Fast Shades

BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.

MONTREAL,

Rheumatism Quickly Cured

—BY—
DR. NELTON'S POWDER.

Sent free by mail on receipt of \$1.

LAVIOLETTE & NELSON,

Dispensing Chemists,

Corner Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Sts.,

MONTREAL.

DEATH

In The Milk.

Milk is the best of all foods for invalids and babies. No patent preparation has yet been found that gives such uniformly excellent results. But milk is easily contaminated. It absorbs impurities and offers a fruitful field for the propagation of germs

ARNOLD'S

Steam Sterilizer

effectually destroys all germs and renders milk perfectly pure and wholesome. It is constructed on the simplest of scientific principle and yet no other sterilizer is like it. It maintains a perfectly even temperature of 167°F (for Pasteurizing), or 212°F (for Sterilizing.) It is made of the best material and is very durable. Full directions for use are packed with each one so that your patients will have no trouble. Druggists sell them.

Wilmot, Castle & Co.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Ol. coriandri.....oz	1 50	
" crotonis.....oz	12	bot. 1.50 lb
" cubebæ.....oz	20	2.75 lb
" cymini.....oz	50	
" erigerontis.....lb	3 25	
" eucalypti.....lb	1 40	
" foeniculæ dulc.....lb	1 50	
" gaulther.....oz	20	lb 2.50
" " synthetic....lb	2 00	
" geranii rose.....oz	50	
" " super.....oz	1 00	
" juniperi bacc.....oz	20	lb 2.75
" " lig.....lb	60	Whr. qt. 55
" lauri.....lb	40	
" lauri essent Bay.....oz	40	lb 4.50
" lavand ang.....oz	2 00	
" " French.....lb	3 50	sec 2.50 1.50
" limonis super.....lb	1 50	copper 1.35
" macis.....oz	25	lb 3.50
" menth. pip. Amer.....lb	3 00	Whr. qt. 2.75
" " " English..oz	1 00	lb 14.00
" " " Japan...lb	4 00	
" " virid.....oz	25	lb 3.50
" morrhuaNorweg.....gl	2 25	brl. 2.00
" " Munn's Nfld. by } Norweg. process }	1 50	kegs 20 gals 1 25
" myrbane.....lb	35	Whr. qt. 30
" myristicæ.....oz	25	
" neatsfoot, pale.....gl	1 00	
" neroli, opt.....oz	3 00	
" olive sublime salad 1 gal	original tins 2.25 each.	
" " green.....gl	1 40	brl. 1.20
" " " opt.....gl	1 50	brl. 1.35
" " yellow.....gl	1 40	brl. 1.15
" " " opt.....gl	1 50	brl. 1.25
" " (Salad American)gl	90	brl. 80
" origani.....lb	35	
" " Sec.....lb	50	Winch 45
" palma select.....lb	15	
" patchouli opt.....oz	75	
" petit. gran.....oz	50	
" picis.....lb	12	Whr. qt. 10
" pimentæ.....oz	25	lb 3.20
" pini silvestris.....lb	1 50	
" pulegii hed.....lb	1 75	
" rapii.....lb	15	
" rhodii.....oz	80	
" ricini E. I.....lb	10	case 7 tins 7½
" " Gal water pale..lb	10	brls 7
" " Virgin.....lb	13	tins 11
" " Ital.....lb	16	tins 15
" rosmarini exot.....lb	90	W. qt. 65
" ruta.....oz	25	
" sabiæ.....lb	1 30	
" santali ang.....oz	50	lb 7.50
" " W. I.....oz	40	lb 4.00
" sassafras.....lb	65	Whr. qt. 60
" sesame.....gl	1 35	
" sinapis essent.....oz	65	lb 8.50
" sperm.....gl	1 60	
" spike.....lb	25	
" succin. rect.....lb	65	Whr. qt. 60
" tanacetii opt.....oz	25	lb. 3.50
" terebinthinæ.....lb	45	
" " coml....gl	65	
" theobromatis.....lb	60	
" valerian.....oz	1 00	
" verbena.....oz	12	
" vini.....oz	25	lb 3.50
" ylang-ylang.....oz	7 50	
Opium Turc.....lb	4 50	
" " pulv.....oz	40	lb 5.50
Oss sepia.....lb	25	pulv 30
Otto rosæ coml.....oz	6 50	
" virgin.....oz	9 00	opt 11.00
" Turkish ounces..dr	1 00	bottles of 9-11 drms

STAR POISON

FLY FELTS

The only felts suitable to be handed over the counter of a well appointed Drug Store.

FELTS octagan shaped, artistically printed.
WRAPPERS handsomely lithographed both sides.

BOXES dovetailed and hinged labled in four colors.

PRICE \$2.50 per case 100 pkts.

Your Felts give the best of satisfaction.
I consider them without doubt to be equal to any 10 cent pads on the market.

PORT STANLEY, March 3rd., 1895.

J. R. JAMES,
DRUGGIST.

HOLDFAST 
A SEALED

Sticky Fly Paper

Each Sheet handsomely lithographed, will keep indefinitely.

Packed 27 double sheets, and 9 holders in box, 5 boxes in ½ case, 10 boxes in case.

PRICE :—Box - 0 50
Half Case - 2 50
Case - 4 75

The only **Sticky Fly Paper** on the market packed in this manner.

Certainly the cheapest and best.
No up-to-date dealer will order before seeing these goods.

ALL WHOLESALERS HANDLE.
SAMPLES MAILED.

SMITH BROS.
LONDON.

Pancreatine, Morson's.....oz	1 00	
" Merck's.....oz	50	
" " absolute oz	75	
Papoid.....oz	3 25	
Paraffinum durum.....lb	15	50 lb 13
Paradehyde.....oz	20	lb 2.00
Paris Grsen.....100 lb irons	16	
" " 25 lb "	18	
" " 1 lb tins	20	
Pelleterine Tannate.....gm	45	
Pepsin.....lb	225	
" pur.sol.pulv.Merck's.lb	3 00	
" Merck's scales.....lb	5 00	
" ang. coml.....oz	80	lb 3.50
" Boudault's.....oz	1 20	
" medicinal Morson's.oz	85	
" porci Morson's.....oz	2 25	
" sacchar.....oz	25	lb 3.50
" Jonsen's scales " .oz	1 25	
" Armour's.....oz	90	lb 12.00
Petrol Barbadiens.....lb	15	
Petroleum, see Lucilline		
Phenacetine Bayer.....oz	35	lb 4.50
" schoring...lb	4 00	
Phenetol pure.....oz	60	
Phenocoll.....gm	25	
" Hydroch.....25 gms	1 50	
Phenolphthalein.....oz	75	
Phenyl hydrasin hydroch...oz	60	
Phloroglucin puriss.....dr	75	
Phosphorus...11 lb tins..lb	85	1 lb bots 1.00
Pil. hydrarg.....lb	70	
Pilocarpin hydrochlor...gr	35	5 or 10 gr. tubes
" nitras.....gr	35	5 or 10 gr. tubes
Pipe clay.....lb	5	100 lb 4
Piperins.....oz	1 00	
Piperazin Bayer, 1/3 oz bottle.oz	3 50	
" tablets...10x16 gr	2 00	each
" Schering, 5 gm vials	75	each oz. 3.50
Piper alba.....lb	16	pulv 18
" cayenne.....lb	25	10 lb 20
" nigrum.....lb	12	pulv 14, 25 lb 13
Pix Burgund bladders.....lb	10	20 lb 9
Platinum Bichlor.....oz	8 00	
" " 10% solut oz	1 25	
" Foil.....grm	60	
" Wire.....gum	45	
Plumbi acetat brown.....lb	10	50 lb 9
" " Xtls.....lb	12	50 lb 10
" " C. P.....lb	25	
" iodid.....oz	35	lb 4.50
" nitras coml.....lb	16	
" oleas.....lb	1 00	
" oxyd pulv.....lb.	9	keg 7 1/2 (litharge)
" rub.....lb	8	keg 6 (red lead)
Podophyllin resin.....oz	35	
Potassa caustica sticks.....lb	50	
" sulphurata.....lb	35	
Potassii acetat.....lb	45	gran 50 bot. inc.
" bicarbonas.....lb	14	
" " pulv.....lb	15	
" bichromas.....lb	15	keg 12 1/2
" binoxalas.....lb	23	10 lb 22
" " pulv.....lb	25	10 lb 23
" bitart.....lb	30	keg 24 bri 28
" bromid.....lb	60	5 lb 55
" carbonas.....lb	14	10 lb 12
" carbonas pearl ashes lb	10	100 lb 9
" chloras.....lb	17	keg 15
" " pulv.....lb	18	keg 16
" chlorid. pur.....lb	30	
" chromas.....lb	45	
" citras neutral.....lb	65	
" cyanid. C. P.....lb	1 00	
" " fused 30 p.c.lb	40	

Potassii cyanid fused 60 p.c.lb	55	gold platers.
" hypophosph.....lb	1 50	
" iodid.....lb	4 00	5 lbs \$3.75
" nitras.....lb	10	112 lb keg 6 1/2
" " gran.....lb	10	" " 6 1/2
" " O. P. Mercks...lb	30	
" nitrate pure stick...lb	1 20	
" oxalas, neutral...lb	25	
" permangan pur...lb	30	
" pruss. flav.....lb	35	
" " rubr.....lb	65	
" silicas.....lb	30	
" " Liq.....lb	20	
" sulphas.....lb	12	pulv 13
" sulpho-cyanid....oz	15	
" sulphocarb.....lb	1 60	
" sulphuret.....lb	35	
Potassi tartras.....lb	80	
Potassium.....oz	2 00	dr. 40
Propylamine.....oz	50	
Pulv. aloes c. canella.....lb	40	
" amygdala co.....lb	1 35	
" antimonialis P. L.....lb	60	
" catechu comp.....lb	70	
" cinnam comp.....lb	75	
" cretas aromat P. B.....lb	1 20	
" " " c. opiô P B lb	1 50	
" " comp Ph. Ed...lb	50	
" " c. opiô...lb	75	
" " c. camp.....lb	20	10 lb 18
" glycyrrh comp.....lb	30	
" ipecac comp.....lb	1 10	
" jalap comp.....lb	75	
" kino comp.....lb	2 25	
" rhei comp.....lb	75	
" sapo cast.....lb	25	
" " alb.....lb	30	
" scammon comp.....oz	30	
" seidlitz Howards...lb	22	7 & 14 lb
Pyoktannin.....25gms	1 25	
Pyridin Puriss.....oz	25	
Quassine, 1/3 oz vials.....oz	4 00	
Quininae bisulph.....oz	65	
" bromid.....oz	90	
" citras.....oz	80	
" hydrobrom.....oz	90	
" hydrochlor.....oz	75	
" hypophos.....oz	1 20	
" iodid.....oz	90	
" phosphas.....oz	1 00	
" salicylas.....oz	65	
" sulph German.....oz	40	100oz tin 30 25 oz 32
" " Howards...oz	45	
" " " 4 oz	40	
" sulphocarbolas...oz	1 50	
" tannate.....oz	50	
" valerian.....oz	85	
Rad. aconiti.....lb	20	
" " contus.....lb	25	pulv 30
" anchusa.....lb	20	
" angelica.....lb	30	pulv 35
" arctii (burdock).....lb	15	
" belladon.....lb	18	pulv. 30
" calam. aromat.....lb	20	
" calumb.....lb	15	pulv. 20
" curcumæ Madras.....lb	10	" 12
" enula.....lb	20	
" gslangal.....lb	12	
" " pulv.....lb	20	
" gentian, select.....lb	10	
" " ground.....lb	11	
" " pulv.....lb	15	
" ginseng.....lb	4 50	



If you want genuine Rootbeer, Rootbeer made from Roots, etc. not Chemicals

That Rootbeer is HIRES'

It is the only rootbeer that you can safely guarantee to give perfect satisfaction.

Dominion Agents.

T. J. COOKE & CO.

20 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.



NO MORE ROUND SHOULDERS.

THE IMPROVED

**Knickerbocker
Shoulder
Braces.**

These braces are made in three different qualities for ladies and gentlemen:—

No. 1—PRICE	\$15.00 DOZ.
2— " " "	12.00 " "
3— " " "	9.00 " "

Every pair is measured and marked or stamped with the number indicating the size of chest measure—chest measure means the tailor or coat measure—the number of inches entirely around the body under the arms. Wear the number corresponding, or one size larger (not smaller).

Adults' Sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 in., etc.
Youths' " for boys and girls:
24, 26, 28 and 30 inches.



**Knickerbocker
Brace Co.,**

EASTON, Penna.



Rad. glycyrrh decort....	lb	25	
“ “ incis	lb	15	
“ “ dec't pulv....	lb	12	
“ “ bundles	lb	12	
“ “ small bundles			
“ “ super.....	lb	18	
“ “ grd.....	lb	12	brl. 11
“ helleb alb.....	lb	12	
“ “ pulv.....	lb	16	keg 14 br. 13
“ ipecac.....	lb	1	50
“ “ pulv.....	lb	2	00
“ iridis Florentine.....	lb	40	
“ “ pulv.....	lb	50	
“ “ verona	lb	25	pulv. 30
“ jalapæ	lb	60	
“ “ pulv.....	lb	60	
“ krameris opt.....	lb	30	
“ pareira brava.....	lb	40	
“ pyrethri.....	lb	35	
“ rhei E. I. opt.....	lb	1	25 cubes 1.00
“ “ “ sec.....	lb	75	
“ “ “ elect opt...lb	2	25 fingers 1.50	
“ “ pulv elect opt...lb	2	50	
“ “ “ E. I. opt...lb	1	25	
“ “ “ “ sec...lb	80		
“ sanguinaria.....	lb	14	pulv 16
“ sarsæ Hond.....	lb	40	incis 50
“ “ Jam	lb	60	“ 70
“ “ Mexican..	lb	18	20 lb 16
“ scilla sicca.....	lb	12	
“ “ pulv.....	lb	30	
“ senega.....	lb	60	
“ spigelia.....	lb	45	pulv 60
“ sumbul.....	lb	70	
“ taraxac sicc.....	lb	18	10 lb 15
“ tormentilla.....	lb	35	
“ “ pulv	lb	45	
“ zingib. Afric. u. b.....	lb	16	25 lb 15
“ “ “ pulv...lb	18	25 lb 17	
“ “ “ Jam. u. b.....	lb	22	10 lbs 20
“ “ “ bleache?..lb	28	10 lb 27	
“ “ “ pulv opt..lb	30	10 lb 28	
“ “ “ “ sec..lb	25		
Resin flav.....	lb	4	
“ “ pulv.....	lb	5	50 lb 4
Resorcin xtls.....	oz	20	lb 2.75
“ resublim.....	oz	50	
Rhizoma arnicæ.....	lb	30	contus 40
“ cimicifuga.....	lb	15	
“ podophylli.....	lb	14	
“ serpentaria.....	lb	60	pulv. 85
“ valeriana.....	lb	15	pulv. 22
Rouge—Jewellers.....	lb	65	
Rubidium chloride.....	gm	40	
Saccharine.....	dram	20	oz 1.00
Sacch. lactis pulv.....	lb	25	
Sago perlat. parv.....	lb	5	
Sal prunellæ glob.	lb	20	
Salicinum.....	oz	20	lb 3.00
Salipyrine.....	50 gms	2	50 each
Salol.....	oz	30	lb 3.50
Salophen Bayer.....	oz	1	50
Santoninum.....	oz	20	lb 2.75
Sapo Castile Alb. Contis.....	lb	16	box 15
“ “ “ Shell.....	lb	12	“ 10
“ “ “ Virgin.....	lb	12	“ 10
“ “ “ “ cakes box,	5	00	
“ “ “ Mottled opt...lb	12	box 11	
“ “ “ com...lb	10	“ 9	
“ “ “ cakes gross	4	75	
“ mollis ang.....	lb	20	20 lb 8
“ “ German Green..lb	35		
“ “ Green opt.....	lb	55	



ADAMS'

Tutti-Frutti.

**New Glassware Packages
Jars**

**Sugar-Bowls and Spoon-
Holders**

ASK YOUR JOBBER FOR THEM.

Send for Beautiful Advertising Hangers to
Decorate Your Store.

ADAMS & SONS CO.,
11 & 13 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.

**WAMPOLE'S
BEEF, WINE AND IRON,**

In Pint Bottles, \$5.00 per doz.
Winchester [$\frac{1}{2}$ Imp. Gal.] 2.00 each.
Imp. Gal. in 5 gal. lots, and over 3.50 per gal.

With handsome lithograph labels. Buyers name prominently printed on same, at following prices :

$\frac{1}{4}$ gross lots, and over, - \$60.00 per gross
Packed in $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 Whole sale Jobbers or direct to us.

Very truly yours

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS

CANADIAN BRANCH: PHILADELPHIA, PA,
36 & 38 LOMBARD STREET,
TORONTO, ONT.

Scammonia resin pulv..... lb	3	75
Scoparii cacumin..... lb		25
Secale Cornut..... lb		75
Seidlitz Mixture hds..... lb		22
Sem. canary..... lb	5	bag 4½
“ cardam..... lb	1	25 1.00 & 75
“ “ decort..... lb	1	00
“ “ pulv..... lb	1	20
“ celery..... lb		25
“ chenopodii..... lb		20
“ colchici..... lb	30	pulv. 40
“ cydonia..... lb	50	
“ cymini..... lb	20	pulv. 25
“ foenugraeci..... lb	5	
“ “ pulv..... lb	7	ground 6 brl 5
“ hemp..... lb	5	bag 4
“ hyoscyam..... lb	30	
“ jambul..... oz	10	
“ lini sifted..... lb	4	brl. 3½
“ “ crushed..... lb	5	brl. 4
“ “ “ No. 2..... lb	4½	brl. 3½
“ “ “ No. 3..... lb	4	brl. 3½
“ lobelia inflata..... lb	35	pulv 40
“ maw..... lb	15	10 lb 14
“ millet..... lb	5	bag 4
“ pumpkin..... lb	25	
“ rapii..... lb	7	
“ sabadilla..... lb	50	
“ sinapis alb..... lb	10	
“ staphisagria..... lb	35	
“ stramonii..... lb	25	
Soda caustica stick..... lb	50	
“ “ cake..... lb	40	
“ crystals..... lb	2	brl 1.25 per 100 lbs
“ tartarata..... lb	25	
Sodii acetat pura..... oz	25	
“ arsenias..... lb	10	lb 1.20
“ benzoes..... oz	15	lb 1.50
“ bicarb. pulv Morson's lb	10	
“ “ “ Hd's..... lb	16	14 lb 15
“ “ “ coml. .. lb	4	keg 2.75
“ bisulphis..... lb	25	
“ bisulphus pure..... lb	30	
“ bromid..... lb	70	5 lbs 65
“ carb. recryst..... lb	15	
“ carbolat pur..... lb	3	50
“ chlorate xtis..... lb	50	
“ citras..... lb	90	
“ hypophosphis..... lb	1	40
“ hyposulphis..... lb	5	keg 3
“ iodid..... oz	40	lb 5.25
“ nitrat pur..... lb	25	coml. 8
“ oxalat..... lb	50	
“ phosph pur..... lb	12	
“ “ pulv..... lb	20	
“ “ C.P. xtis..... lb	20	
“ potass tart pulv..... lb	25	
“ salicylat..... lb	1	10
“ silicas xtis..... lb	15	
“ “ solut conc..... lb	10	
“ sulphas..... lb	3	brl. 1¼ Hds 5 [brl.
“ “ exsicc. pulv..... lb	15	
“ “ pur recryst..... lb	30	
“ sulphid..... lb	60	
“ sulphis..... lb	7	pulv. 8
“ sulphite C.P..... lb	30	1 lb bottles.
“ sulpho carbolat..... lb	1	10
“ tungstat..... lb	40	
“ valerian..... oz	50	
Sodium..... oz	30	
“ molybdate..... oz	40	
“ succinate..... oz	35	
Sol. acid osmic 1%..... oz	1	50
“ cocain 4%..... oz	60	
“ nitro glycerin 1%..... lb	1	75
Somatose—Bayer, 2 oz. tins. oz	70	

DAMSCHINSKY'S Liquid Hair Dye

IS GUARANTEED HARMLESS, and does NOT CONTAIN ANY TRACE OF SILVER or LEAD. ONE APPLICATION FROM ONE BOTTLE will dye GREY, RED, FADED HAIR or BEARD in a FEW MINUTES by MERELY COMbing IT. Made in three colors: BLONDE, BROWN, BLACK.

\$8.00 PER DOZEN - RETAILS \$1.00

PILOCRESKIN

Damschinsky's Great Hair-Producer

Contains the active principles of PILOCARPUS PINNATUS, CINCHONA RUBRA, SEMINA SABADILLA, etc., mixed in proper proportion to INSURE EFFECT in CASE OF BALDNESS, for GROWING A BEARD, and to PREVENT THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT.

\$8.00 PER DOZEN - RETAILS \$1.00

A very attractive Window Sign 15 x 20 inch, glassed and framed, showing the results of these goods, will be given to new customers on application.

THE GENUINE

EAU DE COLOGNE,

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

Johann Maria Farina Julich Place No. 4

Cologne of Rhine.

Patented Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and to several other Imperial and Royal Courts.

THIS EAU DE COLOGNE as distinguished with prize-medals and diplomas at the exhibition of all nations in London 1851, New York 1853, London 1862, Oporto 1865, Cordova 1871, Vienna 1873, Santiago (Chili) 1875, Philadelphia 1876, Cape Town, 1877, Sydney 1879, Melbourne 1880, Boston 1883, Calcutta 1884, Adelaide 1887, Melbourne 1888-89, and at Kingston, (Jamaica) 1891.

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

Johann Maria Farina Julich Place No. 4

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

Somnal.....25 gm. vials	75 each
Sparteïn sulph.....½ oz	30 ea. 1 oz, 2 00
Spice pickling.....lb	35
Spt. ætheris comp.....lb	60
“ nit S. G. 845..lb	65 Whr. qt. 60
“ ammon. arom.....lb	60 “ 55
“ foetid.....lb	85
“ camphor.....lb	70 “ 65
“ chlorof. S. G. 871.....lb	70 “ 65
“ cinnam.....lb	2 00
“ mentha pip.....lb	1 00
“ myristica.....lb	90
“ rectificatus 65 o/p. gl	4 65 5 gl. 4.60 in a/c. 4.55 10 gl
“ “ “ Brl	4.25 cash. 1 p.c. 10 days
“ vini gall.....gl	4 75 opt. 6.50
Spongia usta.....lb	2 50
Stanni chlorid. crist.....lb	40
“ oxid (putty-powder).lb	45
Stannum gran.....lb	50
Stearn.....lb	15
Strontii bromid.....oz	20
“ chlorid.....lb	30
“ iodid.....oz	70
“ lactas.....oz	25
“ nitras exsic.....lb	18
“ salicylate.....oz	50
“ sulphate precip.....oz	35
Strophanthin pure.....gr	10
Strychnina cryst.....oz	1 00 10 oz 85
“ sulph.....oz	1 00 in ½ oz bots } 25 extra }
Styrax liquid.....lb	50
Succus conii.....lb	75
“ linæ fruct W. I.....gl	90 brl. 80
“ rhamni.....lb	20
“ scoparii.....lb	70
“ taraxaci.....lb	65
Sulphonal—Bayer.....oz	45 lb 6.00
Sulphur Lac.....oz	12 10 lb 11
“ precip (B. P.).....lb	20 10 lb 18
“ rotund.....lb	3 brl 2
“ sublim.....lb	4 bag 110 lbs 2½
“ vivum.....lb	6 10 lbs 5
Sulphuris iodid.....oz	40
Svapnia, ½ oz bottles.....oz	5 00
Tamarindus, W. I.....lb	12
Tapioca flake.....lb	6
“ pearl.....lb	6
Terebenc.....lb	60
Terebinth canadensis.....lb	45
“ chian.....oz	30
“ Venet.....lb	15
Terpine Hydrat.....oz	20
Terpineol.....oz	50
Terpinol.....oz	30
Terra Japonica (Gambier) .lb	10
Thallin Sulphate puredrum	40
Trikresol, Schering's.....lb	1 20
Theobromin.....oz	3 00
Thiol liquid.....oz	60 100 gm. tins 1.25
Thymol.....oz	35
Toluol pure.....oz	60
Trional-Bayer.....oz	1 20
Tripoli.....doz	90
Triticum repens.....lb	20
Troch. acid carbolic G's T. H. lb	75
“ tannic “ lb	1 25
“ aconite.....lb	90
“ bath pipe.....lb	45
“ black currant, Gibsons lb	90
“ boracic acid . . T. H. lb	90
“ bronchial P. D. & Co..	5 lb can 1.75 each

Troch. cachou dwf bouquet. lb	50
“ floral gems...lb	50
“ camphor.....lb	75
“ capsici Gibson's....lb	65 Domestic 35
“ catechu “.....lb	80
“ chlorodyne.....lb	65 Gibson's 90
“ coltsfoot.....lb	40
“ cubeb T. H.....lb	90
“ gelatine.....lb	50
“ glycerin [jajubes]..lb	75
“ guaiaci T. H.....lb	1 10
“ ipecac.....lb	75
“ kramariæ T. H.....lb	1 25
“ lactusæ, T. H.....lb	1 25
“ licorice (pipe).....lb	35
“ mentha pip.C.S Gibson's lb	65 1lb bottles 75
“ “ [XXX]..lb	50
“ morphinæ.....lb	1 00
“ et ipecac.lb	1 00
“ mosch Gibson's....lb	80
“ opii.....lb	75
“ paregoric.....lb	70
“ pontefract.....lb	30
“ potass. chlor.....lb	50 Tablets 60
“ pyrethri T. H.....lb	90
“ rosæ Gibson.....lb	80
“ sedative T. H.....lb	90
“ tolu.....lb	70
“ tussi [cough].....bot	1 15 Gibson's
“ “ “.....lb	50 [Preston's]
“ “ “ Watsons.tin	1 15 each
“ vermifuge.....lb	50 worm
“ voice [jajubes].... lb	85
Uranii acetat.....oz	75
“ nitras.....oz	60
Urethane.....oz	60
Veratrina pure.....oz	2 00
Yerdigris.....lb	35 powd 40
Vinum rubrum [port].....gl	3 00 qr. cask 2.90
“ “ opt “.....gl	3 50 “ 3.25
“ xericum [sherry]gl	1 75 “ 1.65
“ “ opt. “.....gl	3 00 “ 2.75
“ “ “ fine...gl	3 50 “ 3.25
Witch Hazel extract.....gl	1 50 5gals 1.25
Whiting.....lb	1 brl 60c per 100 lb
Xylol.....lb	60
Zinci acetat P.B. pure.....lb	45
“ bromid.....oz	25
“ carb.....lb	35
“ chlorid. sticks.....oz	15lb 75, bt. free
“ “ cake.....lb	65 bot. free
“ iodid.....oz	60
“ lactas.....oz	20
“ oleas.....lb	1 20
“ oxidum Howard's r.B lb	70
“ “ Coml.....lb	15 10 lb 12
“ permanganate.....oz	75
“ phosphes pur.....lb	1 25
“ phosphid.....oz	40
“ soziodiol.....oz	1 50
“ sulphas com.....lb	6 10 lbs 5
“ “ pur Merck's . . .lb	10 10 lbs 9c.
“ sulphocarb.....oz	10 lb 1.00
“ valerian.....oz	30 b 4.00
Zincum granulatatum.....lb	30

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**ORIGINAL
GRANULAR
EFFERVESCENT
PREPARATIONS.**

Highest Awards Paris Exhibition 1889, Chicago Exhibition 1893.

We beg to call the attention of the Medical profession to the fact that we were the original inventors and makers of Granular Effervescent Preparations, and that for more than thirty years we have given our sole attention to perfecting this one class of articles. In these preparations, which are universally admitted to be the finest in the market, the most scrupulous care and attention are given by us to ensure uniformity, and we guarantee that they may be absolutely relied on. As the Profession naturally wish to obtain the best preparations for their patients, they will make certain of doing so, if, when prescribing, they specially mention **BISHOP'S**, as by that means they will not only secure the best article in the market, but be certain that the materials used are of the finest quality and always kept up to the highest standard. **LIST FREE.**

ANTIPYRIN.

5 and 10 grs. in each drachm.

ANTIPYRIN with	2¼ grs.	} in 1 dr.
SODA SALICYLATE	2½ grs.	
ANTIPYRIN with	5 grs.	} in 1 dr.
CAFFEINE CITRATE	1 gr.	
ANTIFEBRIN	5 and 10 grs.	in 1 dr.
CAFFEINE CITRATE	1, 3 & 5 grs.	in 1 dr.
" " "HYDROBROMATE"	1, 3 & 5 grs.	in 1 dr.
EXALGINE	1, 2 & 5 grs.	in 1 dr.
IRON CARB. (form. Bland's)	2 grs.	in 1 dr.
IRON and ARSENIC	4 grs. & 3 mns.	in 1 dr.
LITHIA CITRATE	5 grs.	in 1 dr.
LITHIA BENZOATE	5 grs.	in 1 dr.
LITHIA SALICYLATE with	5 grs.	} in 1 dr.
SODIUM BROMIDE	5 grs.	

PIPERAZIN.

5 grs. in each drachm.

LITHIA SALICYLATE	5 grs.	in 1 dr.
NUX VOMICA	1-12 gr.	in 1 dr.
PHENACETIN	5 grs.	in 1 dr.
PHENACETIN with	5 grs.	} in 1 dr.
QUININE	1 gr.	
PHENACETIN with	3 grs.	} in 1 dr.
SODA SALICYLATE	3 grs.	
POTASH CITRATE	10 grs.	in 1 dr.
SODA BICARBONATE	10 grs.	in 1 dr.
SODA SALICYLATE	5 & 10 grs.	in 1 dr.
SODA SULPHATE	10 grs.	in 1 dr.
SODIUM BROMIDE	10 grs.	in 1 dr.
MAGNESIA CITRATE (the original Bishop's).		

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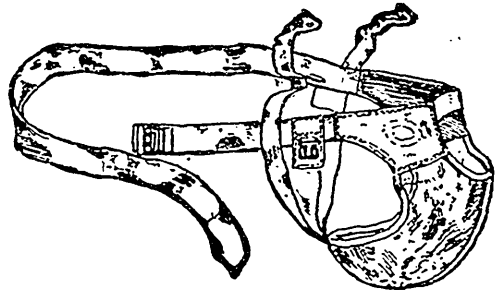
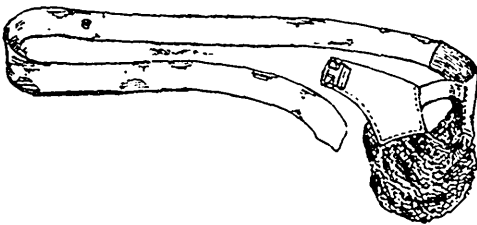
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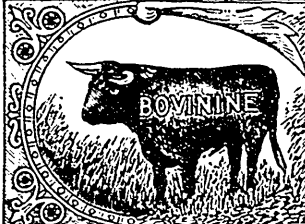
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 A CONDENSED FOOD

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

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

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

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

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

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Refreshing.
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Cooling
Absolutely
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Alcohol.

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"cating pronunciation, for terse yet
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