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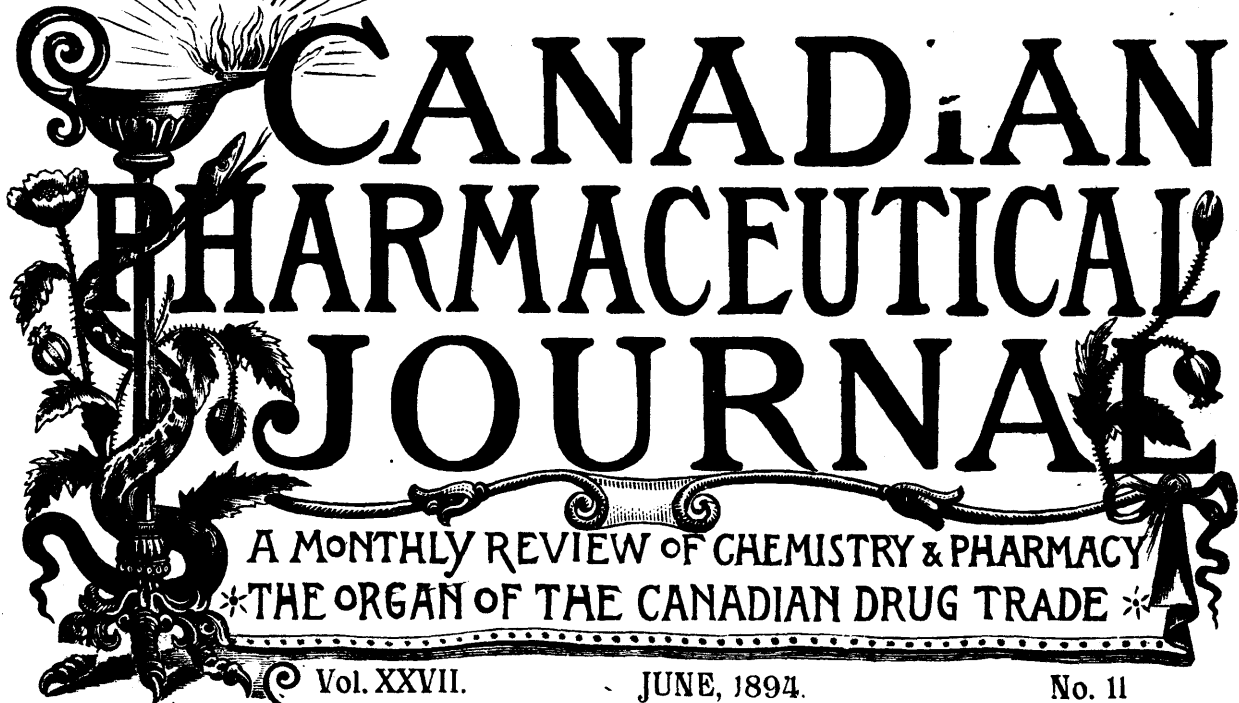


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• ESTABLISHED 1868 •



CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF CHEMISTRY & PHARMACY
THE ORGAN OF THE CANADIAN DRUG TRADE

Vol. XXVII. JUNE, 1894. No. 11

J. WINER & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1880

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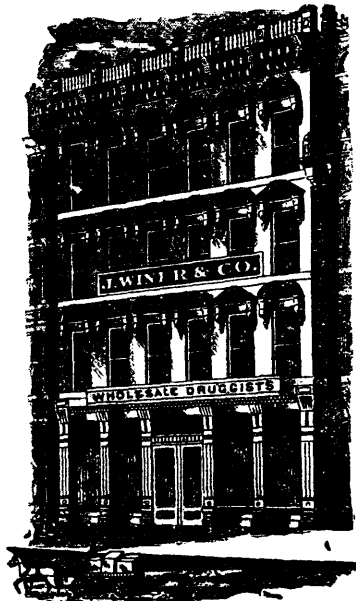
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" Digitalis Leaves	" "	1/448 "	Digitalline.
" Gelsemium	" "	1/108 "	Gelsemine.
" Golden Seal	" "	1/82 "	Hydrastine.
" Hyoscyamus	" "	1/286 "	Hyosciamine.
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"We heartily commend the work as being very useful to all who are in any way connected with the healing art. Mr. Shuttleworth's well known skill as a teacher and his reputation as a thoroughly practical pharmacist, render it unnecessary to mention that the work is practical."—*Canada Lancet*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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MALTINE WINE Beef and Iron.

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

New York Pharmacal Association's Preparations.

LACTOPEPTINE POWDER (ounce bottles).

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LACTOPEPTINE ELIXIR. Plain.

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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXVII.

TORONTO, JUNE 1894.

No. 11

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1868
EDITED BY E. B. SHUTTLEWORTH.

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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL,
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The Ontario College Semi-Annual Examination.

IN another part of this number will be found the results of the semi-annual examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, from which it will be seen that of the 88 candidates in attendance, only 52 were successful in passing, or 59.1 per cent. This shows a great falling off from the numbers of last May, when, of 107 candidates, 79 passed, equal to 73.8 per cent., and is not in harmony with the results of the examinations of last December, when only 42.8 per cent. were successful.

It is very difficult to account for these discordant figures, but with regard to December examinations, it has been remarked that the results are low, as those who go up generally belong to the class of students who have previously failed, or those who have been unable to retain, for six months, the knowledge more or less hastily and imperfectly acquired during the College course. For comparative purposes the figures of the December examinations may therefore be omitted.

The astonishing difference of 15 per cent. in the results of the May examination and that of a corresponding time last year, cannot, however, be passed without remark. In both cases the examiners were the same; the standard for passing—60 per cent.—was also the same, and the questions asked were of the ordinary stock description, and in point of difficulty exhibited no difference. The conditions were in all

respects equal, except in regard to quality of the material, in which a marked deterioration is manifest. The class of '94 is by this test shown to be some 15 per cent. inferior to that of '93. The test may, indeed, be taken as if instituted by the College to ascertain, by its own examiners, the character of the educational facilities provided. The inference is inevitable, and it is the duty of the authorities to take advantage of the lesson which they have set for themselves and which has been made so very plain. Here, however, the oft-recurring difficulty is presented, that the curriculum of studies, the government of the school, the election of examiners, and the power of regulating examinations, are all under the same power, so that an impartial investigation is almost impossible, but, however imperfect it might prove, it is still imperative that an investigation of some sort should be made.

Tariff Changes.

THE discussion of the tariff has brought about some changes in articles in which our readers are interested. Among these may be mentioned nitrate of silver and cyanide of potassium, which were formerly subject to a duty of 20 per cent., but are now to be placed on the free list. This has been presumably done in the interest of the photographic trade. The former protection of the silver salt was certainly unfelt, as Canadian manufacturers have for years been selling nitrate at an advance of 10 per cent. on the cost price. If foreign competition results in lowering the profit below this point, it will simply mean the destruction of the industry here. The protection of cyanide was of little use, as the amount of the salt consumed in the country is too small to warrant the manufacture of an article which requires special apparatus and considerable experience.

On May 17th a change was made in the section relating to medicinal, chemical, and pharmaceutical preparations of a composite character. The clause now reads: "All medicinal, chemical, and pharmaceutical preparations compounded of more than one substance, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches or lozenges,

syrops, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, oils, and all chemical, pharmaceutical or officinal preparations or medicines not otherwise provided for, all liquids, 50 per cent. ad valorem, and all other 25 per cent. ad valorem; provided that this item shall not be held to include drugs and preparations recognized by the British and United States pharmacopœias as officinal."

The effect of this is to exempt from the operation of this section all official compounds, which, if not of a spirituous character, will bear the ordinary drug duty of 20 per cent. Those of an alcoholic kind will be presumably rated with the spirit duty, according to strength. A good illustration of the operation of this clause is afforded by the so-called Sir James Murray's Fluid Magnesia. This preparation, if so styled, would be subject to the proprietary duty of 50 per cent., but, if imported as Liquor Magnesii Carbonatis, it might be brought in at 20 per cent. There are no doubt many cases of this kind, and this new arrangement of the tariff will require a little special study.

The Cruttenden Case.

IT was generally supposed that the difficulties of this case would have been removed by the passing of Mr. Cruttenden, but the list of those who were successful at the Ontario examination does not include the name of that young gentleman. He continues, however, on the strength of his New York diploma, his pharmacy on Gerrard street, Toronto, and, judging from what we have been told, intends to maintain the position in which for two years he has been unmolested by the College, while at the same time the authorities of that institution were cognizant of the fact that, if their contention was correct, he was doing so in open violation of the Pharmacy Act.

The failure of Mr. Cruttenden to pass the examination has much complicated matters, and the legal contest which is imminent is likely to provoke evidence which will not do any good to the College, and also to open up questions which are just now in a very uncertain and precarious condition. Among these may be cited that of the responsibility of the seller. It is said that in the arrangement made between the College and Mr. Cruttenden that one of the conditions was that he was to employ a competent manager. If this is recognized as a legal principle by the College—as indeed it has been in the case of branch stores—it will be possible for unqualified persons to own businesses, provided they are under the direction of graduates of the College. On the other hand, if it is maintained that every person must be qualified who actually sells poison, that is,

hands it over the counter to a customer, half the druggists in Ontario—or rather their apprentices—would become liable, and the small druggist who cannot afford an assistant would find himself much hampered and annoyed.

The case is bad enough without these complications, and we trust will be fought out solely on the validity of the New York diploma. We have been told that this is the intention of Mr. Cruttenden, who affirms that in 1888 the Ontario Council sent to the New York Board a communication bearing the official seal, by which reciprocity in diplomas was established. This was the qualification under which the present Dean of the teaching college was admitted, and it is argued that if it was sufficient for the head of the educational organization of Ontario, it may be considered good enough for one of his Canadian students.

The Cruttenden case will have to rest on its legal merits, but some provision should be made in order to prevent a recurrence of similar instances in the future. We have for many years closely observed the working of the reciprocity system, and have come to the conclusion that, considering every aspect of the question, it is better not to have reciprocity at all, but let every province, state, or country regulate its own affairs. Canada would be better if considered as a Dominion, so that one diploma would suffice for all the provinces; but, until this can be arranged, it is better for every tub to stand upon its own bottom.

From the following item, which appeared in the press despatches of May 23rd, it seems, however, that the opinions of druggists and colleges as to reciprocity with the pharmaceutical organizations of the State of New York are, anyway, of very little importance, as the matter has been otherwise definitely settled:

"Buffalo, May 23.—A bill has been signed by the Governor which makes it a misdemeanor for any municipality in this State, or any contractor doing business for any city, village, town, county or the State, to employ other than citizens of the United States in such work. The bill seems to have got through both branches of the Legislature without much publicity, but it is one of the most important, in character, which the State has ever had placed on its statute books. It not only affects a very large number of Canadians, but will necessarily deprive of employment many thousands of Poles, Italians and Hungarians. So quietly has this legislation been carried that not a city official here has, as yet, seen a copy of the bill."

Root Beer.

THIS ancient beverage is being again revived, but this time the public are being taught to become their own brewers. The success of root beer extracts, as those of Hires and Bowker, have stimulated into existence a number of imitations, and there is not any reason why druggists may not profit by the

PANOPEPTON.

BREAD AND BEEF PEPTONE.

Having been the first to realize the value and scope of the Digestive Ferments as artificial agents of digestion, and the originators of the Fairchild process, which has become familiar in every household for the peptonisation of food for the sick, we have not failed to perceive the great need for a true, ready-made peptonised food. Peptonised foods by the Fairchild process have long been recognized as superior to all others available, the only objection being the necessity of preparing them fresh every day, when required.

For many years the peptonisation of beef and wheat has been the subject of experiment and study by us, for we considered that in these combined albuminoids and carbohydrates only could we seek for a true and complete food.

If, for the nutrition of the body in health, every form of alimentary substance is essential, why should we in disease resort solely to albuminoids or digested albuminoids, except in the cases where especially indicated. The dietary experience of the human race is expressed in the saying, "bread is the staff of life."

In Panopepton we present to the profession a new, complete and perfect peptone, one which we are confident will meet every requirement. Panopepton is the entire edible substance of prime, lean beef and best wheat flour, thoroughly cooked, properly digested, sterilised and concentrated in vacuo.

Panopepton is the food par excellence for invalids; in all acute diseases, fevers, etc.; in convalescence; for the large class of persons who from feebleness or deranged digestion, or antipathy to ordinary foods, require a fluid, agreeable and quickly assimilable food.

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STICKY PAPER
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ONE PACKET
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Wilson's Fly Pads AT 10 CENTS



WILL kill more
Flies than 300
sheets of Sticky
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manufacture of an article which is, after all, the special property of no particular firm or person, and the making of which involves but little skill and only a very insignificant outlay.

The manufacture of root beer extract is of the simplest possible character. The essentials are coloring and flavoring. The first is always obtained—except perhaps in the extract of Ottawa root beer—by the use of burnt sugar. As there are many qualities of sugar coloring in the market, the exact quantity required had better be determined by testing the tinctorial power in a given quantity of water. Two and a half drachms of good caramel will be required to impart to one gallon of water the required tint.

The flavoring is generally a mixture of the oils of sassafras and wintergreen, or equal parts of sassafras, wintergreen, and anise. Ten minims of such mixture will suffice to flavor a gallon of water.

The coloring and flavoring are mixed, and, with a little spirit and water, constitute the so-called root beer extract. Before mixing it is better to cut the oils in alcohol, and add the solution to the caramel, previously thinned by water. A formula for a gallon of the extract will thus be as follows:

Sugar coloring.....	4 pints.
Water	4 pints.
Oil of sassafras	4 ounces.
Oil of wintergreen	1½ ounces.
Alcohol	5 ounces.

This will suffice to fill 10 dozen bottles, each holding one and three-eighth ounces. This is the quantity required to make two gallons of so-called beer. The bottles will retail at 10 or 15 cents each, and in either case a very handsome profit is realized.

The ordinary directions may be followed in preparing the so-called beer. Two pounds of sugar, two gallons of water, one bottle of extract, and about half a cake of some reliable cake yeast will be required. The temperature of the fermentation should be about 70 degrees Fahr. Water which has been previously boiled will not answer well, and, as in ordinary brewing and bread making, the quality of the yeast is of the greatest importance. It should be perfectly fresh. It is better to cover the vessel in which the fermentation is carried on so as to exclude, as far as practicable, wild ferments and bacteria.

An Ancient Tree.

WE are indebted to Mr. E. B. L. Hill, of Vancouver, B.C.—an old and respected student of the Ontario College of Pharmacy—for a specimen of the leaf of the celebrated Bo-tree of Ceylon. The following clipping from a Vancouver paper gives the particulars

of this remarkable relic. The leaf is very perfect and resembles that of the Balm of Gilead, but has an acuminate point of an inch and a half in length. The entire leaf measures five inches.

“The sacred Bo-tree grows in the temple grounds at the ancient and ruined city of Anuradhapura, Ceylon, the monuments of whose former greatness date with those of Nineveh and Babylon.

“The tree was originally a shoot from the sacred ‘Budhi’ tree, or tree of enlightenment, near the city of Benares, and under which Gautama Buddha underwent his great temptation and attained the full enlightenment of his Budhisatship, about the year 500 B.C.

“The present Bo-tree was transported from the mainland of Hindostan to its present position by Devenipiatissa—the predecessor of King Asoka, in the year 288 B.C., so that it has now reached the venerable age of 2,182 years, and is the oldest historical tree in existence.

“It is regarded with the deepest veneration by the 500,000,000 Buddhists throughout the world as a well attested monument to the stability and peaceful conquests of their faith, and the bestowal of its fallen leaves (they are never gathered from the tree) is esteemed a mark of special favor.

“The leaves are a natural curiosity of much interest, and as objects of religious veneration to one-third of the human race have always held a unique place among souvenirs.

“Several of the sacred leaves have recently been secured by Mr. A. J. Hill, of this city, direct from the hands of the high priest of the Buddhist temple at Anuradhapura, which are open to inspection by any interested in such antiquities.”

The following clipping from a report of the evidence given before the Public Accounts Committee of the Ontario Legislature, in the investigation as to the matter of the Registrarship of East Northumberland, shows that the Infringement Committee of the College of Pharmacy can properly take a hand in the melee. With the political bearing of the case we have nothing to do, and only reproduce the extract as being amusing, and also revealing the way in which many drug businesses are carried on: “Dr. Mallory was then questioned as to whether or not he had an interest in the drug store of Spolsbury & Co., where he purchased his medicines at a discount. He evaded a direct reply to the question for a while, and then said: ‘I manage the business.’ Q.—Have you any financial interest in it? A.—Except managing it, not beyond what I told you. Q.—And the person who sells the poisons while you are engaged in the registry office, is he

licensed? A.—I don't know. Q.—You swear you don't know whether the clerk in the drug store has got a license? A.—I do. I don't know anything about it. Q.—You will swear that? A.—I certainly swear that. Mr. Whitney—That's a singular state of affairs. Will you swear that somebody, whom you do not know to have a license or not, is dealing out poisons to the community? A.—I am not there. Q.—Is he allowed to sell medicines in your absence? A.—I suppose so.'''

* *

In the excellent valedictory address delivered by Prof. Sadtler to the class of 1894, at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the announcement is made that with the beginning of the term of 1895 all students who desire to be candidates for the degree of graduate in pharmacy will be obliged to enter for a three years' course, or if coming from colleges, and passing examinations for advanced standing, to take a corresponding portion of that time. In this way, says the professor, "we hope to do our part in turning out young men to enter upon the practice of pharmacy as a profession, and not merely ready to open a store and cater to the public and its whims as the corner grocery does."

* *

In further alluding to this subject, Professor Sadtler refers to the position of pharmacy with relation to its professional standing:

"The profession of pharmacy is a peculiar one. It differs in important respects from the so-called learned professions of law and medicine, not in requiring less, for a competent pharmacist must be well grounded in quite a range of the sciences, but in the peculiar conditions under which it is practiced. It is considered unprofessional for the lawyer or the doctor to advertise, but the pharmacist is a vendor as well as a professional man, and is expected to bring his wares to the notice of the public. And just here arises the first danger to him as one who has a profession, for the practice of which he has been educated. It is to lose sight of the fact that if he is a professional man he must be content to rise slowly as the young lawyer or doctor does, to enlarge his circle of patrons gradually, but gaining their respect at the same time and holding it. He is tempted to look at the purely mercantile side of his position and to stoop to clap-trap methods of drawing attention to himself and his store. This is said to show American 'push' and 'snap,' but certainly there ought to be some other outcome than that from the years spent in acquiring a professional education. He may get the name of a 'hustler,' as it is termed, but does it not appear on closer inspection that such a reputation is gained in most instances at the expense of professional

standing? The methods of rush and push, of turmoil and struggle, have, I fear, completely taken control of most of the mercantile communities in our American cities and large towns, but would it not be better for the educated pharmacist to aid in keeping such methods out of pharmacy, and by avoiding catchy efforts to attract trade, dignify his profession and his own standing in the community?"

* *

The necessity and use of the Pharmacy Act was well demonstrated in the Sharon poisoning case, at the recent assizes at Toronto. The registration of the sale of strychnine to Osman, at the drug store at Bradford, afforded a means of tracing the poison which would have been otherwise less indisputably accomplished. Evidence on points of this kind is happily seldom required, but occasionally the poison register comes in very opportunely.

* *

A good idea of the extent to which cutting is carried on in Detroit may be judged from the following notice which appeared in a paper of that city. In this connection, it may be remembered that several anti-cutting schemes originated in this place, and the opposition of druggists has been throughout of a most prominent and determined character. The result shows plainly that such efforts are fruitless. Merchants have the right to offer their commodities at whatever price they choose, and purchasers can buy where they please, and, naturally enough, they go where they can get the most for their money. The subjoined list of prices contains some items: for instance, 5 pounds of copperas for 5 cents, which has some attraction in this respect:

"Tar camphor moth balls, 5 pounds for 25c.; camphor-ette, 25c. per pound; gum camphor, 55c. per pound; white tar paper (the ideal moth destroyer), 35c. per dozen sheets; copperas, 5 pounds for 5 cents; sulphur, 8c. per pound; chloride of lime, one-fourth pound, 4c.; one-half pound, 6c.; one pound, 10c.; carbolic acid, 6 ounces for 25c.; 50c. per pound; Bannerman's Phenyle, 17c. can; 75c. 5-pound can; \$1.35 per 10-pound pail; King of Germ Killers, 10c. package; pink liquid, certain death to bedbugs, 35c. pint, at Mitchell's pharmacy, headquarters for disinfectants. Insect exterminators, Detroit Opera House block."

* *

In a lengthy and learned argument which appears in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, Dr. Charles Rice shows the correct spelling of the word "creosote" to be as given, and not "creasote," as accepted by some authors. Reichenbach, who in 1832 discovered this substance, gave to it the name "kreosot," which is in itself a sufficient reason that the spelling with "o" should be retained. Dr. Rice, however, shows, by a consideration of the word *kreas*, flesh, and other analogous Greek nouns, that where the short stem is used, "krea," the final "a" is dropped and replaced by the bind-

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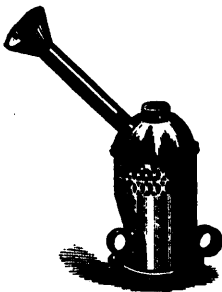
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Arctic and North Star Batteries.
Elastic Stockings and Abdominal Belts
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ings, Cottons, Lints, &c.

ing vowel "o." The author, from this and other reasons, thinks that the spelling "creosote" is most in harmony with Greek usage. He also says that the spelling "creasote" appears now only in the *British Pharmacopœia*, and in various unofficial works of reference, etc. All other pharmacopœias spell the word with "o."

* *

Peanut meal, or earth-nut grits, made from the ordinary peanut, *Arachys hypogæa*, partially deprived of its oil, has been submitted to an exhaustive examination as to its nutritive value, by Drs. König and Spindler, of Germany. 1,000 parts of the meal are shown to be equal to 1,790 parts of beans, and 1,822 parts of peas. When compared with the meals from grain, it is shown to contain about three times as much nitrogenous matter. Its small percentage of carbohydrates render it peculiarly adaptable as a diabetic food. In point of cheapness, when taken in connection with its nutritive value, it stands much higher than most other foods, as will be seen from the following enumeration, which shows the number of food units purchasable by one marc (24 cents): Peanut grits, 7,837; peas, 5,927; potatoes, 4,982; milk, 2,133; rice, 2,029; bacon, 1,608; butter, 1,223; beef, 911.

Bacteriological Test of the Water Supplied to Various Canadian Cities and Towns.

THE following results of a bacteriological examination of the water supplies of various Canadian cities and towns, and some United States cities, will be found interesting to the druggists of these and other places, and though copied largely by the press, may be usefully placed on record in a journal of this character. The investigation was undertaken for the proprietor of the *Toronto Evening Telegram*, to whom the following report was addressed:

"DEAR SIR,—In compliance with the instructions received from you on April 5th last, I procured samples of water from various Canadian cities and towns, and some in the United States, and have submitted them to bacteriological examination. Before stating the results I may say that as it was desirable, but still impracticable, for me to visit the places alluded to, I was kindly assisted by resident druggists, on whom I could depend, who were furnished with printed directions as to the mode of taking the samples. A glass-stoppered bottle, previously sterilized, and wrapped with sterilized sheet rubber, and then enclosed in a tin case, was sent to each, together with a wooden box capable of holding a sufficiency of ice to keep down the temperature of the water sample

when returned by express. Many of the packages were received on the day following that on which the empty containers were forwarded, and in all cases there was plenty of ice still remaining. The samples were, otherwise, in excellent order. Three of those from the United States—New York, Rochester and Buffalo—were procured by a gentleman travelling from the first-named city. The canisters containing the bottles of water were at once put in a basket of ice and placed in charge of a Pullman porter. The Buffalo sample was taken from a tap in the station, but it is not certain whether this was in connection with the city water supply, or a private source controlled by the railway company.

"The bacteriological examination was commenced immediately on receipt of the samples. The usual method of gelatine plate culture, after the manner of Koch, but modified by the use of Petri dishes, was followed. I may briefly explain that this consists in mixing a measured quantity of the water with melted nutrient gelatin, pouring this into a flat covered dish, allowing it to set, and then keeping it at a suitable temperature, and for a sufficient length of time, to permit of the development of all the germs contained in the water. Each germ becomes the parent of a colony, and the circular aggregations thus produced are sufficiently large to be visible to the naked eye. After a number of days, depending much upon the temperature, the colonies will sometimes measure a quarter or half an inch in diameter, and, if development is allowed to progress, some of the more vigorous species may overrun the entire plate. Before this takes place, and while the colonies are distinct, they are carefully counted by putting over the dish a transparent glass plate, divided into small ruled squares, by which the enumeration can be accomplished with ease and accuracy. It is, perhaps, needless to say that the culture medium used, and the measuring tubes and dishes, are all perfectly sterile, and the utmost care is taken during the whole operation to prevent contamination by outside germs. In order to keep a check on results duplicate plates are in all cases made.

"In estimating bacteria in water it has become customary to state the number of colonies in each cubic centimeter. This is a measure of the decimal system, and may be roughly taken as being equal to about twenty drops. The following list gives the number of colonies in the water of the various cities and towns, which, for comparative purposes, I have arranged in numerical order:—

Buffalo.....	130
Barrie	160
St. Catharines	365
Hamilton.....	455

Peterborough	520
Rochester	600
New York	685
Belleville.....	705
Ottawa	710
Toronto (220 Sherbourne st.)	970
Guelph	1,035
Quebec	1,045
Berlin	1,380
London	1,820
Montreal	1,895
St. Thomas	1,970
Collingwood	2,265
Walkerville	2,360
Windsor	2,620
Lindsay	3,470
Stratford	3,570
Goderich	5,330
Detroit.....	5,510

"The question arises whether the number of bacteria in water affords an indication of its quality. I may answer that, as a general rule, I believe it to be a valuable criterion, but, if unsupported by other evidence, it cannot be implicitly relied upon. Bacteria are invariably numerous in sewage, and generally very few in water coming from deep wells, free from surface contamination. Bacteria are like other plants, and flourish best and are most abundant in rich soil. Good soil, in this relation, means organic matter, or material derived from organic matter, and in most cases indicates sewage. There are, however, some bacteria which will grow and propagate in comparatively pure water, and again a slight elevation of the temperature of the water will often cause a rapid development and increase of some species. It must also be borne in mind that bacteria are not all of a harmful character. Comparatively few species have been proved to be injurious to the animal economy. Pathogenic germs—that is, those capable of producing disease—may be entirely absent, while non-pathogenic—harmless kinds—may be very numerous. I believe, however, that bacteriologists generally look on the presence of a large number of bacteria as a very suspicious sign, and my own experience has usually confirmed this conclusion.

"Another question suggests itself as being likely to arise in the minds of your readers—is it possible for a bacteriologist to state with certainty whether water contains pathogenic germs? This may be answered in the affirmative, but it may be said that the task involved is one which requires much care and labor, as each organism present in the water must be isolated, cultivated and studied, and, to make matters sure, finally tried by experiments on animals.

"There is, however, a method by which suspicious organisms can be roughly separated

from those which are harmless, and this would be a preparatory step to the more thorough examination just alluded to, but it must be stated that though the disease-producing kinds can thus be isolated, as a class, they would probably be accompanied by some harmless species.

"It has been found that pathogenic germs can withstand and grow at a temperature of 40° Centigrade, or 104° Fahrenheit, while most of the ordinary water bacteria will not grow at this temperature. By employing a culture medium capable of retaining a solid form at this degree, such as the material called agar-agar, and growing the germs in an incubating oven, one can sort out these more or less suspicious organisms. I herewith append a table showing the number of bacteria, per cubic centimeter, which survived this treatment, when applied to the same samples of water as before operated upon. This list confirms what I have previously said in regard to waters which contain a large number of bacteria of harmless character and comparatively few of a suspicious nature, but with these few exceptions the conclusions to be formed by a comparison of the two tables are fairly consistent:—

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GERMS PER CUBIC CENTIMETER WHICH GREW AT A TEMPERATURE OF 40 DEGREES CENTIGRADE.

Barrie	2
St. Thomas	2
Collingwood	2
Hamilton	2
Ottawa	3
London	4
Rochester	4
Toronto (220 Sherbourne street)	5
Buffalo	5
Peterborough.....	5
Belleville	5
St. Catharines	6
Guelph	6
Goderich	6
Quebec	6
Montreal	12
New York	13
Stratford.....	14
Lindsay	18
Berlin	57
Walkerville	54
Windsor	71
Detroit	152

I have the honor to be,

Yours truly,

E. B. SHUTTLEWORTH."

In regard to the water of Goderich it may be explained that since the above report was handed in the gentlemen who took the sample explained that as there was difficulty in obtain-

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HELLEBORE	CAMPHOR
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CHLORIDE OF LIME	CARBOLIC ACID, XTL.
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Strength.

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\$3.50 per pound per thousand digestive power. A glance at the following table will indicate exact prices.

	PER LB.	PER OZ.
1000	\$ 3 50	\$ 30
1500... .. .	5 25	40
2000... .. .	7 00	50
2500... .. .	8 75	65
3000... .. .	10 50	75
4000... .. .	14 00	95
5000... .. .	17 50	1 20
6000... .. .	21 00	1 40
10000... .. .	35 00	2 25
15000... .. .	52 50	3 35

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All are perfectly soluble.

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Practically free from peptone, they are not affected by atmospheric influences and will keep indefinitely.

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and Walkerville, Ont.

Please mention this Journal.

ing ice the sample was for some hours left without this restraining agency. This would give the bacteria originally present an opportunity for multiplication, and would probably account for the large number of organisms found.

The thanks of the reporter are due to the following pharmacists who kindly procured the samples of water: Messrs. G. Monkman, Barrie; E. A. Jukes, St. Catharines; F. C. Yapp, Hamilton; J. Lynch, Peterboro; L. W. Yeomans, Belleville; H. Watters, Ottawa; W. A. Smith, Guelph; J. E. Burke, Quebec; J. E. Neville, Berlin; W. E. Saunders, London; H. R. Gray, Montreal; T. H. Duncombe, St. Thomas; D. Oliphant, Collingwood; J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor, Walkerville, and Detroit; E. Gregory, Lindsay; J. H. Nasmyth, Stratford; G. A. Fear, Goderich.

Reports of Meetings.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

THE Montreal College of Pharmacy held its annual meeting on May 10th, Mr. David Watson presiding. It was decided to hold examinations at Christmas, and also at the end of the session. Prizes will be given to successful students. It was also resolved that the diploma issued by the College should be given only to those passing sessional examinations. The minimum number of points entitling a student to pass was fixed at fifty per cent. of the total number of marks. The last session was considered the most successful in the history of the College; the attendance of students was good and their conduct excellent. The number of students attending lectures during the year was 76. The number of members on the roll was 46. The College has a balance of \$567.83 on hand. The building fund has a balance of \$121.11. The reports were adopted. The prizes were presented to successful students by Mr. Watson and Mr. S. Lachance. Mr. J. H. Goulden won the second prize. M. H. W. Reynolds obtained the first prize of botany.

First year chemistry—N. Langlois.

Second year chemistry—W. Lyman.

First year materia medica—James Franckum.

Second year materia medica—W. Lyman.

Special prizes were accorded Mr. Goulden and Mr. James Franckum. It was resolved that a committee of the College confer with the Pharmaceutical Association in order to determine the desirability of inviting the American Pharmaceutical Association to hold the convention of 1895 in Montreal. The committee appointed consists of Messrs. J. E. Morrison, C. E. Scarff, W. H. Chapman, J. Jackson and S. Lachance. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Mr. David Watson.

Vice-president—Mr. S. Lachance.

Treasurer—Mr. A. Manson.

Secretary—Mr. E. Muir.

Executive Board.—Messrs. J. R. Parkin, W. H. Chapman, A. J. Laurance, L. E. Tremble, W. S. Kelly, C. J. Covernton, J. E. Morrison, A. D. Mann and E. Giroux, jr.

District Association No. 7.

THE druggists of No. 7 District, comprising the counties of Wellington, Halton, Dufferin and Peel, in their annual assembly, elected the following officers: President, R. H. Perry, Fergus; 1st vice-president, T. P. Smith, Elora; 2nd vice-president, A. Jamieson, Mt. Forest; 3rd vice-president, J. K. Dodds, Orangeville; treasurer, R. Phillips, Fergus; secretary, Chas. Law, Guelph.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

RESULTS OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

THE results of the forty-seventh semi-annual examination, held at the Ontario College of Pharmacy, May 7 to 14, 1894, are as follows:—

Council Gold Medal.—Arthur J. Wilkinson, Windsor.

Council Silver Medal.—L. B. Ashton, Toronto.

Pharmacy Medal.—T. A. Henderson, Ayr.

Chemistry Medal.—Wm. Woodburn, Ottawa, and T. A. Henderson, Ayr, equal.

Materia Medica Medal.—A. J. Wilkinson, Windsor.

Botany Medal.—L. B. Ashton, Toronto.

Passed (in order of merit)—A. J. Wilkinson, Windsor; L. B. Ashton, Toronto; E. F. Armstrong, Cobourg; J. A. Jamieson, Watford; E. B. Storey, Plantagenet; H. C. Thomas, Elmira; G. C. Bowes, Milton; J. H. Seager, Orillia; T. A. Henderson, Ayr; A. M. Dowsley, Owen Sound; *G. W. Marshall, Toronto; G. W. Mahood, Kingston; F. E. Marshall, Brighton; W. M. Woodburn, Ottawa; R. H. Walton, Woodstock; W. A. Coleberry, Dunnville; H. Brilinger, Collingwood; R. W. McClung, Manitou; F. J. Miller, Leamington; W. H. Watson, Stayner; C. G. Mills, Bracebridge; H. P. Elder, Streetsville; O. DeLong, Tilsonburg; J. Boadway, Bethesda; T. Sweet, Exeter; F. W. Niehaus, Toronto; J. E. Hovey, Clinton; W. J. Nichol, Mount Forest; *F. Hooper, Napanee; G. A. White, Barrie; T. H. Powell, Whitby; J. D. McCann, Stirling; *B. D. Turquand, Toronto; W. G. Keddie, Oshawa; J. McMaster, East Toronto; R. P. Leslie, Brockville; *W. W. Heming, St. Thomas; R. B. W.

Robinson, Ottawa; J. A. Smith, Hamilton; M. B. Annis, Oshawa; E. B. Stevenson, Toronto; *G. A. Small, Toronto; *A. E. Pert, Uxbridge; J. H. Clements, Milton West; C. Smuck, Ayr; J. H. Radford, Aylmer; W. R. Abbott, Toronto; J. F. Berry, Dutton; C. E. Rogers, Brighton; John A. Johnston, Smith's Falls; J. D. Bower, Perth; *T. G. Fletcher, Point Edward.

The men marked with an asterisk (*) did not pass in analytical chemistry.

Passed in Five Subjects.—R. C. Houston, Kingston; R. C. Ward, Renfrew.

Passed in Four Subjects.—T. T. Barnes, Kemptville; F. B. Bunting, Toronto; D. G. Blecker, Belleville; B. R. Budgeon, Guelph; S. L. Dunn, Newmarket; R. Hill, Durham; Arthur D. Jackson, Clinton; J. J. Johnston, Ottawa; A. H. Ross, Hamilton; J. A. Thompson, Barrie; H. W. Mitchell, Toronto.

Passed in Pharmacy.—John Srigley, Toronto.

There were in all 88 candidates, of whom 52 were successful in obtaining the number of marks requisite to enable them to obtain a diploma.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

SECTION ON LEGISLATION AND EDUCATION.

Queries for the Meeting to be held at Asheville, N.C., September, 1894.

1. Should students of Pharmacy be required to give evidence of having had experience in a drug store before permitting them to graduate or register, regardless of quantity or quality of knowledge possessed?

2. Should such students give their whole time, during College years, to study, or divide it between attending College and working in a store?

3. Can a minimum standard of time of attendance and quality of pharmaceutical education be adopted by American Colleges? Will each College kindly consider this question and send a representative to the Asheville meeting to debate it?

4. How can we get the pharmacy laws of the various States more uniform in their requirements?

5. What objections can be urged against bestowing the degree of Doctor in Pharmacy upon graduates in Pharmacy who take a post-graduate course?

6. Describe special devices for simplifying or illustrating various points in the study of Pharmacy and cognate sciences.

7. Outline the benefits derived by classes in Pharmacy visiting in a body large laboratories, manufactories and pharmaceutical warehouses.

8. What can the American Pharmaceutical Association do toward improving such parts of the patent and trade mark laws as have a bearing on Pharmacy?

9. Are registered clerks, by virtue of their registration, officers of the State, and, if so, is not the State, instead of the employer, responsible before the law for their serious mistakes?

10. Should graduates in Pharmacy be compelled to pass the examinations of Boards of Pharmacy before being registered?

11. What principles should guide Boards of Pharmacy in framing their examination questions?

12. How can dull and lazy students, in Colleges of Pharmacy, be kept as near as possible abreast of the work done by the intelligent and diligent.

13. How can Colleges of Pharmacy be placed upon a purely educational basis, instead of being conducted for the money they can make?

14. Should any candidate be permitted to graduate in Pharmacy before he is able to apply the tests and assays of the United States Pharmacopœia?

15. What should be the minimum limit of knowledge in Microscopy before being permitted to graduate?

16. What should be the minimum limit of knowledge in Botany before granting a degree?

17. How much knowledge of Materia Medica should be required of every graduate in Pharmacy?

18. Should candidates for graduation in Pharmacy be able to make all preparations, a process for which is given in the United States Pharmacopœia?

19. Where, in Pharmacy teaching, are the limits between practical and impractical knowledge, and what constitutes a practical examination?

20. Would it be a gain or loss to pharmacists to compel would-be apprentices to pass a Board of Pharmacy examination on their general education before permitting them to begin work in a drug store?

21. Should Boards of Pharmacy publish from time to time, in the pharmaceutical press, their past examination questions as a guide to future candidates of the nature of the subjects upon which they are expected to pass?

22. Describe an ideal laboratory for the teaching of practical Pharmacy.

23. Give a set of rules for the government of students at Colleges of Pharmacy.

Volunteer papers on any subject within the scope of this section are desired, either from members or non-members of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

R. G. ECCLES, Chairman,
191 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

H. M. WHELPLEY,
2342 Albion Place, St. Louis, Mo.

L. C. HOGAN, Secretary,
6443 Yale Street, Englewood, Ill.

Antikamnia Substitution.

THAT an unwarranted substitution of one remedy for another is practised by some druggists there seems to be no question. That this is morally wrong, is equally true, but that it is frequently a crime in the eyes of the law, and as such is punishable, seems to have been lost sight of by some of those who may practise it.

But the fact that such have enjoyed immunity from prosecution is no guarantee that they can continue their speculation, even on a small scale, without detection and its consequences.

Frank A. Ruf, of the Antikamnia Chemical Company, has recently been in New York and Chicago, and states that he has made arrangements for a thorough system of investigation throughout the country, and that counsel has been employed to prosecute, both civilly and criminally, all who persist in furnishing a substitute as and for antikamnia.

The Antikamnia Company proposes doing this without vindictiveness, and indeed, with none but the most friendly feeling to the druggist. Even where a druggist has allowed himself to be persuaded into the practice, their first step will be to confer with him in the interest of mutual protection. Following that, they propose, if necessary, notifying every physician in the city of the name and address of the offender, with the recommendation to avoid him if honest goods are desired. The substitute obtained by the investigators, together with the name of the dispenser, will be shown to the physician, thus protecting the honest druggist. The more flagrant cases will be given to their attorney for proceedings in law.

Mr. Ruf said in regard to the matter: "We are simply determined that the honest druggist shall be protected; that the physician and patient shall be protected; and lastly, that our own interests shall not be trampled upon."—*Druggist's Circular*.

Bi-Palatinoids of Iron.

THE following is extracted from a paper read by Dr. Hans Heger, at the late meeting of the International Medical Congress, at Rome:

"This invention, manufactured by Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., of London, has aroused great interest among medical visitors to the International Medical Exhibition connected with the Congress at Rome, and I am of opinion that these "Bi-Palatinoids" are the only new thing really worthy of notice in the way of medicinal administration—an invention which tests have proved to be of the highest order.

"The idea is a very simple one: two or more drugs, otherwise incompatible, are kept apart in one small capsule by means of a thin division of jujube, and, being taken in one vehicle, react one upon the other when the coating is dissolved in the stomach, and the desired salt is thus formed in a nascent state.

"Now, every chemist knows that the action of any chemical substance in its nascent state is different and stronger than in a later condition when the atoms have combined into molecular groups. Another advantage which this method brings is that preparations which quickly decompose can, in this way, be prepared without any decomposition whatever. This is principally of value in the case of iron (ferrous) preparations, of which, as everyone knows, the most easily assimilable are the most prone to decomposition. For instance, the carbonate of iron, which may still be regarded as the best, the most readily assimilated, and the most active preparation of iron which we possess—notwithstanding the various combinations of iron with organic bodies such as albumen, peptone, etc.—very easily decomposes, and cannot be kept long in a pure condition, as it oxidises to an iron oxysalt. This is shown in mineral waters containing carbonate of iron, and in the well-known ferri carbonas saccharata.

"Here the bi-palatinoid comes in splendidly, and, as results have proved, they have far better action than the well-known Blaud's pills. We notice from the experiments conducted in the English hospitals that the hæmoglobin increases in a remarkably rapid manner after taking these bi-palatinoids of carbonate of iron. The *Medical Annual* reports a case in which, on the 11th of October, the percentage of hæmoglobin in an anæmic patient was only 45 per cent.; after taking six bi-palatinoids of carbonate of iron daily it increased to 75 per cent. on October 22nd, and to 90 per cent. on the 29th of the same month. A second case shows us that, on the 10th of October, 28 per cent. of hæmoglobin increased to 44 per cent. on the 17th, and to 85 per cent. on the 31st of October—a really remarkable increase. In the third case we find an increase from 36 per cent. on the 8th of October, to 48 per cent. on the 15th, and to 73 per cent. on the 29th of October.

"Useful combinations with ferrous carbonate were also exhibited, for instance: Ferrous carbonate, c. cascara sagrada, nux vomica, etc. Phosphate and arseniate of iron are also prepared in the same way, and I hear that many English physicians use the arseniate of iron in no other form than the bi-palatinoid. There is no doubt that this form of medication is an important advance in pharmacy, and has a great future."

Classification on Incompatibilities.*

INCOMPATIBILITIES are of three classes:

1. Chemical incompatibilities—in which the ingredients contained in the mixture undergo transposition or decomposition.
2. Physiological incompatibilities—those in which the transposition, or decomposition, form compounds which produce no effect, or different from that desired.
3. Mechanical incompatibilities (or immiscible mixtures) are liquids or semi-solids, which are immiscible in the desired mixture.

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

We also have chemical incompatibilities in which the insolubility of the compound formed will be sufficient to allow the formula to hold it in solution, and yet give no visible sign of any incompatibility, and yet it is contained in the liquid, and the dose of the desired prescription in this case may be a faulty one. Example—liquor strychnia, with sodium acid carbonate (NaHCO_3).

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

1. If any dangerous compound may be expected to occur after the medicine has left the dispenser, some precautions should be taken to obviate such danger; and in most cases the precaution would take the form of a warning to the prescriber.
2. To dilute the suspected ingredients before mixing.
3. To mix them cold.
4. When strictly necessary to use mucilage, preferably that of tragacanth, in order to retard decomposition, or to suspend a precipitate.

E. B. Stuart (*Phar. Record*, 1891, 398) reports that the reactions of agents when the following prescription is compounded are simple, and should be understood by any one familiar with chemistry. Nevertheless the prescription is an interesting one from the number of distinct incompatibilities it presents, being about as many as there are ingredients in the mixture.

R Tinctura ferri chloridi.....	3iiss
Sodii hyposulphitis.....	3iiss
Potassii chloratis.....	3iij
Quinia sulphatis	gr xv
Aquæ.....	3ij

The original dispenser mixed the several articles secundum artem, save the water, a

*Extract from paper read by Mr. S. G. Wertz at a meeting of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association and published in the proceedings.

portion of which was used to dissolve the hyposulphite. The several reactions are as follows: On adding the solution of the hyposulphite to the tincture of iron, the brown color of the latter is quickly changed to a pea-green, characteristic of the ferrous compounds, and at the same time slight milkiness due to the separation of sulphur occurs. The ordinary tests of ferric iron show that all the ferric salt has been reduced to the ferrous. At this point, the mixture probably contains ferrous chloride, sodium sulphate, and sodium thiosulphate, the reaction being as follows: $2\text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_6 + 2\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = 4\text{FeCl}_2 + 2\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{HCl} + \text{S}_2$. The hydrochloric acid set free is immediately decomposed by the thio-sulphate, detected by the evolution of SO_2 . These two decompositions leave about 60 gr. of thio-sulphate undecomposed. On adding the potassium chlorate (180 gr.) this remaining quantity of thio-sulphate is entirely decomposed, and the ferrous chloride is again oxidized to ferric chloride. One molecule of potassium chlorate will give up enough oxygen to convert six molecules of the ferrous chloride to the ferric salt. The six molecules of free hydrochloric acid will be sufficient to satisfy the increased valence of the ferric iron. Inasmuch as the acid set free by the reduction of the ferric chloride originally used, was destroyed by the thio-sulphate, at least one-third of the iron will be precipitated as oxide, as shown in the following equation: $6\text{FeCl}_2 + \text{KClO}_3 = 2\text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_6 + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{KCl}$, or probably two-thirds of the iron will be precipitated as oxychloride and one-third remain in solution as chloride. In either case the amount of potassium chlorate decomposed is the same, amounting to only one and one-half grains and leaving an abundance for the decomposition of the remaining 66 grains of sodium thio-sulphate, which is probably oxidized to sulphate, as follows: $6\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{KClO}_3 = 6\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 2\text{KCl} + 3\text{S}_2$. Not quite eleven grains of potassium chlorate are required to decompose the above quantity of crystallized sodium thio-sulphate, making a total loss of about $12\frac{1}{2}$ grains of chlorate; leaving a large excess after the quinine is added. Further, owing to the insolubility of the chlorate of this alkaloid, it changes its acid radical with the potassium chlorate, forming an equivalent quantity of potassium sulphate. This is especially noticeable if the quinine salt is dissolved before adding to the mixture. Our curious and unusual series of reactions are now complete, and the vial contains ferric chloride and oxychloride, precipitated sulphur, sodium sulphate, and sodium chloride, potassium sulphate, potassium chloride and potassium chlorate, and quinine chlorate.

The question as to what the physician (who is responsible for this aggregation of incompatibilities) intended to administer, remains a mys-

tery; that of the expected effect upon the patient has excited the curiosity of several members of the profession. With these questions the pharmacist is, perhaps, not legitimately concerned, and the average medical student continues to look upon the time he is obliged to spend in the study of chemistry while in college as simply wasted.

An important incompatibility: The death of a child was caused not long since, by the physician's ignorance of the fact that chlorate of potassium and iodide of iron are incompatible. The reaction between these two compounds precipitates the iron as the sesqui-oxide, setting free the whole of the iodide, according to the equation, $2\text{FeI}_2 + \text{KClO}_3 = \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{KCl} + 2\text{I}_2$.

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

The incompatibility of calomel and iodoform may be represented by the following equation: $3\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2 + 2\text{CHI}_3 = 3\text{Hg}_2\text{I}_2 + 2\text{CHCl}_3$, the product being mercurous iodide and chloroform. These changes are effected by light and air, prolonged exposure producing advanced changes, with the formation of mercuric salts, etc.

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

Dispensing Notes.

THE following notes were read by Mr. W. Duncan at a meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists' Association, and are published in abstract in the *Chemist and Druggist*:

Iron Salts and Pimenta.—The following mixture invariably deepens in color, finally becoming black:

Tinct. ferri perchlor	ʒij.
Quin. sulph.	gr. xviiij.
Sp. chloroformi	ʒj.
Aq. pimentæ ad	ʒvj.

M.

On adding the iron to the pimenta-water the mixture assumes a greenish-blue tint, quickly deepening to yellowish brown, and finally depositing a black insoluble precipitate. This result is a characteristic reaction of all phenols, and is due to the reaction between the ferric chloride and the eugenol of the oil of pimenta. The Pharmacopœia is not explicit enough in its directions for the preparation of the aromatic waters. More oil distills over than the water can hold in solution, and especially is this the case with pimenta-water in question. Of course, the water can stand till the oil sep-

arates, but it is advisable to give more explicit directions.

Nitrate of Silver and Cocaine.—In the following prescription for a throat-lotion:

Argent. nitrat.	grs. x.
Cocainæ	grs. xij.
Aquam ad	ʒj.

the prescriber is evidently alive to the incompatibility of the alkaloidal hydrochlorate with silver nitrate, and, therefore, orders the alkaloid. It is only sparingly soluble, but sufficiently so to reduce the silver salt. If the alkaloid be carefully neutralized with nitric acid before adding the silver nitrate, a perfectly clear and stable solution results.

Origin of Vegetables.

Spinach is a Persian plant.

Filberts came from Greece.

Quinces came from Corinth.

The turnip came from Rome.

The peach came from Persia.

The nasturtium came from Peru.

Horse-radish is a native of England.

Sweet marjoram is a native of Portugal.

Sage is a native of the south of Europe.

The bean is said to be a native of Egypt.

Damsons originally came from Damascus.

The pea is a native of the south of Europe.

Coriander seed came originally from the East.

The gooseberry is indigenous to Great Britain.

Ginger is a native of the East and West Indies.

Apricots are indigenous to the plains of America.

The cucumber was originally a tropical vegetable.

Pears were brought from the East by the Romans.

The walnut is a native of Persia, the Caucasus and China.

Capers originally grew wild in Greece and northern Africa.

Garlic came from Sicily and the shores of the Mediterranean.

The clove is a native of the Molucca Islands, as also is the nutmeg.

Cherries were known in Asia as far back as the seventeenth century.

Parsley is said to have come from Egypt, and mythology tells us it was used to adorn the head of Hercules.

Cloves came to us from the Indies, and take their name from the Latin *clavus*, meaning a nail, to which they have a resemblance.

The cantaloupe is a native of America, and so called from the name of a place near Rome, where it was first cultivated in Europe.—*American Analyst*.

Borax and Alkaloids.

THE author reports that he recently had to prepare a mouth-wash of the following formula :

Cocaine hydrochlorate	...10ctg. (1½ grs.)
Distilled water	.....5 gms. (1¼ fl. drs.)
Borax	.....50 ctg. (7½ grs.)
Glycerin	.....2 gms. (25 min.)

The borax solution in the glycerin, poured into the aqueous cocaine solution, yielded an abundant precipitate, which the author attributed to alkalinity of the borax. On exact neutralization by dilute hydrochloric acid, the precipitate—which consisted exclusively of cocaine—was dissolved.

He then treated diverse alkaloidal salts—such as morphine, quinine, atropine, etc., hydrochlorates or sulphates—with borax solution, and always obtained an alkaloidal precipitation immediately and abundantly with quinine, more slowly with morphine; and with the atropine salts only when in concentrated solution.

Borax generally behaves like alkalies. Its association with alkaloidal salts should therefore be avoided; such mixtures are all the more dangerous, as the precipitation may be slow—as in the case of morphine—and pass unnoticed to the pharmacist. The patient would then be exposed to the danger of absorbing the entire active principle in his last spoonful of medicine.—*Dr. Christianes (L'Union Med. du Nord-Est.) Am. Medico-Surg. Bull.*

Formula.

Window Polishing Paste—

Castile soap	..... 2 ozs.
Boiling water	..... 2 ozs.

Dissolve, and add the following in fine powder :

Precipitated chalk	..... 4 ozs.
French chalk	..... 3 ozs.
Tripoli	..... 2 ozs.

Mix, and reduce with water to the consistency desired.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Application for Chronic Pharyngitis—

R Iodi	..... gr. vi.
Potassii iodidi	..... gr. xii.
Mentholis	..... ʒ i.
Glycerini, q. s. ad	..... ʒ i. M.

Apply with a camel's-hair brush twice or thrice daily.

Useful in Bronchitic Asthma—

R Potassii iodidi	..... ʒ ii.
Ammon. carb.	..... ʒ i.
Tinct. lobeliæ	..... ʒ ii.
Sp. chloroformi	..... ʒ iv.

Vin. ipecac	..... ʒ i.
Infus. senegæ, q. s. ad	..... ʒ vi. M.

A tablespoonful in a wineglassful of water every four hours.

Incontinence of Urine—

R Tincturæ belladonnæ,	
Tincturæ cubebæ, of each	..... ʒ ii.
Tincturæ nucis vomicæ,	
Tincturæ rhus aromaticæ, of each	ʒ i.
Tincturæ cascarillæ	..... ʒ ii.

12 drops at bedtime for a child from seven to ten years.

The Removal of Warts—

R Hydrarg. bichlor	..... gr. v.
Acid. salicyl	..... ʒ i.
Collodion	..... ʒ i. M.

This is applied every day, the upper crust of the previous application being removed before a fresh one is made. Usually after four applications the wart becomes so softened that gentle friction will remove it painlessly. If a further dressing is required, a five per cent. salicylic-lanolin ointment is all that is necessary.

Asthma.—The following will be found most useful in this distressing complaint :

R Chloralis,	
Potassii iodidi, of each	..... ʒ ss.
Syrup of oranges	..... ʒ vi.
Water	..... ʒ vi.

2 to 5 tablespoonfuls a day.—*Medical Press and Circular in Therapeutic Gazette.*

Antiseptic Solution.—The following formula used in the St. Louis Hospital in Paris (and which has been published in several of the foreign journals in '93) yields a solution which meets all the demands upon an antiseptic solution: Borax 11, boric acid 5, salicylic acid 5, and saturated solution of thymol (aqueous) 1,000 parts. Certain physicians here like the solution so well that they have a gallon of it made at a time for office use, and besides prescribe it quite frequently.—*Pharm. Era.*

To Mask Cod Liver Oil.—Place twenty parts cod liver oil, one part freshly ground and washed coffee and one-half part pure ivory black in a flask and warm over a water bath to a temperature of 50 degrees to 60 degrees C., keeping the flask well corked. Let stand for three days, with occasional shaking; filter and preserve in well-corked bottles.—*Ibid.*

Paste for Comedones—

White clay (kaolin)	..... 4 drams.
Glycerin	..... 3 "
Acetic acid	..... 2 "
Oil lemon	..... 5 drops.

Apply every night. In a few days the black specks can be easily pressed out, or most of

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.'S

AROMATIC CACHOUS

COVERED WITH PURE SILVER.

These Cachous are coated with strictly pure Silver Foil, not Dutch Metal nor Bronze Powder, and are composed of the finest and most fragrant aromatics. They are admitted to be superior to any other brand in the market, either foreign or domestic. Special estimates furnished for large quantities in bulk, pounds, or small vials.



Little Cathartic Granules

(WARNER & CO.'S)

R—Aloin, Jalapin, Podophyllin, Ext. Hyoscyam., Ext. Nuc. Vom., Ol. Res. Capsicum.

There is Nothing Superior for a Little Liver Pill

Vegetable Liver Pills

(WARNER & CO.'S)

R Each containing] Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; Ext. Colocynth, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Pv. Soc. Aloes, $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.; Pv. Scammony, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; Pv. Saponis, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.; Ext. Hyoscyamus, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.; Gingerine, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
DOSE—2 to 4 Pills as a purgative; 1 to 2 Pills as an aperient.

This is a most excellent Pill for the purpose as set forth, and affords a convenient package for selling from in quantities as wanted.

An Elegant Pill as a Laxative or Cathartic According to the Dose

Send an Order for 'Either of the Above Pills Put Up in Elegant Style with Your Name and Address on.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Compressed Soda Mint In Oval bottles with nickeled screw cap, each dozen in show stand.

Compressed Chlorate Potash Tablets.

Compressed Brown Mixture Tablets.

Compressed Paregoric Tablets.

Cathartic Comp. U. S. P. Sugar Coated.

Cathartic Comp. U. S. P., Gelatin Coated.

Cathartic Comp. Active.

Aromatic Cachous. Coated with Pure Silver.

Aromatic Cachous. In Oval bottles with nickeled screw caps.

WM. R. WARNER & CO., Manufacturing Chemists

1228 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA

18 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK

W. R. WARNER & CO.'S SOLUBLE COATED PILLS

The coating of the following Pills will dissolve in four and a half minutes.

Pil. Lady Webster.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

R—Pulv. Aloes..... 3 grains. | Pulv. Rose los..... ½ grain.
" Mastich..... ½ grain. | M. ft. one pill.

Lady Webster Dinner Pills. This is an excellent combination officially designated as Aloes and Mastich, U.S.P. We take very great pleasure in asking physicians to prescribe them more liberally, as they are very excellent as an aperient for persons of full habit or gouty tendency when given in doses of one pill after dinner.

Pil. Antidyspeptic.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

(Dr. Fothergill.)

R—Pulv. Ipecac..... ½ gr. | Strychnine..... 1-20 gr.
Pulv. Pip. Nig..... ½ gr. | Ext. Gentian..... 1 gr.

The above combination is one of Dr. Fothergill's recipes for indigestion, and has been found very serviceable. In some forms of Dyspepsia it may be necessary to give a few doses, say one pill three times a day, of Warner's Pil. Anticonstipation.

Pil. Ferri Iodide.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

ONE GRAIN IN EACH.

The dose of Iodide of Iron Pills is from one to two at meal times; is recommended and successfully used in the treatment of Pulmonary Phthisis or Consumption, Anemia and Chlorosis, Caries and Scrofulous Abscesses, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, etc.

In cases where Iodide of Iron is prescribed, it is absolutely necessary for the physician who relies on the therapeutic action for beneficial results that the compound should be perfectly protected, and so prepared as to remain unalterable.

With this important fact in view, we have devoted special study to Iodide of Iron in pillular form, and we are warranted in announcing that WARNER & CO.'S IODIDE OF IRON PILLS meet all requirements, being the most perfect preparation of the kind.

Pil. Sumbul Comp.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

(Dr. Goodell.)

R—Ext. Sumbul..... 1 gr. | Ferri Sulph. Ext..... 1 gr.
Assafoetida..... 2 gr. | Ac. Arsenious..... 1-30 gr.

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

Pil. Chalybeate.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

Proto-carb. of Iron, 3 Grains. Dose, 1 to 3 Pills.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.'S FERRUGINOUS PILLS)

Ferri Sulph. Fe SO₄ } Ferri Carb. Fe Co₃
Potass. Carb. K₂ CO₃ } Potass. Sulph. K₂ SO₄

Please specify WARNER & CO., and order in original bottles of one hundred to secure the full therapeutic effect.

1228 Market St., Philadelphia.

Pil. Chalybeate Comp.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

Same as Pil. Chalybeate with ½ gr. Ext. Nux. Vomica added to each Pill to increase the tonic effect. Dose 1 to 3 Pills.

Pil. Digestiva.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

A VALUABLE AID TO DIGESTION

R—Pepsin Conc't..... 1 gr. | Gingerine..... 1-16 gr.
Pv. Nux. Vom..... ½ gr. | Sulphur..... ½ gr.

IN EACH PILL.

This combination is very useful in relieving various forms of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and will afford permanent benefit in cases of enfeebled digestion, where the gastric juices are not properly secreted.

As a dinner pill, Pil. Digestiva is unequalled, and may be taken in doses of a single pill either before or after eating.

Pil. Antiseptic.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

EACH PILL CONTAINS

Sulphite Soda..... 1 gr.
Salicylic Acid..... 1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... ½ gr.

Dose, 1 to 3 Pills.

Pil. Antiseptic is prescribed with great advantage in cases of Dyspepsia attended with acid stomach and enfeebled digestion following excessive indulgence in eating or drinking. It is used with advantage in Rheumatism.

Pil. Antiseptic Comp.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

EACH PILL CONTAINS

Sulphite Soda..... 1 gr.
Salicylic Acid..... 1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica..... ½ gr.
Powd. Capsicum..... 1-10 gr.
Concentrated Pepsin..... 1 gr.

Dose, 1 to 3 Pills.

Pil. Antiseptic Comp. is prescribed with great advantage in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Malassimilation of food.

Pil. Aloin, Belladonna and Strychnine.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

R—Aloin, 1-5 gr. Strychnine, 1-60 gr. Ext. Belladonna, ½ gr.

Medical Properties—Tonic, Laxative. Dose, 1 to 3 Pills.

Try this Pill in habitual Constipation.

Pil. Arthrosia.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

For Cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout.
Formula.—Acidum Salicylicum; Resina Podophyllum; Gummi
Ext. Colchicum; Ext. Phytolacca; Capsicum.

Almost a specific in Rheumatic and Gouty Affections.

18 Liberty St., New York.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.'S

Compressed Antiseptic Pastilles

Ecchondroses of the Septumnarium—their Removal and Treatment

BY CARL SEILER, M.D.

(From *MEDICAL RECORD*, February 18th, 1888.)

"Before I proceed with the operation, however, in a given case, I treat the nasal mucous membrane with a view to reduce the existing hyperæmia, for it is my experience that, if any surgical interference is undertaken at once, the shock following the operation is much more severe, and the wound does not heal as kindly nor as rapidly as when all acute or subacute inflammation has first been removed. For this purpose, I use a spray of an alkaline solution, and make local applications with glycerole of iodine by means of a cotton carrier. Formerly I used the ordinary Dobell's solution for the spray, and also as a wash to be sniffed up the nose by the patient, morning and night, but in the last two years I employed instead a solution composed of the following ingredients:

Sodii Bicarb. et. Sodii Bibor.....	āā	ʒ viij
Sodii Benzoate et Sodii Salicylate	āā	gr. xx.
Eucalyptol et Thymol	āā	gr. x.
Menthol		gr. v.
Ol. Gaultheria		gtt. vj.
Glycerine	ʒ	viiiiss.
Alcoholis	ʒ	ij.
Aquæ.....	q.	s. 16 pints.

"This formula gives a solution which is sufficiently alkaline to dissolve the thickened secretion adhering to the nasal mucous membrane; and as it is of proper density, it is bland and unirritating, leaving a pleasant feeling in the nose. At the same time, it is antiseptic and acts as a deodorizer, being in this respect far superior to Dobell's solution or any other non-irritating deodorizer and antiseptic. As it is, however, inconvenient for many patients to have so large a quantity of solution on hand, one of our Philadelphia druggists made the solid ingredients into a compressed Tablet, so that one, when dissolved in two ounces of water, will make a solution identical in its effects with the solution made after the above formula, and my patients prefer them to the solution.

We prepare the above medication under the name of ANTISEPTIC PASTILLES—15 grains each."

WM. R. WARNER & CO., Chemists, 1228 Market St., Phila.

RHEUMATISM:

ELIXIR SALICYLIC ACID COMP.

(WM. R. WARNER & CO.)

This preparation combines in a pleasant and permanent form, in each fluid drachm, the following:

R Acid Salicylic (Schering's),	grs. v.	Potass. Iodid. -	grs. iss.
Cimicifuga,	grs. iʒ.	Tr. Gelseminum,	gtt. i.

So prepared as to form a permanent, potent, and reliable remedy in

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LUMBAGO, ETC.

This preparation combines in a pleasant and agreeable form:—Salicylic Acid, Cimicifuga, Gelseminum, Sodii Bi-Carb., and Potass. Iodid., so combined as to be more prompt and effective in the treatment of this class of diseases than either of the ingredients when administered alone.

This remedy can be given without producing any of the unpleasant results which so often follow the giving of Salicylic Acid and Salicylate of Sodium, viz., gastric and intestinal irritation, nausea, delirium, deafness, nervous irritability, restlessness and rapid respiration; on the contrary, it gives prompt relief from pain, and quiets the nerves without the aid of opiates.

Elixir Salicylic Acid Comp. has been extensively used in private practice for several years with almost unvarying success, and with better results than any other mode of treatment yet suggested.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to us to be able to place before the Medical profession a remedy so effectual in the cure of one of the most stubborn classes of disease.

The dose is from a teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful, to be increased as necessary to meet the requirements of the case. Each teaspoonful contains five grains of Salicylic Acid.

Elixir Salicylic Acid Comp. is put up in 12-oz. square bottles, and may be obtained from druggists everywhere.

The following well-known Houses in the Dominion will supply Warner & Co.'s Standard Preparations:

LYMAN, SONS & CO., - - - Montreal
 EVANS & SONS, - - - "
 KERRY, WATSON & CO., - - - "
 R. J. DEVINS - - - - - "
 J. WINER & CO., - - - - - Hamilton

LYMAN BROS. & CO., - Toronto
 ELLIOTT & CO. - "
 LONDON DRUG COMPANY, London
 R. W. McCARTHY, - St. John
 BROWN & WEBB, - - - - - Halifax

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.'S

SOLUBLE, RELIABLE, PERMANENT

DOSIMETRIC GRANULES.

As their name indicates, these Granules are *measured doses* of the alkaloids, metals and metaloids, in such definite and accurate proportions as may best meet the requirements of the physician. The most perfect system of Dosimetry is that comprised in *Parvules* originally introduced by WARNER & Co. ten years ago; but Dosimetric Granules are intended to comprise such remedies as are new and such as are *proximate principles* not so frequently repeated in a measured time for all cases. These Granules have been divided, according to the metric system, into strengths of half milligram, one milligram, and centigram. In each instance, however, their equivalents are stated in *grains* or fractions thereof. Such a plan, we think, will easily familiarize the practitioner with the metric system for all practical purposes, and will commend itself at once to their recognition.

The cutting short or strangulation of many acute diseases while as yet in their incipient or formative stages has not been sufficiently appreciated. That this is possible the medical literature of the day affords ample evidence; but to accomplish it treatment must be both scientific and energetic, *i.e.*, must be based upon the physiological action of drugs, and upon the action of reliable medications.

With such an intention, these Granules have been prepared abroad (in France, particularly, as suggested by Dr. Burggraeve). This method of treatment has met with success, and it will be a matter of no surprise that therapists in this country should be prompt in adopting it. In the hands of the physician, and *his hands only*, these Granules are potent remedies, capable of accomplishing results far more quickly and certainly than the uncertain fluid extracts and tinctures, and far more pleasantly.

The Coating of the following Granules will dissolve in 15 minutes. These Granules are prepared with a soluble coating, and not with an impervious coating, thus avoiding cumulative effect. WARNER & CO.'s Aperient Saline is usually prescribed with them:

ACONITINE	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Nerve Sedative.	
ACID ARSENIOSUM	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Antiperiodic, Alterative.	
ANTIMONII ARSENIAS	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Alterative, Diaphoretic.	
ARSENI IODIDUM	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Alterative.	
ASPABAGIN	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Arterial Sedative.	
ATROPINÆ SULPHAS	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)
Med. prop.—Anodyne, Antispasmodic.	
BRUCINE	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)
Med. prop.—Tonic.	
BRYONIN	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Hydragogue, Cathartic.	
CAFFEINÆ ARSENIAS	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Alterative.	
CAIABARIN SULPHAS	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)
Med. prop.—Spinal Sedative.	
CALOMEL	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Alterative, Purgative.	
CICUTINE	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)
Med. prop.—Nerve Sedative.	
CICUTINE HYDROBROMAS	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Nerve Sedative.	
CODEINE	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Hypnotic Sedative.	
COLCHICIN	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)
Med. prop.—Sedative, Diuretic, Emetic.	
OROTON CHLORAL	½ gr. (1 centigram)
Med. prop.—Hypnotic.	
DATURINE	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)
Med. prop.—Narcotic, Anodyne.	
ELATERINE	½ gr. (1 centigram)
Med. prop.—Purgative.	
EMETINE	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Emetic, Diaphoretic, Expectorant.	
ERGOTINE	½ gr. (1 centigram)
Med. prop.—Emmenagogue, Parturient.	
FERRI ARSENIAS	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Tonic, Alterative.	
HYDRARGYRI IODID. RUB.	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Alterative.	
HYDRARGYRI IODID. VIR.	½ gr. (1 centigram)
Med. prop.—Alterative.	

HYOSCYAMINE	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)
Med. prop.—Hypnotic, Antispasmodic.	
KOOSINE	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Anthelmintic.	
LITHII CARBONAS	½ gr. (1 centigram)
Med. prop.—Diuretic.	
MORPHINÆ HYDROBROMAS	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Anodyne.	
MORPHINÆ IODOHYDRAS	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Anodyne.	
NARCEIN	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Supposed to influence the inferior part of the spinal marrow, diminishing sensation and mobility in the inferior extremities.	
PICROTOXIN	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)
Med. prop.—Narcotic.	
PILOCARPINÆ	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Sudorific.	
PODOPHYLLIN	½ gr. (1 centigram)
Med. prop.—Cholagogue, Cathartic.	
POTASSII ARSENIAS	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Alterative.	
QUASSIN	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Tonic, Febrifuge, Anthelmintic.	
QUININÆ HYDROBROMAS	½ gr. (1 centigram)
Med. prop.—Tonic, Antispasmodic.	
QUININÆ ARSENIAS	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Tonic, Alterative.	
QUININÆ HYDROFERROCYNANAS	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Tonic.	
SANTONINUM	½ gr. (1 centigram)
Med. prop.—Anthelmintic.	
SCILLITIN	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Cardiac Sedative, Diuretic.	
STRYCHNINÆ ARSENIAS	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)
Med. prop.—Tonic, Alterative.	
STRYCHNINÆ SULPHAS	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)
Med. prop.—Tonic.	
SULPHUR IODIDUM	½ gr. (1 centigram)
Med. prop.—Alterative.	
VERATRINA	1-130 gr. (½ milligram)
Med. prop.—Topical Excitant.	
ZINCI CYANIDUM	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Antispasmodic.	
ZINCI PHOSPHIDUM	1-65 gr. (1 milligram)
Med. prop.—Tonic, Stimulant.	

INGLUVIN

FROM THE VENTRICULUS CALLOSUS GALLINACEUS.

A powder, prescribed in the same manner, doses, and combinations as Pepsin. Used in all cases where Pepsin is required, with superior advantage. A specific in Sickness in Gestation, in doses of 10 to 20 grs.

1228 Market St., Philadelphia.

18 Liberty St., New York.

them will come out by simply washing the face with pumice stone soap.—*Pharm Era*.

Leather Dressing (Brown).—Make a creamy polish by boiling together 4 ounces of yellow wax, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of potassium carbonate, 2 drams yellow soap and 12 ounces of water. With this incorporate by shaking 5 ounces spirit of turpentine and color with 4 grains of phosphine (brown aniline) in $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of water.—*Ibid*.

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

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

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

To Deodorize Iodoform, Creasote, and Guaiacol.—The odor of iodoform, creasote, or guaiacol upon the hands can be overcome by washing with linseed meal. Articles having an odor of iodoform may be washed in tar-water to which oil of wintergreen has been added. The taste of pills of creasote can be disguised by means of a little powdered coffee. The odor of iodoform or guaiacol in rooms can be dissipated by burning coffee.—[*Deutsche medizinale Zeitung*; *Monatsh f. prakt. Dermatol. in Meyers' Druggist*.

Mary Stewart Perfume—

Extract ambergris (1 dr. to 1 pt.)	2 fl. ozs.
Extract vanilla (6 dr. to 1 pt.)	4 “
“ jasmin	6 “
“ musk (1 dr. to 1 pt.)	4 “
“ orris (8 oz. to 1 pint)	8 “
“ rose	1 pint.

Oil bergamot

Deodorized alcohol

Mix and macerate two weeks before filtering.

—*Am. Druggist*.

Red Copying Ink (“*Imperial Ink*,” “*Isatin Ink*,” “*Crown Ink*,” “*Coral Ink*,” etc.).—Dissolve 50 parts of extract of logwood in a mortar in 750 parts of distilled water without the aid of heat; add two parts of chromate of potassium and set aside. After twenty-four hours add a

solution of 3 p. of oxalic acid, 20 p. of oxalate of ammonium, and 40 p. of sulphate of aluminum, and 20 p. of distilled water, and again set aside for twenty-four hours. Now raise it at once to boiling in a bright copper kettle and add 50 p. of wood vinegar, and after cooling fill into bottles that must be corked. After a fortnight decant. This ink is red in thin layers, writes red, gives excellent copies in brownish color, and turns blackish-brown upon the paper.

Violet Copying Ink (*Hamatin Ink*; *Victoria Ink*, etc.).—Dissolve 40 parts of extract of logwood, 50 of oxalic acid, and 30 of sulphate of aluminum, without heat, in 800 parts of distilled water and 10 parts of glycerin; let stand twenty-four hours. Now raise the mixture once to boiling in a bright copper boiler, mix with it while hot 50 parts of wood vinegar, and when cold put into bottles. After a fortnight decant from the sediment. In thin layers this ink is reddish violet; it writes dark violet, and furnishes bluish-violet copies.—*Deiterich's Manual*.

Centigrade and Fahrenheit Scales.—To reduce a number of degrees Centigrade to Fahrenheit: Double the number and subtract one-tenth of the result. Fahrenheit to Centigrade: Increase the number by its ninth part and halve the result. The necessary subtraction or addition of 32 at the proper stage is performed in the usual manner.—*Chemical News*.

Obituary Notices.

John Tucker Shapter.

ANOTHER pioneer druggist of Toronto has passed away in the person of Mr. Shapter, who died of paralysis, on May 8th. He had long ago retired from business, and was enjoying the close of life at his handsome residence in Parkdale, where, until last year, his health was fairly good. At that time he was walking with his wife, when, after complaining of a dizzy feeling, he fell to the ground in a paralyzed condition. From this, in course of time, he almost entirely recovered. On the evening before his death he was in good spirits and did not complain of any symptom of a return of illness. Having read a chapter and concluded family worship, he retired, but soon after spoke to his wife of pain in the forehead and behind one of his ears. He asked her to apply a menthol pencil, which was accordingly done, and having turned on his side, he apparently went to sleep. Mrs. Shapter was, however, somewhat nervous, and on looking at her husband found him unconscious. The family physician was at once summoned, but nothing could be done, and death took place

early next morning. The funeral was attended by a large number of friends, including many pharmacists, the body being interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Deceased was born at Buckfastleigh, Devon, England, on Jan. 6th, 1823. While he was still young his family removed further down the Dart, to Totness, where he acquired a knowledge of the business of a chemist and druggist, and later on, pursued this occupation at Plymouth and Manchester. When about 23 years of age he married his cousin, and his wedding trip was made to Canada, where he arrived in 1846. Coming to Toronto, he found employment with the firm of Messrs. Lyman, Kneeshaw & Co., who then carried on a wholesale and retail establishment in the market buildings. He was afterwards engaged with Mr. Lesslie, and eventually commenced business in partnership with the late Mr. John Coombe, at the corner of Richmond and Yonge streets. At the dissolution of the firm he commenced the business on the west side of Yonge street, near King street, where he afterwards took the late Mr. Richard Owen as a partner. This union was not of long continuance, and, if we remember rightly, Mr. Owen died shortly afterwards. Mr. Andrew Jeffrey had for some five years been Mr. Shapter's apprentice and assistant, and, in 1874, they jointly acquired the business at the corner of Yonge and Carleton streets. Mr. Shapter's health was, however, far from good, but having fortunately acquired a competency, he disposed of his share of the business to Mr. Jeffrey, and in 1882 went to reside in Parkdale.

His first wife died some twenty-five years ago, and, some time afterwards, he was united to Miss Rose Hipkins, sister of Dr. Hipkins, dentist. He had a large family by the first marriage, but only one son survives, and of four children by the second marriage there is only one living—a young lady of about sixteen years of age.

Mr. Shapter was a man of a very retiring disposition, caring little for society or politics. He was a Free Mason, but seldom attended the meetings of that order, but devoted all his time to the duties of home, business and religion. He was scrupulously particular in all his doings, and to this peculiarity his success in business may be largely attributed, as he had the reputation of being one of the most careful, as well as capable dispensers in the city, while his methodical habits and rigid uprightness inspired the confidence of all with whom he came into contact. His extreme fastidiousness extended itself to his religious views, which were inclined to be peculiar. He was, however, a most exemplary Christian, and a kindly and gentle man. For some years before his death he was a member of the Baptist Church in Parkdale.

Although Mr. Shapter paid little attention to matters outside those we have mentioned, he took a deep interest in pharmaceutical organization. In looking over the original record of the first meeting of the Toronto Druggists' Association, held in June, 1867, his name appears fifth on the list of the seventeen gentlemen who founded that body. Later on he took an active part in the extension of this local society into the Canadian Pharmaceutical Society, and he was a contributor to the first number of this JOURNAL, which appeared in May, 1868. A paper on "Pharmacy at Home and Abroad, by J. T. Shapter," occupies the first place in that issue, and his name appears on the cover as one of the committee of publication of the periodical. In July, 1873, he was elected a member of the second Council of the Ontario College, a position which he filled most acceptably until the expiration of the term, and had it not been for his aversion to public life, there is no doubt but that he would have been many years continued in office.

The estate of deceased, which amounts to a considerable sum, is left to the surviving widow and two children.

From a letter from Mr. S. L. Howe, of Thornbury, Ont., we learn with regret of the death of his brother and late partner, William A. Howe, whom we well remember as a diligent student of the College class of 1888-9. His health was such that more than a year ago he was compelled to seek a warmer climate and selected Bermuda. Although his life was probably lengthened by the change, he never thoroughly rallied and was the subject of repeated attacks of pneumonia, which ultimately brought about cardiac trouble and eventually death from heart failure. His brother had the body embalmed and brought for interment to Thornbury, where Mr. Howe had the sympathy of many friends, who mourned the loss of a much liked and respected citizen.

Correspondence.

The Druggists' Tax.

To the Editor,

DEAR SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Scott, hit the nail on the head last month when he advised the separation of the teaching and licensing powers of the College. This is one of the reforms which must come, and I venture to mention another in which the pocket of every druggist is interested.

The iniquitous tax of \$4 per year, which the Council forces us to pay, and for which I do not see that we get any equivalent, should be wholly or in part abolished. An agitation to

this end was commenced some year or two ago by Mr. Polson, and was supported by nearly all the druggists of Ontario. He would have likely carried his point, but the Council sat on the project and quashed it by the production of a lawyer's letter, in which it was stated that the credit of the College would be injured by the reduction of the fee to \$1 per year. It was stated that any action of this kind would be considered a breach of faith by those from whom the College had borrowed money. I have, in vain, searched for any authority for pledging the income of the College from this source, and if those who borrowed the money made promises of this kind, they should be considered as personal promises and be held liable for them. Probably this would account for the Council's anxiety to saddle the burden on us.

I see that some \$2,000 of our debt has at length been paid off, so that the excuse of want of credit no longer obtains. The druggists of Ontario demand the reduction of this tax, and if the Council will not do this at its next meeting, we must try and get men in who will relieve us of this obnoxious burden, for which we seem to get nothing except the services of a Registrar, whose salary is \$1,000 per annum, and whose duties are of a very trifling character. These are not the times when druggists can support useless and high-priced functionaries. Permit me to subscribe myself,

ONE OF THE OPPRESSED VICTIMS.

The Month.

J. Reed has opened a new business at Vancouver, B.C.

A new business is about being started by F. Worts, at Parkhill, Ont.

Dr. Clark, St. Thomas, Ont., desires to dispose of his business there.

T. Doyle, of Victoria, P. E. I., has commenced business in Souris, of that province.

The bankrupt stock of C. McCallum, London, Ont., has been sold at 56c. on the dollar.

J. O. Wood, Toronto, has removed from near Front street, on York street, to a little above King street.

A new business at Goderich is being commenced by C. D. Williams, formerly with G. Rhynas, of that place.

The business of the estate of the late J. J. Hall, Woodstock, Ont., has been purchased by J. Tolbert Pepper, of Brussels.

A new business at Stirling, Ont., is said to be contemplated. It will possibly be carried on under the name of Dr. Meiklejohn.

A Windsor customer presented to a druggist a piece of paper on which were the words "Blact 10 cents [Mag nista." A block of carbonate of magnesia seemed to satisfy him.

W. B. Stewart, of the firm of Stewart & Wood, wholesale paint dealers, Toronto, died on May 17th, of paralysis. Mr. Stewart was in the 49th year of his age.

J. J. McLaughlin, mineral water manufacturer, Toronto, who for several months has been sojourning in the Southern States, has so far recovered his health as to be again able to take part in business here.

Detective Wasson, representing the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, has scored another victory by obtaining the conviction of a Yonge street pharmacist for infraction of the Medical Act. The fine imposed was \$25 and costs.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy gold medal, and also the materia medica medal, were carried off this year by Arthur J. Wilkinson, one of the apprentices of J. E. D'Avignon, Windsor. This is the second time that a similar honor has fallen to one of Mr. D'Avignon's employees.

The special auxiliary committee formed to assist the general committee on membership of the American Pharmaceutical Association, embraces the names of S. Lachance, Montreal, and John Lowden, Toronto. The coming meeting is expected to largely increase the membership of the organization.

William Hamm, a pharmacy student of Toronto, has come into considerable prominence in his connection with the McWherrell murder case. His revelations afford some ground for a new trial, as he confirms McWherrell's statement that the much talked of horse and cutter was at Scholes' hotel on the stormy night of Dec. 15th. If this is so it would invalidate some of the evidence given and on which so much depends.

Wyandotte, Mich., has a druggist, Wm. J. Harrison, who is perfectly blind, but who can nevertheless attend to much shopwork, and serve his patrons with accuracy and dispatch. Poisons and articles of difficult recognition are attended to by a clerk. Mr. Harrison has considerable skill in music, and does a good deal of the piano tuning of the place. He does not take a guide with him, but seems to carry in his head a correct map of the city. He can steer a straight course almost anywhere, and never has any trouble with crossings, as his sixth sense enables him to avoid passing vehicles, and even the speed of the electric cars does not interfere with his calculations of distance.

The commencement exercises of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, which were held at the Grand Opera House of that city, passed off very successfully. Speeches were made by a number of gentlemen present, and the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy was conferred on 48 candidates. The fifteenth Alumni banquet which took place was largely attended, and proved an exceedingly enjoyable reunion.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Philadelphia Optical Co., Toronto, which will be found on the first page of this issue.

The suit of Dr. Amick against the St. Louis Clinique and Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of St. Louis, has been decided in favor of the plaintiff.—*Am. Med. Journal*.

We see that Messrs. W. R. Warner & Co., of Philadelphia, have received the well-merited award of a silver medal, presented for the excellent exhibit of pills and other preparations shown at the late International Medical Congress at Rome, Italy.

Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co. are mailing a copy of their show bill, "A Bushel of Flies," to every druggist in Canada. If you wish further copies, drop Messrs. A. W. & Co. a postcard, when they will be at once forwarded.

A servant who did not find her way very promptly to the kitchen one morning was visited by her mistress, who found her in bed, suffering from pain and violent sickness. She explained that she had a cold, and had taken some medicine which had been recommended for the children.

"How much did you take?" asked the mistress.

"Well, mum, I went by the directions on the bottle. It said, 'Ten drops for an infant, thirty drops for an adult, and a tablespoonful for an emetic.' I knew I wasn't an infant or adult, so I thought I must be an emetic, and the pesky stuff has pretty nigh turned me inside out."—*Reflector*.

Market Report.

Reports of the condition of trade are of the usual doleful character which is now common to all branches of business. The bad state of the roads has aggravated the depression arising from general causes, and very little money is stirring, while wholesale orders are only such as are for the supply of immediate needs. The general tendency of prices is decidedly downward.

Drugs.—The large accumulation of *opium* in the United States, and the recent proposal to place it on the free list, have brought about much depression, and prices are almost down to zero. The London market is reported as being listless, and latest advices from Smyrna tell of a further decline. The poppy fields are said to be looking very well, and, on May 11th, were in full bloom. Samples of new crop gum are probably now in the hands of chemical experts. The yield will probably double that of last year. *Camphor* of all kinds is cheaper, on account of the fall in price of the crude material. *Ergot* continues depressed, and *gum acacia* is very dull. There is no change in the price of *insect flowers*. The cultivation of various pyrethrums in the United States is said to give promise of success, especially in California, where *P. cinerariaefolium* has been grown in considerable quantity. Some very poor samples of *jalap* have been offered at exceedingly low figures. *Gentian root* is very cheap. *Spermaceti* has advanced.

Chemicals, etc.—It is reported that the *iodine* combination has been further extended; if so, the prospects of any reduction in price are very slim. *Cream of tartar* and *tartaric acid* are now lower, and *citric acid* is also cheaper. A new brand of the latter, from Roumania, has made its appearance on the market. *Chloride of lime* is in good demand at unchanged rates here, and is quite firm in England. *Carbolic acid* has advanced slightly. The alkali trade in England is very dull, foreign competition being keen and prices lower. Some 1,500 men are said to be out of work in the St. Helens district. *Blue vitriol* is steady, but rather higher abroad. *Borax* has fallen, owing to the expiry of the term of the conference. *Saltpetre* is cheaper in Canada than it is in some other countries, on account of the duty having been lowered. *Mercury* is firm, and so also *mercurials*. *Paris green* is quoted at 23c. in New York, and has reached a point where the Canadian supply could be sold at a profit.

Alkaloids, etc.—*Quinine* is dull, but remains at last month's quotations. Reports from London are a shade more favorable. *Morphias* are in sympathy with opium, and have been reduced in price. *Cocaine hydrochlorate* is cheaper.

Oils.—Norwegian *cod liver oil* is in a very strong position. The supply is 10,000 barrels, short of last year, and higher prices are expected. There might be a decline in summer, owing to light demand, but speculators who control stock may sustain rates. *Castor oil* is extremely depressed.

FOR SALE.—The old established business of A. Jukes & Co., St. Catharines, Ont. Inventory recently made. Apply to T. S. Stayner, Esq., Toronto; or Chas. Lugsdin, Esq., St. Catharines.

MONTSERRAT LIME-FRUIT JUICE.

“STANDARD OF THE WORLD.”

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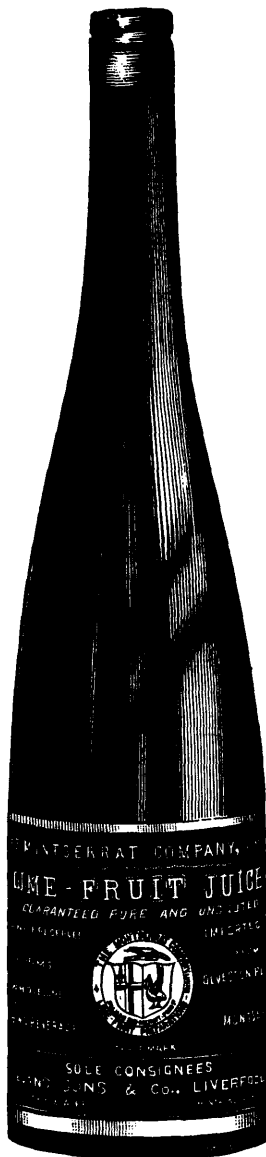
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**PILLS, FLUID EXTRACTS, ESSENCES,
SILVER NITRATE, GOLD CHLORIDE, GROUND WHITE LEAD,
GROUND COLORS, POWDERED DRUGS,
POWDERED SPICES.**

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Moth Camphor
Opium

Horn Combs (Scotch)
Highland Heather Perfume
[1 oz. and 8 oz. sizes
Castile Soap, "Shell,"
Flat 4 lb. bar, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ —case
110 lbs.
Flat 3 lb. bar, $3 \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ —box 40
lbs.
Square $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bar, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$ —
case 110 lbs.
Virgin Castile Cakes,
Boxes of 12 dozen each.
Glue, cheap.

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75 Cents Dozen

INSECT POWDER DUSTERS

\$1.20 Dozen

LIME JUICE, QUARTS--Specify "E."

\$3.80 Dozen

5 Front Street East, - - - Toronto.

Antiseptic Materials, Bandages, Etc.,

Manufactured and Imported by

W. A. DYER & CO.,

Pharmaceutical & Dispensing Chemists

14 & 16 PHILLIPS SQUARE,

Corner St. Catharine Street,

MONTREAL.

- Bandages, Roller, Muslin.
- Bandages, Cotton.
- Bandages, Absorbent.
- Bandages, Antiseptic Gauze.
- Bandages, Plaster Paris.
- All Sizes.
- Catgut, assorted.
- Cotton Wool, Absorbent.
- Cotton Wool, Borated.
- Cotton Wool, Salicylated.
- Cotton Wool, Sublimated.
- Drainage Tubes, Rubber and Bone.
- Gauze, Absorbent.
- Gauze, Borated.
- Gauze, Carbolized.
- Gauze, Eucalyptol.
- Gauze, Iodoform,
- Gauze, Naphthalin.
- Gauze, Sublimated.
- Gauze, Salicylated.
- Gutta Percha Tissue, Inhalers, Coghill; Inhalers, Celluloid Aunonal.
- Jute, Plain Bleached.
- Jute, Absorbent.
- Jute, Carbolized.
- Jute, Naphthalin.
- Lint, Plain and Borated; McIntosh Cloth, Oakum Tarred, Peat, Silk, White on Reels; Silk, Iron Dyed, all Sizes; Sponges, Antiseptic; Sponges, Gamgee's Plain; Sponges, Gamgee's Eucalyptol, Sanitary Towels, Ladies'.

Physicians in ordering these Antiseptic Articles will please specify

W. A. DYER & CO'S.

SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO JUNE, 1894.

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

Acetanilide,	lb.	\$1 00	\$1 10
Acid, Acetic,	lb.	12½	15
Arsenious, lump	lb.	25	27
Commercial	lb.	5	6
Benzoic, English, (from benzoin),	oz.	22	25
German,	oz.	12	14
Boric	lb.	18	20
Carbolic, Crystals, super, .. .	lb.	1 40	2 40
Commercial,	lb.	30	35
Crude	gal.	0 75	1 60
Citric,	lb.	65	70
Gallic,	lb.	1 45	1 60
Hydrodromic	lb.	30	32
Hydrocyanic,	oz.	12	14
Lactic, concentrated,	lb.	3 60	4 00
Muriatic,	lb.	3½	5
chem. pure,	lb.	20	22
Nitric,	lb.	11	15
chem. pure,	lb.	25	27
Oxalic,	lb.	12	13
Phosphoric, syrupy,	lb.	55	75
dilute,	lb.	17	20
Salicylic,	lb.	1 80	2 00
Sulphuric,	lb.	2½	5 00
chem. pure,	lb.	19	22
Aromatic,	lb.	50	55
Tannic,	lb.	0 90	1 00
Tartaric, powdered,	lb ¹	38	43
Alcohol, pure, 65 o. p. by bbl., cash..	gal.	3 85	
by gal.	gal.	4 25	
Methylated.. .. .	gal.	2 00	
Allspice,	lb.	13	15
Powdered	lb.	15	20
Aloin,	oz.	30	35
Alum,	lb.	2½	3
Ammonia, Liquor, 880,	lb.	9	11
Aromatic Spirits,	lb.	52	55
Bromide,	lb.	70	75
Carbonate,	lb.	13	14
Chloride, powd.	lb.	13	14
Chloride, pure, powd.	lb.	35	46
Iodide,	lb.	5 75	6 00
Nitrate,	lb.	35	40
Amyl Nitrite,	oz.	15	20
Antifebrin,	lb.	1 00	1 20
Antipyrine,	oz.	1 00	1 00
Antimony, black, powdered,	lb.	13	20
and potas, tart,	lb.	52	55
Liver	lb.	30	35
Apomorphia,	gr.	4	5
Arrowroot, Bermuda,	lb.	45	50
Jamaica,	lb.	14	15
Aristol,	oz.	2 00	0 00
Arsenic, Donovan's solution,	lb.	30	30
Fowler's solution,	lb.	12½	13
White,	lb.	5	6
Atropine, Sulphate,	gr.	2½	00
Balsam, Canada,	lb.	50	60
Copaiba	lb.	65	80
Peru,	lb.	2 50	2 75
Tolu,	lb.	65	70

THE
Lyman Bros. & Co.,
 LIMITED.

New Goods for the Month.



Borax
 Creoline
 Camphor
 Dextrine
 Citric Acid
 Oil Malefern
 Cream Tartar
 Cocoanut Oil
 Bromoform
 Aconite Root
 Dandelion Root
 Ammon. Phosphate
 Atropia Sulphate
 Belladonna Leaves
 Ether Sulph. (German)
 Oil Santal (West India)

Oil Savin
 Paraldehyd
 Phenacetine in bulk
 Phenacetine in ounces
 Potass. Hypophos.
 Sal Epsoms
 Sal Nitre Crystals
 Sal Nitre, Granulated
 Soap, Shell Castile
 Soda Ash
 Soda Nitrite, C. P.
 Terpin Hydrate
 Thymol
 Zinci Oxide
 Zinci Phosphide

Paskola and Paskola Tablets

Bazin's Depilatory

Carlsbad Salts—Crystals and Powder

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PURE INSECT POWDER PURE POWDERED HELLEBORE

**☞ We call special attention to our POWDERED GUM ACACIA,
 EXTRA SELECT.**

Bark, Bayberry, powdered	lb.	18	20
CanellaAlba,	lb.	15	18
Cassia,	lb.	15	20
ground,.. .. .	lb.	22	28
Cascara,	lb.	25	30
Cinchona. Red,	lb.	50	60
powdered,	lb.	60	70
Calisaya, yellow,.. .. .	lb.	40	50
pale,	lb.	35	50
powdered,	lb.	40	50
Elm, selected,	lb.	20	22
ground	lb.	18	22
flour, packets,	lb.	28	30
Prickly Ash,	lb.	25	30
Sassafras,	lb.	15	16
Soap Tree, cut,	lb.	13	15
" " grd.	lb.	18	20
Wild Cherry,	lb.	10	12
Bean, Calabar,.. .. .	lb.	45	50
Tonka,	lb.	1 60	2 75
Vanilla,.. .. .	lb.	8 50	9 00
Berry, Cubeb,	lb.	0 75	0 80
powdered,	lb.	0 85	0 90
Juniper,.. .. .	lb.	10	12
Bismuth, Sub-carbonate,	lb.	2 90	3 00
Ammonio-Citrate	oz.	40	44
Iodide	oz.	60	64
Salicylate	oz.	50	56
Sub-Nitrate,	lb.	2 40	2 50
Liquor,.. .. .	lb.	35	40
Borax,	lb.	10	11
powdered,	lb.	11	12
Butter, Cacao,	lb.	75	80
Caffeine,.. .. .	oz.	35	38
Citrate,	oz.	25	30
Camphor, English,	lb.	60	65
American,	lb.	60	65
Cantharides,	lb.	2 00	2 12
powdered,	lb.	2 10	2 20
Capsicum,	lb.	25	30
powdered,	lb.	30	36
Carbon, Bisulphide,	lb.	16	20
Cerium Oxalate,.. .. .	lb.	1 50	1 65
Chalk, French, powdered,	lb.	6	10
Precipitated,	lb.	10	12
Prepared,	lb.	5	6
Chloroform, pure,.. .. .	lb.	1 10	1 20
D. & F.	lb.	1 9c	2 0c
German,	lb.	65	70
Chloral hydrate,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Cinchonine, Muriate,	oz.	15	20
Sulphate,	oz.	20	25
Cinchonidia, Sulphate,	oz.	15	20
Cloves,	lb.	25	36
powdered,	lb.	35	40
Cocaine, Mur.	oz.	7 00	9 00
Cochineal, S. G.,	lb.	40	45
Black,	lb.	42	45
Codeine,.. .. .	oz.	8 00	8 50
Collodion,	lb.	75	80
Confection, Senna,	lb.	25	28
Copper, Sulphate,.. .. .	lb.	6	8
Copperas,	lb.	1	2 1/2
Cotton, absorbent,	lb.	45	80
Cream Tartar, powdered,	lb.	21	25
Croton Chloral,	oz.	50	56
Creolin,	lb.	50	60
Creosote, Wood,	lb.	1 00	2 30
Cudbear,.. .. .	lb.	18	20
Cuttle-fish Bone,	lb.	38	40
Epsom Salts, see MAGNESIUM SULPH.			
Ergot,	lb.	55	60
Ether, Acetic,	lb.	75	80
Nitrous, Spirits,.. .. .	lb.	30	60
Sulphuric, 725,	lb.	35	70
Eucalyptol,	oz.	35	40
Exalgine,	oz.	1 20	1 25

W. J. MITCHELL,

Drug Valuator, Appraiser, etc.,

96 St. George Street, - TORONTO.

WATSON'S :: :: COUGH DROPS

Are the Best in the World for the Throat and Chest.
For the Voice unequalled.

TRY THEM.

R. & T. W. stamped on each drop.

DR. BAKER'S CELEBRATED ASIATIC CHOLERA REMEDY

THIS positive cure for Cholera was wonderfully successful during the dreadful cholera scourges of 1849 and 1854, and has been in constant use since then with unfailing success in curing cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery and all bowel complaints. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by The BAKER MEDICINE CO., 12 Gerrard street west, Toronto. Price, 80c. per bottle.

S. LACHANCE,



1538 and 1540 St. Catharines Street,



MONTREAL,

Proprietor of the Following Specialties:

Father Mathew Remedy.

Dr. Sey's Remedy.

Persian Lotion.

Indigenous Bitters.

Audette's Hair Promoter.

Capilline.

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS,

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

Carleton Works, Erskine Street, Hulme, Manchester, (and 1 Australian Avenue, London, England.)

SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

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 especially recommend

LIME FRUIT TABLETS,
EVERTON TOFFY,
MIXED FRUIT DROPS,
ROSE DROPS.

ACID DROPS,
TIP TOP TABLETS,
GIBSON'S COUGH DROPS,
RASPBERRY DROPS.

LEMON TABLETS,
MALT TABLETS,
BUTTER SCOTCH DROPS,
STRAWBERRY DROPS.

HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Chlorodyne Cough Lozenges, Chlorodyne Jujubes, Peppermint Lozenges,

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

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

VOICE AND THROAT LOZENGES

For Singers and Public Speakers

ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

Have an immense sale, both at home and abroad; will keep in any climate, and give entire satisfaction. Put up in tins containing 3 doz., 6 doz., and 12 doz. cakes.

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia).

All Lozenges are sent out in 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb. bottles. (*Bottles free.*) Proprietary Lozenges carefully prepared, stamped, and cut to any size or shape. Sold by all the best wholesale houses in Canada.

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.

Extract Belladonna,	lb.	1 75	2 55
Colocynth, Co.	lb.	1 25	1 75
Gentian,	lb.	50	56
Hemlock, Ang,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Henbane, "	lb.	2 50	2 75
Jalap,	lb.	2 50	3 00
Logwood, bulk,	lb.	13	14
packages,	lb.	15	18
Mandrake,	lb.	1 75	2 00
Nux Vomica,	oz.	20	24
Opium,	oz.	90	95
Rhubarb,	lb.	4 00	5 00
Sarsa. Hond. Co.,	lb.	1 00	1 20
" Jam. Co.,	lb.	3 00	3 20
Taraxacum, Ang,	lb.	70	80
Flowers, Arnica,	lb.	25	27
Chamomile	lb.	30	35
Lavender,	lb.	13	15
Rose, Red, French,	lb.	2 40	2 60
Fuller's Earth, powd... .. .	lb.	5	6
Galls,	lb.	20	25
powdered,	lb.	23	25
Gelatine, Cox's 6d.,	doz.	1 20	1 25
French,	lb.	45	60
Glycerine, 30°,	tin or lb.	16	17½
Price's,	lb.	62	70
Grains Paradise, powd.	lb.	30	35
Green, Paris,	lb.	16	18
Gum, Aloes, Barb,	lb.	25	35
Aloes, Cape,	lb.	18	20
powdered,	lb.	27	30
Socot,	lb.	45	48
powdered,	lb.	70	75
Arabic, select,	lb.	65	90
" powdered,	lb.	0 90	1 10
sorts,	lb.	25	50
powdered,	lb.	75	90
Asafetida,	lb.	40	45
Benzoin,	lb.	50	1 00
Catechu,	lb.	17	18
powdered,	lb.	22	25
Gamboge,	lb.	1 10	1 20
Guaiacum,	lb.	75	1 20
Myrrh,	lb.	48	65
Opium,	lb.	4 75	5 00
powdered,	lb.	6 50	7 00
Scammony, powdered,	lb.	6 25	7 00
Shellac, orange,	lb.	40	45
bleached	lb.	45	50
Storax,	lb.	55	65
Tragacanth, flake,	lb.	75	1 00
common,	lb.	40	60
Herb, Chiretta,	lb.	25	30
Goldthread, in ozs.	lb.	90	1 00
Horehound, in ozs.	lb.	18	20
Lobelia,	lb.	18	20
Honey, Canada, best,	lb.	11	13
Hops,	lb.	22	25
Hydrogen Peroxide, C.P., Harvey's, No. 1, lb.	lb.	75	00
Ichthyol,	oz.	40	45
Indigo, Madras,	lb.	75	80
Insect Powder, pure	lb.	25	30
Iodine, commercial,	lb.	5 00	5 25
Resublimed	lb.	5 50	5 75
Iodol,	oz.	1 30	1 35
Iron, Carbonate, Precipitated,	lb.	16	20
Saccharated,	lb.	35	40
Chloride, solution, B. P.,	lb.	15	18
Citrate and Ammonium,	lb.	75	80
" and Quinine, 4 per cent.,	oz.	17	18
" " 10 per cent.	oz.	20	22
" " 25 per cent.	oz.	23	30
" Quinine and Strychnine,	oz.	35	00
and Strychnine,	oz.	15	00
Dialyzed, solution,	lb.	50	60
Iodide, Syrup,	lb.	40	45
Pyrophosphate,	lb.	1 00	1 20

Lewy's Stainless



Packing Camphor

FOR THE PROTECTION OF

Clothing, Woolens, Furs, Carpets, Furniture, &c.

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WE have been printing them for twenty years and ought to know how. In one or more colors, bronze, or gold. Fancy and plain.

Printing of any description needed by druggists or physicians, or patent medicine manufacturers. Prices right.

Do not write for samples, but send us a small order.

Monetary Times
Printing Co., Ltd.

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TORONTO

COUTTS' ACETOCURA

The External Remedy for
Rheumatism, Sciatica and Nervous Diseases

REV. ALEX. GILRAY, College Street Presbyterian Church, writes :

DEAR SIRs,—It is with much satisfaction that I learn that you have decided to establish a branch office in Toronto, believing as I do that the more widely your Acetic Acid remedy is made known the greater will be the gratitude accorded you for the relief experienced by many sufferers in Canada. We have used your Acid for over eighteen years and are now prepared to state that it is worthy of a place in every family. We have found it thoroughly safe and effective, and have commended it to many, for which we have been thanked. We wish you success in your new quarters, as we feel sure your success will bring relief here as it has already done to large numbers in the old land and other countries. Much will depend on the patient and persevering use of the Acid as set forth in your little book.

Toronto, 28th November, 1893.

ALEXANDER GILRAY,
91 Bellevue Avenue.

ACETOCURA may be had direct from us or through the wholesale trade.

Price per dozen, \$8.00

Sponges for application, \$2.40 per dozen

Ask for advertising matter.

Mention this paper.

COUTTS & SONS, 72 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO.

E. B. Shuttleworth's

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES.

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GREEN SOAP

(Sapo Viridis.)

This Soap has been in use for the past ten years in the Toronto General Hospital and by leading dermatologists, and may be thoroughly relied on as being in every way satisfactory.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

T. MILBURN & COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Iron Sulphate, pure,	lb.	7	8
Iodoform,	lb.	6 00	6 50
Jalapin,	oz.	65	70
Japonica,	lb.	8	9
Lanoline,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Lead, Acetate, white,	lb.	12½	15
Iodide	oz.	30	35
Sub-Acetate, sol.	lb.	10	12
Leaf, Belladonna,	lb.	25	30
Buchu,	lb.	22	25
Coca,	lb.	50	60
Digitalis,	lb.	20	22
Eucalyptus,	lb.	20	22
Hyoscyamus,	lb.	25	28
Jaborandi,	lb.	50	56
Matico,	lb.	75	80
Senna Tinnevelly,	lb.	15	25
" India,	lb.	13	17
Stramonium,	lb.	25	30
Uva Ursi,	lb.	15	17
Leeches,	dz.	1 00	1 10
Leptandrin,	oz.	50	60
Lime, Chloride,	lb.	4	5
packages,	lb.	6	7
Hypophosphite	lb.	1 25	1 35
Phosphate,	lb.	35	38
Sulphite,	lb.	9½	10
Liquorice, Solazzi,	lb.	45	50
Pignatelli,	lb.	35	38
Y. & S. Pellets,	lb.	40	00
" Stick,	lb.	35	00
Other Brands,	lb.	14	35
Lithium, Bromide	oz.	40	44
Carbonate,	oz.	38	40
Citrate	oz.	25	00
Salicylate	oz.	35	40
Lye, concentrated,	dz.	90	1 00
Madder, best Dutch,	lb.	12½	14
Magnesia, Carb, 1 oz.	lb.	20	22
" 4 oz.	lb.	16	20
Calcined,	lb.	55	65
Citrate, gran.,	lb.	40	75
Sulphate,	lb.	2	3
Manganese, black oxide,	lb.	4½	6
Manna,	lb.	1 60	1 75
Menthol,	lb.	6 75	7 00
Mercury,	lb.	75	90
Ammoniated,	lb.	1 30	1 40
Bichlor,	lb.	0 95	1 00
Biniodide,	lb.	4 25	4 60
Bisulphate,	lb.	1 10	1 15
Chloride,	lb.	1 15	1 20
c. Chalk,	lb.	60	65
Nitric Oxide,	lb.	1 25	1 30
Oleate,	lb.	1 25	1 30
Oxide, yellow,	lb.	1 60	1 70
Milk Sugar,	lb.	35	40
Morphia Acet,	oz.	1 90	2 10
Mur,	oz.	1 90	2 10
Sulph,	oz.	2 00	2 15
Moss, Iceland,	lb.	9	10
Irish,	lb.	9	10
Musk, Tonquin, true,	oz.	46 00	48 00
Canton,	oz.	60	70
Naphtha, Wood	pt.	75	80
Naphthol, Beta,	oz.	10	12
Nutmegs,	lb.	1 00	1 05
Nux Vomica,	lb.	8	10
powdered,	lb.	22	24
Oil, Almond, Bitter,	oz.	75	80
Sweet,	lb.	50	55
Amber, rectified,	lb.	75	80
Anise,	lb.	3 00	3 20
Bergamot,	lb.	4 00	4 50
Caraway,	lb.	3 50	4 00
Cassia,	lb.	1 30	1 40
Castor,	lb.	9	11
Cedar,	lb.	75	1 25

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN."

Planten's Capsules

Known nearly Sixty Years for "GENERAL EXCELLENCE."

H. PLANTEN & SON, NEW YORK.

Established 1836.

FILLED CAPSULES

OF ALL KINDS.

Soluble Hard, Elastic Soft.

Improved Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

Sandal, Compound Sandal, ApioI, Creosote, Terebene, etc.

PLANTEN'S SANDAL

is celebrated the world over.

EMPTY CAPSULES.

For Powders, 8 Sizes; Liquids, 8 Sizes; Vaginal, 9 Sizes; Rectal 3 Sizes. For Horses, Oral use, 6 Sizes; Horses, Rectal use, 3 Sizes.

Capsules for Mechanical Purposes.

Private or special formulas a specialty. New kinds constantly added. Send for samples new kinds.

Specify PLANTEN'S on all orders.

Take no other. Beware of substitution

o Hooper's o Meloderma

FOR FACE, ARMS AND HANDS



The sale of this preparation keeps steadily increasing; you cannot do better than stock this well-known "Toilet Article."

Hooper's Lavender Water.

The strength and lasting quality of our "Lavender Water" gives it a sure and steady sale.

HOOPER & CO., Druggists,
TORONTO.

Young & Smylie's Licorice Preparations

Have been before the public for half a century ; this simple fact tells the story of their popularity ; and should convince the most sceptical of their intrinsic value, else why have they continued so long in the market ? The Specialties named below are for sale by all the leading and first-class houses in the country.

- Y. & S. Stick Licorice, 4s., 6s., 8s., 12s., and 16s. to the lb.**
- Y. & S. Acme Licorice Pellets, packed in 5 lb. tin cans, glass fronts.**
- Y. & S. Licorice Lozenges, packed in 5 lb. tin cans, glass fronts.**
- Y. & S. Tar, Licorice and Tolu Wafers, packed in 5 lb. tin cans, glass fronts.**
- Y. & S. Ringed Licorice, 17 sticks to lb., 5 lb. wood boxes.**
- Y. & S. Purity, pure one cent sticks.**

As the season is approaching when these goods are required, we beg to remind the trade that no stock is complete without an assortment of some of the above mentioned articles.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

YOUNG & SMYLIE,

54-64 South Fifth Street,

BROOKLYN, New York.

We also keep a fine line of CHOICE SPANISH ROOT, selected, and put up in 5 lb. bundles. Wired at both ends.

Oil, Citronella,	lb.	90	96	Resorcin,	oz.	18	20
Cloves,	lb.	1 30	1 40	Rosin, strained,	bbl.	2 50	3 00
Cod-liver, N. F.,	gal.	1 00	1 10	Clear, pale,	bbl.	4 00	4 75
Norwegian,	gal.	1 50	1 60	Root, Aconite,	bulk,	lb.	22
Cotton Seed,	gal.	1 20	1 25	Blood, powdered,	lb.	16	20
Croton,	lb.	1 50	1 65	Cohosh, Black,	lb.	15	16
Cubeb,	lb.	5 00	5 50	Colchicum, German,	lb.	40	45
Eucalyptus,	oz.	10	12	Columbo,	lb.	20	22
Geranium, India,	lb.	3 15	3 20	powdered,	lb.	25	30
Hemlock,	lb.	75	80	Curcuma, ground,	lb.	13	15
Juniper wood,	lb.	65	70	Elecampane,	lb.	15	17
Lavender, English,	oz.	1 40	1 50	powdered,	lb.	20	22
French, pure,	lb.	3 50	4 00	Gentian,	lb.	9	12
Garden,	lb.	1 50	2 50	ground,	lb.	10	13
Lemon,	lb.	2 25	2 50	powdered,	lb.	11	15
Lemon Grass,	lb.	1 50	1 60	Ginger, E. I.	lb.	18	20
Linseed, Boiled,	9 lb., gal.	67	70	powdered,	lb.	20	22
Raw,	gal.	65	67	Jamaica,	lb.	24	28
Male Fern	oz.	22	25	powdered,	lb.	28	30
Neatsfoot,	gal.	1 00	1 10	Golden Seal, powdered,	lb.	50	55
Neroli, Bigarade,	oz.	4 25	4 50	Hellebore, White, powdered,	lb.	13	15
Olive, common,	gal.	1 30	1 45	Ipecac,	lb.	2 65	2 80
Salad,	gal.	2 40	2 50	powdered,	lb.	2 80	3 00
Orange,	lb.	3 50	3 75	Jalap, powdered,	lb.	65	00
Origanum,	lb.	65	85	Licorice, select,	lb.	12	23
Pennyroyal,	lb.	3 00	3 20	powdered,	lb.	14	15
Peppermint, English,	lb.	16 00	16 50	Mandrake,	lb.	13	16
American,	lb.	4 25	4 50	Orris, Florentine	lb.	30	35
Pinus Sylvestris,	oz.	10	12	powdered,	lb.	40	45
Rose, Kissanlik,	oz.	9 50	10 00	Pink,	lb.	80	90
good,	oz.	7 50	8 00	Rhubarb, E.I.	lb.	90	1 00
Rosemary,	lb.	75	80	fine trimmed	lb.	2 50	4 50
Sandalwood,	lb.	5 50	8 00	powdered,	lb.	1 00	2 50
Sassafras,	lb.	75	80	Sarsaparilla, Honduras,	lb.	50	53
Seal, pale,	gal.	55	60	Jamaica,	lb.	60	65
Sperm, Winter Bleached,	gal.	1 75	2 00	Sarsaparilla, Mexican,	lb.	22	25
Tansy,	lb.	4 25	4 50	Senega,	lb.	75	80
Union Salad,	gal.	1 25	1 30	Squill, white,	lb.	15	20
Wintergreen,	lb.	3 00	3 10	Valerian, English,	lb.	18	20
Ointment, Mercurial,	lb.	70	75	Salol,	oz.	35	40
Citrine,	lb.	45	50	Sal Soda,	lb.	2	2½
Opium.—SEE GUM.				by bbl.	lb.	1½	2
Orange Peel,	lb.	16	70	Epsom, by bbl.	100 lb.	1 90	2 00
Paraldehyde,	oz.	13	15	Salicin,	lb.	2 75	2 90
Pepsin, Morson's,	oz.	85	90	Santonin,	lb.	2 50	2 75
Saccharated,	lb.	5 25	6 00	Seed, Anise, Italian,	lb.	13	14
Pepper, Black,	lb.	20	25	Star,	lb.	35	38
powdered,	lb.	25	27	Canary, Sicily,	lb.	7	7½
White powdered,	lb.	38	40	Caraway,	lb.	13	15
Pill, Blue, Mass,	lb.	75	80	Cardamon, Malabar,	lb.	1 20	1 50
Pilocarpine,	gr.	8	9	decorticated,	lb.	1 50	2 00
Pitch, Black,	bbl.	3 50	3 75	Celery,	lb.	30	35
Burgundy,	lb.	13	15	Colchicum, German,	lb.	75	1 00
Phenacetine,	oz.	40	45	Coriander,	lb.	10	12
Phosphorus,	lb.	90	1 00	Flax, cleaned, Ontario,	100 lbs.	3 25	3 75
Podophyllin,	oz.	40	45	pure ground	lb.	3½	4
Poppy Heads,	100	90	95	Fenugreek, powdered,	lb.	6	8
Potassa, Caustic, white sticks,	lb.	65	70	Hemp,	lb.	5	6
Liquor,	lb.	10	12	Mustard, white,	lb.	12	13
Potassium, Acetate,—granulated	lb.	35	40	powdered,	lb.	20	50
Bicarbonate,	lb.	17	20	Rape,	lb.	8	9
Bichromate,	lb.	14	15	Saffron, American,	lb.	50	60
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar),	lb.	25	27	Spanish,	oz.	1 00	1 10
Bromide,	lb.	55	58	Sage, ozs.	lb.	18	20
Carbonate,	lb.	13	15	Silver, Nitrate,	cash, lb.	8 00	9 50
Chlorate,	lb.	28	32	Soap, Castile, mottled,	lb.	10	12
Cyanide, Fused,	lb.	40	52	White,	lb.	11	16
Iodide,	lb.	4 00	4 25	Soda, Ash,	keg or cask.	2½	2½
Nitrate,	lb.	9	11	Caustic,	drum or lb.	3½	5
Permanganate,	lb.	50	55	Sodium, Acetate,	lb.	25	30
Prussiate, Red, powdered,	lb.	50	55	Bicarb, Howard's,	lb.	16	17
Yellow,	lb.	35	38	Newcastle,	keg.	2 75	2 75
and Sodium Tartrate (Rochelle	lb.	25	27	Carbonate, crystal,	lb.	1½	3
Salt),	lb.	25	27	Hyposulphite,	lb.	5	6
Sulphuret,	lb.	25	27	Salicylate,	lb.	1 75	2 00
Quassia,	lb.	10	12	Sulphate, Glauber's salt	lb.	1½	3
Quinine, Howard's,	oz.	36	38	Sponges, Grass	lb.	45	55
German,	oz.	30	32	Reef	lb.	1 50	1 75

Sponges, Slate,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Sheepswool,	lb.	2 00	3 00
Bath, loose, common.. .. .	lb.	1 75	2 50
Bath, fine qual.,... .. .	100	10 00	40 00
Surgeon's	string	1 50	2 50
Turkey... .. .	string	3 00	10 00
Turkey, Cup, fine	each	0 50	1 00
Strychnine, crystals.	oz.	0 90	1 10
Sulphonal,	oz.	32	34
Sulphur, precipitated,.. .. .	lb.	13	20
sublimed,	lb.	3	4
roll,	lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tin, Muriate, crystals,.. .. .	lb.	28	35
foil	lb.	30	32
Tamarinds,	lb.	15	16
Tar,	bbl.	3 50	3 75
Barbadoes,.. .. .	lb.	15	16
Terebene,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Turpentine, Spirits,	gal.	52	55
Chian,.. .. .	oz.	70	75
Venice,	lb.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
Veratria	oz.	2 00	2 50
Verdigris,	lb.	25	35
Wax, White, pure,	lb.	55	75
Yellow,	lb.	45	50
Mineral,	lb.	25	35
Woods, Camwood,	lb.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
Fustic, Cuban,	lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Logwood, Campeachy,	lb.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Quassia,	lb.	10	12
Redwood,	lb.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Zinc, Chloride,	oz.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Oxide,	lb.	13	60
Sulphate, pure,	lb.	9	12
common,	lb.	6	9
Valerianate,	oz.	25	28
Sulphocarbolate,	lb.	1 00	1 10

Druggists' Exchange.

MEMBERS OF THE ONTARIO AND MANITOBA ASSOCIATIONS, AND SUBSCRIBERS TO THE JOURNAL, may insert small advertisements, of about 25 words each, FREE OF CHARGE.

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When answers are to be sent care of this office, two cent stamps must be enclosed to cover return postage. No attention will be paid to such communications unless this condition is observed.

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Situations Wanted.

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Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.
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N. & L.'s Belladonna Plasters.
Holmes' Frostilla.
Worm Powders for Horses.
Darley's Arabian Oil for Horses.
" Black Oil for Horses.

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