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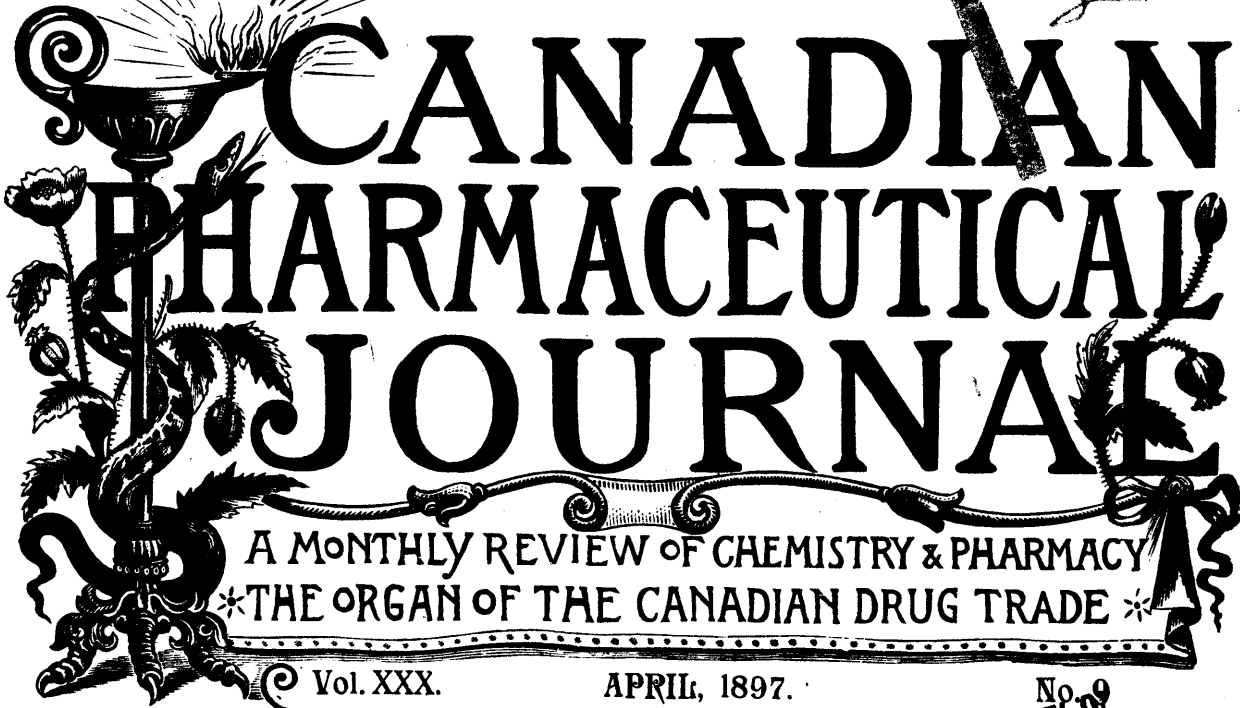
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• ESTABLISHED 1868 •



CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

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

Vol. XXX. APRIL, 1897. No. 9

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ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

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Hamilton, Canada

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PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

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Syr. White Pine
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to the DRUG TRADE

THE SCOTT & McMILLAN Co., Ltd.

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Munyon's Homœopathic Home Remedies

A Cure for every Disease !

FAST SELLERS ! LARGE PROFITS ! NO RISK !

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

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

They are attractive to the druggist FOR MANY REASONS.

☞ They are well advertised.

☞ They are very reliable.

☞ They prove their own worth.

☞ They are never disappointing.

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

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

YOU WANT THEM !

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

Reed & Carnrick's Preparations.

Protonuclein (Powder)
 " (Tablets)
 Carnrick's Soluble Food, 8oz.
 " " " 16 oz.
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 Velvet Skin Soap.
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Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s

Blaud's Pill Capsules

**ARE SOFT AND FLEXIBLE
 NEVER BECOME HARD**

**NEVER BECOME OXIDIZED
 NEVER VARY IN STRENGTH**

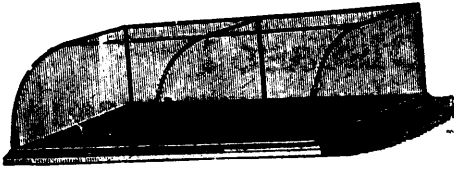
These Capsules are put up in 1, 2, and 3-pill sizes, with or without Arsenic, and can be supplied in boxes of 2 dozen or 100 each. They are prepared by a unique and original process, which entirely overcomes the tendency to **hardening** which is so common in the ordinary Blaud Pills.

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C. SCHACK & CO.



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SHOW CASES Store and Office ... FITTINGS

First class workmanship. Lowest prices.
Choice Designs in Cherry, Oak, Walnut and Mahogany.
Special attention given to fitting Drug Stores.

Estimates and Designs furnished on application. **552 Yonge Street, TORONTO**

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ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED BY USING

T. & H. SMITH'S

Chloroform Pure, Morphine and Salts

[Answering all recognized purity tests.]

And Other Fine Chemicals.

From all Wholesale Houses Throughout Canada.

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

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Sole Patentees and
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SACCHARINE

500 Times Sweeter
than Sugar.

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

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ED. LEYSIEFFER, Montreal,

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

Sole Representative and Depositor for the Dominion.

Sold to the Trade by all Wholesale Druggists.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT YOU CAN BUY

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

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

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

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

Write for Samples and Prices.
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J. M. FORTIER, Manufacturer.

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Some Short Talks on Pharmacal Subjects—Talk No. 2.

Wine of Cod Liver Oil

Cod Liver Oil is universally conceded to be better medicinally than any other bland oil, whether of animal, vegetable or mineral origin. Now, there must be **some reason** for this difference. There must be **something** in Cod Liver Oil not found, for instance, in bear's oil, olive oil or petroleum; hence, it is not the fat alone that does the work. Now this "**something different**" was discovered by two eminent French chemists, Gautier and Mourgues, whose discovery was fully confirmed and practically demonstrated on a large scale by our scientific department in 1891. This "**something different**" in Cod Liver Oil consists of active principles (possessing alterative properties), which are found not only in Cod Liver Oil itself, but far more abundantly in the fresh liver of the live cod, and it is from the latter source that we derive our extract for making Wine of Cod Liver Oil. Stearns' Wine is better than Cod Liver Oil itself as it does not nauseate the most delicate patient, while the mild tonic action of the organic iron, and the grateful cordial effect of the native wine used as a vehicle, make it a desirable combination.

A full file of scientific literature on the subject will be mailed on request, mentioning this journal.

Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil is sold by all jobbers at \$8.00 per dozen, or may be ordered direct from

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

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

WINDSOR, Ontario



FREE

A Cream Pitcher with 36 Bars regular Tutti Frutti, being the same as one box.

BE SURE TO GET ONE FROM YOUR JOBBER

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

The Wingate Chemical Company

B. E. McGALE, Manager.

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

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MALTINE (Plain).
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MALTINE with Phos. Iron Quinia and
MALTINE WINE. [Strychnia.

MALTINE WINE with Pepsin and
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New York Pharmacal Association's Preparations

LACTOPEPTINE POWDER (ounce bottles).
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LACTOPEPTINE ELIXIR. Plain.
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Arlington Chemical Company's Preparations.

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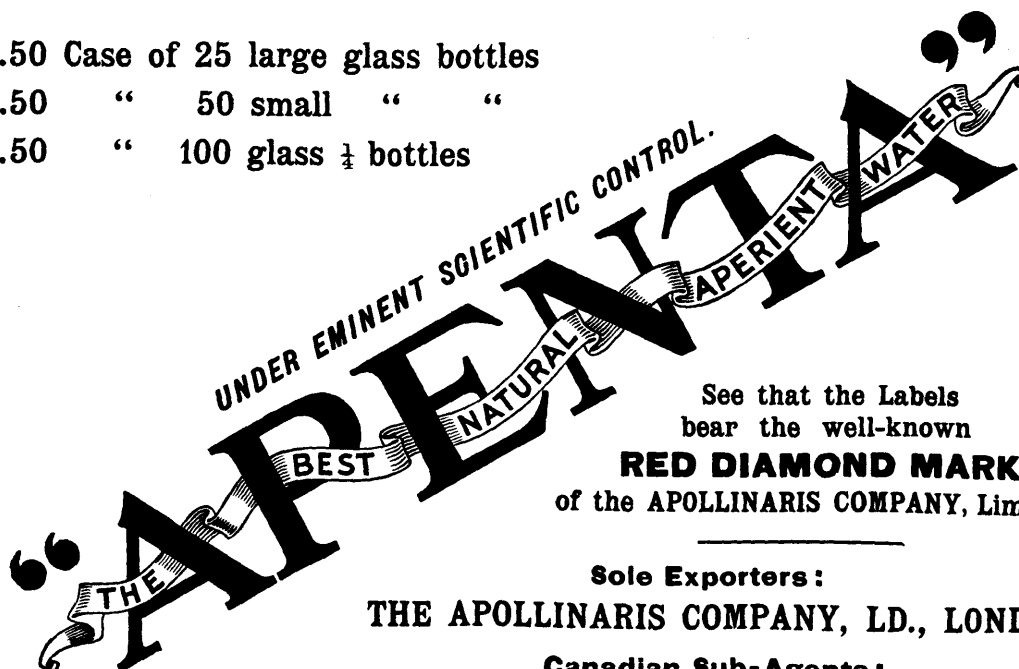
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\$5.50 Case of 25 large glass bottles

\$8.50 " 50 small " "

\$8.50 " 100 glass ½ bottles



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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE

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No. 9

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PHARMACAL GAZETTE

ISSUED MONTHLY.

EDITOR J. E. MORRISON
BUSINESS MANAGER G. E. GIBBARD

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or 20th if proofs are required.

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

TINCTURES FROM FLUID EXTRACTS.

THE preparation of tinctures from fluid extracts was discussed at a recent meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Prof. Lloyd, Dr. Rice and others sent in written opinions, while Mr. Kebler, J. W. England and Prof. Remington took part in the discussion. Opinion was well divided on the subject, but we think those opposed to the practice had the best of the argument. We are opposed to the habit which some pharmacists have of making their infusions, tinctures, etc., from fluid extracts. It may be allowable in certain cases, such as, for instance, when a small quantity of a tincture of some rarely used drug is prescribed, which we have not in stock, but of which the fluid extract is on hand; then the dilution to the strength of the tincture may be practised, but the general preparation of all tinctures from the fluid extracts is certainly opposed to the principles of good pharmacy.

One reason is that the menstrua for fluid extracts generally differ from those for the corresponding tinctures, and therefore will not dissolve the same plant principles in the same proportions, so that a tincture made by dilution will differ to some extent from that made in the usual way. Then again, although the supposition is that fluid extracts represent the drug, volume for weight, we do not think that a tincture made by dilution will contain the same percentage of active principles as the official preparation, as the extraction of a drug by percolating with eight or ten times its weight of menstruum must be more complete than by the process used for the preparation of fluid extracts and subsequent dilution. Although there is room for difference of opinion with regard to the preparation of tinctures, there can be none as regards the preparation of infusions or decoctions from fluid extracts; the preparations thus made are entirely different to those made by the official process. Infusion of digitalis, for instance, made by dilution of the fluid extract, will not produce the same therapeutic effect as one prepared from the drug with water, and which is always intended when this preparation is prescribed. The use of fluid extracts for the preparation of tinctures may in a few limited cases be permitted, but never for the aqueous preparations, such as infusions or decoctions.

MORE LITIGATION OVER PHENACETINE.

MESSRS. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., of New York, appear to have no end of trouble in protecting their preserve from poachers. They have the exclusive right of sale of phenacetine for the United States, and the price is fixed at \$1 per ounce; it costs about six cents per ounce in Germany, so that even with a duty of 25 per cent. against it, they have been able to struggle along and keep the wolf from the door. Such a good opportunity to make a little "on the side" was bound to be taken advantage of by the fellow on the look

out for a snap. A firm calling themselves Radcliffe, Moore & Co., located in Toronto, have been circularizing the trade in the United States, offering phenacetine and sulphonal, Bayer, much below—what they term—Schieffelin's monopoly prices. The proprietor, Mr. Dickerson, is applying to the Canadian courts for an injunction to restrain the firm from continuing in business, the ground upon which the injunction is asked being that they are located in Canada with the sole purpose of doing an illegal business. A peculiar contention is raised by the plaintiffs, that the words printed on each of the original packages, "Not to be sold in the United States," is part of a contract entered into by every purchaser of such package, and that the defendants, Radcliffe, Moore & Co., are violating that contract every time they ship a package into the States. They also urge that the business is a violation of the U.S. patent laws. During an examination for discovery before Mr. Fulford Arnoldi, special examiner, the fact was brought out that Radcliffe, Moore & Co. is a fictitious name, and was assumed by the firm—as one of the partners said—"because it sounded well." Messrs. Brooke and Foster is the firm, and even in this one of the names is fictitious—Mr. Foster, on examination, admitting that he is Walter B. Pettingill, the same man with whom Schieffelin has before had trouble, and who voluntarily gave up his books to save prosecution for importing and selling phenacetine in violation of the United States patent laws.

We are informed that this same Radcliffe, Moore & Co. placed an order for a large quantity of phenacetine tablets with one of our well known pharmaceutical manufacturing houses. The policy of that house being only to deal with reputable druggists, either wholesale or retail, they declined the order.

THE RETAIL DRUGGIST AND PATENT MEDICINES.

SO much has been said and written on the above subject, that one wonders if there can be anything interesting left unsaid. We do not believe that the majority of Canadian druggists have given the subject as careful and thorough consideration as the gravity of the situation demands. Attention has been principally centered on present conditions, and the future to a great extent left to take care of itself. From present indications, things are bound to grow worse rather than better. A number of the patent medicine men show a disposition to conduct their business regardless of the druggist's welfare. Such is their privilege, and if they choose to take advantage of it, we don't see that there is anything to complain of, except

a large amount of ingratitude on their part for past favors shown them. However, that is their own affair, and we leave it with them.

Some one has said "That it's a smart man can attend to his own business."

Now, be the druggists smart or otherwise, we say *attend to your own business* in future. You have given sufficient to the other fellow in the past, and like all voluntary contributions, it is not likely to be highly appreciated. You say what would you have us do? We reply by asking another question. What are the druggists doing in places where the patent medicine trade has passed out of their hands? The majority of them are "still doing business in the old stand," and apparently paying their way. They are doing it by attending to their *own business*. In spite of the slander and rank impertinence of the nostrum man who would injure a hard-working, honorable body of men by advertising them as "frauds" and "substitutors," you still have the confidence of your patrons. Use, and not abuse, that confidence. Use it to your advantage by selling them reliable remedies of your own make, instead of aiding to foist on them patent nostrums of which you know but little, except that they are made up of about 10 per cent. medicine and 90 per cent. profit, divided between the proprietor and newspaper advertiser. Co-operative manufacturing has been recommended, and the idea is a good one. Reports from points where tried are encouraging, but there is no occasion to wait until your neighbor is of the same mind as yourself to form a co-operative institution. Put your brains and training to use and prepare remedies to meet the needs of your customers. The time for spring medicines and tonics is on, and there are plenty of formulas from which you can prepare compounds equal to, if not superior, to any of the much advertised remedies of the day. True they may not meet the ready sale of the much advertised goods, but you can introduce them and then keep hammering away.

"Constant dropping will wear away the hardest rock." So with persistency and good judgment, you will build up a trade entirely your own and with which the departmental man cannot interfere. If the patent medicine man will not protect his goods, but allows them to be slaughtered for the purpose of advertising other goods, he can surely offer no serious objection to the druggist copying after his friend and good fellow, the cutter, and using them for a similar purpose.

The smallest drug store in the world is one in Cleveland, which is only five feet wide, and eight deep; it is completely stocked, but a little bit crowded.

FAIRCHILD'S Essence of Pepsine

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

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

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

RADNOR WATER.

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

ANALYSIS OF RADNOR SPRING WATER.

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

MONTREAL, June 14, 1894.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our Mills keep Grinding

And their Product is

Pure Powdered Drugs.

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

Druggists

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

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

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

Fine Confectionery for Druggists

Stewart's Extra Strong Horehound.
Stewart's Cough Drops have no equal.
Stewart's Floral Tablets.
Stewart's Fine Chocolates in great variety.
Stewart's Medicated Lozenges.

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

A. J. STEWART
410 Queen St. W., TORONTO.

TEABERRY FOR THE

HARMLESS **TEETH**

CLEANSING

ZOPESA-CHEMICAL CO.

TORONTO 25C.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

THE following are the facts of a transaction as they come to us, and the truthfulness of which is vouched for by parties we are disposed to believe:—

In the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the students were in need of a supply of blank books such as are used in note taking at lectures. A regular dealer in such supplies was approached, who gave a quotation of 30 cents each for a quantity of 600. The offer was not accepted, but instead the purchase was made from the R. Simpson Co. at 25 cents. The book secured contained about 50 pages more and was thicker than the sample furnished by the regular stationery dealer, but in quality of paper and binding was very much inferior. Now we confess that when the affair was first reported to us we found difficulty in crediting its truthfulness. That any institution in any manner connected with pharmacy should patronize and encourage a corporation whose avowed object is the destruction of their profession, passes comprehension. What have the druggists of Ontario to say to this? Are their good dollars to go into an institution which plays so freely into the hands of their enemy? What a farce, anyway. The council spending money prosecuting a firm for keeping a drug store in violation of the Act; the retail druggists of the country putting thousands of dollars into an organization to fight cutters and departmental stores, and here we have a body of students, some of them already owners of stores, others hoping soon to be in such a position, purchasing supplies from one of these concerns because of a few cents difference in price, irrespective of the fact that such difference is more than accounted for in the inferiority of the goods.

THE SIMPSON CO. CASE.

WE must invoke the civil courts, and till it is settled they can go on selling drugs below cost on bargain days," was the remark of Mr. B. B. Osler at the conclusion of another effort to secure an interpretation of the Pharmacy Act, as to the legality of a joint stock company running a dispensary drug store. Most of our readers are familiar with the case, which is briefly as follows: The Infringement Committee of the Ontario College of Pharmacy secured a conviction against R. Simpson for keeping open shop for the sale and dispensing of drugs, with Mr. Chas. P. Lusk, a qualified druggist, in charge. Immediately afterwards the R. Simpson Co., Limited, was formed, with Mr. Lusk as a member of the company holding one share. A charge was laid against the company by Council Detective Brown for violation of the Pharmacy Act. The case was tried by P.

M. Denison, who dismissed it. Mr. E. T. Malone, who prosecuted, urged a formal conviction in order that an appeal might be taken and an interpretation of the law secured from a Superior Court, but the magistrate said it could be appealed either way.

The appeal was accordingly taken on a stated case by the magistrate. This came up for argument on November 25th, 1896, before the Divisional Court, Osgoode Hall, Chancellor Boyd presiding. At this hearing the Simpson Company's counsel raised a preliminary objection that the court had no jurisdiction and the magistrate no power to state a case. Their Lordships sustained this contention, and on the technicality sent the case to Judge McDougall and the sessions. At this court, on March 22nd, Messrs. Malone and Osler appeared to push the appeal. Messrs. Ritchie, Q.C., and Shepley, Q.C., acted for the company. Mr. Ritchie objected that no appeal could be made, there having been no conviction, and put in a mass of law and cases to show that there is no right of appeal from the dismissal of a case in a lower criminal court. Mr. Osler listened awhile to see if he could find a flaw in the objection to an appeal, and finally said:

"We cannot successfully contend that there is the right of appeal. Magistrate Denison pooh-poohed the idea that an appeal didn't lie either way, but I find no law in its favor; we wanted him to make a conviction and then argue the merits of the case here. This is the first time I have known of an appeal from a dismissal. We will have to invoke the civil courts."

And so the matter stands, the only points settled being that there is no appeal from a magistrate's court to a superior court when the charge is for violation of an Ontario statute, and also that there is no appeal from the magistrate's dismissal of a case.

It certainly is not encouraging for the Council to have to pay for the settling of fine technical points of law, when they are honestly seeking after an interpretation of their own Act. It certainly looks as if every Act put on the statute books was principally intended for the pecuniary benefit of the legal fraternity, rather than the protection or regulation of the public. To repeat a previous remark when commenting on this case, we sincerely hope that the Infringement Committee will not be turned aside by the discouragements with which they have been met, from their purpose to secure an interpretation of the law in its bearing on company pharmacy.

An immense deposit of sulphur has been found in the Cascade Mountains near the line of the Northern Pacific. The sulphur is said to be exceptionally pure, and the vein is practically inexhaustible.

KEEP IT UP.

THE fight against departmental stores goes bravely on. At last people appear to be awaking to a realization of the ruin they are working in our country. A year and a-half ago, when the druggists of Ontario organized in an endeavor to protect their calling from the ravages of the plague, they were jeered at, and informed "that they were fighting the inevitable;" that "departmental stores had come to stay;" "were a part of the times in which we live." These and various other chunks of wisdom were fired at us. However, we have had but a short time of waiting to see a justification of our fight in the numerous movements among other lines of business men to place a limit to their opportunities of working evil. One weekly (*Once a Week*) in Toronto was the only publication in the newspaper world raising its voice against the monopolies. Last month *Saturday Night* took up the fight, and has been doing sledge-hammer work. This month the *Star* has come squarely out on the right side, and at a pecuniary loss of many thousands of dollars announces its intention of championing the cause of the people as against the monopolies. Now what are you doing to help along the fight? Sitting in your shop grumbling because business is leaving you? If so, cease your grumbling and do something. If nothing else, subscribe for *Saturday Night* and the *Star*, to show that you appreciate their efforts to help you.

A FERTILE CAUSE OF DEFECTIVE TEETH.

BY DR. WM. H. RICHARDS,

President of the Southern Dental Ass'n, Knoxville, Tenn.

DENTISTS and physicians, in my judgment, do not recommend or prescribe as often as they should the use of suitable preparations for the care of children's teeth. If a proper and agreeable preparation be kept constantly in the nursery, the little people would soon take a pleasure in its use, merely for its pleasant after-effects. Thus, through the apparent *play* with the detergent, they are paving the way to sound teeth and healthy gums, besides keeping the secretions of the oral cavity free from unhealthy contamination before entering the body.

I have been trying for a long time various preparations of the kind, with a view to settling upon something which I could recommend to my patients without inviting reflections upon my judgment. With this end in view, I critically examined the Euthymol Tooth Paste manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co., and I feel safe in saying that I can direct the use of this preparation without expecting anything but good results.

Editorial Notes.

One of our subscribers writes asking us to translate the metric quantities of the National Formulary into the Imperial weights and measures, urging the usual arguments advanced against what he is pleased to call the French system, but we cannot see our way to doing it. One reason is that it cannot be done accurately; another is that the metric system is bound to be in force in Canada in a few years, and it is just as well to become accustomed to its use as soon as possible. We have always been opposed to the use of the so-called tables for the conversion of grams into ounces, etc.; it involves a lot of useless calculation, and exact results cannot be obtained, whereas by purchasing a set of metric weights and measures all calculation is saved and exact results obtained. The metric system has been adopted by all the civilized nations of the world, with the exception of the English and American, and it is now the only system recognized in the U. S. Pharmacopœia, and will be adopted in the next edition of the British, and in a few years will be the only official system of weights and measures recognized in England, and Canada will be bound to follow the example, so we might as well begin to prepare for this event. We cannot understand how any pharmacist claiming "to prepare prescriptions with accuracy, etc.," can conscientiously do so when he undertakes to convert metric prescriptions into drachms and ounces at the rate of 15½ grs. to the gram. There is only one way to do it, and that is by counting a gram as a gram and get a set of the proper weights and measures, and then you will wonder how you ever thought the metric system was a nuisance. The world moves and we have to move with it.

The death of Dr. Herman Hager removed "the grand old man" of German pharmacy. Dr. Hager is celebrated for the many works which he has published on practical pharmacy, and although not considered as a scientist, but more as a compiler, by his German confreres, his work has been of immense value to practical pharmacists. His "Handbuch der Pharmaceutischen Praxis," is probably his most important work, and has had an extended circulation, not only among German pharmacists, but also among English and American pharmacists who read German. His other works are "Manuale Pharmaceutium seu Promptuarium," a *Kommentar zur Pharmacopœia Germanica*, "Anleitung zur Fabrication Kunstlicher Mineral Wasser," "Erster Unterricht des Pharmaceuten," "Das Mickroskop." He also founded and edited for many years the *Phar-*

Warning!!

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

“WILSON’S FLY POISON PAD,”

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

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

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

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

**ORDER FROM ANY WHOLESALE DRUG OR PATENT
MEDICINE HOUSE.**



ARCHDALE WILSON & Co.
HAMILTON, Canada

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

ARE YOU SELLING "THE BEST" AND MOST RELIABLE

**PLANTEN'S
CAPSULES**

Filled Capsules
Standard Soluble Hard,
15 Minims.
Elastic Soft and Hard,
10 Minims.
Improved French,
5 Minims.
Extra Large Soft,
1-5 Grammes.

**PLANTEN'S
PERLOIDS**
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Or Pearl Shaped Capsules
2, 4 and 5 Minims.

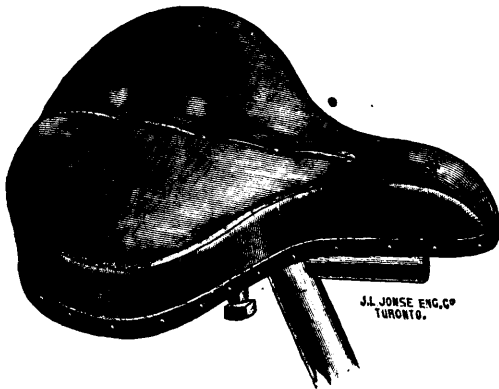
PLANTEN'S COMP. C. & C. OR BLACK AND SANDAL WOOD OIL CAPSULES

Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability.
Sold by all Druggists in the Dominion of Canada.

"THE PIONEER AMERICAN
CAPSULE HOUSE."

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) **New York.**

**SPECIFY PLANTEN'S
ON ALL ORDERS.**



**The LAWSON PATENT
SPRING BICYCLE
SEAT**

The most
Perfect
Hygienic
Saddle
in the
Market

Price, \$4.00

SOLD ON
TEN DAYS
APPROVAL
IT MUST BE
RIDDEN
TO BE
APPRECIATED

It is arranged so that all pressure upon the prostrate gland is removed, and no possible organic trouble can arise from riding this saddle.

The spring bar used in all other saddles is liable to break at any time; this saddle being constructed without it, leaves nothing to break.

Made in different styles of covering and weight of springs.

For Ladies, it is the most perfect Hygienic Saddle ever invented.

L. E. LAWSON,
Patentee and
Manufacturer

H. YARNOLD, City Agent,
287 KING ST. W.

DR. WM. MOLE'S

CATERPILLARINE.

A preparation for protecting **Shade and Fruit Trees** from climbing caterpillars of all kinds; including the Tussock, Tent and Inch Moth caterpillars and all leaf-eating insects that ravage the chestnut, lime, elm and fruit trees. This preparation was introduced especially for the protection of city shade trees, and will be found of great advantage in protecting fruit trees.

PRICES:

Small Tin,	-	-	\$0 25
5 lb. "	-	-	1 50
10 lb. "	-	-	2 50

Wholesale Agent:

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Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Francis U. Kahle

Sole Agent for the Dominion of Canada
and Great Britain for

D. RANSOM, SON & COMPANY
STANDARD FAMILY MEDICINES

Ransom's Hive (Croup) Syrup and Tolu
for Coughs, Croup, etc.

Trask's Magnetic Ointment
for Inflammation, etc.

Dr. Ransom's King of the Blood

is being introduced in the Dominion of Canada.

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

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

FRANCIS U. KAHLE,
127 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Canada

maceutische Centralhalle, one of the most important of German pharmaceutical journals. Although not a university graduate, the University of Jena conferred upon him the title of Doctor of Philosophy, and the medical faculty of the same institution gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Hager, during the 81 years of his life, did an enormous amount of work; but, like most other scientists, the accumulation of wealth was not one of the objects of his labors, and he died leaving behind him nothing but the glory of a great name.

The Quickcure Company, of Quebec, apparently will be the first to solve the vexatious problem of "How to control the sale of patent and proprietary articles." Their methods are simple, yet effective; an undertaking is first demanded from every purchaser before an order is filled, to the effect that no goods will be sold below the regular retail scheduled price. This demand every buyer must comply with, or no goods will be furnished. The other important consideration in their methods is that no inducement is offered to purchase in large quantities. In other words, they have no sliding scale of prices "in quantities." The price is the same *pro rata* for 10 or 1,000 pots. The inducement to stock up is thus removed, so that there need be no large lots on the market looking for doubtful purchasers. The retail druggist can be perfectly secure in the knowledge that no "big cutter" can secure a supply and offer to the public at a price, or even below what he has to pay for it. This company is acting in a manner which should commend itself to every retail druggist who is anxious to preserve his business from utter destruction. The question is: Why do not other manufacturers try the same simple methods? They all profess anxiety to discover some means whereby cutting may be prevented, perhaps we might add, without trouble to themselves.

The show windows form one of the best advertising mediums for the pharmacist, but we often have to think that some have odd notions of what constitutes a good advertisement, and wonder what kind of artistic taste they have developed, when we see show windows filled with syringes, suspensory bandages and other appliances of that character. Possibly the proprietor may think it a good advertisement, but we do not. Windows can be used to display other classes of goods. Everyone knows that the place to buy sick-room appliances and surgical instruments is the drug store, not the hardware, or dry goods store, and there is no necessity to unnecessarily impress

that fact on the public by filling windows with appliances which can only bring up sad and perhaps remorseful feelings, and outrage good taste.

We are pleased to note that the pharmacists of Toronto and Montreal have taken up the question of shorter hours of labor on Sunday, as we advised in our January issue, and we earnestly hope that an agreement will be reached by which drug clerks will have, at least, a part of Sunday for recreation. The opening of pharmacies during the whole day is entirely unnecessary; two or three hours would amply suffice to supply all legitimate demands, and with a little careful management and arrangement of the hours there need be no danger of any clashing of interests. It may take some time for the public to become used to the new arrangement, but it will come and the results will be most satisfactory to all concerned. We hope to be able to announce in our next that arrangements have been completed to carry out the plan.

An announcement is made by Trinity Medical College to the effect that all graduates of the O.C.P. holding the degree of Phm. B. (Varsity) will be allowed all subjects taken in common in primary years, viz., Botany, Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Chemistry (practical and theoretical), and Toxicology. This is an important announcement, and one which pharmacy students will highly appreciate, and let us hope is but a forerunner of an improved condition of affairs, when pharmacy and medicine will be drawn closer together. This is most desirable. Just now pharmacists are in sore straits, and the medical fraternity can do more for them than all other classes combined.

In the February issue, among the news items, we stated that the branch post-office of North Toronto had been removed from the store of Mr. Cook to that of Mr. J. H. Mackenzie. It appears we were wrongly informed in the matter, as such a movement has not taken place. We regret the error, but considered the source of our information reliable.

The wholesale jobbers of Toronto wish us to announce that they do not stock Quickcure, and request their customers to order direct from the agents, a list of whom is attached to the Quickcure Company's advertisement on page 371 of this journal.

The officers of the T.R.D.A. wish us to announce that the programme for the April meeting will be a continuation of the discussion on "The future relation of the retail druggist and patent medicines." To this will be added "The future relations of physicians and druggists." The determination to continue the discussion is due to a request made to the officers by a considerable number of members, who as the months pass are taking an increased interest in the meetings and are desirous of making them of practical use to the members. We would say to every member of the trade in Toronto, come out to the meetings and not only enjoy yourself, but also receive benefit.

Which of our wholesale druggists will be the first to label all their chemicals with not only the official name, but also the chemical formula and molecular weight and specific gravity in the case of liquids, such as glycerine, alcohol, etc.? This plan has much to recommend it; its adoption would educate apprentices and clerks unconsciously, we might say, in this point, which now they acquire only by laborious plodding, and would create a feeling of respect and admiration for the firm introducing it. The increased cost of printing would amount to but little more than what it is at present, and a lasting benefit would be conferred on the drug trade of the country. Who will start it?

Co-operative manufacturing seems to be making headway. The U. S. Pharmacal Co., of Chicago, reports very successful results both in the number of lines turned out and the profits from the first year's business. The Wisconsin Pharmacal Co. is now in full running order and filling orders from the shareholders, who are all retail druggists. The co-operative company formed by Michigan druggists for the manufacture of cigars also reports very favorable results.

WAR ON DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 24.—The Cook County (Chicago) Business Men's Association, 400 strong, arrived from Chicago on a special train last night to wage through the Legislature a war on the great departmental stores of Chicago. The first delegation was followed by another special train, with an additional 200 business men. Governor Tanner, in an address, promised to sign the anti-department store bill if it was constitutional in form when it reached him.

Montreal, March 24.—A case of unusual interest was before Judge Dugas in the Court of Sessions to-day. The S. Carsley Co., H. & N. E. Hamilton, Boisvert Bros. and A. Girard

were charged by the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec with having violated section 4,035 of the Revised Statutes of the province by retailing drugs without a license. The actual offence of selling the "drugs" referred to, which were all patent medicines, was not denied by any of the defendants. Their contention was that they did not come under the statute. Mr. A. T. Brosseau, who acted for the association, claimed that this section covered patent medicines. Judge Dugas took the case *en delibere* until Wednesday next.

THE ELECTION OF MR. RIGAUD.

THE validity of the election of Mr. Rigaud as deputy for Neuilly was the cause of a heated discussion in the Chamber of Deputies recently. Some of the Socialist members protested against it, but it was easily to be seen that the only reason for the objection was that Mr. Rigaud happened to be a Republican and a millionaire, and on taking a vote on the question, Mr. Rigaud's election was declared valid by a vote of 278 to 107.



MR. RIGAUD.

Mr. Rigaud is one of the few pharmacists who have attained positions in the French legislature, and the honor is well deserved. As head of the great house of Rigaud & Chapoteaut, he has displayed thorough knowledge of pharmacy, great executive ability, and sterling patriotism. The products of the house are known all over the world for their quality and are scientific preparations. During the siege of Paris Mr. Rigaud displayed in a superlative degree the intense patriotism which has always been characteristic of the French people at every stage of their history, so that in electing him as deputy for Neuilly, where the great works of the firm are located, the electors have honored themselves as well as Mr. Rigaud.

Fully Ten Per Cent.

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

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



Retails 25c. per bottle

"Quickcure," Registered 1894 } TRADE MARKS { "Quickheal," Registered 1896
 "Pheno-Banum," " 1895 } "Q.C. Liquid Tooth Powder," " 1896
 "Q. C." General Trade Mark, Registered 1896

The Quickcure Company, Ltd. QUEBEC.

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

Montreal: S. V. CARTER, Temple Building

Ottawa: H. F. McCARTHY

Toronto: G. E. GIBBARD

London: W. T. STRONG

Hamilton: J. A. ZIMMERMAN.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Bulk Business

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



PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,

BRANCHES:

NEW YORK: 90 Maiden Lane.

KANSAS CITY: 1006 Broadway.

BALTIMORE: 8 South Howard St.

NEW ORLEANS: Tchoupitoulas and Gravier Sts.

BRANCH LABORATORIES:

LONDON, Eng., and WALKERVILLE, Ont.

Manufacturing Chemists,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

ADVERTISING IN THE DRUG BUSINESS.

MR. M. W. RYERSON contributes to the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* a paper on judicious advertising for the retail druggist, giving the following examples of what has been accomplished:

"J. C. Ayer began life as a drug clerk and advertising his Cherry Pectoral in a small way, but when he died he left a fortune estimated at \$15,000,000. C. I. Hood began 'that tired feeling' in a small way in 1870, and is now rated as a millionaire. A. B. Scott, of Scott & Bowne, was working at a moderate salary twenty years ago; to-day his firm is spending \$1,000,000 a year for advertising. Brent Good, proprietor of Carter's Little Liver Pills, started on cash capital of \$8.40, and now cannot spend the money he is making; and many others the same way. Judicious advertising has made it possible for Seabury & Johnson to spend annually \$50,000 on popularizing their products. W. T. Hanson Company \$500,000 on Pink Pills for Pale People, and Wells, Richardson & Company \$600,000 on Paine's Celery Compound. Dr. A. L. Helmbold was at one time a retail druggist in Philadelphia. He finally began the manufacture of his Buchu Compound, and put his entire surplus capital of \$2,000 into a contract for one month's advertising, and in a short time, comparatively, was enjoying a clear income of \$150,000 per year, besides spending as high as \$250,000 annually in advertising. Orange Judd, the publisher, owed his first success largely to the mistake of his office boy in ordering a page advertisement instead of a column, as instructed. Moses P. Handy, of the *Chicago Times-Herald*, says: 'When I talk to a man who has made a fortune by advertising, I wonder that anybody who has anything to sell does not go and do likewise. One man told me a day or two ago that his concern, with a nominal capital of \$160,000, only \$30,000 of which was paid in, has divided in a single year among three partners profits to the amount of \$750,000, and that exclusive of salaries of \$50,000 and \$25,000 drawn by two members of the firm. Ten or twelve years ago this man was a drug clerk on a small salary in a western town [I wonder if it was in Nebraska], and is now one of the millionaires of New York. 'Without advertising I might have made a living,' he said, 'but it was advertising that made me rich, and advertising a very simple commodity at that.' Another man, who bears similar testimony, tells me that his concern, which began by investing \$10,000 a year in advertising, increased the amount every year according to the increase of business, and this year expects to spend \$1,000,000. Still another, who confined himself entirely to the newspaper and magazine in the exploitation of his specialty, never having

touched a dead wall, a fence, or the broad side of a barn with poster or paint brush, and never employing a salesman, has a cool million salted down in real estate, keeps a yacht, and spends most of the year abroad in luxurious living."

EXTRACTS.

THE proper toothbrush is the one which will, by its shape, reach as nearly as possible all parts of the mouth and all parts of the teeth in the mouth. The handle part should be a little curved in shape, the bristles being on the inner side of the curve and set in tufts, not closetogether, and because of this fact they should be very stiff. That a closely set brush becomes very filthy, any one may convince himself by taking one of these brushes after it has done duty for a few months, by parting the bristles and looking closely into it. With an open brush this condition does not exist, because the construction of it allows thorough washing and a thorough circulation of air, and consequently a thorough drying of the brush and return of a rigidity of the individual bristle and series of bristles. The curved shape of the handle is for the purpose of bringing the brush end more easily under control of the hand while using. At the extreme end of the brush a larger and longer tuft of bristles should be placed, enabling the user to reach more effectually the palatal and lingual portions and surfaces of the teeth, as well as the posterior aspect of the molars. The brush should always be thoroughly washed in running water if possible; the water forced out by drawing the thumb over the bristles, and after that dried upon a towel. Three of these brushes should be in use at a time, and consecutive, thus allowing in the interim sufficient time to dry the bristles, making them more effective in their turn for use. The brush to be effective should be used in every direction, and particularly should the movement be in a vertical manner, brushing down upon the upper teeth and up upon the lower teeth, allowing the stiff and scattering bristles to go between the teeth to remove every article of food finding lodgment there. And your subscriber should not be afraid to brush the gums at the same time, even if they should bleed; the more blood, the more I would recommend brushing, thus relieving congestion by depletion.—*The Odontoblast*.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.*

BY EDWIN ROSENTHAL, PH. G., M.D.

IN this paper, I trust you will understand the factors that prompt me to adopt the style of the therapist presenting a new remedy,

* Condensed from a lecture at a meeting of the Alumni Association of the Phila. College of Pharmacy.

rather than of the physician who desires to show the results of his clinical experience with the same.

Behring's serum-therapy is based upon the laws of immunity, and depends upon his own discovered fact: that we can, through subcutaneous injections of the blood of animals, which are rendered immune from certain bacteria, render other animals immune against inoculation of the same bacteria.

I presume that you are familiar with the different theories and methods of preparing antitoxin.

Antitoxin, like most of those articles of commerce dispensed by the pharmacist, is in the hands of the large manufacturing establishments, which, by reason of unusual enterprise, greater capital, wider scope and special methods, are enabled to produce standard and stable articles. Like quinine, morphine and cocaine, its manufacture should be placed in the hands of the most competent.

There is no secret in the methods of obtaining antitoxin; it is not patented, copyrighted, nor does it require the payment of a royalty to its discoverers. It has been given freely to the world, and its virtues and reputation depend more upon the honor and reputation of those who manufacture it than upon its name. It therefore behooves the careful pharmacist to seek only such antitoxins whose value can remain unquestioned.

Inasmuch as it is, in the strictest sense, only such a medicament as is prescribed by a physician and furnished by the apothecary, antitoxin cannot enter into competition, and be cut, to the detriment of honest pharmacists, by the charlatans in the profession.

Again, the pharmacist is most frequently called upon by the physician for knowledge, not only in reference to the different antitoxins in the market, but to their value. It will be my purpose to give you the names of the various antitoxins used by myself, and whose value cannot be questioned.

The original antitoxin of Behring is manufactured under the supervision of Dr. Lebbertz, by Meister Lucius and Bruning, at their Farbwerke at Höchst a/M, and is given in four strengths: Nos. 0, I, II, III, representing 200, 600, 1,000 and 1,500 units respectively.

The making of this antitoxin is now under the supervision of the German Government.

Another antitoxin, known as the Schering, and made in Berlin under the supervision of Dr. Hans Aronson, has one strength, each cubic centimeter representing 150 units. The making of this is now also under the supervision of the German Government.

In France, Roux' antitoxin is manufactured at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, and its strength is claimed as 100 units to each cubic centimeter.

There is no need, however, to send abroad for antitoxin, as equally as good, if not superior, antitoxin is manufactured in this country, and even at our very doors. I refer to the antitoxin known commercially as the H. K. Mulford Company's antitoxin, and which is made under the supervision of Dr. Joseph McFarland. This antitoxin is made in three strengths, known as standard, potent, and extra potent, each cubic centimeter representing 100, 250 and 500 units, respectively, and is supplied in vials of 500, 1,000 and 2,000 units respectively.

There are other antitoxins made by different firms in various parts of this country, but their utility can be questioned.

Accurate examinations should be made of such preparations by those in authority, so that the profession as well as the public should be protected. Such an examination has been made by the State Board of Health of Massachusetts, and the result has been of benefit to those who use antitoxin, as it showed a surprising difference between the value of serum as given by the manufacturer and found by the investigators. I append the report on two of the antitoxins, as the others I have mentioned were found correct and up to the standard:

Serum of the Pasteur Institute, of Paris, France (Roux). The circular states that the serum is at least 1 to 50,000 in strength. As this is considered equivalent to Behring's serum No. 1, the test was carried out with this strength in view. It was, however, found to be weaker than this. A second test showed that the 10 cubic centimeters of serum contained a total of 500 antitoxic units instead of 600 units.

Gibier's Diphtheria Antitoxin, New York. The label states that the bottle contains 25 cubic centimeters of a total strength of 2,500 units. The test showed that the serum was far below this in strength. In a second test it was determined that the bottle contained from 625 to 750 units, instead of 2,500, as advertised. The strength of this serum is thus a trifle below one-half of that of Behring's serum No. 1.*

As the dosage of antitoxin should always be estimated in antitoxin units, and not in amount of serum, it can well be understood how serious a matter it is to sell the serum of what is supposed to be a certain strength and find it to be weaker. As the pharmacist depends for his reputation upon the efficacy of his preparations, and the physicians look to him for their genuineness and value, it is not superfluous to expect in the pharmacist an accurate knowledge of all the standard therapeutic agents he dispenses. So with antitoxin, as with quinine and other preparations, "knowledge is power," and in this case a power of doing good.

(To be continued.)

*Weekly Bulletin, State Board of Health, of Massachusetts, April 4, 1896.

A. PH. A. NOTES.

The "Volume of Proceedings" for 1896 shows the practical hand of Prof. Diehl. It is not as bulky as some of its predecessors, but that is an improvement, as now the contents are just such as the practical pharmacist requires.

We have been notified by Mr. E. Schumpik, local secretary, that the Lake Park Hotel, at Lake Minnetonka, has been secured as headquarters for the next meeting. The hotel rates will be \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day. We hope to see a good-sized contingent of Canadians present at the meeting.

Mr. Muir has received an acknowledgment from Mr. Sheppard, treasurer of the A. Ph. A., of the receipt of the sum of \$111.78 unexpended balance of the entertainment fund. The local committee is to be congratulated on the successful termination of the convention. It is not often that a balance is on hand after paying all expenses, and the many difficulties against which the committee had to contend make it all the more noteworthy that they have been able to report a surplus.

Have you ever considered the advisability of joining the American Pharmaceutical Association? Every pharmacist should be a member, if only to encourage the objects of the association, but when one receives such substantial returns for the investment of \$5.00 as the volume of "Proceedings and Report on the Progress of Pharmacy," which is well worth the annual subscription, then there is all the more reason why every up-to-date pharmacist should be a member. Think it over and write to the member of the Auxiliary Committee Membership in your district. F. W. Flett, Toronto, for the Province of Ontario; R. W. Williams, Three Rivers, for Quebec; R. E. Coupe, St. John, for New Brunswick; S. W. Dodd, Charlottetown, for P. E. Island; W. A. Simson, Halifax, for Nova Scotia; Prof. J. E. W. Lecours, for Montreal; and J. Emile Roy, for Quebec City.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.**

THE next preliminary examination for candidates entering the study of pharmacy will be held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagachetiere street, Montreal, and Laval University, Quebec, on Thursday, 1st July, 1897.

Candidates must give notice to the Registrar, in writing, of their intention to present them-

selves, at least ten days before the date fixed for the examination. A printed form of application must be obtained from the Registrar, which must be duly signed by the applicant.

No application will be accepted after the 29th of June, 1897.

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

E. MUIR, Sec.-Registrar,
595 Lagachetiere street, Montreal.

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS.

THE eighth International Pharmaceutical Congress is to be held in Brussels from the 14th to the 19th of August. The following questions have been proposed by the officers of the Congress:—

Give a concise and practical treatise on the examination of drugs and medicines.

What is the best method of book-keeping for pharmacists?

Produce a complete study of the different aconites.

Give a practical formula for the preparation of formol.

What is the value of the so-called "Terpeneless Essential Oils"?

What are the advantages of a Universal Pharmacopœia and the best means to be taken to realize this idea?

Give a good method for the assay of the active principles in oily infusions.

Our actual knowledge of the alkaloids, ptomaines and leucomaines, insisting on the differences between ptomaines and leucomaines on one hand and the natural alkaloids on the other.

Indicate a practical and legal method to prevent cutting.

The tests for chloroform are insufficient. Determine the characteristics of an irreplaceable product.

Research on the purity of naphthol and benzo-naphthol.

Indicate a practical method to extract from drugs intended to be used in galenic preparations, the pectic, gummy and mucilaginous substances which they contain, without injury to their therapeutic properties.

Would it not be advisable to delete all soft extracts from the codex, and replace them by powdered extracts? Show by comparative assays if evaporation has an influence on the percentage of active principles.

The best method to discover the presence of abortifacients in a complex mixture (tea, coffee, milk, chocolate, etc).

T. R. D. A.

THE regular monthly meeting took place in the College building, on the afternoon of Friday, March 12th. President McCann being absent, due to the illness of a relative, on motion G. E. Gibbard took the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Flett enquired what action, if any, had been taken by the committee to whom the matter of cheaper alcohol had been referred.

The secretary responded that no report from the committee had reached him, and he believed nothing had been done.

The importance of the question was urged upon the meeting by the chairman, and members of the committee present promised the matter should have immediate attention. There being no more business to come before the meeting, Mr. E. R. Robinson's paper on "Window Dressing" was called for, and in Mr. Robinson's unavoidable absence was read by the secretary, Mr. Campbell. The paper was replete with good sensible points. Many of the suggestions could be very well accepted and profitably acted on by druggists generally. After being discussed, a vote of thanks to Mr. Robinson, moved by Messrs. Gilpin and Campbell, was carried.

Mr. Murchison came next with "some means of advertising a drug business." This paper (a better title would have been "The Ideal Pharmacy and How to Conduct it") received careful attention and thoughtful discussion by the members.

The last item on the programme was an address by G. E. Gibbard on "The Future Relationship of the Druggist and Patent Medicine." This also produced an animated discussion.

Vice-President Gilpin drew attention to the good work now being done by *Saturday Night*, and suggested that all present give a helping hand.

This brought to a close the meeting, which had been most interesting from start to finish. The Toronto druggists who, either from carelessness or wilful neglect, absent themselves from these meetings, are missing an afternoon's treat, besides an opportunity of improving themselves and benefiting others.

The draft of a bill designed to prevent department stores has been presented at a meeting of Chicago merchants. The draft classifies the various lines of trade which may be carried on together, for instance: furniture and carpets; bicycles and vehicles; paints, drugs, perfumery and chemicals may be combined, but no others, and in this way it is proposed to prevent large establishments carrying on a dozen or more lines.

Recent Papers.

SOME APPROVED FORMULAS.—W. Helmuth, Chicago.—*Amer. Drug.*

CATARRH CURE.

Powdered Myrrh.....	} equal parts.
" Sanguinaria..	
" Acacia	

TONIC CELERY COMPOUND.

Celery seed	384	grns.
German chamomile	384	"
Gentian	2	drs.
Wahoo bark	2	"
Angelica root.....	2	"
Catnip	4	"
Buchu	4	"
Taraxacum	4	"
Calumba ..	4	"
Wild ginger	1	"
Mandrake	1	"
Glycerine	1	oz.
Simple elixir, to	16	"

Reduce the drugs to the required fineness, percolate with diluted alcohol until 6 ozs. of percolate have been obtained, add 2 ozs. simple elixir, let stand 24 hours, filter, add glycerine and enough elixir to make 16 ozs.

FERROUS PHOSPHATE—E. J. Evans—*Pharm. Jour., Feb. 20.*

As the result of an extended series of experiments, the author proposes the following modification of the B. P. process for the preparation of this salt, and recommends its adoption in the next edition.

Iron ammonium sulphate...	12	parts.
Or iron sulphate	8	"
Sodium phosphate.....	10	"
" acetate	2	"
Distilled water ..	600	"

Dissolve the iron salt in 150 parts of the water, and the sodium salts in another 150 parts. Mix the solution in a flask fitted with an air tight cork, and of such capacity that these solutions shall fill it. Shake for some time, and set aside in a dark place for two to four days, decant the clear solution, fill the flask with the remainder of the water, and after standing twelve hours, decant and transfer precipitate to a water bath, heated, not exceeding 100° F., and stir with a glass rod till dry.

AN IMPROVED PERCOLATE DROPPER.—Prof. Remington showed at a recent meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, an improvement on the rubber tube prescribed by the U.S.P. for controlling the flow of the percolate, in the form of a modified sprinkler top. Prof.

Remington stated that he had used the ordinary sprinkler stopper, but had made an improvement on it, in that the valve seat is conical and longer than usual, and the aperture is larger, so as to prevent clogging. The rate of flow can be accurately graduated, and the apparatus is much handier than the old style tube.

AMMONAL.—George M. Beringer.—*Amer. Jour. of Pharmacy*, March.

This preparation is said by the manufacturers to be a product of the amidobenzine series, and give its composition as ammoniated phenylacetamide, and the formula as $C_6H_5NHC_2H_3O$, which is that of anilin. Mr. Beringer has made an analysis of the compound, and finds that it is a mixture of acetanilid, sodium bicarbonate, and ammonium carbonate, in about the following proportions:

Acetanilid	10
Sodium bicarbonate	5
Ammonium carbonate.....	5
Metanil-yellow .....	.005

Mr. Beringer thus concludes his paper: Ammonal thus appears to be another of the numerous mixtures of acetanilid that are being palmed off on gullible physicians as new and valuable discoveries.

PREPARATION OF CRAYONS.—Guston Mazurier.—*Union Pharm.*

For the preparation of crayons of copper sulphate and other salts, such as alum, silver nitrate, ferrous sulphate, etc., the author recommends the following process, which does not require the use of gum, flour or starch, as usually recommended for this purpose: Take the powdered salt and heat till all the water of crystallization is driven off; then powder, and add water drop by drop till a flexible mass is obtained, which is then rolled out on a marble slab to the required thickness, and cut to the prescribed length. After half to one hour, the pencils will have become dry and hard.

ROSEWATER.—Sidney Rauchenberg.—*American Druggist*, Jan. 25.

The writer undertook a series of experiments on the preparation of rosewater from the oil. The first series of experiments produced fairly satisfactory results, and consisted of distilling the otto with water; the second series consists of efforts to make the water by mixing the oil with boiling water. It was found that the following mixture produced very satisfactory results:

Rose oil.....	2.5 gm.
Clove "	0.25 "
Alcohol to make	100 cc.
Ninety cc. mixed with 1000 cc. of boiling	

Fountain Flowing?

Do you want prime **Fruit Syrups Ready to Use?** No mixing, no straining, no manipulation of Fruit Juices necessary. Drop me a card for quotations.

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RASPBERRY,
PEACH, PINEAPPLE,
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ORANGE and
RUSSET CIDER,
Etc., Etc.**

Have a Specialty!

Run a specialty at your fountain, try the old favorite, **Ginger Ale**. It always sells well when well made. I can supply you with an elegant rich syrup which you can't duplicate without many years experimenting.

Give it a single trial.

Hygeia Best Beverages

lead the trade, and should be in every drug store in Ontario. Toronto druggists think them worth handling. In every town where they have been introduced the sales have increased yearly. Pharmacopœial Waters to order.

Send me your business card for particulars.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN

Manufacturing Chemist

153 and 155 Sherbourne St., - TORONTO

water and allowed to stand for some time, produced a rosewater much superior to the commercial product.

CUTCH AND GAMBIER.—The official catechu of the British Pharmacopœia is commercially known as gambier, that official in the U.S.P. as cutch; but a large proportion of the catechu used in this country is the latter, which should not be employed in the manufacture of the official preparations. Cutch is an extract obtained from the heart wood of *Acacia catechu*, while gambier is obtained from the leaves and young branches of *Uncaria Gambier*. It has been almost impossible to distinguish readily between preparations from these two drugs; but Dr. Carl Dieterich, of Helfenburg, recently contributed a paper to *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*, in which he gives a test to distinguish between the two. He finds that gambier contains a body which is liberated by treatment with alkalis, and which in solution in benzol, ether or chloroform, gives a green fluorescence. He recommends the following method: A small quantity of the drug is well shaken in a test tube with a dilute solution of ammonia and half as much benzol added, and well shaken; on separation, the benzol solution will show a green fluorescence if the drug is gambier. No other balsam or resin yields the same reaction.

ON THE PREPARATION OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE OVULES (Glycerine Suppositories).—F. BOYELDIEU.—*Bullet. Commer.*

The writer found that ovules prepared according to the published formulæ did not give satisfaction, the principal objection being that they did not melt when inserted into the rectum. In order to remedy this disadvantage, he recommends the following formula:

White gelatine.....	12
Distilled water.....	40
Glycerine	90

Melt the gelatine in the water on a water bath, add the glycerine, and pour into molds.

NEW REMEDIES.

NORTROPINONE

is a product obtained by the oxidation of tropigenine by chromic acid; it has the formula C_7NO_1 . Its therapeutic properties are now being investigated.

DEXTROFORM

is a product of the action of formaldehyde on dextrin, and resembles amyloform and glutol in its properties.

ASPIDINE

is obtained from extract of male fern. It is in the form of colorless crystals, and is insoluble

in water, soluble in benzine, ether and alkaline solutions.

CHRYSOTOXIN

is the name applied to a new body obtained from ergot by Jacoby. It is said to possess all the properties of ergot.

CHLOR-HYDROPHOSPHATE OF QUININE

is prepared by dissolving 35 gms. of hydrochloride of quinine in a mixture of 70 gms. phosphoric acid (1.154) and 9 gms. of dilute hydrochloric acid. This solution, after standing some hours, deposits crystals of the new salt. It contains over 50 per cent. of quinine, 32.04 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and has been used with success in malaria and nervous headaches.

According to a recent issue of *The Chemist and Druggist*, the Home Secretary has issued orders that after April 1st, 1897, the storage of calcium carbide will be permitted only under certain conditions as imposed by the 14th section of the Petroleum Act of 1871, and the Associated Fire Offices have also drawn up rules governing the generation and storage of acetylene, by which calcium carbide, liquefied acetylene or acetylene gas and every apparatus for the generation of such gas, must be in a detached building at least 10 feet from every other building, and that suitable valves for controlling the pressure must be placed inside this building, and a cut-off between the latter and the building in which the gas is to be used. In fact the rules are such as to practically prohibit the use of acetylene as an illuminant.

We commend to wholesale dealers the following parody on Hamlet's Soliloquy:

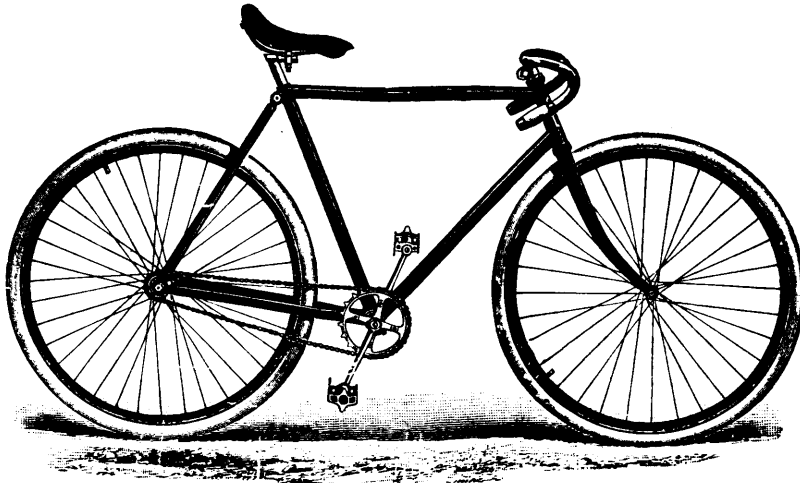
"To sell or not to sell?
That is the question.
Whether it is better to send the goods
And take the risk of doubtful payment,
Or to make sure of what is in possession,
And by declining, hold them?
To sell, to ship, perchance to lose—
Aye, there's the rub!
For when the goods are gone,
What charm can win them back
From slippery debtors?
Will the bills be paid when due?
Or will the time stretch out till crack of doom?
What of assignments? What of relatives?
What of uncles, aunts, and mothers-in-law
With claims of borrowed money?
What of exemptions, bills of sale and the compromise
That coolly offers a shilling a pound?
And of lawyers' fees
That eat up even this small pittance?
Yet sell we must,
And some we'll trust;
We seek the just,
For wealth we lust!
By some we're cussed,
And stocks will rust,
But we skip the wust,
Or we'd surely bust."

—National Traveller.

Clevelands



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Medal



Gold
Medal



Models 22 and 23, Price \$75.



The highest grade wheels in the world for the money.



Models 27 and 28, Price \$100.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Bicycles, the choicest exemplar of mechanical skill in cycle construction.

Model 29, Price \$100.

Correct lines, remarkable rigidity of frame, and absolute perfection in bearings, chain and sprockets, make this the ideal wheel for track use, and unequalled as a light roadster.

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Some of our Seasonable Specialties:

Castorol, for children	Hallamore's Antibilious Mixture	Fluid Magnesia, 14-oz. bottles
Celery Seidlitz, 10c. and 25c. sizes	Hallamore's Pills	Petroleum Jelly in bottles and bulk
Coughsease, lozenges	Beef, Iron and Wine	Red Tonic Pills
Daisy Butter Color, 10 and 25c. sizes	Burdock and Sarsaparilla, two sizes	Comp. Syr. Hypophos., 1-lb. bottles
Dean's Cure	Comp. Syr. White Pine, 10c., 25c. and	or bulk
Dean's Cure Pills	16-oz. bottles; also in bulk.	"Scat" Rat Poison, two sizes
Dr. Goode's Female Health Pills	Comp. Syr. White Pine and Tar	"Kill 'Em Quick," two sizes
Elite Hair Dye	Perfect Emulsion Cod Liver Oil and	White Pine Cough Drops
Hallamore's Expectorant	Hypophos., two sizes and in bulk	Fly Discs, in 5c. packages

More complete list, with prices attached, mailed upon application.

Nearly all of the above can be obtained in 3-doz. lots, with Druggist's name, without additional charge.

Agents for Canada for **Neave's Food**

Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills

Coutts' Acetocura

Odoroma

Pepper's Liverettes

Correspondence with druggists especially invited. Our views may not be your views, but in all matters where your interests alone are at stake we will cheerfully make ours conform to your needs.

The Toronto Pharmacal Company, Limited.

Answers.

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

GIBERT'S SYRUP.—(B.) Montreal.—We have already twice published this formula, but we will repeat it:

GIBERT SYRUP OR SIROP GIBERT.

Mercuric iodide.....	I
Potassium iodide	50
Water.....	50
Syrup	2400

Dissolve the salts in water and add to the syrup.

OIL OF HYOSCYAMUS (Montreal).—It is probably the infused oil of hyoscyamus which you require. The infused oils are used to some extent in Europe, but never in this country except in those parts where a large German population is to be found. This class of preparations is made by infusing one part of the fresh leaves in two parts of olive oil over a gentle heat, till all the water is expelled, then straining and pressing the residue. The infused oils of hemlock, henbane and belladonna are frequently used in German practice.

Student (Quebec) writes that he does not grasp the proper method to work out the following problems, which he finds in Attfield, page 726:—

“Show what weight of KHO is contained in a solution of potash, 48.02 grammes of which are saturated by 50 cc. of the standard solution of sulphuric acid.”

This ought to be very simple, if you know anything about volumetric analysis. You know that 1,000 cc. of H₂SO₄ V.S. Sol. will neutralize 56 gms. of KHO, then it should not be a difficult matter to find how much KHO is neutralized by 50 cc. of the acid solution. Thus, if 1000 cc. neutralize 56 gms., 50 cc. will neutralize x gms. KHO.

$$1000 : 56 :: 50 : x, x = 2.8.$$

That is, that 50 cc. neutralizes 2.8 gms. KHO, and as 48.02 gms. of the potash solution are neutralized by this quantity of acid solution, therefore 2.8 gms. KHO is the weight in 48.02 gms. of the solution, and to find the percentage:

$$\text{as } 48.02 : 2.8 :: 100 : x, x = 5.83 \text{ per cent.}$$

Calculate the percentage of Ca 2HO in lime water, 438 gms. of which are neutralized by 20 cc. of the volumetric solution of H₂SO₄, 1000 cc. of H₂SO₄ VS neutralize 37 gms. of

Ca 2HO, the quantity neutralized by 20 cc. of the acid can be found, thus—

$$1000 : 37 :: 20 : x, x = .740$$

That is, that the quantity of Ca 2HO in 438 gms. is .740 gms., and to find the percentage—

$$438 : 740 :: 100 : x, x = .1689 \text{ per cent.}$$

THIERSCH'S SOLUTION (HALIFAX).

Boric Acid.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Salicylic Acid	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Distilled Water.....	2 pts.

Society of Retail Druggists.

THE officers continue to receive many letters in response to their circular giving the ideas and views of the members on the society, the work accomplished, present conditions and future prospects. The desire of almost all is that the work should continue. I have selected two from the number forwarded by the secretary, and wish to call attention to Mr. Brown's because of the charges against the officers there referred to. Mr. Brown is by no means the only person to whom these statements have been made. In each case, where an opportunity afforded, they have been denied, and now again I wish to characterize the statements made to Mr. Brown as *deliberate falsehoods* told for the purpose of injuring the society by representatives of firms who are not friendly to us. I personally never purchased one dollar's worth of goods from the gentleman who made the statement, and from the firm he represents only one bill of some \$20 in the past three or four years. The statement that we were constantly buying from jobbers outside the friendly list is as untrue as the other. I am pleased at the opportunity of denying these fairy tales, so long the stock-in-trade of a few travellers, who must, indeed, have no bed of roses when they find it necessary to descend to misrepresentations as a means of making sales.

G. E. GIBBARD.

DEAR SIR,—A week or two ago a traveller from a firm, not on our friendly list, called on me as usual, offering their own goods and the goods of an American firm for whom they are the Canadian agents. In response to his request for his usual order, I told him I could not purchase anything from them, and that I would not sell any of their goods that I could avoid. If our druggists would pursue this course, do you not think these gentlemen would eventually realize that their present policy is not much wiser than their former one, when they cut down the size of one of their

medicines to almost one-half, which resulted in destroying the sale of an article that had, at that time, as large a sale as almost any patent on the market, and which, in my district at least, it has never recovered.

Respectfully yours,
COUNTRY DRUGGIST.

CORNWALL, 2nd March, 1897.

J. T. Pepper, Esq., Woodstock :

DEAR SIR,—Your circular to hand, contents noted. Before sending on any money, I would like to ask a few questions. Mr. S., a traveller for a Montreal firm, told me that a number of the most ardent supporters of the Ontario Druggists' Society were buying goods from wholesalers and jobbers who were not supporters, and would not come into our society; among the names given was either your name or Mr. Gibbard's. This was some time ago, and I have forgotten which of you it was. If it is not you kindly show this letter to Mr. Gibbard. Mr. S. said he had sold you or Mr. G. quite a large bill, and had been selling you right along ever since the association had been in existence, and I am quite sure he said you bought goods from other firms outside the association because the prices were better. I positively refused to purchase goods from the firm he represented because they did not come into our association. If you or Mr. Gibbard are or have been buying goods from these outside people I have no \$3 for the association. "Consistency, thou art a jewel." However, the honorable position held by you gentlemen is a guarantee against any such unwise actions. I found it quite difficult to reconcile Mr. S.'s statements with the honorable positions which you gentlemen hold in our association.

I would like to hear your side of the question. Would you kindly write me telling how this matter stands, and greatly oblige,

Yours truly,
E. H. BROWN.

Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, proprietors of Wilson's Fly Pads, publish on another page of this journal a warning which it would be well for retailers to take note of. The English Courts of Appeal seem determined to protect to the full the rights of those who have established a business in an article under a specific name. Recent judgments have gone very much farther in this direction than ever before. Entirely aside from the legal aspect of the matter, it would seem that where the retailer is allowed a profit of 100 per cent. on a fast selling and satisfactory article, he should not in fairness to the manufacturer who has created the demand, endeavor to substitute other goods.

NEWS ITEMS.

- E. J. Hart, Westport, is selling out.
G. Leonard, Montreal, has sold out.
F. C. Humphries, of Bancroft, has assigned.
J. B. Wynne, Brigden, has sold to O. Collver.
A. Bascom, Kempville, has sold out to A. McLean.
R. J. Whaley, of Delta, is moving to Westport.
T. T. Barnes is commencing business in Arnprior.
Lawrence R. McLean, Digby, N.S., has assigned.
Wm. Gibson, of Kempville, is succeeded by A. McLellan.
C. W. Waldron, Antigonish, is succeeded by C. M. Henry.
W. McDonald, Glace Bay, is succeeded by D. L. McDonald.
R. T. Mack & Co., of Fredericton, N.B., have sold to G. Y. Dibblee.
G. H. Edmison, of Peterboro', has purchased the business of White & White, Woodstock.
R. J. Fyfe, of Walsh & Co., Peterboro, was married on March 10th. We extend congratulations.
G. W. Campbell, of St. Thomas, and A. L. Hamilton, of Palmerston, have exchanged business.
H. C. Thomas succeeds J. L. MacKenzie in Stouffville. The latter is opening a new business in Rat Portage.
Messrs. Deadman & McCaul, of Brussels, purchased the stock of the Chatham Drug Co., and are continuing the business as a branch.
A small fire on March 5th caused some damage to the stock of Ira F. Belfry, corner King and Bathurst streets, Toronto. Loss fully covered by insurance.
W. T. Strong, of London, has sold his business to D. W. Sutherland, his former chief assistant. The business will be continued under the old firm name.
Menzie's stock, of Arnprior, was sold by auction to R. B. Gray, of Pembroke, who resold it to T. Barnes, of Kempville, who again transferred it to Wm. Gibson.
J. Findley, of Pembroke, has refitted his store, and removed the Telephone Exchange to the rear. He has now one of the most comfortable and natty business places in the country.

At the first general meeting of the shareholders of the E. B. Shuttleworth Chemical Company, Ltd., recently incorporated, the directors for the ensuing year were elected and the company fully organized. At a meeting of the directors subsequently held, Prof. E. B. Shuttleworth was elected president, W. H. Aikens, vice-president, G. W. Parsons, general manager, and W. A. Howell, secretary.

Mr. Turner, the veteran druggist of Milbrook, who lately disposed of his business and is about to take charge of the Mission Hospital, Calgary, was given a good send off by the people of the town among whom he has lived so long. On Monday night the Masonic Lodge gave a banquet, at which he was presented with a beautiful mason's apron. On Tuesday night the citizens followed with a public banquet.

QUEBEC ITEMS.

W. H. LaRoche, of the firm of LaRoche & Co., was one of la grippe's victims, but is now improving daily, and can attend to business.

Mr. Raoul Belanger, formerly in the employ of Dr. Valade, of Ottawa, is now in this city, and has obtained a clerkship with J. Edmond Dube. Mr. Belanger is a prominent member of the Ottawa Football Club.

Contrary to the usual dull times which follow the holiday season, there has been quite a little stir, especially in the dispensing departments of our various city drug stores, owing to a prevalence of "La Grippe."

Prof. McIntyre's lectures on "Chemistry," given at the Morin College here, have proven quite a boon to Quebec pharmacy students. He has commenced a series of twenty-four lectures, devoting two nights a week to the teaching of the principles and theory of chemistry. He also holds a daily class in practical chemistry, which is well attended.

The Quebec druggists hail with great pleasure a new preparation issued from the laboratories of the Quickcure Co., Ltd. It is the "Q.-C. Liquid Tooth Powder," which is destined to share the immense popularity with which the other remedies of this firm have already met. The retailers of this city thoroughly appreciate the efforts of the company to provide them with reliable preparations, and of which they alone have the handling, and the directors of the company are sure of the success of the plan which they originated to prevent the cutting in price of their products.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The final examinations at the College took place on the 29th, 30th and 31st ult., too late for the results to appear in this issue.

Mr. Burton, of the H. K. Mulford Company of Philadelphia, was again in this city last week, looking after the interests of his firm.

Mr. J. D. Webb, who had his leg broken during a foot-ball game last fall, is out and around again, but will have to use a cane for some time.

G. Papineau has bought out E. Leonard's stock and fixtures, and has removed them to the corner of St. James and Chatham. Mr. Leonard will remain in charge.

Grippe has been very prevalent, and prescriptions for quinine, phenacetine, and other antipyretics and analgesics have been numerous, and dispensing business has been very satisfactory.

The city council has adopted the report of the health committee favoring the establishment of a municipal bacteriological laboratory. The necessary apparatus has been ordered, and as soon as received will be installed in the city hall.

There was great rejoicing when it was announced that the Council had decided on attacking the department stores, and still more when it was reported that the latter had abandoned the field at the first shot from the legal guns of the association.

By the way, Dr. Laberge, Medical Health Officer, has given Mr. Burton very good recommendation of Mulford's Anti-Diphtheritic Serum. He says it has been used in the Civic Hospital for some time past, and has given perfect satisfaction, and is more reliable and produces better results than any other which he has used.

E. Dickerson, of New York, has taken action against Hall, Ross & Co. and Eaton, Foster & Co., of this city, to prevent them selling phenacetine to Americans. The famous Pettingill was a member of Eaton, Foster & Co., but like the delightful character that he is, sold the books of the firm to E. Dickerson, and this gentleman seems to have a large percentage of bluff in his make-up.

At last the association has taken action against department stores selling drugs and patents, with the result that it is reported that they are now desirous of selling out their stocks. The wonder is that no one found the combination that did the work till a few weeks ago. If there was to be a fight we were all willing to put up the sinews of war and carry it to the Privy Council if necessary.

An effort is being put forth to make the annual meeting of the association a little more interesting than formerly. A banquet or conversation will be held during the meeting and a committee will look after the securing of papers to be read and discussed. We hope our druggists will take up this matter and carry it to a successful termination. Our meetings heretofore have been so utterly devoid of interest to all but a few, that unless something is done the average member will not care whether the association is in existence or not.

The earthquake which was felt here on the evening of the 24th, did some damage to the stock, as well as to the feelings of the employes, in some of the wholesale houses. Bottles were knocked off shelves, pills were spilled around and nerves shaken up. Fortunately most of the people had left, but in one house the chemist was still at work, and when the shock was felt some of the clerks thought that it was an explosion in the laboratory, and that the chemist was gone where all good chemists go, but he was busy looking over the other flats of the building to find out who dropped that cask.

The Committee of Management of the General Hospital has decided on putting an end to the custom of well-to-do people getting free medical advice and medicine. In future no one will be admitted to the out-door department without a recommendation from a clergyman, doctor, governor or other subscriber, to the effect that they are unable to pay for medical treatment. We hope this will put an end to a growing evil, and which threatened to work much harm to the medical and pharmaceutical professions. We hope that the other hospitals and dispensaries will follow the good example set them by the General Hospital.

We were at a Festkommess of the Montreal German Society, held on March 22nd, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of William I., and amongst the invited guests was a medical gentleman who stands at the head of his profession in Canada, and he told a very good story of his first attempt at speaking German when he went to Berlin as a student. He entered a restaurant with a friend, and after they had seated themselves at a table, a waiter came to take the orders. The doctor wished to order roast beef and thought he would spring his German on the native. Now roast beef in German is *gebratenes rindfleisch*, and baby or child is kind, and the doctor ordered *gebratenes kindfleisch*. The waiter stared at him, and the order was repeated, which only increased his astonishment, and a third time did the doctor ask in a louder and more impatient manner for '*gebratenes kindfleisch*.'

Then his friend, who was a German and a wag, informed the waiter that the doctor had come from the wilds of Canada, where they were all man-eaters (*mensch-fresser*), so that he need not be surprised. The doctor perceived that there was something wrong about his German, and was informed by his friend that instead of asking for roast beef he had been demanding roast baby. Since that time he goes slow on German.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWS.

M. Guignard, professor of botany at the Paris School of Pharmacy, was recently elected a titular member of the section on pharmacy of the Paris Academy of Medicine.

M. Bocquillon, one of the best known French writers on pharmaceutical subjects, has been named an Officier de L'Instruction Publique, by the Minister of Public Instruction.

Dr. Bourgoïn, a leading French pharmacist, died in Paris, February 10th. He was formerly a professor in the Paris School of Pharmacy, and director of the Pharmacie Centrale des Hopitaux. He was noted for his opposition to the theories of Pasteur. At the time of his death he was deputy for the department of the Ardennes.

The Co-operative Society for the manufacture of iodine, founded by French pharmacists, is now in regular operation, and their works at Lampaul, Plouarzel, is able to supply all the demands of the stockholders. The price of iodine has been fixed at 32 francs per kilo (about \$2.50 per lb.) and potassium iodide at 25 francs (about \$2.00 per lb.)

Joseph Wallace, proprietor of Wallace's specifics, one of which was supposed to have caused the death of a clergyman at Dublin some months ago, was prosecuted by the Treasury on the charges of having sold poisons to an unknown person, and for neglecting to enter the sale, as required by law. Judgment was given against the defendant, and on the two charges he was fined £10 and costs.

A movement has been started by the Paris Society of Pharmacy by which a permanent monument will be erected to the memory of Pelletier and Caventou, the discoverers of quinine, by naming a street after them, and by the erection of memorial tablets on the houses in which they lived. A statue to Dr. Maillot, who introduced quinine into medical practice, was recently erected, and it is now proposed to honor in the same way the men who first separated the alkaloid from cinchona bark.

The council of the Pharmaceutical Society has decided upon abolishing the preliminary examination, and instead of it will accept cer-

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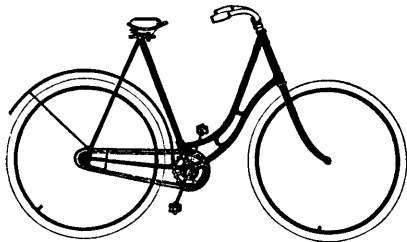
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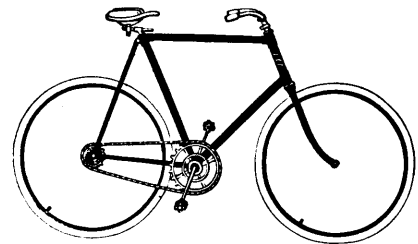
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A Birmingham druggist has been fined £5 and costs under the Adulteration Act for selling glycerine which contained 45 per cent. of glucose syrup. The excuse offered was that owing to the advance in price of glycerine, and the fact that people had become accustomed to obtaining a certain quantity for a certain price, which it is impossible to give under present prices, he had to mix the glycerine with some cheaper article, such as glucose, but the defence did not help, as the druggist was found guilty.

Dr. Hans Hermann Hager died at Neuruppin on January 25. Dr. Hager has long been known as one of the most voluminous writers on pharmacy; his most important works are "Manuale Pharmaceuticum seu Promptuarium," "Handbuch der Pharmaceutische Praxis" and "Kommentar zur Pharmacopœia Germanica," which are monuments of industry, research, and close observation, and besides these he has written a number of less important works on pharmacy and allied subjects. He was an honorary member of the principal pharmaceutical associations of Europe and America.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

The article which appeared in our last issue, entitled "Medicated Soaps," by Dr. W. Minor, should have been credited to *The National Druggist*, of St. Louis.

New York druggists will have societies enough to satisfy anyone; the latest are one to secure shorter hours for druggists, and the other a mutual insurance society, to be known as the "Druggists' Alliance of America."

The New York College of Pharmacy is constantly making improvements. The latest addition is a bacteriological department, the funds for the necessary appliances having been donated by several members of the college.

At a recent meeting of the Maine Academy of Medicine and Science, Dr. Hanson presented the draft of a bill which it is proposed to present to the legislature for the appointment of an inspector or agent who will see to the enforcement of the laws governing the practice of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy.

A San Diego, Cal., firm has gone into the manufacture of citric acid from lemons, and hope to make it a paying investment, although competent chemists claim that California lemons do not contain sufficient acid to make the work profitable.

The many Canadian friends, both in Montreal and St. John, N.B., of Mr. W. A. Frost, of St. Paul, will regret to learn of his serious illness, caused by appendicitis. An operation is to be performed on him, and it is hoped that he will shortly be around again.

A bill has been introduced in the Indiana Legislature by Senator Nussbaum, requiring manufacturers of patent medicines to print the formula on the label, under penalty of a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, but it is hardly likely that the bill will become law.

The election of officers of the New York College of Pharmacy resulted in the election of Edw. Kemp, as president; Chas. F. Chandler, 1st vice-president; H. W. Atwood, 2nd vice-president; Gust. Kamsperger, 3rd vice-president; Clarence O. Bigelow, treasurer; Thos. F. Main, secretary; O. J. Griffin, assistant secretary.

Brooklyn druggists are worked up by the knowledge that when greater New York becomes a fact, that their board of pharmacy will be wiped out, and all fees, etc., collected from pharmacists will have to be given to the New York College of Pharmacy. They propose to petition for the abolition of the four boards now in existence in the State, and the formation of one to control pharmacy in the whole State.

Minnesota druggists and the Governor of the State are at loggerheads over the appointment of a secretary to the State Board of Pharmacy. Mr. Webster, who has held the position since the formation of the association, was nominated, but the Governor appointed a Mr. Griffin and attempts to force him on the board, the nomination having been sanctioned by the State Senate, and it seems that the druggists will have to accept the position in which they are placed.

The reports which appeared in some of the newspapers some months ago, of an epidemic of cocaine dosing in Manchester, Conn., which happily turned out to be grossly exaggerated, draws attention to the evil of the indiscriminate employment of patent medicines containing cocaine, which have in a great number of cases led to the users becoming incurable cocaine fiends. The sale of catarrh cures, cough syrups, so-called tonic wines and elixirs of coca, should be controlled in some way, either by placing them on the poison schedule or by some similar restrictions on their sale, otherwise the evil will grow and spread till it becomes ineradicable.

The Committee on Coinage, through its chairman, recently reported to Congress in favor of the adoption of the metric system. Since the rejection of the bill introduced about a year ago, American consuls in Europe were asked to report upon the use of this system on the Continent, with the result that all of them reported favorably, and stated that the adoption of this system would react most beneficially on American export trade. The same reason is advanced by advocates of the system in England, as it is found that trade with the Continent and South and Central America is much hampered by the fact that these countries all use it and prefer to buy goods where chemicals, dry goods, machinery, etc., are sold or made by the measures of the metric system.

Prof. Bromwell and J. L. Mayer, of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, have been carrying on a series of experiments on the value of the heat of bromination as a test for oils, as suggested by Hehner and Mitchell. This method depends upon the fact that all animal and vegetable oils are glycerides containing unsaturated radicals, which are capable of combining with bromine, with evolution of heat, and the measurement of the elevation of temperature, which is characteristic of each oil, may be used as a test for purity. Hubl's test is based upon the combining power of the unsaturated radicals with iodine, and this is found by treating the oil with a solution of iodine and mercuric chloride, and after the action has terminated the uncombined iodine is titrated with sodium hyposulphite. The apparatus used by Bromley & Mayer consisted of a graduate or beaker into which a test tube, about seven inches in length, was placed, imbedded in alternate layers of cotton and magnesia, packed tightly so that the tube could be withdrawn without disturbing the packing, and a thermometer, graduated to fifths of a degree, is then placed in the tube. Five cc. of a chloroformic solution of the oil (1 in 5), are then placed in the tube, and five cc. of a chloroformic solution of bromine (1 to 5) are then added, and the rise of temperature carefully noted. Both solutions must be at exactly the same temperature, otherwise the results will not agree. In concluding their paper, which appears in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, the writers state that they will continue their work and hope to obtain a factor which, multiplied by the rise in temperature, will give Hubl's iodine number; however, with regard to this point, J. H. B. Jenkins, F.C.S., contributed a paper, at a recent meeting of the London section of the Society of Chemical Industry, on the same subject, in which he states that by multiplying the rise of temperature by 5.7 Hubl's iodine number is obtained.

Students' Department.

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

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN RETURNING ANSWERS.

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

PRIZES.

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

In order to give our student subscribers in British Columbia an opportunity to enter our Students' Competition, we have decided on extending the time for the reception of answers to the 15th of the month following the appearance of the questions; that is, answers to questions given in this issue will be received up to the 15th of May.

We have already received some essays on "Percolation," asked for in March issue; some of them are very good, one from Mr Percy Murray, Earl street, Kingston, and one from Mr. A. Lebeau, of St. Anne de Bellevue, being particularly excellent.

QUESTIONS ON MARCH LECTURES.

- 1st. What are medicated waters? Name the waters of the British and United States Pharmacopœias?
- 2nd. Name the official processes for medicated waters of both Pharmacopœias.
- 3rd. Name two or more methods for the extemporaneous preparation of medicated waters.
- 4th. What are the usual impurities found in water?
- 5th. What is meant by hardness; name the kinds and causes thereof?
- 6th. Give the B.P. tests for distilled water, and name the impurities which these tests indicate.

INDEX OF DISEASES TREATED WITH

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DIARRHŒA. Parv. Corrosive Sublimate.....1-100 gr.	SICKNESS OF PREGNANCY. Parv. Belladonna.....1-20 gr.
EXANTHEMATOUS SKIN DISEASES. Parv. Iodide Arsenic.....1-100 gr.	SLUGGISH BOWELS. Parv. Podophyllin.....1-40 gr.
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION. Parv. Podophyllin.....1-40 gr.	SPERMATORRŒA. Parv. Phosph.....1-200 gr.
HYDATID UTERINE GROWTH. Parv. Ergotine.....1-10 gr.	SUMMER DIARRHŒA. Parv. Mercury with Chalk.....1-10 gr.
INCONTINENCE OF URINE. Parv. Cantharis.....1-50 gr.	SYPHILIS. Parv. Calomel.....1-20 gr.
INFLAMMATORY PROCESS. Parv. Aconite.....1-20 gr.	SYPHILITIC HEADACHE. Parv. Corrosive Sublimate.....1-100 gr.
INFLUENZAS. Parv. Iod. Arsenic.....1-100 gr.	TORPIDITY OF LIVER. Parv. Podophyllin.....1-40 gr.
ITCHING SKIN ERUPTIONS. Parv. Iod. Arsenic.....1-100 gr.	UTERINE HEMORRHAGES. Parv. Ergotine.....1-10 gr.
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Med. prop.—Tonic, Laxative. Dose—1 to 2.

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Med. prop.—Tonic, Laxative. Dose—1 to 2.

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Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.

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Ext. Ignatia Amara ¼ gr.

Med. prop.—Nerve Sedative. Dose—1 to 2.

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Med. prop.—Anodyne, Soporific. Dose—1.

Mercury Proto. Iodid ¼ gr.

Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose 1 to 4.

Mercury Proto. Iodid ½ gr.

Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose—1 to 2.

Mercury Proto. Iodid ⅔ gr.

Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose—2 to 4.

Mercury Iodide Red I-16 gr.

Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose—1 to 3.

Morphinæ Sulph I-20 gr.

Med. prop.—Anodyne.

Morphinæ Sulph I-10 gr.

Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.

Morphinæ Sulph ⅓ and ½ gr.

Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.

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EVANS & SONS, "

BROWN & WEBB, Halifax.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto.

ELLIOTT & CO., "

WINER & CO., Hamilton.

7th. What is meant by the terms "ammonia" and "albuminoid ammonia," as used in water analysis?

8th. What is Nessler's Reagent, and how is it applied?

9th. What is indicated by the presence of chlorides in water, other than that from salt springs or the sea?

10th. What precautions should be observed in the preservation of medicated waters?

strips of cartridge-paper over its surface so that one side of the paper shall receive a thin coating of the mixture, then expose the strips to the air until the coating has hardened.

In the U. S. P. process, the black mustard is freed from its fixed oil by means of benzin, and instead of gutta percha solution, a solution of India rubber in benzin and carbon bisulphide is used and the mixture applied with a flat brush; a surface of sixty square centimeters should contain about 4 grammes of black mustard.

LECTURES ON PHARMACY.

PREPARATIONS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA (Continued).

CHARTÆ.

PAPERS.

There are only two papers official in the B.P., namely;—EPISPASTICA, Blistering Paper, and SINAPIS, Mustard Paper. The U. S. P. recognizes Charta POTASSII NITRATIS, Potassium Nitrate Paper, and SINAPIS. Charta Epispastica was formerly official; but was dropped from the 1890 edition, as it was seldom or never employed; and as regards Canadian practice, it might as well be dropped from the British, as it is never prescribed, as Emp. Cantharidis fills all requirements; and as for Charta Sinapis, the official formula and process are superfluous, as it is never made by the pharmacist, the mustard leaves of the large manufacturers generally giving perfect satisfaction.

CHARTA EPISPASTICA.

Cantharides, in powder	1 part.
White Wax	4 "
Spermaceti	1½ "
Olive Oil	2 "
Resin	2 "
Canada Balsam	1 "
Distilled Water	6 "

Digest all the ingredients, except the Canada Balsam, in a water bath for two hours, stirring constantly, strain, and separate the plaster from the watery liquid; mix the Canada Balsam with the plaster melted in a shallow vessel, and pass strips of paper over the surface of the hot liquid, so that one surface of the paper shall receive a thin coating of plaster. The paper is usually ruled so as to indicate square inches.

Water is used in this process for the purpose of separating the exhausted cantharides from the plaster.

CHARTA SINAPIS.

Mustard, in powder	1 part.
Solution of Gutta Percha	2 "

Mix the mustard with the gutta percha solution so as to form a semi-fluid mixture, and having poured this into a shallow dish, pass

CHARTA POTASSII NITRATIS, U.S.P.

Potassium nitrate	200 gms.
Distilled water.....	800 ccs.

Dissolve and immerse strips of white un-sized paper in the solution, dry and keep in well-closed vessels.

COLLODIA.

Collodions are solutions of pyroxylin in ether and rectified spirit, with the addition of a medicating agent, such as cantharides, iodoform, chrysophanic acid, etc. The official collodions of the B.P. are: Collodium, Collodium Flexile, and Collodium Vesicans. The U.S.P. recognizes also Collodium Stypticum.

COLLODIUM.

COLLODION.

	B.P.	U.S.P.
Pyroxylin	1	30 gms.
Ether	36	750 ccs.
Rectified Spirit	12	250 "

B.P.—Mix the ether and spirit, and add the pyroxylin; decant from the sediment in a few days and keep in a well-corked bottle.

U.S.P.—Add the ether to the pyroxylin, let it stand 15 minutes; then add the alcohol, and shake the bottle until the pyroxylin is dissolved.

An improvement on this process is to add the spirit to the pyroxylin and shake well; then add the ether. It will be found that solution is perfected in a much shorter time by this method.

COLLODIUM VESICANS, B.P.

Blistering Fluid	20 parts.
Pyroxylin	1 "

Add the pyroxylin to the liquid in a stoppered bottle, and shake till the former is dissolved.

COLLODIUM CANTHARIDATUM, U.S.P.

Cantharides in 60 powd.	60 gms.
Flexible collodion.....	85 "
Chloroform	to make...100 "

The cantharides is exhausted with the chloroform, the latter recovered by distillation, the residue evaporated to 15 grms., dissolved in the flexible collodion, and the solution set aside till clear, when it is poured into cork stoppered bottles, which are protected from light and fire.

COLLODIUM FLEXILE, B.P., U.S.P.

FLEXIBLE COLLODION.

	B. P.	U. S. P.
Collodion.....	12 ozs.	920 gms.
Canada Balsam ...	½ oz.	50 "
Castor Oil	¼ oz.	30 "

Mix and keep in a well corked bottle.

COLLODION STYPTICUM, U.S.P.

Tannic Acid	20 gms.
Alcohol.....	5 ccs.
Ether	25 "
Collodion	to make 100 "

Mix the alcohol, ether and tannic acid, and agitate till the latter is thoroughly incorporated and partially dissolved, then add collodion to make 100 ccs., and shake occasionally till the acid is dissolved.

An improvement on this would be to triturate the acid with the alcohol before mixing with the ether.

CONFECTIONES.

CONFECTIONS

Are semi-solid preparations in which one or more substances are incorporated with syrup or clarified honey. The official confecti- ons of the B.P. number eight, namely: opium, pepper, dog rose, or hips, red rose, scammony, senna, sulphur, turpentine. There are only two in the U.S.P., rose and senna. Formerly this class was divided into conserves and electuaries; of the first class hips, rose and senna are official, while the others answer to the description of the latter class. Electuaries are usually prepared extemporaneously since they are liable to ferment, or to become hard by evaporation of the syrup; this may be prevented by the addition of a small percentage of glycerine.

CONFECTIO OPII, B.P.

CONFECTION OF OPIUM.

Comp. powder of opium ...	100 pts.
Syrup	200 "

Mix.

This preparation was formerly official in the U.S.P., but was dropped from the 1880 edition. Confection of opium is the modern representa- tive of theriaca and mithridate; complex mix- tures, which contained, according to old recipes of the 15th and 16th centuries, from 50 to 60 ingredients, principally aromatics, and which for centuries enjoyed a great reputation.

CONFECTIO PIPERIS.

CONFECTION OF PEPPER.

Black pepper in fine powder...	2 ozs.
Caraway fruit	3 "
Clarified honey	15 "

Rub well together in a mortar. The powder should be well and intimately mixed together

before adding the honey. This recommendation holds good for all confecti- ons containing two or more powders.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINA.

CONFECTION OF HIPS.

Hips, deprived of their peel, like	
fruits	1 lb.
Sugar.....	2 lbs.

Beat the hips to a pulp in a stone mortar, and rub the pulp through a sieve, then add the sugar and rub well together.

This confecti- on sometimes becomes hard and the sugar crystallizes out; this may be remedied by the addition of a little water. Sometimes used as a pill excipient, but the following is to be preferred:

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ, B.P.
" " U.S.P.

CONFECTION OF ROSE.

Fresh red rose petals.....	1 lb.
Sugar	3 "

Beat the petals to a pulp, add the sugar and rub well together.

The U.S.P. directs,—

Red rose in No. 60, powd...	80 gms.
Sugar, in fine powder.....	640 "
Clarified honey	120 "
Stronger rose water	160 ccs.

Rub the red rose with the stronger rose water, previously heated to 65° C., then gra- dually add the sugar and honey, and beat till a uniform mass results.

It will be noticed that the B.P. directs the use of fresh petals, while the U.S.P. directs the dried petals, with the addition of stronger rose water, by which means the rose flavor is obtained. The British yields a better product, but as the fresh petals are not always obtain- able, a sufficiency must be made during the proper season.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONII.

CONFECTION OF SCAMMONY.

Resin of Scammony, in powder	6 ozs.
Ginger, in fine powder.....	3 "
Oil of Caraway ..	¼ oz.
Oil of Cloves	¼ "
Syrup ..	6 ozs.
Clarified Honey...	3 "

Mix the powders, add the syrup and honey, then add the oils and mix. This preparation is seldom used.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ, B.P., U.S.P.

CONFECTION OF SENNA.

Senna in 60 powder	7 ozs.	100 gms.
Coriander fruit ...	3 "	
Oil of coriander.....		5 "

Figs.....	12 ozs.	120 gms.
Tamarinds.....	9 "	100 "
Cassia pulp.....	9 "	160 "
Prunes.....	6 "	70 "
Extract of liquorice.....	1 "	
Refined sugar.....	30 "	555 "
Distilled water to make.....	75 "	1,000 "

The P.B. directs that the figs and prunes be boiled with 24 ozs. of water in a covered vessel for 4 hours; then after making up with water to the original volume the tamarinds and cassia pulp are added and digested for two hours, then the mass is rubbed through a hair sieve, and to the pulped product the sugar and extract of liquorice are added, and to the warmed mixture the senna and powdered coriander are added, and the weight made up to 75 ozs. by addition of water, or evaporation.

It will be noticed that the U.S.P. directs oil of coriander instead of the powdered fruit, as the B.P., and does not employ liquorice in any form, and for these reasons the product is smoother than that prepared by the B.P. method.

This preparation is sometimes called Lensitive, or Laxative Electuary.

CONFECTIO SULPHURIS.

CONFECTION OF SULPHUR.

Sublimed Sulphur 4 OZS.

Acid Tartrate of Potassium,
in powder 1 ozs.
Syrup of Orange Peel 4 "
Tragacanth, in powder..... 18 grs.
Rub them well together.

Powdered Tragacanth was first added in the present edition of the B.P., and is used for the purpose of better holding the powders in suspension, as recommended by P. MacEwen, of Edinburgh.

CONFECTIO TEREBINTHINÆ.
CONFECTION OF TURPENTINE.

Oil of Turpentine..... 1 OZ.
Liquorice Root, in powder..... 1 "
Clarified Honey 2 "

Rub the oil of turpentine with the liquorice, add the honey and mix to a uniform consistence.

Attention is directed to the announcement in this issue of a Blanket Soap, placed on the market very opportunely at this house cleaning season by Mr. HARRIS H. FUDGER, of Toronto. It is claimed for this soap that it is chemically and practically a discovery. The trade price is \$9.00 per gross. The annexed coupon attached to an order for a sample case (1/2 gross) will insure the prepayment of freight to any point in Ontario, during the month of April.

THE CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL
MAPLE LEAF BLANKET SOAP.
FREIGHT COUPON. APRIL, 1897.

TELEPHONE 2307

Mills, Travers, Keyes & Tennant

BARRISTERS, ETC.

Canada Life Chambers - - - TORONTO

PHONE 2322 NIGHT BELL



Cor. Queen & Berkeley Sts. TORONTO.

No. FOR

Date Dr.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

This Label is a sample of our small size prescription label of set No. 22 at \$5.00 per set of 8 sizes (8000 labels). We supply these labels either gummed or un gummed on fine paper, any arrangement of No. Dr., etc or any sizes.

LEVY & CO.
Druggists' Printers

19
Leader Lane
TORONTO.

Homœo. Vials



We wish to advise the trade that we are now manufacturing these goods in Canada, and to solicit your orders by asking you to specify the "BEAVER BRAND" when ordering from the wholesale.

Every package has a guarantee of "first quality," and should there be cause for complaint, we will readily rectify same upon receipt of coupon.

Our Specialties:

- Homœo. Vials
- Screw-cap Vials
- Glass Syringes
- fitted with nickel screw-caps or corks
- Test Tubes, etc.

The Beaver Flint Glass Co., Ltd.

TORONTO, CANADA

If your jobber does not handle our goods write us direct

National Formulary.

24. COLLODIUM IODATUM.

Iodized Collodion.

Iodine, reduced to powder ... 5 Gm.
Flexible Collodion (U.S.P.)... 95 Gm.

Introduce the Iodine into a bottle, add the Flexible Collodion and agitate until the Iodine is dissolved.

25. COLLODIUM IODOFORMATUM.

Iodoform Collodion.

Iodoform..... 5 Gm.
Flexible Collodion (U.S.P.)... 95 Gm.

Dissolve the Iodoform in the Flexible Collodion by agitation.

26. COLLODIUM TIGLIH.

Croton Oil Collodion.

Croton Oil 10 Gm.
Flexible Collodion, U.S.P. ... 90 Gm.

Mix them.

27. COLLODIUM SALICYLATUM COMPOSITUM.

Compound Salicylated Collodion.

Corn Collodion.

Salicylic Acid 11 Gm.
Extract of Indian Hemp ... 2 Gm.
Alcohol 10 Gm.
Flexible Collodion (U.S.P.)
a sufficient quantity. _____

To make 100 Gm.

Dissolve the Extract of Indian Hemp in the Alcohol, and the Salicylic Acid in about *fifty (50) grammes* of Flexible Collodion contained in a tared bottle. Then add the former solution to the latter, and finally add enough Flexible Collodion to make *one hundred (100) grammes*.

28. CORDIALE RUBRI FRUCTUS.

Blackberry Cordial.

Blackberry Juice 1,875 Cc.
Cinnamon, in No. 40 powder 100 Gm.
Cloves, in No. 40 powder.. 25 Gm.
Nutmeg, in No. 40 powder 25 Gm.
Diluted Alcohol (U.S.P.)..

a sufficient quantity.

Syrup (U.S.P.)..... 1,875 Cc.

Percolate the powdered spices with Diluted Alcohol to obtain *twelve hundred and fifty (1,250) cubic centimetres* of tincture and add to this the Blackberry Juice. Then add *thirty (30) grammes* of Purified Talcum, set the mixture aside for twenty-four hours, occasionally shaking, and filter. Wash the filter with sufficient Diluted Alcohol to obtain *thirty-one hundred and twenty-five (3,125) cubic centimetres* of filtrate; lastly, add the Syrup and mix well.

29. DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM.

Compound Decoction of Aloes.

Extract of Aloes (U.S.P.) 10 Gm.
Myrrh..... 7.5 Gm.
Saffron 7.5 Gm.
Potassium Carbonate 5 Gm.
Extract of Glycyrrhiza, in
powder 35 Gm.
Compound Tincture of Car-
damom (U.S.P.) 250 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

To make 1000 Cc.

Reduce the Myrrh and Extract of Aloes to a coarse powder, mix this with the Potassium Carbonate and Extract of Liquorice in a suitable covered vessel, and pour on *six hundred (600) cubic centimeters* of Water; boil for five minutes, and add the Saffron. When cool, add the Compound Tincture of Cardamom, and allow the mixture to macerate for two hours; then filter through flannel, and add enough Water to make the product measure *one thousand (1000) cubic centimeters*.

This preparation should be freshly made when wanted for use.

30. ELIXIR ACID SALICYLICI.

Elixir of Salicylic Acid.

Salicylic Acid 85 Gm.
Potassium Citrate 125 Gm.
Glycerin 500 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U.S.P.), a
sufficient quantity. _____

To make 1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Potassium Citrate in the Glycerin with the aid of a gentle heat. Add the Salicylic Acid, and continue the heat until it is dissolved. Then add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand (1000) cubic centimeters*.

This Elixir should be freshly made when wanted for use.

Each fluid drachm contains 5 grains of Salicylic Acid.

ESTIMATION OF ALBUMEN IN URINE.

MONS. GEORGES, *Pharmaceutical Wochenschrift*, writes as follows: To a suitable quantity of urine add one-fifth of its volume of magnesium sulphate, boil for a few minutes, and, after removing the source of heat, add a few drops of acetic acid.

Collect the resultant precipitate on a filter, wash with water, dry and weigh. Even traces of albumen may be detected by this method.

ON THE MANUFACTURE AND PURITY OF THE PHOSPHOGLYCERATES.

(Translated from the *Tribune Medical*.)

IN 1844, Pelouse first prepared phosphoglycerate acid, by heating glycerine at 100° C., with anhydrous phosphoric acid, and in 1856, Goble found the same acid in the yolk of an egg.

This salt is now made by digesting glycerine at 28° for six days at a temperature of 110° C. with phosphoric acid 60 per cent. The mixture allowed to cool on the seventh day, leaves a glassy transparent mass, which is then saturated with the milk of carbonate of lime. The whole is then filtered and the clear liquid exactly neutralized with lime, and again filtered and precipitated by alcohol at 90°. The precipitate is drained as dry as possible and dissolved in cold water, filtered and evaporated at a very low temperature. Various modifications of this general mode of manufacture have been proposed, but the phosphoglycerate of lime prepared by Chapoteaut process (late assistant to Pelouse), is the one generally used in dispensing. It is important in prescribing phosphoglycerate of lime, to insist on a chemically pure and fresh preparation, as there are numerous adulterations, especially as the phosphoglycerates have always a tendency to decompose, however well prepared. Capsules of four grains each are the best form for internal administration, as the salt is then preserved from the action of the air.

Hypodermic injections should always be freshly prepared, as recommended by Professor Albert Robin.

The following test will easily detect impurities:

A solution of pure phosphoglycerate of lime (Chapoteaut) gives no precipitate with the ammonio-magnesium reagent or acetate of uranium.

It is precipitated by heat, alcohol and ether. Nitrate of silver causes a precipitate (which is re-dissolved by an excess of water), also acetate of lead (soluble in acetic acid). The dry phosphoglycerate of lime treated with alcohol, leaves no sticky residue on evaporation of the alcohol.

The very prominent position which phosphoglycerate of lime and its preparations now hold in therapeutics, and its undoubted value as a nerve tonic in the treatment of neurasthenia, warrant physicians prescribing the pure and therapeutically active drug only.

Guest—"Am I the unlucky thirteener?"

Host—"No; you're the lucky fourteener. We invited you to fill the gap."

Guest—"All right. I've brought it with me."—*Detroit Free Press*.

TO YOUNG COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

If you would surely win success,
Just keep on sawing wood;
Take not a merchant's 'no' for yes,
But keep on sawing wood;
Though he may 'cuss' you by the mile,
Pay no attention—simply smile,
You'll bring him to it after a while—
Just keep on sawing wood.

Good nature you should e'er preserve,
And keep on sawing wood;
And you should never lose your nerve,
But keep on sawing wood.
And tell the truth. Remember that
It *pays*, no matter where you're at!
Just paste the motto in your hat,
And keep on sawing wood.

'Don't want a *thing!*' he'll often shout,
But keep on sawing wood;
He'll often try to fire you out,
But keep on sawing wood.
He may use language rather blue,
And threaten to break your head in two:
But unless the man is *bigger'n* you,
Just keep on sawing wood.

—*Commercial Travellers' Home Magazine*.

Perhaps one of the most pernicious out-growths of polypharmacy is the compounding in mixtures or tablets of medicines diametrically opposed in physiologic action. Suppose it should be thought necessary to give a heart-stimulant. We review the fixed physiologic action of the cardiac drugs: digitalis for arterial recoil, strophanthus for ganglionic stimulation, nitro glycerin for aspiration of the overfull ventricle, belladonna to impress the check nerve and to stimulate the sympathetic, strychnine for a stimulant to the spinal cord. How absurd to have one tablet containing all of these drugs! When digitalis is indicated, nitro-glycerin is contra-indicated. Suppose you really want nitro-glycerin or amyl nitrate, how much benefit do you suppose you would get in a tablet a week old? But of all heterogeneous compounds, cough mixtures and expectorant tablets are the most absurd. We have in one mixture astringents for relaxed mucous membrane, ipecac to promote expectoration and opium to check it, senega to stimulate, aconite to quiet, and hyoscyamus and squill with an alkali. The fact must necessarily dawn upon every intelligent practitioner that he is gradually losing the art of prescribing.—*American Medical Journal*.

SODIUM TELLURATE

is highly recommended for the night sweats of phthisis, in doses of 1 to 2 centigrams twice daily. The remedy is, however, one which is almost as bad as the disease, as it is well known that the administration of tellurium salts causes a most abominable odor to be given off with the breath and perspiration, so that its continued administration would be almost impracticable.

SAVE YOUR SHADE TREES.

DR. MOLE'S Caterpillarine will do it more effectively than any other means. Least time, least expense, most satisfaction. This preparation was used in Toronto last year by the Parks and Gardens Commissioner. The following is what Parks Commissioner Chambers says of it:

COMMISSIONER OF PARKS OFFICE,

TORONTO, March 17th, 1897.

Dr. Wm. Mole, Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your enquiry regarding the preventative which you supplied me with last year, to place on trees to arrest the ravages of the moth, I desire to say I found it a splendid preparation, and it does all you claim for it.

Yours truly,

JOHN CHAMBERS,
Commissioner of Parks.

Druggists, it will pay you to handle this preparation and recommend it to your customers. Write for circulars and prices to G. E. Gibbard, wholesale agent, 287 King st. west.

BUYERS' GUIDE.

"APENTA."

The *Canadian Medical Review*, of January, stated that the "Apenta" water is used with

good success in hospital and private practice in Toronto and Montreal. We are, in fact, informed that "Apenta" water is in use in the leading hospitals in Canada, among them being: Montreal General Hospital, Royal Victoria Hospital, Hopital Notre Dame, Montreal; Toronto General Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children, Grace Hospital, Toronto; County Carleton General Protestant Hospital, Sick Children's Hospital, Ottawa; London General Hospital, London; Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, etc.

LAWSON SADDLE.

"The best and only perfect hygienic saddle." This is the opinion of medical men and the verdict of all who have used it. Built on scientific principles, with proper regard to the delicate organs of the body liable to be injured in bicycle riding. A day's riding leaves no uncomfortable feeling such as is the result when using the ordinary saddle. Ladies who have been forbidden the pleasures of wheeling by their physicians are now enjoying the pastime with the consent of the same physicians, and comfort to themselves. Read the ad. on page 368 and write for particulars to H. Yarnold, agent, 287 King st. west, Toronto.

LIVE DRUGGISTS WANT GROWING TRADE

What Druggist LePage, New Philadelphia, Ohio, says about it:

"MULFORD'S ANTITOXIN is the biggest hit I ever made in the way of advertisement with physicians. I do not know of a single preparation like it; the fact of having Antitoxin (Mulford's) in stock is worth a \$25.00 advertisement to any store that is trying to sell to physicians."

We make a specially attractive proposition to those Druggists who wish to act as our agents. It will pay to write for terms, as we want an agent in every town.

H. K. MULFORD CO.,
PHILADELPHIA AND CHICAGO.

Mulford's Product is endorsed by the Province of Quebec Board of Health.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

YOUR SODA FOUNTAIN.

Do you run one? If so, run it to pay. You cannot do that unless you give your patrons good flavors. To get such you must use only pure fruit juices. These can now be procured without paying for long freights and heavy duties. J. J. McLaughlin, who has established a provincial reputation for summer beverages, offers these for the trade. Write for prices.

Market Report.

March 29th.—The changes proposed by the Dingley tariff bill have caused an active demand for some items, and have had a reflex action in primary markets. Opium, for instance, on which there is to be \$1 per lb. duty, has advanced 62c. in Smyrna, Constantinople, London and New York. Morphias are to pay \$1 per oz. instead of 50c.

Quinine was to pay 5c. per oz., but the influence of southern members caused it to remain free of duty. Spices are to remain on the free list, and speculation in them has subsided.

Coming to home markets—Norwegian Cod Liver Oil had a heavy drop, but is firmer at the close. Munn's and Bowering's non-freezing oils are unchanged. Acid carbohc is up several

cents; Benzoic, Salicylic and Tartaric are also dearer. Balsam copaiba has subsided, but not quite to its former level. Balsam tolu is still high and firm. Cocaine is hardening and the tendency is decidedly towards higher prices. Glycerine is lower again. Camphor is in good seasonable demand and tends upwards. Mercurials are firm at the recent advances. Arsenic is dearer and so is Bluestone; the latter is to be had in more than one quality, the lower grades being designated "agricultural," although the best is generally used for such purposes. Borax is lower. Sulphur is firm at high figures. Vanillas continue to increase in value.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

As clerk or manager; qualified; long experience; city or country; good references. Drawer B, Midland.

FOR SALE.

Drug business for sale in a Western city. No bad stock; a good opening; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to Druggist, P.O. Box 527, London, Ont.

WANTED.

Paying drug store, in a town or city; not over \$2,500 stock. Address "D," office of this journal.

A second-hand soda water fountain; must be in good repair. Address, "Fountain," this Journal.

The Retail Price

OF

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills

TO BE INCREASED

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

WAMPOLE'S

BEEF, WINE and IRON

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.

Manufacturing Pharmacists

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Canadian Branch:

36 & 38 Lombard Street

TORONTO, Ont.

"Mist" Cough Lozenges

SELL ON SIGHT
GOOD PROFIT

10c.

The Key Medicine Company
395 Yonge Street, TORONTO

Special to Retail Druggists

Common Sense Exterminator

ROACHES AND BED BUGS

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

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR

For Rats and Mice

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

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

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

Atomizers

Perfumes

Feeding Bottles

Feeder Fittings

Suspensory Bandages

Nipples

Shaving Mugs

Toilet Paper

Trusses

It will pay to call before purchasing.

ALLAN & CO.,

182 BAY ST., TORONTO

Fine Ground Soap Bark, 10 cents per pound.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO APRIL, 1897.

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

Acetanilid,	lb.	\$0 70	\$0 75
Acid, Acetic,	lb.	10	13
Arsenious, lump	lb.	25	27
Commercial	lb.	10	10
Benzoic, English, (from benzoin,) ..	oz.	22	25
German,	oz.	9	12
Boric	lb.	11	12
Carbolic, Crystals, super, ..	lb.	25	25
Commercial,	lb.	25	30
Crude	gal.	75	60
Citric,	lb.	40	45
Gallic,	lb.	90	100
Hydrodromic	lb.	30	32
Hydrocyanic,	oz.	12	14
Lactic, concentrated,	lb.	60	75
Muriatic,	lb.	3 1/2	5
chem. pure,	lb.	18	20
Nitric,	lb.	10	14
chem. pure,	lb.	25	27
Oxalic,	lb.	12	13
Phosphoric, syrupy,	lb.	50	60
dilute,	lb.	17	20
Salicylic,	lb.	65	70
Sulphuric,	lb.	2	5 b.
chem. pure,	lb.	19	22
Aromatic,	lb.	50	55
Tannic,	lb.	70	80
Tartaric, powdered,	lb.	35	38
Alcohol, pure, 650. p. by bbl., cash ..	gal.	4 17	00
by gal.	gal.	4 50	60
Methylated,	gal.	2 00	00
Allspice,	lb.	13	15
Powdered	lb.	15	20
Aloin,	oz.	25	30
Alum,	lb.	2 1/2	3
Ammonia, Liquor, 880,	lb.	10	12
Aromatic Spirits,	lb.	52	55
Bromide,	lb.	80	85
Carbonate,	lb.	12	14
Chloride, powd.	lb.	10	13
Chloride, pure, powd.	lb.	35	46
Iodide,	lb.	5 75	6 00
Nitrate,	lb.	35	40
Amyl Nitrite,	oz.	15	20
Antifebrin,	lb.	70	75
Antipyrine,	oz.	1 10	1 20
Antimony, black, powdered,	lb.	10	13
and potas, tart,	lb.	45	48
Liver	lb.	30	35
Apomorphia,	gr.	4	5
Arrowroot, Bermuda,	lb.	35	40
Jar aica,	lb.	14	15
Aristol,	oz.	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's solution,	lb.	22	25
Fowler's solution,	lb.	7	8
White,	lb.	10	10
Atropine Sulphate,	gr.	2 1/2	00
Balsam, Canada,	lb.	50	60
Copaiba	lb.	85	95
Peru,	lb.	3 00	3 20
Tolu,	lb.	95	1 00

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO. LTD.

TORONTO

Have something
new in . . .

Sponge Cases



Crescent Sponge Case

Case made of oak, finished all around and fitted with casters; 44 in. high, 32½ in. long and 22 in. wide; two hinge doors at back and wire shelves; top has door to raise, with lock and key, and is supported by stay-joints; all double-strength glass. Also made with bevel plate top.



No. 4

Eclipse Sponge Case

Made of oak; 5 feet high, 20 in. square; oval glass at top; all double-strength glass; fitted with casters; wire shelves.

WRITE
FOR
PRICES

NEW ARRIVALS

Acetate Potash
Moth Camphor Balls
Sperm Oil

Gelatine (Cooper's)
Oil Wintergreen
Saccharine
Edwards' Nervine

Copperas
Oil Juniperwood
Cascara Sagrada

Prophylactic Tooth Brushes

Marechal Perfumes

Gibson's Confectionery

Lyman's New Specialties at Popular Prices

Emulsion Cod Liver Oil (pints)
Worm Syrup

Quinine Wine
Beef, Wine and Iron (16 oz. oval)
Syrup Castor Oil, or Sweet Castor Oil

Comp. Remedy Blackberry and Jamaica Ginger
Fig Laxative Syrup (3 oz.)

Special Prices in Quantity.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

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

DO YOU CARRY

ODOROMA In Stock?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

ODOROMA

**D
O
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O
M
A**

The Perfect Tooth Powder

Has captured the market wherever it has been introduced. If it is a new thing to you, here are a few reasons why you should handle it:

It is cleansing, antiseptic, fragrant, refreshing.

It is perfectly harmless.

It has been analyzed by the most expert chemists, who have all reported in the most favorable terms.

It sells at a glance in the first instance, and on its reputation thereafter.

It yields more profit to the retailer, and to the consumer a greater quantity of the best quality, than any other tooth powder in the world.

REPORT OF EXPERT ANALYSIS.

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

Order from your Wholesale House.

AROMA CHEMICAL CO., - Toronto

TURKISH DYES

TURKISH DYES

TURKISH DYES

TO THE TRADE

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

Write for Prices, Samples, &c., to

BRAYLEY SONS & COMPANY

MONTREAL

Druggists' Confectionery.

The special attention of Chemists

IS DRAWN TO THE FOLLOWING :

GLYCERINE PASTILLES

Beautifully Bright.

Perfectly Soluble.

Quite Transparent.

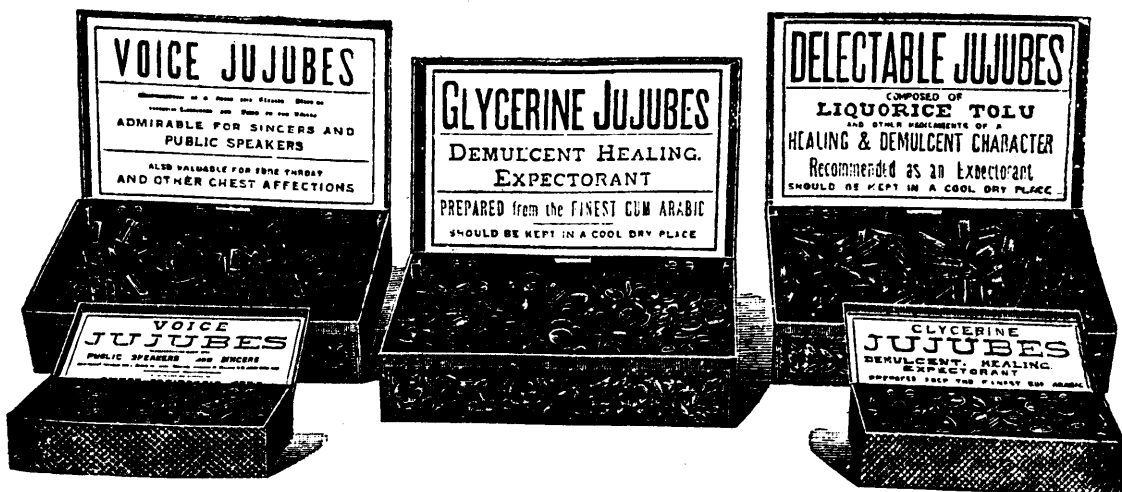
ROBERT GIBSON & SONS

By a process recently discovered, are producing the most charming

GLYCERINE PASTILLES AND JUJUBES

Ever offered to the trade.

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




SAMPLES SENT ON APPL-CATION TO THE WORKS.

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

Extract Belladonna,	lb.	1 20	2 00
Colocynth, Co.	lb.	2 00	2 25
Gentian,	lb.	50	56
Hemlock, Ang.	lb.	1 25	1 50
Henbane, "	lb.	3 50	3 75
Jalap,	lb.	2 50	3 00
Logwood, bulk,	lb.	13	14
packages,	lb.	15	18
Mandrake,	lb.	1 75	2 00
Nux Vomic,	oz.	30	35
Opium,	oz.	85	90
Rhubarb,	lb.	4 00	5 00
Sarsa. Hond. Co.,	lb.	1 00	1 20
Jam. Co.,	lb.	3 00	3 20
Taraxacum, Ang.,	lb.	70	80
Flowers, Arnica,	lb.	20	22
Chamomile	lb.	20	25
Lavender,	lb.	13	15
Formalin,	lb.	75	80
Fuller's Earth, powd.,	lb.	5	6
Galls,	lb.	21	25
powdered,	lb.	23	25
Gelatine, Cox's 6d.,	doz.	1 20	1 25
French,	lb.	45	60
Glycerine, 30°,	tin or lb.	22	24
Price's,	lb.	70	75
Grains Paradise, powd.	lb.	25	30
Green, Paris,	lb.	14 1/2	18
Gum, Aloes, Barb.,	lb.	25	40
Aloes, Cape,	lb.	18	20
powdered,	lb.	27	30
Socot.,	lb.	45	48
powdered,	lb.	70	75
Arabic, select,	lb.	40	60
" powdered,	lb.	0 60	90
sorts,	lb.	25	30
powdered,	lb.	40	50
Asafoetida,	lb.	40	45
Benzoin,	lb.	30	1 00
Catechu,	lb.	17	18
powdered,	lb.	22	25
Gamboge,	lb.	1 00	1 20
Guaiacum,	lb.	40	1 00
Myrrh,	lb.	40	45
Opium,	lb.	3 90	4 00
powdered,	lb.	5 00	5 25
Scammony, powdered,	lb.	6 00	7 00
Shellac, orange,	lb.	32	38
bleached	lb.	45	50
Storax,	lb.	40	50
Tragacanth, flake,	lb.	85	1 00
common,	lb.	65	75
Herb, Chiretta,	lb.	45	50
Goldthread, in ozs.	lb.	75	90
Horehornd, in ozs.	lb.	18	20
Lobelia,	lb.	18	20
Honey, Canada, best,	lb.	11	13
Hops,	lb.	15	22
Hydrogen Peroxide, C.P., Harvey's, No. 1, doz.			8 50
Ichthyol,	oz.	35	45
Indigo, Madras,	lb.	75	80
Insect Powder, pure	lb.	35	38
Iodine, commercial,	lb.	4 50	5 00
Resublimed	lb.	5 50	5 75
Iodol,	oz.	1 40	1 50
Iron, Carbonate, Precipitated,	lb.	13	14
Saccharated,	lb.	35	40
Chloride, solution, B. P.,	lb.	15	18
Citrate and Ammonium,	lb.	65	75
and Quinine, 4 per cent.	oz.	12	16
" " 10 per cent.	oz.	14	20
" " 25 per cent.	oz.	17	25
" Quinine and Strychnine,	oz.	21	00
and Strychnine,	oz.	15	00
Dialyzed, solution,	lb.	50	60
Iodide, Syrup,	lb.	40	45
Pyrophosphate,	lb.	1 00	1 20

SEELY'S 4 OUNCES

Parisian Balm



*The SURE CURE for
CHAPPED HANDS and
ROUGH SKIN...*

Superior to Glycerine, Camphor Ice
and other known remedies. **\$2 PER DOZ.**

Quick relief. No smarting. No sticky, disagreeable effect. Delicately perfumed with distilled Roses.

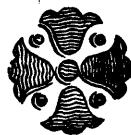
ITS USES:

**For the Ladies' Boudoir
For Gentlemen after shaving
For Nursery use**

Free from poison or other harmful ingredients.

* * **SEELY** The

**DETROIT, Mich.
WINDSOR, Ont.** **American
Perfumer**



Grippe and Pneumonia

Johnston's Fluid Beef
is the best pick-me-up
after an attack of
these diseases.

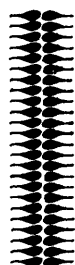
Try it.

BOVRIL, Limited
MONTREAL

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

DRUGGISTS...

SELL



Gibbons' Toothache Gum

The First and Best of all Toothache Gums...

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

Advertising matter supplied on application to

J. A. GIBBONS & CO.

6 Wellington St. East, TORONTO

SPONGES, etc.

For New Years Trade.

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

Our Travellers are now prepared to show lines in

Mandraka Bath and Honeycomb Sponges....

Forms, Half Forms and Cuts.

Finest goods ever shown in Canada.

BATH SPONGES

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

CHAMOIS SKINS

American and English, first and second qualities.

CHAMOIS VESTS and PROTECTORS

Send for Catalogue.

Saunders & Evans,

Office and Warerooms:

30 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.

We respectfully solicit your

Spring Orders

for . . .

Gum Camphor

Naphthaline or **Moth Camphor**

Bulk or 1-lb. cartons.

"Shell" Brand Castile Soap

Short 3 lb. bars in 40-lb. boxes; long, flat 4 lb. bars in 110-lb. cases; 6-oz. cakes, 1 gross in case

"Virgin" Brand Castile Soap, small cakes.

Magnesia Citrate Eff.

Dairy Thermometers

Insect Powder, "E. & Co." 25-lb. boxes.

Paris Green

and will be pleased to enter your order for future delivery.

Perfect Emulsions

are made with **ACACINE**, the perfect emulsifier. No failures with this. Especially useful for extemporaneous emulsions.

1-lb. boxes, 90c. each.

Potass. Cyanide C.P. 98%	"Smax" (new style), 40's, \$1	Powd. Skunk Cabbage	"Takem"
" " Com'l, 30%	Phenazone •	Universal Enemas, white	Trional
Vulcanized Steel Spatulas	Sulphonal	" " slate	Salol
Hydrozone, medium	Extract of Vanilla	Ideal Atomizers Nos. 1, 3, 5	Miller's Tin Boxes

"DIAMOND" LYE (powdered) reduced to \$3.60 per case.

Tucker's Sovereign — Balm

to ourselves, will receive prompt attention. Mr. Tucker still retains, and will protect, his copyright.

We invite orders for this excellent remedy, which has been popularized in many localities by the persistent personal efforts of Mr. J. O. Tucker, its originator, who, unfortunately, is not now able to attend to its sale as formerly. Several large orders already received evidence the popularity to which it has attained through merit alone. Orders sent direct to Mr. Tucker at 65 Henry Street, Toronto, or to

PHENACETINE —When maker's name is not specified Bayer's is understood.
—If Merck's is wanted, specify "Paracetphenetidine."

OUR FEBRUARY ADVERTISEMENT contained many lines of interest which we cannot repeat in this space. Please note especially **"Diamond" Lye** reduced as mentioned above.

Orders received by early mails go same day.

ELLIOT & CO. TORONTO

5 Front St. East

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

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

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

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