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For Coughs, Colds and Consumption, $\$ 2.00$ doz.

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\section*{Gives better satisfaction, has the largest sale of any} Ointment in the United States.

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

Its merits are being steadily brought before the public by liberal and persistent advertising, and under no circumstances will its proprietors allow legitimate competition to capture its well merited laurels.

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

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Essential Oils,
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iNe Guarantee our Oils to be Absolutely Pure.
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McAllister's Mocking Bird Food,-- N. y. Prices. I lb jars, per doz. \(\$ 2.50\) (In \(1 / 4\) gross case) per gross, \(\$ 27.00\) McAllister's Parrot Food,-
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1/4 gross cases......................................
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McAllister's Bird Lice Destroyer, -
In bellows box, per doz. boxes, \(\$ 1.50\) Per gross, 16.00
Sheppard's Canary, Bird Food,-
Per doz. boxes.............. 1.50 " 15.00
Sheppard's Song Restorer,-
Per dozen boxes.............. 1.80 " 18.00
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Per doz. boxes ................ . 60 ". 6.00
The above articies can be obtained from all Wholesale Druggists.
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22 Dey Street, NEW YORK.

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WATSON'S \\ Couroh + D1001S
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Are warranted to give IMMEDKATE RELIEF to those suffering from COLD, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, Etc.

They allay irritation and produce a soothing effect upon the vocal organs. Public Speakers and Singers find them of great value in clearing and strengthening their voices.

None Gennine unless the letters "R. \& T. W." are Stamped on each Drop.
R. \& T. WATSON, Wholesale Confectioners, 75 FRONT ST. E., - TORONTO.


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STEEDMAN'S Soothing Powders, FOR OHILDREN OUTTING TEETH. IN USE OVER 50 YEARS. "JJohn STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey,'' is engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet
} to digest 2,500 grains of Coagulated Egg Albumen in 6 hours. Recommended by Physicians for the cure c: Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Heart Burn. Originated and Manufactured only by
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\section*{Special Offer.}

To Druggists outside of the Cities of MONTREAL and QUEBEC.
Send your'Jobber an order for 3 doz. NERVOL at 1.75 per dozen, and he will send you a HANDSOME SILK EIGHT STEEL RIB UMBRELLA, one that you will be proud to carry.
Now is the season for Toothache and Neuralgia, and "NERVOL" is the best seller on the market to day. Unlike other preparations, it never fails to cure by simply applying a little on the cheek outside. You need have no hesitation in recommending it, as it will surely give satisfaction. It is at present extensively advertised in the Province of Quebec and will shortly be well advertised in the other Provinces. It is neatly put up and can be had from all Wholesale Druggists, or from
JOEN T. ITONK, Cor. Craig \& Bloary beroets, YONTREAL

DIFIN"M"ss Toothache Gum


BEWARE OF IMITATIOHS.

\section*{Millard Manufacturing Co.}

\section*{47 Sprague Street, PROVIDENCE, R.I.}

\section*{SYRINGES ATOMIZERS,}


ITIE claim for our Syringes, superiority over all others. They are connected by Elastic Packing instead of Screw Threads, and the con14 necting pipe can be quickly and easily inserted in socket, where it is firmiy held in place, the joints being perfectly tight and remaining so. The ralres are secured and cannot be lost. We use the beat quality of rubber. Physicians recommend our Syringes as perfect in cleanliness. efficiency and durability.

The idvantages of our ATOMIZER over all others is ats Continuous Spray. Having but one Atomizing Point, it is less liable to get out of order, and being made of the best material, combined with its simplicity, neatness and durability, make it one of the most PERFECT ATOMIL2ERS in use.

\section*{DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY}

\section*{ROBERT GIBSON\& SONS Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers, CARLETON WORKS, EsskIII Street, Hulme, - - MAHCHESTER, EMGLAND. And I Glasshouse Yard, àldersgate Street, - LONDON, "}

\section*{SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS}

Have gained a high reputation everywhere. They are put up in \(\mathrm{l} \mathrm{lb} ., 2 \mathrm{lb}\). and 5 lb . bottles. Packed in casks or in I doz. cases as required. These sweets are absolutely pure, and we specially recommend

Lime Fruit Trblets,
Everton Tomy, Mixed Fruit Drops, Rose Drops.

Acid Drops,
Tip Top Tablets, Gibson's Cough Drops, Rasberry Drops.

Lemon Tablets, BIalt Tublets, Butter Scotch Drops, Strawberry 1)ropes.

\section*{HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES of Evzay Descerripron.}

\section*{Chlorodyne Cough Lozenges, Chlorodyne Jujubes, Pepppemint Lozenges}

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

DIGESTIVE TABLETS,
Voice and Throat Lozenges,
For Singers and Public Speakers.

\section*{ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES}

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

\section*{THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES}
(Ac per T. H. Pbarmecopola.)
All Lezenges are sent out in I lb., 2 lb . and 4 lb . bottles. (Bottles free.) Proprietary Lozenges carefully prepared, stamped, and cut to any size or shape. SOLD BY ALL TEE BEST WHOLESALE HOUSES IN CANADA.

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N.B.-It having come to the notice of Messrs. Robt. Gibson \& Sons, that some makersare not only closely imitating their label, but are actually putting their goods in Gibson's bottles, Chemists are respectfully informed that every original botile of Gibson's is capsuled, and moreover, every Drop and Tablet is stamped "Gibson," without this none is genuine,
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THOMAS BIGG'S Sheep-Dipping \\  Composition,
} For the DESTRUCTION of TICK, LICE, etc., and for the PREVENTION of FLY, SCAB, etc., also his
SPECIFIC
OR
LOTION

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

\section*{FOOT-ROT LOTIOIN} Manufactury: Great Dover Street, BOROUGH, LONDON, ENGLAND Sub-Agents required throughout Canada; Kindly apply to

MESS. LYMKAN, SONS \& CO. 382 St. Paul Street, - - (Sole Agents,) MONTFEAL. For Terms and Printed matier.


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

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}

Tomlinson \& Hayward, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Tomininson \& Co's Butter Powder put up in 6d, \(1 /, 2 / 6\) and \(7 / 6\) boxes. To be used when churning.
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One of the Best Selling Articles on the Market To-day.

\section*{DR. T. A. SLOCUMM'S \\ Oxygenized Emulsion of \\ Cod Liver Oil}

Since the small (36 Cent) size was put on the market, the demand has been wonderful.

Every bottle of the small size sold, will sell several of the large.
It is the best Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil made, a fact that is abundantly testified to by leading Physicians and Pharmacists.

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Meets all the Requirements of a perfect Emulsion :


\section*{It is the Only Absolutely Pure Emulsion manufactured.}

For sale by all the leading Wholesale Houses in Canada, or direct.
We pay charges on all Cash Orders.
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& \text { T. A. SLOCUM \& CO., } \\
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\]

\title{
ORIGINATED BY AN OID EAMMIIY PFYYSICANN. GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.
}

Every Hother Should bave Johnson's Anodyne Sor Tiniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains, liable to occur in any famil! without notice. Delays may cost a life.

> Every Hechanic, or persoon expossed to acicients etc., should keep it near at hand; for it acts promptly, is Soothing, Healing and Penetrating. When once used always used.

Every Traveller stoutd hye a bouts in wade satchel. It can be used Internally or Externally in more cases than any cther medicine. Cures head-aches if inhaled.
Eyery Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, CholeraMorbus, Diarrhoea, Lameness or Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains will find in this old Anodyne relief an:i speedy cure.

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

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

\section*{TITE AND GFSH PRIGE LIST}

All Orders Payable in four Months at the Prices Invoiced.
If not paid in FOUR MONTHS six per cent interest added to each invoice.
If paid in Ten Days from dato of invoico, THREE per Cent robato allowed. Otherwiso no allowance.

\section*{JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.}

One Dozen or more........... Four Months, \(\$ 2.00\) per dozen. ........ If Cash, 3 per cent. off.


Parson's Purgative Pills.
One Dozen or more.......... Four Months, \(\$ \mathrm{r} .60\) per dozen. . . . . . . . If Cash, 3 per cent. off.

Gne Gross " ..........." " " 16.50 per gross ........." " " "

\section*{SHERIDAN'S CONDITION FOWDER.}


NOTE.-We shall allow the larger quantity Time or Cash prices, on assorted orders made up of any or all of the above articles, when ordered at one time, if the order amounts to \(\$ 125.00\) or more at the Four Months prices.

\title{
MONTREAL \\ Pharmaceutical Journal.
}

Vol. IV-No. 2.
MAY, 1893.
\(\$ 1.00\) per annum.

\section*{}

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צ: I. BENLDDICT, Secrezary.
In our last number we placed before our readers a few remarks in regard to "Substitution," and closed them by suggesting a motto to the profession, i. o., "No Substitution." What we have had to say upon this subject has been well received by the majority and applauded by those whose opinion is valuable and whose experience and prin. ciples aid to give weight to their judgment in a matter of this sort. We have received adyerse criticism, but no consecutive, good argument, to permit of or maintain the idea that it is right to deceive those who enter a drug store to buy something they want, and who have the cash in their hands to pay for it together with the conviction that the druggist they patronize is dependable and worthy of confidence.

We give another instance, and one which may serve to guide our readers' ideas towards the conclusion that a very little step one way or the other may take one from truth to untruth-from honest, upright business methods to the reverse. How near the line are we treading ?

Customer-"I want a bottle of Hood's Sarsap. arilla."

Druggist-" Let me see; I don't believe I have it. But I have something much better. This sarsaparilla contains more real medicinal property than Hood's, and the price is the same. Won't you try it ?"

Customer-" No. I want Hood's. I have taken one bottle and it did me good, and I am going to continue."

Druggist-" Well, I don't think you will get it in town, and I can assure you this is as good and better. I know what it contains, and will guarantee it will do more good than the other, \&c., \&c., \&c."

Customer-"Oh! I can get it up the street. I saw several bottles in the window of the other drug store, and will just drop in there as I go home and buy one."

Druggist (who has two or three dozen in his back store :.ll the while) calls out to his clerk"Charlie, take a good look and see if there is not a bottle oi Hood's Sarsaparilla left that we can let this lady have."

Charlie reappears with a bottle and the customer gets what is wanted.
" Miake the best profit you can, but when sales. manship and good address will not secure it, take a lesser margin by all means rather than resort to falsehood for a few cents additional."

This sentence is the verdict of a man who occupies a noted position and who for years has been in the drug business.

In Montreal there is comparatively little substitution going on; yet it is more than likely that the entire retail trade of the Dominion will have meted out to them by the leading patent medicine manufacturers a severe punishment because a number have taken up substitution as a first principle. It is now on the tapis to charge \(\$ \mathrm{r} .00\) preparations at \(\$ 10.00\) per dozen and other prices, 50 C and 25 C articles proportionately. The various proprietors feel that they have nothing to thank the druggists for, and the feeling is growing upon them that what is sold is supplied in response to an absolute determined demand created by and maintaiued by their enormous adivertising. They estimate that at least
one- third of the "calls" are lost through the netion of druggists in substituting imitations or similar artictes and upow which the retailer seores a greater protit. If substitution is not guing on to the extent beliered, and if the trade realize the blow this contemplated action will be to them in general, tet some stand be taken in the matter to arert the prospective loss.

These columms are open to all, and we shall be pleased to have an expression of opinion on the matter.

It must not be forgotten that there is a great dis. tinction between legitimately selling amythies one may keep in stock and upon which the profit is an inducement to push, and the resort to untruth, mistepresentation and unbusiness-like methods bivery retailer is wise indeed to prepare, and to have prepared for himself, nice specialties --cough medicincs, pills, sarsaparilla, N゙c., 太ic. But sell what you have for sale--uprightly and honestly upon their merits-upon their appearance and "get up." When you have three doaen of Hood's Sirsaparilia in your store-when you are detinitely asked for it and your advice is not senfht, don't say "I have none to-day: will you not take mine, as I cannot supply the other?" This constitutes earning mones by falsehood, and a degredation to pharmacists, when it is possible for the patent medicine people to say that \(1 t\) is done generally or to any extemt. Do business honestly and truthfully and you have the respect of the commmity.

The writer came across an instance worthy of mention in comnection with the idea that it "pays" to respond tairly to the consumer:

Lady-"I mani : bottle of Covernton's tooth mash. Have jou got it, or shall I have to go to Mr. Covernton's store for it ?"

Druggist-"I think we have it. (Prodnces it from the shelves.) We always keep what is asked for. The price is 250.

Lads-"Don't you make one of your own?"
Drugrist-" les." (Produces it)
Lady-" Which is the best? Which would you adrise me to take?"

Dragist-"If you have been accustomed to Corenton's sou will perhaps be better suited with the same I think mine is a sood article, but I mant my customers to be suited in every case and think you had better continue what you are in the habit of using and what you liken"

The lady took Corernton's, but mas struck with
the manly, business like, ayrecable and satisfactory manmer in which she was trated and returned a few days afterwats, purchased a hotte of the othe wash, and linally became a customer for all her wants of the man who was rendy to trent any one who entered his store unon a basis that completely obliterated from an ordinary vision the view of, an unpleasant effort, to gain a few cents additional profit. A perfect "hurdle race" for cents, and a really practioal oversight of the bright, shinheng dollars passed by at each jump.

This man was "brought up" in the business by a prominent Woodstock drugeist, who was radically opmosed to anything wilh an irregular nppentance. He would discharge a cletk who interfered with the expressed wish of nuy one who patronized his store and, as a matler of fact, some of the best men in the husiness to.day hail from Woodstnck, and the early inculeation of good principles at the hands of their tirst master has assisted in no small degree to their success in life.
The absolute dishonest feature in the practice of substitution is in the comprounding of preseriputions and when one ingredient is substituted for another. This is worse than dishonest. It is criminal to trifle with life and hamper the wonderful possibiliities secured through medical rescarch. 'To deprive a human being of a chance of life or to deprive one, of relief from hours or days or weeks of sufficring and anguisis, and for the sake of a small additional profit, is to do what camot be too harshily condemmed. Happily there is little of this known to be practiced. let let us ask how many serionsly think how wrong they are doing in selling or dispensing weak or chenp tinctures? Unwittingly, wrong is done by many in not being more farticular in following strictly the Pharmacopecia in the matter of tinctures as well as with other articles. The druggist has a place--by right-in the world of business. He is a requirement all over the civilized globe. He cannot be "done without," but, entitled as he may be, to fair and just recompense for his time and material and in addition reasonable consideration for his professional or educational attainments, (which, applied in the daily avocation of his legitimate mission, are indeed valuable, ) he must jnot abuse his position, and, as we view it, must follow at all times a course that will maintain for pharmacy the high standard attained by our predecessors for all. The medical man who becomes known for his unprofessional
practices and conduct has difficulty in making a living, and is despised by the community and his confreres as well. And the pharmacist the physician's near ally - must enjoy the confidence and good opinion of those who are his matural clients, or else his business suffers, and suspicion will travel and hart those engaged in the business to a much greater extent than in the direction of the doctors of medicine, who have, perhaps, a greater claim to individunlity in their profession than can be chamed for the drugeists and who are held as responsible, more as a class.

Tur following appeared recently in the Cenat dian Druggist:
Guile a brecere has been mised amonget the emontry drug. gists, and for that matter, numbigt the city men alsin, wwing To a large wholecale drug hentes sending circulars to combiry ductors oflering to atpply them on lowet terms. The retail men hold that sach petty computition is unsorthy of a lage wholesale homse, particularly as this house sendels mund triv. ellers to solicit businese from the very men it is rying to undersell.

The man who wrote this no doubt tried to be truthful, and we may credit him with believing that he could cause a "breeze" that would rufle the drug world. Upon encuiry we find the case really a most amusing one. To be bricf, the facts are as follows :

1st. No such circular has been issued by any of the Montreal houses.

2nd. \(\Lambda\) circular teas issued to druggists and general stores in the Province of Quebec advising the approaching visit of an additional traveller.

3rd. One (only) of these trade circulars, through a blunder, found its way to an M.I). (and who was never called upon or sold by the house referred to.)
fth. A country druggist complained to the house and intimated he would remove his account.

5th. The explanation given was deemed satisfactory by the only druggist interested and the account continued as before.

6th. The druggist in question wrote to friends at the moment of his believed trouble and suggested some action be taken, but when he became satisficd, omitted to state in same quarter that no ground existed for endeavoring to attack or punish the house in question.

7 th. Third parties full of wrath and condemnation, brought the matter up for action before the Council of the Quebec Association, who wisely
decided it was not a matter for them to waste their time with; a boycott was suggested, but in any case it was resolved to " mind their own business and not to interfere with the affairs of individuals."
geth. Then some two or three, who enjoy un en:lable feelings towards the house named, decided to have a meeting of the Montreal retail drug. pists to condemn-to boycott - to do injury, if possible

The meeting has not taken place and the basis does not exist for the attack, the originator or practically the "complainant" in the case, having found that there was no cause for the complaint. The house in questuon sells to doctors, surgical instruments and appliances in competition with the instrument dealers in Canada and U. S., but no doctor where there is a druggist, or in the environs of the location of a druggist, can obtain supplies of drugs, etc., from them. If they wished to trade with doctors they could have a thousand on their books in a very brief space of time. Thes refuse to sell them every day, but this does not hinder at all the ambitious efforts of two or three "busybodics" to discover a case--a single case where they have sold a doctor. If this business was being done with doctors it would be patent to all, and would not reçuire a detective, nor yet, a Christopher Columbus, to make any one particular discovery, but a man's enemies will sometimes go such lengths in their endeavor to do him harm that they will lose the hold they might ordinarity be supposed to have, upon common sense and jump into a ridiculous position in their blind haste. This is an amusing case, and it will be interesting to follow the "brecze." When the dawn breaks and a regiment of soldiers find they have been firing all night at an imaginary enemy, they feel "cheap." Will any one attend better to their own business when it is shown that the house in question is not an enemy-has not been oneand that the supposed injured party is still in the supposed enemy's camp-smoking the pipe of peacc?

We refar you to the advertisement of Messrs. Porter, Taskey \& Co, Druggists can get their supplies through Lyman Sons \& Co. if desired. Send for particulars or prices, and don't let the fishing season pass without availing yourselves of a little of this outdoor pastime, and look up your friends as well.

\section*{B. P. Tinctures.}

In view of the action of the Inland Revenue De partment in regard to the sale of Tinctures, the tincture tables given below will be of more than usual interest. The law is clear enough upon the subject, and those who have not been doing right for the sake of a littie additional gain will have reason, doubtless, to remember the indiscretion.

The medical fraternity have complained-and most justly-that it was a common practice to fill their prescriptions with tinctures of a strength and quality other than the standard-the British Pharmacopœia.

The Department have had samples taken in various places, and there is little doubt but that any druggist who has been making-buying or using special formula tinctures-dispensing or selling
them, labelled simply, "Tincture" or " B. P. Tincture." will have to answer to a serious charge for contravention of the law. The milkman who uses water to dilute his milk, or the paint manufneturer who labels "white lead" that which contains a percentage of baryte or other substance have been punished, nud it is not likely that the Government will be more lenient with those who dispense tinetures and have in their hands-life or death-suffering or relief. The man who always supplies \(B\). P. standards is wise to-day, and it should not require the intervention of the Govermment officers to secure integrity in any direction in the profession. We trust the impression, that the troubie is general, is unfounded, and that very few can be brought to the front as degrading pharmacy without conscience and for paltry sordid reasons.

TINCTURE TABLES,
BY F, W, FLETCHER, F. C. S.
Table I. - Tinctures in abhich the amount of spirit can be ascertatned dy simple distillation.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & tanuad tinctiok. & \begin{tabular}{l}
1. \\
Sjl. hr. of Spitit used.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
11. \\
Spagr. or Tilic ture.
\end{tabular} &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
in. \\
I'somer Spitil imdian al jer cent by wo " 1 He
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
: \\
Sulli limprolli. cuts neni. bec.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
II. \\
Solfil imblue difel \\
 bet cell.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
vil. \\
Snllid restitue C.jer well.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Tinct. & Aloes. . & -920 & -941 & -926 & 95 & 10 & 4.51 & \(3 \cdot 83\) \\
\hline \({ }^{\prime}\) & Aurantii & -920 & -936 & -923 & \(97 \cdot 5\) & 10 & 3.61 & 3.04 \\
\hline " & Beladonne & -920 & -924 & -922 & 98-3 & 5 & 1.48 & \(1 \cdot 21\) \\
\hline " & Calumbre & -920 & -927 & -924 & 96.6 & 12.5 & 1-03 & 0.94 \\
\hline \("\) & Cantharadis & -920 & -924 & -923 & 97.5 & 1.25 & \(0 \cdot 32\) & \(0 \cdot 26\) \\
\hline " & Cascarilla. & -920 & -924 & -923 & 97*5 & 12.5 & \(0 \cdot 78\) & 0.70 \\
\hline " & Catechu. & -920 & -970 & -931 & 90.7 & \(17 \cdot 5\) & 10.99 & 9.10 \\
\hline " & Chiratre. & -920 & -927 & -922 & \(93 \cdot 3\) & 12.5 & \(1 \cdot 22\) & \(1 \cdot 05\) \\
\hline " & Cimicifugr & - 920 & -936 & -927 & 94 & \(12 \cdot 5\) & \(3 \cdot 82\) & \(3 \cdot 10\) \\
\hline " & Cinchonar. & -920 & -952 & -931 & 90.7 & 20 & \(6 \cdot 52\) & \(5 \cdot 81\) \\
\hline " & Cinchona co. & \(\cdot 920\) & -942 & -929 & \(92 \cdot 4\) & 18.45 & \(4 \cdot 69\) & \(4 \cdot 7\) \\
\hline " & Cocci. & -920 & -938 & -926 & 95 & \(12 \cdot 5\) & 3.57 & \(2 \cdot 81\) \\
\hline " & Colchici semin & -920 & -929 & -924 & \(96 \cdot 6\) & 12.5 & \(1 \cdot 46\) & 110 \\
\hline * & Conii & -920 & -930 & -923 & 97-5 & \(12 \cdot 5\) & 131 & - 99 \\
\hline * & Croci & -920 & -933 & - 925 & 95.8 & 5 & \(2 \cdot 70\) & \(2 \cdot 21\) \\
\hline " & Digitalis & -920 & -939 & -925 & \(95 \cdot 8\) & 12.5 & 4.37 & 3.77 \\
\hline * & Ergota & -920 & -931 & -924 & 966 & 25 & \(2 \cdot 33\) & I•S8 \\
\hline * & Galla. & -920 & -966 & -933 & 88-8 & 125 & 10.32 & \(9 \cdot 12\) \\
\hline " & Geisemii. & -920 & -929 & -926 & 95 & 12.5 & 171 & I•55 \\
\hline " & Gentiana co & -920 & -940 & -924 & \(96 \cdot 6\) & 12.5 & 4.86 & \(4 \cdot 22\) \\
\hline " & Hyoscyami. & -920 & -935 & -924 & \(96 \cdot 6\) & 12.5 & \(3 \cdot 56\) & \(2 \cdot 74\) \\
\hline * & Jaborandi. . & -920 & -944 & -927 & 94 & 25 & 429 & 4.10 \\
\hline " & Jalapæ & -920 & -936 & -924 & \(96 \cdot 6\) & 12.5 & \(4 \cdot 34\) & \(3 \cdot 48\) \\
\hline \({ }^{6}\) & Krameria. & -920 & -932 & -923 & 97*5 & 12.5 & \(2 \cdot 60\) & \(2 \cdot 28\) \\
\hline * & Limonis. & - 920 & -934 & -929 & 924 & 12.5 & 108 & - 80 \\
\hline " & Lobelix. & - 920 & -933 & -923 & \(97 \cdot 5\) & 12.5 & \(2 \cdot 91\) & \(2 \cdot 1\) \\
\hline " & Lupuli. & -920 & -941 & -929 & \(92 \cdot 4\) & 125 & 365 & \(3 \cdot 28\) \\
\hline * & Opii... & -920 & -941 & -925 & \(95 \cdot 8\) & \(7 \cdot 5\) & \(4^{1} 13\) & 3.98 \\
\hline * & Quassiz: & -920 & -922 & -921 & \(99^{1}\) 1 & 3.75 & -19 & \(0 \cdot 14\) \\
\hline * & Scillex & -920 & -937 & \(\cdot 923\) & 93•3 & 12.5 & 3.55 & 2.50 \\
\hline " & Senegr. & -930 & -934 & -924 & \(96 \cdot 6\) & 12.5 & 3.40 & 2.95 \\
\hline \({ }^{6}\) & Serpentaria & -920 & -928 & -926 & 95 & 12.5 & 1-08 & 0.93 \\
\hline 5 & Stramonii & -920 & -923 & -922 & \(9{ }^{\text {- }} 3\) & 12.5 & 0.61 & 0.50 \\
\hline 6 & Valerianæ & -920 & -930 & -925 & \(95 \cdot 8\) & \(12 \cdot 5\) & 2'16 & 1 59 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Talle 2. Tinctures which renuire spccial treatment lefore the amount of spirit can be ascertained by distillation.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Siantiatit Tinatirba. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
1 . \\
\text { sip. gr in } 5 \text { spinit } \\
\text { uscoil. }
\end{array}\right|
\] &  &  yperini wheravic. & \begin{tabular}{l}
iv \\
Procens used ta its Ittuxing Spist,
\end{tabular} &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
vi. \\
Solla resintro atiled at 45 to cent \({ }^{20}\) C. fer cent.
\end{tabular} &  \\
\hline 'Tinct. Aconiti. . . . . . . . . & -838 & . 855 & 149.8 & ^ & 12.5 & 2.67 & 1.90 \\
\hline " Arnicre. . . . . . . . . & -838 & -844 & 154 & A & 5 & 0.42 & 0.29 \\
\hline " Asafœetidæ. . . . . . & -838 & -855 & 150.5 & A & 12.5 & \(5 \cdot 60\) & 3.95 \\
\hline " Benzoini composita. & -838 & -890 & 138 & \(\wedge\) (nentralized) & 21.8 & 14.67 & \(12 \cdot 13\) \\
\hline Buchu . . . . . . . . . & \(\cdot 920\) & -936 & . . & B \({ }^{\text {B }}\) & 12.5 & 2.88 & 2.49 \\
\hline " Camphors co. . . . & -920 & -923 & \(99^{\circ} 2\) & \(\wedge\) (nentrallze.1) & 125 & 0.72 & \(0 \cdot 38\) \\
\hline " Capsici . . . . . . . . & -838 & -842 & 155.2 & \(\Lambda\) & 375 & 0.68 & \(0 \cdot 40\) \\
\hline Cardamomi co.... & -920 & -950 & \(92 \cdot 3\) & 13 & 15.65 & \(6 \cdot 34\) & 4.30 \\
\hline Cinnamomi. & -838 & .846 & 153.2 & B & 12.5 & - 68 & 0.66 \\
\hline Cubebre. & -838 & -847 & 152\% & B & 12.5 & 142 & \(0 \cdot 94\) \\
\hline Laricis. & -838 & -846 & 152.2 & A & 125 & 1.86 & 1.62 \\
\hline Lavandula co. & -838 & . 842 & \({ }^{1} 55^{\circ}\) & B & 3.42 & 0.63 & 0.50 \\
\hline Myrrhx . . & . 838 & -845 & 151 & B & 12.5 & 1.96 & 1.60 \\
\hline Nucis vomicac. . . . & -888 & -892 & 123 & A & \(1 \cdot 5\) & 1.14 & 1.06 \\
\hline IMyrethri . . . . . . . . . & -838 & 852 & 150 & \(\wedge\) & 20 & \(2 \cdot 1\) & \(1 \cdot 78\) \\
\hline " Rhci...... . . . . . & -920 & '940 & 977 & B & 13.75 & 430 & 3.47 \\
\hline Senne & -920 & \(\cdot 967\) & 893 & 13 & 20 & 972 & 6.30 \\
\hline Sumbul & -838 & -848 & 152.3 & A & 12.5 & 3.22 & 175 \\
\hline Tolutana. & -838 & -880 & \(14 \% 5\) & A (theutrallzed) & 12.5 & 12.00 & .... \\
\hline Valcrianae & -896 & -903 & 112.3 & \(\wedge\) (neutralized) & 12.5 & 2.04 & 1.48 \\
\hline Zingiberis . . . . . . & \({ }^{8} 88\) & \(\cdot 842\) & 154.2 & B & 12.5 & 0.70 & \(0 \cdot 40\) \\
\hline " \({ }^{\text {a }}\) Fortior.. & -838 & -853 & 150 & B & 50 & \(1 \cdot 73\) & \(1 \cdot 12\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Specific Grazitics.-It must be understood that in every instance these correspond to a temperature of \(15.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\). Column I. of each table indicates the sp. gr. of the spirit used in making the tincture. Column II. of cach table represents the sp. gr. of the finished tincture. Too much importance must not be attached to slight deviations in the latter. The percentage of moisture and of soluble matter in the vegetable substances used in tincture-making are always liable to variation, and as such differences would principally affect the sp. gr. of the tincture, to draw a hard-and-fast line would be unreasonable. As a matter of practice, it will probably be found that an allowance of 00.5 will be more than sufficient to cover any natural discrepancy.

Table II. comprehends those tinctures in which the alcohol cannot be correctly determined by simple distillation, and includes all tinctures prepared with rectified spirit, as well as those containing appreciable quantities of volatile substances which would affect the alcohol value of the distillate as deduced from its specific gravity.

First, as to rectified spirit tinctures free from volatile oil, \&e. These are dealt with as follows :-
Mfethod A.-(Sce Table II. Column IV.) Fifty cubic centimetres of the tincture are accurately measured at a temperature of \(15.5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\). About 45 c . c. distilled water are then added, and when the mixture has cooled to \(15^{\circ} 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\). it is further diluted to exactly 100 c c. and distilled as already described. The percentage by volume of proof spirit indicated by the 5 p . gr. of the distillate at \(155^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\)., multiplied by 2, will be the percentage by volume of proof spirit contained in the original tincture. On no account should rectified-spirit tinctures be distilled without dilution, as, unless the apparatus is of the most perfect construction, scrinus loss of alcohol will certainly occur. Tinctures which contain a volatile acid, such as tinct. benzoin co. and tinct. tolutana, or a volatile alkali, such as tinct. valerianze ammoniata, must, after dilution, be carefully neutralized, as otherwise volatile matter will pass over with the spirit and interfere with the result.

Mcthod B.-Tinctures containing an appreciable amount of volatile oil, etc., are best treated in the manner recommended by Allen. Fifty c. c. of the sample are diluted with distilled water to about 200 c . c . This causes a separation of cssential oil, resi.. is matter, camphor, ctc. ; a few c.c. of a saturated solution of calcium chloride are then added, the mixture well shaken, and then 4 or 5 c . c. of saturated sodium phosphate solution are introduced. The precipitated calcium phosphate carries down with it the oily matter, etc., hitherto held in suspension, and the mixture will filter bright. The precipitate left on the filter is washed with a small quantity of distilled water, and the filtrate and washings made up to \(250 \mathrm{c} . \mathrm{c}\). One hundred cubic centimetres of this are then distilled, and the distillate made up to 100 c . c . The percentage of proof spirit thercin, as indicated by the sp. gr. multiplied by 5 , will be the percentage by volume of proof spirit contained in the tincture under examination.

Solid Residue.-Column V. in the Tables represents the total amount of solid ingredients prescribed for each tincture, calculated into percentages. Columns VI. and VII. indicate the corresponding amount of solid residue obtained by evaporating 10 c . c . of tincture, and dricd respectively at \(45^{\circ}-50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\). and at \(120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\).

Test whai you buy. Test what you make ; and
form of a B. P. label. always insist on your wholesalers' guarantee in the

The Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.
This grand institution will shortly be opened for the reception of suffering humanity. There will be no great flourish of trumpets, as such is contrary to the wishes of the public benefactors who have established and endowed this monument of their large-hearted generosity. The work of organization is going forward rapidly, and some appointments of importance have been made to the staff.

Doctors Roddick, Stewart and Adami are noted men in their profession, and while the severance of the two former from the Montreal General Hospital to go to the other will be felt, it is necessary that the Royal Victoria should have at least some of the best men procurable. It is sincerely to be hoped that the governors will not restrict (medically) the new hospital to McGill men. It will be a grave mistake to do so from some points of \(\mathrm{v}^{2} \mathrm{w}\), and will tend to lessen the general aspect and effect of the benefaction itself. Good men are wanted, and good men can be had amongst Mc Gill's graduates; but to permit the entrance of no other school would appear somewhat in the same light as if its benefits were made eligible to one denomination of Christians only. There are some very eminent French-Canadian medical men, and from amongst them some of the medical board of directors should be named. Dr. A. Brodeur, for instance, has a wide reputation, and is undeniably a man that would professionally add lustre to the hospital as well as carry to the French-Canadian eloment of our population the strongest possible evidence that the Royal Victoria Hospital was not solely for one college or for one denomination.

Sir Donald Smith's connection with McGill has, we imagine, carried a misapprehension to many who openly say it is McGill and zuill be McGill.

Bishop's College have, we believe, made representations to the governors on this subject.
The druggists and instrument men are somewhat " moved" over the subject of the extensive supplies at present about to be ordered. The institution is in a position to obtain what is required and will likely avail itself of every opportunity to avoid anything that is unnecessary in the purchase of re quirenients. The General Hospital can be copied to advantage in their method of obtaining current wants in the drug line

\section*{Malt Stout.}

Prominent medical men have good words for the Malt Stout recently placed upon the market. It
sells at about the same price as the "Dublin Stout," contains less spirit, and has a more desirable medicinal effect. Messrs. Lyman Sons \& Co. are interesting themselves in the sale.

The following is one of numerous letters received:

Dear Sirs.-I have much pleasure in stating that I have tried your Malt Stout on a patient who was suffering from very difficult digestion, especially of starchy food. Although this patient was rapidly losing weight at the time of commencing with the Malt Stout, this emaciation soon stopped, and on the contrary she soon began to increase steadily in weight, and her appetite, which had become almost nil, is now very fair. In common with many other physicians, I have long been looking for a commercial extract of malt which would be sold at a reasonable price, and which we might prescribe both as a food and as an aid to digestion. As your stout is sold for even less than the best qualities of porter, I will have no hesitation in ordering it for patients who are losing weight owing to their inability to convert starchy food into sugar.

Yours truly,

\section*{A. Lapthorn Smith,}

Professor of Equecology in Bishop's College, Montreal.

\section*{TRADE NOTES.}
H. H Warner, of "Safe Cure" fame, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors.
T. H. Rudderham, who has for some time managed the drug business of Copeland \& Co., North Sydney, Cape Breton, has purchased the drug business of Dr. Atkinson at Parrsboro, N.S.

Edward Evans, of Evans, Lescher \& Evans, of Liverpool, England, and also a director of the firm of Evans \& Sons (Ltd), of Montreal, has arrived in Montreal, where he will make a short stay before proceeding to the Pacific Coast, accompanied by his brother, Alf. B. Evans, of Montreal. They intend returning by way of San Francisco and Chicago.
W. D. Bradferd, general store, Granby, Que., formerly of Bradford \& Roberts, was burned out about the middle of last month, just after getting in a new stock, worth some \(\$ 23,000\). He was insured for \(\$ 14,000\) and was obliged to seek the indulgence of his creditors. Liabilities nearly \$17, 000, settled at \(721 / 2 \mathrm{C}\) on the dollar, cash.

Upon the item to meet the expense under the Adulteration of Food Act, Sir Richard Cartwright suggested that, in view of a possible invasion of cholera, skilled officers should be instructed to inspect samples of water throughout the country. The Comptroller of Inland Revenue said he would be glad to act upon Sir Richard's suggestions.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Antikamnia Chemical Company, of St. Louis, Mo., held April 17th, 1893, the entire interests of the company were secured by Messrs. Cox \& Ruf, so
that the company is now a very close corporation. The officers are Frank A. Ruf, St. Louis, president and treasurer; John W. Cox, Boston, secretary. Mr. Ruf remains, as heretofore, manager of the entire business of the company.

With greatly increased facilities and quadrupled capacity, the O. \& W. Thum Co. have again effected a reduction in the cost of manufacturing Tangleioot, and as usual they make a corresponding reduction in the price-25c per case. Besides reducing the price, they are packing two holders in each box. Each holder is made up into a package with five double sheets; these packages will prove a convenience to the dealer and will also encourage the purchase of larger parcels by his customers, who will appreciate the greater economy and the free holder. Their new machinery turns out ever a more perfectly finished article than heretofore; the new holder is a model of neatness and simplicity, and in connection with the reduction in the price ought to make a year of unprecedented success for Tanglefoot.

\section*{Kotes and 2queries.}

Incompatible Prescription - Percentage Solutions-J. D. W.-A prescription calling for Potas. Bromid. and Calomel in powders, was handed in at a counter in the West End, a few days ago. The dispenser suspecting incompatibility, consulted us. Potas. Bromid., whether of alkaline reaction or neutral, or made acid by acetic acid, determines with calomel, when moistened, the appearance of mercury in a fine state of division. The mixture should therefore not be dispensed. The reaction is probably as follows :
\(2 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{Br} .+2 \mathrm{Hg} . \mathrm{Cl} .=\mathrm{Hg} . \mathrm{Br}_{\mathrm{r}_{2}}+2 \mathrm{KCl} .+\mathrm{Hg}\).
This decomposition was pointed out by Kuhn, 1876, but has apparently escaped the notice of Squire, the National Dispensatory, Martindale, and the "Art of Dispensing."
Cocaine and Pilocarpine salts, produce the same reduction of calomel.
G -Some discussion having arisen since the last Examinations, about the meaning of 1, 2, 3. etc., per cent. solutions, we have no hesitation saying that the only correct rule is: Grains in hu. dred grains, ounces in hundred ounces, etc., therefore 4 ozs. of a \(5 \%\) aqueous solution, would be made by taking \(871 / 2\) grains of the solid, and making up the quantity of finished product to 4 ozs. by weight. Physicians frequently desire a certain number of grains with 100 minims-this, however, does not in any way affect the above calculation, which is a matter of arithmetic The Pharmacopoial \(\mathrm{I} \%\) liquids are not made 4.8 grains to the ounce. The word ounce, without qualification, means in the British Empire, ounce avoirdupois, which is the same in the case of water, as the fluid ounce.
This matter of percentages is discussed in the Proceedings American Pharmac. Assocn., 1892, ol 460 .
T. D. R.

\section*{PHARMACY.}

Palatable Castor Oil.-N. J. Pritzker recommends the following formula as being far superior to any yet proposed for disguising the taste of castor oil, while the dose is not increased, as the emulsion can be made to contain \(85 \%\) of oil, and in this form it seems to act more powerfully than the pure oil:
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Castor oil. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . }{ }^{\text {jiij }} \\
& \text { Yolk of egg } \\
& \text {. } 3 \text { iv } \\
& \text { Oil bitter almonds . . . . . . . . . . . .gtt ii } \\
& \text { Milk to make .........................iv }
\end{aligned}
\]

The oil is added slowly to the yolk of egg, triturating thoroughly, then add the other ingredients. The emulsion is given in the same dose as castor oil and may be diluted with milk, wine or water. -

De Candolle, the famous botanist, who died a few weeks ago at Geneva, was born at Paris in 1806, and succeeded his father, Augustin Pyramus de Condolle, as director of the botanical gardens at Geneva. He was a lecturer in the Academy of Geneva, and was a member of many of the learned societies of Europe.

Syrup of Iodide of Iron, according to J. Martenson, if made with rock candy does not turn red, as it always does if made from ordinary sugar. He explains the action of sugar on the iodide as being due to the ultramarine used to whiten the commercial granulated sugar.

Glycerin Suppositories with aloin, colocynthin and citrullin have been tried by Dr. Kohlstock with considerable success in constipation, where the ordinary glycerin suppositories were without action. Each suppository contains either 0.5 grm . aloin, 0.03 coloynthin or 002 citrullin.

Bismuth and Boric Acid Ointment for Burns.-Dr. Wertheimer gives the following for the treatment of burns in children :
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Bismuth subnib & gms \\
\hline Boric acid. ... & 4.50 " \\
\hline Lanolin. & 70 \\
\hline Olive oil & 20 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The parts should be washed with boric acid solution, and the ointment spread on gauze, then applied.

\section*{Answers to Correspondents.}
"A Young lady."-Section 4024, clause 1 ot the "Quebec Pharmacy Act" says: "To be admitted as a certified apprentice, the candidate must produce satisfactory evidence of a good, moral character, pass an examination in the English, French and Latin languages, in arithmetic, geography and history, and pay the fee prescribed by article 4029 of this Act; any medical student inscribed as such is considered a certified apprentice. We have not a copy of the Ontario lam, but the requirements for the matriculation examination are very much similar to those of the Quebec examinations.

\section*{Eorrespondince.}

\section*{3i, the Edithe of the Montreas. Puarmacteumeat jourinal.}

Dear Sur,-1 was delighted with your article on "Substitution," \(i\). e., the introducing and pushing of another article in place of the one asked for. It is a practice which is not good business policy and lays the pharmacist open to suspicion.

If a customer calls for a specialty, my clerks are instructed to give it, and not to introduce ang thing. else. Simply wrap up the article called for, take the money and, with a plensant remark, lea the customer go. In mue cases out of ten a person thas treated will come again.

People get a desire to try a certain article, because they have seen it advertised, and if they are talked into buying anything else they are amoyed when they leave the store, and maturally conclude that the pharmacist's advice was not disinterested from a commercial point of view.

The using of another drug, other than the one called for in a prescriptom, is so palpably dishonest that I have not considered it necessary to allude to that kind of "substitution" in this letter.

Truly yours, "Ab Antro."

\section*{SUBSTITUTING.}

Last month I read with pleasure, zest, Your words on "Sulstitution";
I think you tried to do your best, Without much elocution.
You certainly exposed a frandA knavish combination-
A scheme that some men love to lat, And hold to admiration.
With trenchant pen and lots of vim, And robust constitution,
You brought to light a custom dim, The work of "Substitution."
I must confess I'm in the tradeOne of the institution :
But as a druggist, can't degrade My work by "Substitution."
The custom is unmanly, mean, Unworthy and degrading;
And public eyes both sharp and keen, Will watch us when they're trading.
Oh: druggists greedy and unwise, There must come retribution !
Remember people will despise This work of "Substitution!"
In future, when a man doth ask For Burdock, Paine's or Ayer's,
Attempt not the dishonest task Of substituting Sayer's.

Montreal Druggist.

\section*{Formule for tho Soda Fountain.}
syru win cherry biospluate. Wild Cherry Syrup . . . . . . . . . . . sp pints. (impe Syrup ................... ipt. Sherry Wine ................... i it.
Acid solution. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 од.
IINT:AlIILI MITAD SYRUE.
Water .......................... \(5{ }^{\text {pts. }}\)
Sутир............................. 3 pts.
Pinenpple Juice................. : : pt.
Prench Rosewater............... i pt.
Mead Extract . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \& fl. or.
Pruit Acid ....................... . 傽 oz.
raspmizry miad.
Water.......................... 5 pts.
Syrup ............................ 3 pts.
Raspherry Juice ............... :
Rose Water .................... . 1 pt.
Mend Extract . ................. 4 fld. or.
Fruit Acid ..................... . \(1 / 1\) ox.
MEAV EXIRRACTT.
Sarsaparilla...................... 20 0z.
Sassafras................... ... 6 oz.
lamaicn (inger................. 2 oz.
Cloves . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 oz.
Allspice .......................... a oz..
Yanilla.. ........................ 4 oz.
Oil Lemon....................... 1 dr .
"Wintergreen............... \(1 / 2\) dr.
" Sassafras.................... \(1 / 4\) dr.
Alcohol........................ \(1 / 2\) gall.
Sugar Coloring. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \(5 / 2\) pint.
Water, to make ................. . 1 gall.
Percolate the drugs with the alcohol and \(3 / 2\) gail. water to make one gallon, then add oils dissolved in I oz. alcohol, followed by the sugar coloring, set aside two days and filter.

\section*{Books Recelved.}
"A Monograph on Cascara Sagrada," published by lired. Stearns \& Ce., Detroit, contains a digest of recent literature on the subject of Cascara. It is just the thing for the busy practitioner, as he has in a reliable and condensed form a complete history of the drug from the botanical, pharmaceutical and therapeutical standpoints. It is well written, and will well repay perusal. Messrs. F. Stearns \& Co., Detroit, will be happy to send a copy to any physician interested in the study of this drug.

Proceedings of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, at the ammual convention, Excelsior Springs, for which we are indebted to Dr. H. M. Whelpley, the secretary, contains several very interesting papers, especially those on Nitrometric Methods by Prof. Curtman, and one by G. H. Chas. Klie, on Sensitive Iodine Preparations.

\section*{the international pharmaceutical CONGRESS.}

\section*{Prellminary Announcement.}

1. The Intermational Pharmaceutical Congress called to convene in Chicago, August 21, 8893 , during the progreas of the Worde's Columbian Exposition, will be the seventh in the series of Intermational Pharmaceutical Congresses, and the first held in Amerien.

In addition to the invitation extended by the American Pharmaceutical Association to the International Pharmaceutical Congress to hold its next meeting in 1803 in Chicago, a proposal was also made by the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbinn Exhibition to the pharmacists of the world, inviting them to participate in the Columbian commemoration by a convention similar in scope to the other world's congresses to be held at the same time and place, the proceedings of which will, in part, be devoted to addresses and paperss of a general and popular character, including brief reviews of the progress made since the days of Columbus. It was, however, deemed desirable that there shall be but one pharmaceutical congress held this year, and that the scope and objects of the proposed World's Congress of Pharmacists and those of the Seventh International Pharmaceutical Congress be merged, and to attain this end the World's Congress Auxiliary accordingly proposed that the programme of the International Pharmaceutical Congress at Chicago include addresses and papers of a historical nature, and afford opportunity for the presentation of such other topics of a general interest as may, in the judgment of the committee of arrangements, be appropriate to the occasion. This proposal having been agreed to, the International Pharmaceutical Congress will be the only world's congress of pharmacists held in Chicago during the exposition scason.
The general scope and objects of the International Pharmaceutical Congress will be to stimulate pharmaceutical progress, to discuss the status of pharmacists and promote an intelligent appreciation of the work they do, and to consider matters and measures affecting the further advancement of pharmacy and a nearer approach to international agreement in education and practice.
2. A committee on the International Pharmaceutical Congress has been appointed by the American Pharmaceutical Association to arrange the preliminaries. This committee on arrangements consists of Oscar Oldberg, Chicago, chairman ; N. Gray Bartlett, Chicago ; C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville Ky. ; D. R. Dyche, Chicago ; Albert E. Ebert, Chicago ; C. T. P. Fennel, Cincinnati, Ohio ; J. M. Good, St. Louis, Mo. ; C. S. N. Hall. berg, Chicago ; L. C. Hogan, Chicago ; J. N. Hurty, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Kochan, Denver, Col. ; E. Kremers, Madison, Wis, ; A. L. Metz,

New Orleann, Lat.; Charles Mohr, Mobile, Mia.; E. 1. I'atch, Boston, Mass. ; A. B. Prescolt, Ann Arbor, Mich. : Charlea Rice, Now York, N.Y.; E. 11. Sargen, Chucugo; William Saunders, Ottawa, Can. ; 1. Ji, Sayre, Jawrence, Kan.; William M. Scarby, San Francisco, Cal ; William Simon, Baltimore, Md.; William Simpson, Kaleigh, N. C ; Willintm S. Thompson, Washington, 11. C.; together with Joseph P. Remington, Philadelphia, P'a, President of the American lharmaceutical 1 s sociation, and John M. Maisch, Philadelphia, Pa., Permanent Secretary of the American I'harmacen tical Association.

All who intend to participate in the Congress or to be represented or present in its meetings, and all invited guests, are requested to communicate in advance, and, if possible before July , their names and addresses to Oscar (ldherg, chairman of the committee, 2421 Dearborn street, Chicago.

All papers, reports, and communications to be read at the Congress will, as far as possible, be printed in advance, in order that copies may be distributed at the meeting. For this purpose, such papers, reports, and communications must be placed in the hands of the Perinanent Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, John M. Maisch, 145 N. roth strect, Philadelphia, before July zo. If received later, the printing in advance of the meeting cannot be promised.
3. The Congress will be constituted of delegates accredited for that purpose by the gnvernments of the different countries, the pharmaceutical societies and examining boards, the colleges and schools of pharmacy, the pharmaceutical departments of universitics, and the national pharmacopocial committees or commissions, respectively, each of which bodies will be entitled to be represented by three delegates.
4. Special invitations are extended to pharma. ceutical teachers. authors, leaders in the pharmaceutiral profession, and pharmacists generally, to seats in the Congress.
5. When a vote shall be taken upon any question upon which the yeas and nays shall be called, only duly accredited delegates shall be entitled to vote.
6. The officers of the Congress shall consist of a president, vice-presidents, a secretary, and three vice-secretaries. The committee on arrangements shall act as a nominating committee, and shall nominate the officers by ballot. The number of vice-presidents to be nominated shall be determined by the nominating committee.
7. The first session of the Congress will be opened at 9 o'clock a.m., on Monday, the \(216 r^{2}\) day of August, 1893 , in the Memorial Art Palace, Chicago, in which commodious halls and accommodations have heen placed at the disposal of the Congress through the courtesy of the World's Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The Congress will be opened with appropriate ceremonies, official addresses of welcome, and a
report of the committec of arrangements. A temporary organization will then be effected and a committee on credentials appointed.

Following this will come the adoption of regulations for the government of the Congress and its proceedings, and the reception of official communications and invitations.

The nominating committee will then report the nominations for officers, after which the election of officers will follow.
8. The proceedings of the Congress will be conducted in the English language; but when participants in discussions speak in German, French, Spanish, or Swedish, interpreters will translate these languages into English. Addresses, papers, or communications printed or published by the Congress will be published in English, German, French, and Spanish.

The publication of the proceedings will be intrusted to a special committee, to be appointed by the President of the Congress.

To defray the expenses attendant upon such publication, each member from the United States or member of the American Pharmaceutical Association who may take part in the Congress will be required to pay the sum of five dollars; no assessment to be made upon other members or visitors.
9. To facilitate the conduct of the proceedings of the Congress, the committee on arrangements will classify the business according to the subjects, and the Congress will for that purpose be arranged into four sections, as follows:

Section 1. Historical and Ethical Pharmacy.
Section 2. Pharmaceutical Education and Legislation.

Section 3. Pharmacopuial Matters.
Section 4. General section, embracing pharmaceutical questions and subjects not assignable to any of the three preceding sections.

The order of business after the election of offi cers will be in conformity with this classification.

Sulijects Proposed for Papers, Reports, and Discussion.

SECTION I.-historical and ethical pharmacy.
1. The condition of pharmacy four centuries ago as compared with its present status.
2. The history of pharmacy and pharmaceutical institutions in the United States.
3. The ethics of the practice of pharmacy, and the mutual relations between physician and pharmacist and between pharmacists and the public.
4. The influence exerted upon the practice of pharmacy by the introduction of chemicals and other medicinal substances controlled or limited by patents, copyrights, trade-marks. or other legal restrictions, but which are commonly ordered by physicians in their prescriptions.

Should such limitations as foster monopoly in the manufacture and sale of such products be removed in the interest of the public good?
5. The relations of pharmacists to public sanitation.
6. Scatistics of the present number of pharma cies in proportion to population in vatious countries, and of imports and exports of crude drugs, medicinal chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations during the last half century.
section h.-pharmaceutical education and LeGISLATION.
1. Statistics giving the number of schools or colleges of pharmacy in each country, and the total number of students pursuing pharmaceutical courses.
2. How do the education and the professional and social position of pharmacists compare with those of other professions \(?\).
3. What legislation, if any, is at present most needed for the advancement of the best interests of pearmacy?
4. To what extent is official supervision of drug stores necessary or beneficial?

SECTION HI.-PHARMACOPGBIAL qURSTIONS.
1. The proper scope of a national pharmacopoia.
2. What improvements, if any, are desirable and practicable in pharmacopocial nomenclature? Is a nearer approach to international uniformity possible?
3. What would be an ideal pharmacopoei.?
4. What progress has been made towards the preparation of an international pharmacopecia for potent remedies.

What action, if any, should be taken in reference to this subject?
5. Have the influence and co-operation of pharmacists increased in the work of pharmacoperial revision in the various countries? What proportion of the membership of the pharmacopocial revision committee or commission of your country consists of pharmacists. ?
6. Should any substance, the manufacture or sale of which is restricted by any patent, copyright, or trade-mark, be admitted into any national pharmacoporia? If so, under what conditions?
7. What consideration should determine the introduction into the pharmacopœia of a new remedy, or the retention or rejection of one already in it?

\section*{section in.-general section.}
1. Upon what general plan can a systematic pharmaceutical nomenclature of the complex organic chemicals recently being introduced into the Materia Medica (such as ansipyrine, etc.) be constructed ?
2. In what directions may the pharmacist profitably extend his technicai and professional work to render him less dependent upon the purely mercantile part of his business?

Papers upon these and other subjects which may be presented and accepted will be referred to their appropriate sections.


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\section*{TANGLEFOOT ( 14 A \(1.1: 1)\)} STICKY FLY PAPER

 HCANADA


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\section*{ADULTERATED CAS'TOR AND OLIVE OILS.}

During the laut six monles we have had a large numbor of samplen of cater gil and olive ofl sent to us for analymis, and have heen surprised to lind what a math proportion of them were genuine. ()ut of fourteen samples of cator oil six were genwhe and eight adulterated, and from fourtecon sam ples of olive sil the were pure and eleven adulte rated. Any sample of castor oil whose specific. gravily does not fall within the limits of egs and offor aloould he viewed with grave suspicion, and if it be below ego or ahove efoy is almost certainly adulterated. The mapenitiontion equivalent of pure castor oil -. that in the number of grammes saponified by a litre of nermal alkali should fall between 310 and 320 , and the iodine absorption, according to Hubl, falls between 84 and and 84.7 ; our own experiments give 85 . As will be secul from Table: 1, none of the figures obtained agreed with these With regard to the rise in temperature when mixed with an equal weight of sulphuric acid chat is, 2 volumes of oil to a of sulphuric acid ( 97 per cent.) our figures do not agree with those recorded by other ubservers Allen gives \(65^{\prime \prime}\) (.., Arch. butt gives \(40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\)., and we have repeatedly found \(72^{\prime \prime}\) to \(74^{\prime \prime}\) for castor oil of undoubted purity.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
Sirecilic \\
Ciravily
\end{tabular} & Supmificat'и E! !uivaleat & Iodine Ab. sorption. & Temperature Rise. \\
\hline 1 & -97.35 & 400 & 67 & \(60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\). \\
\hline 2 & -9721 & . 120 & 65 & \(62^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\). \\
\hline 3 & -972.3 & 900 & 6.4 & \(63^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) \\
\hline 4 & '97.10 & 4.45 & -- & 1000 \\
\hline 5 & -1)706 & 128 & - & \(13^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) \\
\hline 6 & -1)752 & 103 & & 610 C \\
\hline 7 & -973) & 4.40 & - & \(600 \%\) \\
\hline 8 & -9719 & 4.10 & ..- & \(620 \%\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The usual adulterants of castor oil are poppyseed, cocommut, lard, and blown oils. The figures above quoted practically exclude all but rosin and blown oils. Moreover, in every case the samples were freely soluble in glacial acetic acid, which is a further indication of the absence of other oils. Since the gravity of blown oil seldom rises above 870 , and its saponification equivalent seldom exceeds 284, we were confident that rosin oil was the adulterant used. The high gravity and saponification equivalent were confirmatory of this, as was the low iodine absorption. And if our observations on pure castor oil were correct, as we certainly belicve them to be, in the case of the rise in temperature, the observed rise in the case of the impure samples pointed to the presence of hydrocarbons. To absolutely confirm our suspicions we used three further tests of extreme simplicity, but of great utility. A drop of the oil was placed on the back of the tongue, and in a minute nothing
but the disugrceable taste of rosin oll could be de lected. The samples did not appear fluoreseent in bulk, but when mixed with an equal volume of ether and examined in tulies they were distinctly fluorescent. This is the usual method of observ. ing the lluorescence of oils, but in the case of viscous oils, like castor, we have found the fluoreseence much more intense when the sample without admixture with ether is allowed to run down the side of a thin glase tubse: and the thin layer adhering to the side is examined. Under these conditions the samples were extremely fluorescent. liinally, a few dropa of each sample were dissolved in carbon bisulphide and treated with stannous bromide, with slight excess of bromine. In every case a fine coluration, from deep red to rich purple, was obtained, pure castor oil yielding little or no color. Thus every single sample was cleatly proved to be adulterated with rosin oil. By adding absolute alcohol in the proportion of 2 parts to \(:\) of oil a large portion of rosin oil separated out, and by treatment with slaked lime most of the rosin oil combined loosely with the alkali, and the castor oil when filtered off from the lime compound had a specific gravity of g605. By separating the rosin oil out by the addition of alcohol its specific grav. ity can be taken, and the pereentage of rosio oil approximately calculated. However, we found that saponification of the oil with alcoholic potash, evaporating, to drive off the alcohol, and extracting the unsaponifiable matter with ether, was the most direst method of ascertaining the proportion of rosin oil, which we found to range from 35 to 40 per cent.

Before passing on to the samples of impure olive oil, it will be as well to review the results which are obtained from the genuine oil.

The specific gravity is one of the most important features in enabling one to judge of the quality of the oil to be examined. Of many genuine samples examined by us the specific gravity at \(15^{\circ} 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\). ( \(60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\).) compared with water at the same temperature never exceeded 917. In fact, we have neyer found so high a gravity. Low densitius have becn observed, but \(\cdot 014\) is the lowest we have come across, and the sample having this density contained a considerable amount of free acid. The general adulterants of olive oil are cotton-seed, poppy-seed, arachis, sesame, rape, and hydrocarbon oils. The addition of any of these oils except rape and the lighter hydrocarbons would tend to increase the density. The saponification equivalent is not of much value in assisting us to detect the adulteration in the oils, the saponification numbers of the oils generally used for sophisticating olive oil being nearly the same as those of the nure oil. If the adulterant were a hydrocarbon oil, or one from a cruciferous plant, the test would be of great value, as in these cases the saponification equiva. lent would be sensibly higher than those found for pure olive oil.

The observation of the rise of temperature with
sulphuric acid is a most important factor, and may be considesed to be, if not the most important, one of the most valuable tests of those used to ascertain the genuineness or otherwise of the olive oil submitted for analysis. Pure olive oil, according to many observers, gives \(39^{\prime \prime}\) to \(44^{\circ}\); our own experiments with the pure oil gave \(40^{\circ}\) to \(43^{\circ}\). The usual adulterants of olive oil give much higher figures than these. We found the elaidin test of little value, except, of course, in indicating that the samples were sophisticated; for identification of the adulterant our results were not such as would allow us to pass an opinion as to the oil used for mixing with the olive oil.

The behaviour of the samples of oil with glacial acetic acid (E. Valenta, Dingl. polyt. J., cciii. 296; Jour. Chem Soc., xlvi, 1078 ) was observed Equal parts of the oil and glacial acetic acid were mixed and gently heated, with shaking, until the oil dissolved in the acetic acid. Our observations gave for the pure sampies we examined \(95^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\)., whilst our figures for the oiis suspected of not being genuine were very much lower in every case. The importance of this test can only be appreciated after long and careful trial.

We also used Hübl's iodine-absorption method. For pure olive oil Hübl gives \(81 \cdot 6\) to 84 . Our own experiments gave 81.6 to 84.5 for the pure oil. The figures obtained from the oils commonly used as adulterants are much higher than this, as were the figures we obtained from our samples.

We applied still another valuable test-that of the melting-point of the fatty acids, obtained after saponifying a quantity of the oil with alcoholic potash, breaking up the soap with sulphuric acid, and washing free from the latter with distilled water. The fatty acids of pure olive oil obtained in this manner we found almost liquid at \(23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\)., whilst many of the oils before mentioned melted at as high as \(35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\).

Our melting-point figures for the oils submitted for annlysis were very much higher than those of pure olive oil, whilst they were slightly lower than those of cotton-seed oil. Our general figures are embodied in Table 2.

TACLE II.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline &  &  &  &  & 1-pien: \\
\hline 1 & -9199 & \(60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) & 1000 & 2 SS & \(65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) \\
\hline 2 & 2152 & \(160^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) & 075 & 2SS & \(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) \\
\hline . & 9186 & GnO C & \(93^{\circ}\) & 256 & \(55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) \\
\hline 4 & -9194 & \(55^{\circ}\) & \(95 \cdot 5\) & 293 & \(55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) \\
\hline 5 & 9'90' & \(57^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) & \(99^{\circ}\) & 297 & \(50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) \\
\hline 6 & 9158 & \(65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) & 963 & \(2 S S\) & \(55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) \\
\hline 7 & 918 & \(64^{\circ}\) C. & \(97 \%\) & 2 SS & \(55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) \\
\hline S & 91SS & \(66^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) & 960 & 290 & \(55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) \\
\hline 9 & 9157 & \(164^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) & 975 & 290 & \(50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) \\
\hline 10 & ciSS & \(165^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) & \(96 \cdot 5\) & \(2 S S\) & \(54^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) \\
\hline 11 & 98S & \(67^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) & 975 & \(2 \mathrm{S9}\) & \(52^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) \\
\hline Vare (h) & 9370 & 4043 C & St-S4 5 & 285-296 & \(95^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

On examining these figures, we found that the specific gravity, combined with the saponification equivalent, showed the absence of a hydrocarbon oil. The difficulty was now to identify, if possible, the foreign vegetable or fat oil present. Except the saponification figures, no others agreed with those found by us of oils of known purity. Arachis oil of the poorer quality could have been used, the specific gravity of the poorer class being 920 ; but we examined for this oil by Renard's test, and were able to say that it was not present. In the same manner sesame oil, on account of its gravity and other general figures, might have been the adulterant, but, carefully using the colour-tests, we were able to dismiss it from our minds. We next turned our attention to cotton-seed oil, this oil being one used very largely for the purpose of adulterating olive oil, on account of its pleasant taste and general adaptability for eating and culinary purposes. We found that the high melting-points of the fatty acids of the samples submitted to us agreed well with that of cotton-seed oil, whilst the general col-our-tests and elaidin tests also confirmed our suspicions.

To further strengthen our opinion that cottonseed was the adulterant, we carefully prepared the fatty acids of the suspected oils and dissolved them in alcohol, and then, after the addition of nitrate of silver, heated some to the temperature of boiling water. After some little time the silver was much reduced, and much blackening was observed. It may also be remarked that, on heating the fatty acid obtained after saponification for some time at the temperature of boiling water, the characteristic odour of cotton-seed oil was noticed, so that, by a review of these results, we were enabled to return every one of these samples asadulterated with cot-ton-seed oil.

\section*{J. E. D'AVIGNON.}

The druggist at 55 Sandwich street west, opposite the Merchant's Bank, came to the town from Montreal (where he had been employed in the Medical Hall, the largest lispensing establish. ment in Canada) in 1879.

He is a Licentiate in Pharmacy of the Lower Canada College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1866 ; Licentiate of the Quebec College Pharmacy, 1870 ; Licentiate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, is80, and has for a number of years been a member of the Council of the latter named body.

His long experience dating from 1862, as a pharmacist and close attention to business have been the means of securing to him the largest prescription business in the city.

He has also a good trade in Perfumes and Toilet Articles, of which he keeps a very large and varied steck. A. competent assistant is in attendance, Sundays and at night as well as in the day time to. dispense medicines.

A special feature of the business however is the
manufacture of a number of popular and reliable remedies, among which may be mentioned D'Avignon's Cherry Balsam which is valuable for incipient consumption, and all throat and lung diseases. D'Avignon's Worm Lozenges are especially adapted for children and are certain destruction to worms. In these remedies as well as in baking powder he has a large family and local trade.

His baking powder has been well recommended wherever it has been used, and is put up fresh every day and sold at 25 cents per pound. With the baking powder a valuable receipt book is given to any lady applying for the same.

Among other goods manufactured, may be mentioned D'Avignon's Cream of Witch-Hazel, a valuable toilet preparation which is sold all over Canada, and is especially adapted for chapped hands, roughness of the skin, eruptions, redness, irritation, \&c., and gives freshness to the skin and complexion. It is sold at the low price of 25 cents per bottle, and can be obtained of all druggists and dealers.

Mr D'Avignon's stock of these and other popular remedies is at all times complete, and he enjoys a reputation and trade unsurpassed by other drug houses in the city. Telephorn connection with Detroit, Sandwich and Walkerville.-Windsor Review, Feb. 3rd, 1803.

\section*{Regulations Concerning Patent Medicines on the Continent.}

According to an American Consular report, which is referred to by a pharmaceutical contemporary, the regulations of several European countries concerning patent medicines are a good deal more stringent than those of Great Britain. In AustriaHungary prepared medicines, whether patented or not, unless imported for druggists, eequire a special permit from the Customs authorities. All medicines and medical compounds are excluded from protection by the Austrian Patent Law, and the sale of such is permitted only to, and in drug stores. In Belgium patent medicines can only be sold by apothecaries or other authorised persons, and must bear the seal of the seller, who assumes the responsibility of the product. In Denmark the sale is confined to apothecaries. France entirely prohibits the sale of secret medicines, unless they are approved by authority and the formula is inserted in the official formulary. In Germany all proprietary medicines must be retailed by a regular sworn and licensed apothecary, who is responsible for their effect on the patient; but the most serious restriction is the prohibition of advertisements of patent medicines in public journals when such medicines are made by a secret formula or process. Thislaw is rigorously enforced in Baden and Prussia but less stringentiy so in Wurtemberg. Bavaria, and some parts of Nerthern Germany, while in Saxony the authorities exercise the right of prohibiting the sale altogether. In Italy the composition of a
patent medicine must be app \(_{t}{ }^{-}\)sved by the Board of Health. No patent medicine is allowed entry into Russia unless special permission is on each occasion obtained from the Medical Department of the Minister of the Interior. If, after careful examination it is proved that the production of such medicines requires elaborate work and expensive apparatus, it is allowed entry subject to a duty of about is 8 d per pound avoirdupois provided such medicines are regarded as beneficial and are compositions durably preserved. In Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey there are but few restrictions.

\section*{Rules For Drug Clerks.}

It you see a customer enter, turn your back around and look at some bottles on the shelf. It has an air of sociability.

Always have the floor of your store mopped up in the busy time of the day. It impresses the customer with the idea that you value cleanliness. The same general rule would also apply to your windows.

If a lady asks for a postage stamp exclaim, "Don't you see that I am busy," or if the Directory is wanted, "Couldn't you see it when you came in?" Perhaps she doesn't feel mean enough already at asking the favor of you, and these little pleasantries will put her in the proper mood.

Always wear an angry expression when you have to go over to the scda fountain. It is not scitable work for a man of your ability and you are not paid to conceal your feelings.

Distribute two or three cats over the store. It makes fun when a customer brings in a dog.

If a lady asks about derfumes, take an atomizer and spray some in her eyes. When she sees how lavish you are with it, she will appreciate its value.

Never put up a prescription in less than a half an hour after you receive it. You are the best judge of its urgency.

Never change the contents of your show-case
Customers who have been coming in for several years might miss sight of "old friends."

If you are selling tooth brushes always rub them across your hand or sleeve to show how pliable the bristles are. It enhance the value to the buyer.

Carry cut these rules consistently for six months and then apply for an increase of salary.

\section*{New Color Reactions of Mixtures of Phena-} cetin, Methacetin and Hydracetin with Salts of Quinine.
Saturated, aqueous solutions of phenacetin or of methacetin assume, when diluted with an equal volume of chlorine-water and treated with ammonia, a reddish to brown color which appears slowly with the former, and more quickly and strongly with the latter. By treating, in the same manner, the aqueous solutions of pheoacetin or methacetin with a relatively small quantity of a quinine salt, the mixture will assume at once a beautiful blue color.

According to F. A. Fluckiger (Pharm. Post.), the reaction is best seen when 1 part of the phenacetin mixture contains 1-10-1-20 part of basic sulphate of quinine ( \(\left.\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{48} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}\right)_{4} \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{SO}_{4}-\mathrm{O} .1\) gramme ( \(12 / 2\) min) of the mixture is shaken, in a test-tube, with 5 c.c. (So min.) of water ; 8-10 drops of strong chlorine-water are then added together with 2-3 drops of aimmonia. Or, the mixture of the two substances is heated in water to the boiling-point, before adding the above-inamed reagents, in order to dissolve the phenacetin ; filter, after cooling, and proceed as indicated above. Hydracetin solution produces with chlorine-water a yellow color (intensified by ammonia) which, on mixing the solution with a small quantity of basic sulphate of quinine, turns into a beautiful red. Acetanilide and exalgin, when treated in the same way, produce no coloration, whatever; but, when treated with basic sulphate of quinine, they yield the green color characteristic of quinine. Morphine, as is well known, produces a jellow reaction when treated with chlorine-water alone, or with chlorine-water and ammonia. When mixed with quinine-salts it yields only the green color (thalei-ochin reaction).

\section*{Chemistry as she is Understood in India.}

The following answers were collected from a written examination in chemistry held in connection with a well-known Indian university:

Sulphur is a smellful gas.
Nitrogen is a remarkable lazy ras, and is good for nothing.

Carben always exists in a dark room.
There is no living being in the whole world that does not contain carbon.

Gas is made by filling a poker with coal and heating it.

Alumina is used in medicine to open the bowels. Chlorine gives botheratica to the throat.
Hydrogen is a colourless, invincible gas, and burns itself without anybody's help.

Nitric acid is used in the preparation of currant electricity. It is very bad for teachers to pour it on our hands.

Soda is formed by heating castor oil and potash.
Caustic soda is used in the manufacture of soda waier, and this is used in medicine for purgative purnases.

Caustic soda is used as a summer drink.
Quicklime is made by pouring water on slaked lime.

Quicklime is made from smooth pebbles, and is good for worms.

We can eat this substance ( CaO ) ; it has the power of digesting food.
lime destroys the excess of vegetable matter, and nothing in the whole world is an exception to the above fact.
lime is used as a kind of gum for builders to stick bricks together.

There are two kinds of phosphorus-red and bluc.

Preparation of phosphorus-The powder, which is got from the roots of plants, is mixed with \(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}\) O and water, and it is then filtered through paper filter. The refuge that is thus got is heated, when dense red fumes of phosphorus come, which may be collected by downward displacement, and may be rolled into sticks of phosphorus.

\section*{Opium-Growing in British India.}

According to official reports, the cultivation of opium in Bengal is becoming unpopular with the farmers, because it is found that other crops which are less delicate are more remunerative in an average year than poppy. Exact data are not forthcoming, but it is known generally that while the area under poppy has been steadily decreasing, that under other crops has increased largely. The Benares opium agent reports that some European firms have organized a regular system of advances te stimulate the cultivation of cercals. Poppy, it is added, is no longer cultivated on the best soil everywhere, but has to take its chance with other crops. The effect of this competition is so keenly felt by officials that already there is a talk of holding out increased inducement to the ryot to take \(u_{p}\) the cultivation of the poppy, in the shape of more liberal loans for irrigation and a rise of 8a. per seer in price; and the Government is advised to make an attempt to increase the outturn of the poppy crop by exercising greater supervision over the cultivators. From the prospect of a yearly increasing area under cereals, the Opium Department turns with a sense of relief to the fact that six European planters in Tirhoot, who formerly cultivated indigo, are now putting their fields under poppy.

A somewhat suspicious looking parcel of jalap was exposed for sale in London recently. It comprised both Tampico and Vera Cruz tuber, partly whole, partly sliced, some light and porous, aod some good heavy root. Much of the jalap was of small size. Such parceis are by no means rare, and it is probable that the decided fall in the resin value of jalap which has been noticed of recent years, may simply be due to too early harvesting. Some have the suspicion, not unreasonable in the circumstances, that the tubers which are sliced have been treaied with spirit for the partial extraction of resin. A Vera Cruz tuber, weighing about 13 oz was slized at the sides, and felt rather light. It yielded 85 per cent. of resin, that is 1.5 per cent. below the standard, but still not the lowest percentage which has been noted in genuine jalap. A second fair average sample of the Tampico sort yielded \(10:\) per cent. of resin.

\section*{THEY PASSED THE EXAMS.}

\section*{List of Successful Students at the Recent Pharmaceutical Examinations.}

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba was held recently. Among those present were Messrs. J. F. Howard, president ; J. C. Gordon, treasurer ; B. M. Canniff, G. W. Mel aren, P. II. Rosser, C. Flexon, E. Casselmar, Dr. W. A. B. Hutton, A. A. Campbell (Montreal), Wilson (Hamilton), and J. K. Strachan, registrar.
The following reports were read and adopted:
To the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Manitola:
Your council beg to report
1. That at their first meeting they elected Mr. J. F. Howard as president ; Mr. A. Moncton, vice. president; Mr. J. C. Gordon, treasurer ; Mr. G. W McLaren, Mr. B. M. Canniff, Mr. H. E. Neeland and Dr. W. A. B. Hutton were appointed examiners, and I)r. E. A. Blakely, special examiner.
2. Mr. Moncton, since his election, having permanently removed from the city, Mr. C. Flexon was elected a member of the council to supply the vacancy.
3. Your courcil, after careful consideration of the matter, and having received a legal opinion of Messrs. Hough \& Campecll as to the powers of the council to refuse to recognize other pharmaceutical organizations or colleges of pharmacy, passed a resolution having the effect of in future giving no one the right to register as a druggist in this province on a diploma granted by any other association. This resolution does not interfere with the right of the examiners to dispense with examinations and accept authenticated certificates in licu thereof, as provided by section mine of the Association's act.

4 Your council regret that since the last meeting the association has lost three of its members through death, viz. : Mr. Jos. Parkinson, and Mr. H. E. Neclands, both of Winnipeg, and Mr J. Stork, of Portage la Prairic The death of Mr. Neelands is a great loss to the association, he having rendered valuable service both as examiner and lecturer.
5. For causes beyond the control of your council they have found it impracticable to make any progress towards affiliation with the Manitoba Mrdical College.
6. Your council have again pleasure in reporting a satisfactory financial position of the association.

> J. F. Howari, President.

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.
To the Pharmaceutical Association of the Procince of Manitoha:
Gentlemen,-I have to report that since the last annual meeting there have been added to the register the following :

Pharmaceutical chemists- -Dr. W. A. B. HItton, Dr J. H. O. Lambert, T. G. Poynt\%, G. A. Sherrin, G. W. Berry, Alexander Campbell, W. Campbell, W. I. Gemmel, H. P Eakin, E D. Martm, P II. Rosser, J. Bray, R. J. Haworth and S. S. Smith.

Certified clerks-Austin Francis, F. A Mcl)onald, Max Benjamin, A. 1). Ferguson, Cochenor, R. Wesley McClung.

Certified apprentices-W. Brooking, W. H. Kennon, H. H. Cassciman, J. A. Gordon, H. E. Rogers, Annie Simpson, A. B. Huckell, (. Deyell, Ernest Bishop, Arthur Burriuge, A. C. Mcl onald, (ico. H Carman, J. P. I.eveque, Wilkie Collins, I: G. Russell, R. Grimmett, R. E. Beatic.

There has been one prosecution, two informations having been laid, one for illegally compounding a prescription, and the other for the illegal sale of poison, the defendant being fined \(\$ 20\) and costs for each offence.

The following members have been removed from the register in consequence of removal from the province, non-payment of fees, or other causes, viz. : Dr. Iamont, A. Monckion, H A. Neclands, J. Parkinson, J. Stock, E. R. Flach, J. K. Hollingshead, C. H. Gunn and R J. Campbell.
J. K. Strachan,
Regictror.

The treasurer's annual statement showed a balance on hand of \(\$ 1,833.21\).

A discussion took place on the illegal sale of drugs and poisons, which was reported as going on in several parts of the province, and it was referred to the council to consider what should be done to prevent a continuance of the law's being disobeyed.
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H:XAMINERS' REIOORT.

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At a mectung of the council the examiners' report was presented as follows:
Gemtlemen,-Your board of examiners beg leave to report that they have duly conducted the regular semi-annual examinations on the \(4^{\text {th }}, 5\) th, and 6 th inst. as advertised.

Five candidates presented themselves for major examinations and five for minor. Of these we recommend the names of B Storey, E. T. Howard, A. T. Andrews, F. A. McDonald and IV. MI. Harrison be added to the roll of licentiated chemists, they having obtained the requisite number of marks to entitle them thereto. Also that the names of A. E. Kelly, G. H. Cameron, T. W. Lines and Chas. MceDonald be added to the roll of certified clerks, they having obtained the necessary marks to entitle them thereto.

We also recommend that Mr. Leithhead's name be added to the roll of licensed chemists on payment of the usual fees, he being, in our opinion, entitled to registration. We furthe: recommend that all candidates for examination be required to make at least 50 per cent. on each paper as well as 662,3 per cent. total, and that failing to take 50 per cent. on each separate paper, although they may have taken a total of over 663 's per cent., they be
required to come up for examination on such subjects as they have failed to obtain 50 per cent on, and that such subsequent examination must be taken not later than the second examination after such failure, and that half the regular fees be paid therefor, and that failing to pass such examination he shall lose all rights to count as passed on any subject and must come up for full examination thereafter; and also that Mr. W. W. McKeague, having produced satisfactory proof of qualification, be added to the register of licentiate chemists on payment of the usual fees.
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { (Signed) } & \text { G. W. Mclaren, } \\
& \text { B. M. CanNiff, } \\
& \text { W. A. B. Hutton. }
\end{array}
\]

The report was adopted, with the amendment that a candidate failing in the first examination must come up at the one immediately following.

Mr. W. W. McKeague and Mr. L. W. Leithhead attended before examiners, and producing certificates of qualification were admitted as chemists and druggists.

Following is the standing of the candidates who have passed:

MAJOR.
A. T. Andrews................. 502.1
B. Storey . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 465.7
W. M. Harrison....... ...... 4635 Possible 600
E. T. Howard.
430.9
F. A. McDonald............... 41 3.9.

IUNIOR.
T. W. Lines. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 406.6

Chas. McDonald. . . . . . . . . . . . \(3^{64.2}\)
G. H. Cameron. . . . . . . . . . . . 356.9
A. E. Kelly.
\(34 S_{5}\)

\section*{College of Pharmacy.}

The annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy was held in the College building, 595 Lagauchetiere street, on Thursday, May 4 th, at S p. m , a goodly number of members being present, David Watson, Esq., president, occupying the chair. The minutes of the last meeting and also the annual report and financial statement were read by the secretary, Mr. Muir, all of which were approved and adopted. The report and financial statement were considered very satisfactory and shows the Crilsge to be in a prosperous condition, the balance . cash on hand to the credit of the general fund being \(\$ 296.23\) and of the building fund \(\$ 233.60\), after having paid the Sun Life Insurance the sum of \(\$_{174}\) for interest and \(\$_{350}\) in reduction of the mortgage debt, leaving that liability now standing at \(\$ 2,500\). The president in his address referred to the fact that this was the fifth time he had been unanimously chosen as their president, stating that he accepted the position this year with the distinct understanding that the vicepresident should succeed him next year. Mr. S. Lachance and Mr. T. D. McLeish were nominated scrutineers, who, after counting the ballots, de-
clared the following gentlemen to be elected to the Executive Board, namely: Jos. Contant, A. D. Mann, J. E Tremble, W. H. Chapman, W. S. Kerry, Ed. Giroux, jr., C E. Scarff, A. J. Laurence, and Jos. E. Morrison; these, with the following officers, namely, David Watson, president, C. J. Covemton, vice-president, and Alex. Manson, treasurer, will compose the board for the current year. The president now presented the gold medal to Mr. Herbert C. Harvey and a copy of Remington's Pharmacy to Wilfred I. Taylor, rewards of merit as licentiate of pharmacy and certified clerk respectively. Votes of thanks were passed to the president for his able supervision of the College affairs, also to the retiring board and to Mr. Muir \(\mathrm{fc}^{\mathrm{r}}\) his efficient services as secretary. Upon the invitation of the president the members adjourned to another lecture-room for refreshments which had been generously provided by that gentleman.

\section*{A Suggestion for the Summer.}

In their trade bulletin for April i, Talcott, Frisbie \(\& C 0\)., of this city, mention that they have ordered a carioad of Tanglefoot liy paper for arrival May I, and they proceed to figure up what that means. There are 50 sheets in a box, 10 boxes in a case, and 700 cases in a car. That means 350 .000 sheets. Each sheet is capable of catching 1,000 flies. If every one does its full duty, 350, 000,000 flies will be caught. Arranged in line these flies would make a procession 2,071 miles long. Carefully piled they would make a cube 90 feet on each side. The circular does not say whether this enterprising firm intends to exhibit in the cube or procession form at the end of the season. The people would vote for the procession with the nearest fly at the city limits and the line running thence 2,071 miles in any one direction. -Hartford, Con:t., Courant.

\section*{A Case of Suppressed Menstruation.}
hy akthuk kositer comi, m.j.
R. I., \(d .18\) years, came to my office with following history, viz.:

Although of apparently good physical development, menstruation had never been normal, but, for past three years had occurred at regular periods of from three to six weeks, flow scanty, and accompanied by intense abdominal pain in the region of the ovaries and tubes; the pain was so severe as to cause, at intervals, for several days, marked attacks of syncope, followed by headache.

The case appeared to be one of acute amenorrhoza, and Apioline was exhibited, in usual doses, for three weeks, when menstruation occurred. To her surprise and gratification, the discharge was profuse, accompanied with but slight pain, no syncope or subsequent headache.

The last two periods have been normal.
I am pleased to report the beneficial action of Apioline in this obstinate case.

Philadelphia, MIarch, 1893.


for Fage Spots, lhsect Bites, Rash, \&c.
"An emollient cold sream of much convenience in many minor skin ailments where a soothing protective is required."-British Mcdical Journal.
"'Vinolia' is an cmollient cream for the skin in cczema, rash, cruptions, Sic. It possesses a fragrance of distilled roses.-Lancet."

For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching as if by magic."-Baby.

50c, \$1.00, and \$1.75 per Box.


FOR OHAFES, TENDER FEET, OLLY SKINS, \&C.
"An impalpable rose dusting powder, soluble, of remarkable finencss, and well adapted for the narsery, toilet, 'weeping' surfaces, and sweating fect."-British Medical Journal.
"، Vinolia ' Powder is well adapted as a dusting powder for toilet purposes."-lancet.

Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne by blocking up the pores of the skin."Lady's Pictorial.

In PINK, WFilte and CREAM. 50c., \$1.00 and I. 75 per Box.
" KINOLIFI" DENTIFRIGE, English 75c; American 50c.
BLONDEAU \& CIE., 73 \& 75 WATTS STREET NEW YORK.
ENGLISH DEPOT: RYLAND ROAD. LONDON, N.W.


\section*{工UBIN'S + PHRFUMMS.} BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

We bey to call the attention of Druggists and Perfume Dealers of Caunda to the fact that some unprincipled people have been offering for sale a perfume which in appearance resembles LUBIN.

Our labels, bottles and packing have been very closely copied, and in such a mamer as to mislead the public.

The superior quality of our perfumes and milet articies is well-known to you, and we solicit the kind assistance of the trade towards discouraging and preventing this fraud.

\section*{PALL PROT \& CO., 55 Rue St. Anne, PARIS Propriotors MAISON LUBIN.}

Essence Heliophar d'Arabic. Savon and Poudre de Riz d'Arabic.

Ess. Bouquet XXeme. siecle. Blondeau \& Cie.—Vinolia Shaving Foam and Lypsyl. Loonen's Tooth Brushes, etc. Ivory Soap. Calvert's Carbolic Soaps.

Woodbury's Facial Soap. Cosmo Buttermilk. Gibson's Candy.

Iymann, Sons \& Co., - Montreal.

\section*{pharmaceutical association of the PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.}

The semi-annual examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of (Quebec were held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetiecre street, commencing on Tuesday and closing on' l'hursday of this week. Nine candidates for the major and twenty-six for the minor exammations entered their manes. (of these the following, named in order of merit, passed successfully, and are entited to be registered as "Licentiates of Pharmacy" and "Certified Clerks" respectively, namely: As "licentiates of Pharmacy" - Herbert C. Harvey (gold medalist), T . Bimite Barbean, J. \(\Lambda\). Rene de Cotrel, Thomas J. Quirk, A. F. Jooss and Kenneth C. Campbell. As "Certified Clerks."- James louglass Webl, W. I. Taylor, I. J. McCloskey, Gco. I. Morrison, J. E. Dubé, J. E. A. (rauvin, H W. Reynolds, John J. Power, J. J. O. Vaillancourt, Miphonse Martincau, Wm. Lyman, H. J. Pilon, R. A. Taschereau, J. \(\Lambda\). F. Bertrand, with W. J. Furse and E. H. Lawson (equal.) The examinations were written and oral, and the subjects examined upon were ; Chemistry, Pharmacy, Materia Medica, Toxicology, Practical Dispensing, Botany, Reading of Prescriptions and Weights and Measures.
The examiners were Messrs. S. Lachance, John T. L.yons and W. H. Chapman, Montrcal ; \(\Lambda\). S. Dullerger, Waterloo, and R. W. Williams, Three Rivers.

\section*{Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of quebec.}
written major examination.
Montrcal, Afiril ssth, sigj.
N.B.-You are requested to
1. Write on one side of the paper only.
2. Number and letter your answers so as to correspond with the printed questions.
3. Number the shects of paper in their proper order and attach them together; then fold them up and place your number on the outside.
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matemin medica and toxicologv.

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1. Wild Cherry. - (a) What is the technical name? (b) What is its origin? (c) What is its habitat? (d) Give the general description. (c) When should it be gathered and from what part of the tree?
2. Give the botanical name, habitat and natural order of each of the following: (a) Calumba, (b) Gentian, (c) Ipecacuanha, (d) Senega, (e) Cascara Sagrada, ( \(f\) ) Rhatany.
3. What order of plants furnish respectively: (a) Tolu, (b) Colocynth, (c) Chrysarobin, (d) Cubebs, (c) Jalap, ( \(f\) ) Senna, (g) Ammoniacum, ( \(/\) ) Elaterium.
4. What would you give in a case of poisoning
by, latis green, iodine, carbolic acod and concentrated lye?

\section*{metinny.}
1. What are roots and how do they grow? Deseribe the different kinds of roots giving one ex ample of each. How would you distinguish a piece of root from that of a stem?
2. What are stomates? Give a description of them and state what purposes they serve; also specify the exact parts on which they are found in maple trees, onion plants and water lilies.
3. Give the differences between a parasite and an epyphite, describing the means by which both derive their nourishment and live, and if they contain auy chlorophyle.
4. What is lark? State the different layers that compose ordinary bark, maming the kind of cellular tissue contained in cach layer.

\section*{(HEMISTRY.}
1. How may commercial cyanide of potassium, also pure cyanide of potassium be made? (1) Show by equation that one grain of cyanide of potassum pure is stronger cyanide dose than twenty minims of hydrocyanic acid dil.
2. Describe glucosides. Name six and state whence they come, (one at least out of the six must be official in the 13. P.) State which of those you name is official and describe their physical characters.
3. A body composed of O. H. N. gives the following percentage:

(a) Show its formula by equation. (b) Name the compound. (c) Give specific gravity and strength of official solutions and characteristic tests.
4. Give a diagram of the official process for the preparation of ferrous sulphate. (b) In what respects do the official sulphate of iron, granulated sulphate of iron and dried sulphate of iron differ?

\section*{HHAKMACY.}
1. Give the B. P. process for the manufacture of salicylic and oleic acids. Give the formula and characters of one B. P. compound of each, with dose, if for internal use.
2. State official specific gravities and strength of liq. ferri perchlor, liq. potassæ, acid sulph. arom., liq--plumbi subacet.
3. State the solubility of the following in water and alcohol, temperature being \(60^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\) : (a) Boracic acid, (b) acetanilid, (c) gallic acid, (d) phosphate of sodrum, (e) corrosive sublimate, ( \(f\) ) oxide of zinc, \((g)\) chlorate of potassium and ( \(/\) ) acetate of potassium.
4. Describe the method of preparing pepsin and pancreatin. What is the B. P. test for pepsin and its dose? What is peptone?

\section*{Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.}

WRITTEN MINOR EXAMIINATION, Montrcal, April ISth, 1893.
N.B.- You are requested to

1 Write on one side of the paper only.
2. Number and letter your answers so as to correspond with the pronted questions.
3. Number the sheets of paper in their proper order and attach them together; then fold them up and place your number on the outside.

\section*{MATERIA MEDICA.}
1. Define materia medica and how it differs from pharmacy. What are the regulations for the sale of the poisons enumerated in schedule \(A\) in the Pharmacy Act?
2. Give the dose and properties of (a) arsenious acid, (b) aloin, (c) apiol, (d) lactucarium, (e) elaterium, \((f)\) resorcin.
3. Give the strength of (a) liq. morph. hydrochl., (l) lic. hedrarg. perchlor, (c) liq. atrop. sulph, (d) liq. strych. hydroch. Give their doses.
4. Give the properties and doses of (a) citrate of iron and quinine, (1) citrate of iron and strychnine. What percentage of quinine should a B. P. sample of the first contain, and what percentage of strychnine is usually contained in the second?

\section*{CHEMISTRY.}
1. Give the technical name and chemical formula of each of the following with its molecular weight: (a) Salts of tartar. (bi) Rochelle salts, (c) sal prunelle, (d) glauber salts, (e) lunar caustic.
2. Define analysis, syuthesis, decomposition and chemical combination.
3. What is the difference between sulphides, sulphites, sulphates and hyposulphites? Describe the method of preparing sulphuretted hydrogen gas.
4. (a) Name the sources of potassium, (i) give the source, formula and characters of carbonate of potassium, (3) state the chemical formula of caustic potash.

PHARMACY.
1. Give six official liquid preparations containing drugs of animal origin, their composition, strengths and doses, if for internal use.
2. How much atropine is required to make four ounces of a 5 ", solution.
3 How many grains of hydrate of chloral is required to make one ounce of syrup of chloral, and how many grains of iodide of iron are there in each drachm of the official syrup? Give the dose of each syrup.
4 Criticise the following prescription and translate the direction into French:
R Hydrargyri Perchloridi.... 3ss
Potassii Iodidi............. 3 i
Syrupi Sarsae ............ \(\overline{\overline{3}} \mathrm{vi}\)
Misce fiat mistura.

Sig.-Capiat unum cochleare amplum, ter in dic, ex cyatho aquae frijide, statim post cibum.

\section*{Another Customs Case.}

Mother Seigel is in trouble with Her Majesty the Queen. The famous purveyor of syrup and pills also sends to the Canadian public an article known as "soothing plasters," which are sold to the trade at \(\$ 21.60^{\circ}\) per gross, retanling at 25 cents, and are of course guaranteed to cure all mundane ills. These plasters are imported from the United States, where they are made by manufacturing chemists, who sell them generally at \(\$ 4\) per gross. Mother Seigel, or rather her agents, the firm of A. J. White \& Co., print her name on the plasters imported, and then put them on the market here. The Customs duty has hitherto been paid on \(\$_{4}\) per gross, but Mr J. D. L. Ambrose, the Customs appraiser, has demanded an amended entry, contending that the plasters should be entered at \(\$ 21.60\) less the value of the printing done here. The importers, who are represented by Mr. R. D. McGibbon, Q.C., allege that no Mother Seigel plasters are sold in the United States and that \(\$_{4}\) is the proper value for duty. They have forwarded a large number of afidavits to the Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, Comptroller of Customs. The law on which Mr. Ambrose founds his ruling was recently passed and no similar case has yet arisen.

\section*{Announcement From Department of Physiological Remedies of Parke, Davis \& Co.}

We learn with much interest that Messrs. Parke, Davis \& Co., of Detroit, Mich., have undertaken the manufacture of some of the newer physiological remedies. They are now prepared to supply desiccated thyroids and cerebrin, and expect to extend this list materially. The following announcement is made by this enterprising firm:

As a result of the well known investigations of Dr. Brown-Sequard and other eminent therapeutists, the materia medica has recently been largely extended by resorting to the use of products representative of certain glands or tissues of the animal economy. As we have always made the manufacture of digestive ferments a specialty, and enjoy every facility for the preparation of products ot this character, we are undertaking to supply some of these newest remedies, of which we now have ready Desiccated Thyroids and Cerebrin.

Desiccated thyroids are in the form of impalpable powder representing in permanent form the thyroid glands of sheep. This product is of such strength that 15 grains represent one gland of the average size. Desiccated thyroids are highly recommended in the treatment of myxœedema.

Cerebrin is prepared after the formula of Dr. William A. Hammond, and is put up in glass-stoppered ounce vials. While Dr. Hammond has re-
commended maceration of the brains for six months, we have modified his method in such manner that we are enabled to thoroughly extract the crude material in as many days.

One serious drawback to the use of these products has been the difficulty in getting the necessary crude material, and the disagreeable character of the work involved in their preparation.

Again, it is only by the most scrupulous attention to the minutest details that asepsis in the finished article can be secured and assured.

The well known reputation of our house is a guarantee of our ability and intention to fulfil every requisite. We do not doubt that many interesting results will follow the treatment of myrodema by desiccated thyroids.

It is our purpose to extend this list from time to time. Descriptive literature of those announced will be supplied on application.

\section*{Davis, Staples \& Co.}
al.onzo staples goes out, mr. mack, of st. john, goles in.
Another drug store has been added to the already overburdened list of that class of shops in this city. Alonzo Staples, who has for years been the visible head of the firm of Davis, Staples \& Co., has gone out of the concern, and will open up a drug store in the building recently occupied by G. I. Gunter as an express office. It is apparent that Mr. Staples was that part of the company which made the business successful, and that he will carry with him all his old friends. The firm will now be known as Davis, Mack \& Co. Mr. Mack is a stranger to the townsmen, as also to the farmers of the vicinity, and other things being equal, will not and cannot expect to carry the trade which Mr . Staples has done. His brother druggists will not oppose him, but of course it is natural that they should be anxious to help along one of themselves. Mr . Staples leaves the firm with a great deal more knowledge of human nature than when he entered that firm, and if he has not advanced in pocket it is certain he has learned where to look for friends In opening up he will have the best wishes of all his old patrons and a host of new ones.

The Davis part of the old concern is pretty generally believed to be George F Gregory, although he has not been considered a practical chemist, whatever his other abilities may be. It is presumed that Mr. Mack will be a wiser man in respect to the drug business in this city within a year from this thar he is at present ; and will likely also gain other experience that will perhaps prove beneficial to him after he leaves the city.

\section*{NOTES ON ESSENTIAL OILS.}

Camphor Oil.--Since the exanination of this oil by Messrs. Schimmel, and the publication of their suggestions as to the practical application of
its. constituents, in 1885 , considerable attention has been directed to it, but the importation from Japan has fallen off. As a material for artists the more volatile portion has been found very useful, as its capacity for dissolving resins is greater than that of turpentine or any other essential oil.

Cassin Oll.-The previous reports have furnished ample information as to the source and preparation of this oil, but there is still some uncertainty as to the conditions influencing its quality. Oil containing only from 45 to 55 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde has again come into the Chinese market, and it is stated to be absolutely pure. This deficiency is accounted for by the statement that young and imperfectly ripened material always yields such oil. On examination Messrs. Schimmel found that the oil was not to be distinguished by its external appearance and characters from oils of the best quality. It did not contain rosin, fat, oil, petroleum, or any of the coarser adulterants. This oil has been rejected by the Hong Kong merchants, but some of it has found its way to India and places where low price is the chief attraction, and there is but little appreciation of quality. The explaration given by the Chinese of its inferior character cannot be summarily rejected, since it is possible that young leaves may contain a considerable proportion of the acetic ester of cinnamyl (C, \(\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{OAc}\) ), and that cinnamic aldehyde may be formed from that by oxidation during the growth of the plant. But it is more probable that this inferior oil is derived from other parts of the plant, or from another species of the genus of Cinnamomum. Messrs. Schimmel remark that the previous history of this subject furnishes no inducement to believe the statements made by the Chinese, and they reserve their opinion until they shall have examined the raw material from which the inferior oil is obtained. Meanwhile they recommend that the determination of cinnamic aldehyde should be made the test of quality in purchasing the oil, and they state that the oil imported since last October has been found to contain at least 85 per cent. and sometimes as much as 94 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde.

Bergamot Oh - For many years the examination of this oil has been limited to the determination of its physical characters, and it is only within the past year that the acetic ester of linalool has been recognized as its most important constituent. This fact pointed to a means of determining the quality of the oil, as the ester is the odorous constituent By a saponification method described under the head of "Lavender Oil", the normal amount of ester has been found to be about 40 per cent., and the test may be relied upon for ascertaining the quality of bergamot oil. The chief adulterants are turpentine, orange, and lemon oils. All three reduce the solubility of bergamot oil in dilute alcohol, as well as the specific gravity and, of course, the amount of ester. The presence of orange oil is also indicated by its high optical rota-
tion. In the examination of bergamot oil it is necessary in the first place to determine the specific gravity and the rotatory power. The alcohol test requires to be made more stringent-the oil should dissolve at \(20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\)., in from \(1-5\) to 2 volumes of 80 per cent. alcohol. Slight turbidity, increasing on addition of more alcohol is due to separation of bergaptene ; but no drops of oil should remain undissolved. Distillation of the oil under normal atmospheric conditions cau es considerable decomposition, and this treatment is quite useless for the purpose of valuation. The results of a long series of experiments have proyed that oil containing a high amount of ester is distinguishable from those kinds containing smaller amounts by the higher specific gravity and greater solubility in alcohol of 80 per cent. Oil of undoubted purity pressed by Messrs. Schimmel was found to contain more ester than any other kind, and it is probable that a perfectly pure oil is not to be met with in commerce. Experiments with mixtures of bergamot oil and turpentine, orange or lemon oils, have shown that the ester determination may be fully relied upon, and as a minimum amount there should 38 per cent. The specific gravity should not be under 0.88 i at \(15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\)., and the optical rotation not more than \(20^{\circ}\) with a column of 100 mm . Practical experience has long proved that distillation of the oil is injurious, and that the much less convenient process of pressing must be preferred on that account. Experiments have shown that distilled oil contains much linalool, as a consequence of the decomposition of the ester, and by acetylating a distilled oil containing only 12 per cent of ester the amount of ester was increased to \(61 \cdot 5\) per cent. Even pressed bergamot oil contains some linalool, and a sample containing 37 per cent. ester was found after acetylation to contain 47 per cent. ester. It may probably be assumed that the oil obtained by distilling the residue of the pressing operation is used for adulterating the pressed oil, and that would account for the frequently small amount of ester, as well as the low specific gravity of the commercial oil as compared with absolutely pure pressed oil.

Lemon Oil-As the general result of further investigation, it has been found desirable to apply tests of increased stringency in judging of the purity of this oil. The determinations of optical rotation and specific gravity are of special importance, since the admixture of turpentine oil-almost the only adulterant-has the effect of reducing the rotatory power and increasing the specific gravity. By comparispn of a number of samples with oil of known purity, expressed by Messrs. Schimmel, it appears that pure lemon oil of good quality should have a specific gravity of 0.858 to 0.859 at \(15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\)., and an optical rotation of not less than \(+60^{\circ}\), with a column of 100 mm . But these data are by no means sufficient indications of quality, which can only be deternined satisfactorily by ascertaining the amount of citral present. It has
not yet been possible to do that ; but Messrs. Schimmel are endeavoring to devise a method suitable for that purpose, and they have reason to believe that they will succeed. In reference to the recently established production of a concentrated lemon oil-wholly or partially deprived of terpene, a question is raised as to what may be expected to become of the by-products of that operation, consisting of a mixture of pinene and limonene, possessing some lemon odour, but almost destitute of citral.

Sweet Orange Oll--Similar observations of the characters of this oil have been instituted, and the conclusion arrived at is that it should have a specific gravity of 850 at \(15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\)., and a rotation of at least \(95^{\circ}\). Addition of turpentine to the oil reduces the rotation and increases the specific gravity.

\section*{Boracic Acid as an Insect Destroyer.}

Half pound boracic acid to one gallon cold water. When cold mix a little lime with it and then apply with a brush; the lime is used to show where the dressing has been applied.

The grapevine-growers of France are using this very largely now, and as above.

Fruit-growers are also using it.
THE weight of a molecule of hydrogen, as given by an eminent authority, is approximately ocoo,\(000,000,000,000,000,000,04\) of a gramme; by multiplying this inconceivably small number by 55 , the atomic weight of iron, we ascertain the weight of a molecule of iron- \(0.000,000,000,000,000,000\),002,2 gramme. In the sulphocyanide test we are able to derect the presence of 33 ten-millonths gramme of iron; dividing this number by the weight of one molecule of iron, we fird that this appa: rently delicate test is unable, to indicate to our senses a less number of molecules than \(1,500,000,-\) 000,0co, coo.

\section*{free \(\mathfrak{W a n t}\) Department.}

Druggists in need of apprentices and help generally, are invited to make free use of this department, and all persons sceking situations in the drug trade are cordially invited to do likewise. Advertisements of business for sale will also be inserted free of charge.

Wanted.-A certified clerk for one of the leading drug stores of Hull. Apply P. O. Box 1544, Montreal.

Wanted.-A manager for a drug store in Cape Breton. A good situation for the right man. Apply with references to P. O. Box 1144, Montreal.

Chemists' Assistant.-Englishman, desires situation in Canada ; age, 26; experience in London, Eng., and the provinces. For particulars apply to W. T. Courtenay, Chemist, Water street, St. John's, Nfid.


\section*{CH. MARCHAND'S} Peroxide of Hydrogen. (MEDICINAL) \(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{2}\) (ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.) mosia powehril bactenicine and ris destroyorr. ENDORSED EY T?: Medic.il frofesson.

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Send for fres book of 80 pages, giving articles by the following contributors:
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NOTE.-Avoid substitutes-in shape of the commercial article bottledunfit, unsafe and worthless to useras a medicine.

Ch. Marchand's Peroxido of Hydrogen (Medicinal) is sold only in 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16-oz. bottles, bearing a blue label, white letters, red and gold border, with his signature. n!ever sold in bulk.
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Prepared only by

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




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

SYRUP OF FIGS sells well and gives general satisfaction. It will be extensively advertised in Canada during the coming Winter and Spring.
\(\$\) We offer it to the trade at \(\$ 6.00\) per dozen, and it retails at 75 cents per bottle.

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

Your orders respectfully solicited.
Yours truly,

\section*{California Fig Syrup Co.,}


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STRENGTH. \\ strictly pure. \\  \\ PEROXIDE MOF~ \\  \\ HYDROGEN \\ MANUFACTURED BY \\ \\ A. PEUCHOT,
} \\ \\ A. PEUCHOT,
}

Bya special process, for Medicinal and Surgical purposes.

Peuchot's Peroxide of Hydrogen has been recognized by the most eminent Chemists, Physicians and Surgeons as the purest and most reliable product on the market. Adopted in more than twenty Hospitals of New York, :ncluding Bellevue Hospital.


\section*{Important Motice.}

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

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HAIR DESTROYER-Alex. Ross's Depilatory, removes hair from the face, neck and arms.
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Anti-Moth Paper
The value of "Anti-Motu" Paper as a protector of Woolen Goods, Furs, etc., from moths, has been fully proved by the increasing demand and sales each year.

Its success has of course brought many imitations into existence.
The Cenuine Anti-Moth Paper is clean and will not soil the hands or the most delicate white Woollens and Furs.

It is pleasant in odor, and has the hygienic and medicinal properties of the Pine Tree.
It is better and cheaper than Camphor or any of its worthless imitations.

wholesale from \(\mathbf{~ M L}\). H. GHAPMAAN, Manufacturing and Dispensing. Chemist,
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\hline " tartras...........ib & 160 & & \\
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\hline Amylum palv............... \({ }^{\text {vab }}\) & 10 & cwt. \(8 \downarrow\) & \\
\hline Annatto Hispan opt .......lb & 50 & & MONTREAL. \\
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\hline  & 10 & Wbr qt 20 & \\
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\hline  & 90 & 11.00 lb cash & \\
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\hline Arsenici bromid............ oz & 40
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\hline Atpopins pure.............dr & 100 & 100 lbs 11 & 24 Barclay Street; \\
\hline Atropinm sulphas...... \({ }^{\text {a }}\) dr & 75 & Oz 4.00 & \\
\hline Auri chloriduna ( \(\mathbf{1 5}^{\text {gr }}\) ) . . . dez & 360 & L. B. \& Cos. 450 & NEW YORK. \\
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\footnotetext{
5


\section*{Injections Hypodermiques，}
- respank mar－

J．MOUSNIER，de scenux，Frince．
Pharmacien de l＇ecole Superieure de Pharmacie de Paris．
Eucaiyptol．Eucalyptol Gaiacolé，Eucalyptol Gaiacolé et Iodoformè，Eucalyptol Créosoté，Eucalyptol Iodoformé， Eucalyptol à l＇Helénine， Phosphate de Soudo，Ercotinine，Hypophosphite de Strychnine，Quinine，Chlorure double de fer et de Quinine，Salicylate de fer，Sparteine， Menthol，etc．，etc．
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is an Old and Well Tried Remedy, aud for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by millious of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, cures wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Bo sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind, as mothers will find it the Best Medicine to use during the teething period.

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\section*{WIRE CORK8CREW8.}

PLAIN--Tinned Wire.
STAMPED-Name in Kaised Ietters strmper to onder.
DECORATED--Enameled Tin handles with name or advertisement printed to order.
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Fish Glue will be found stronger than any other glue, and being lituid is always ready to use. Does not require heating.
PACKAGES-1 02. TO 5 GALS.
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\hline Tooth & W'ash..........25c Size & \$2.00 & \$1.75 & \$20.00 \\
\hline & 500 & & & 42.00 \\
\hline & " & . 0 & 0 & 84.00 \\
\hline Syrup & Vild Cherry. . . 25 c & 2.00 & 1.75 & 20.00 \\
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\hline Black & 'ry Carminative.25c & 2.00 & 1.75 & 20.00 \\
\hline Nipple & Oil...........25C & 2.00 & & 20.00 \\
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\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{C.J. CONGRNTON Z CO.,} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Cor. Bleury \& Dorchester Streets.} \\
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\section*{HUNT'S BOTTLE CAPS.}

\section*{Nos.}
\(10,20,30\), " ". " " " " 35 c
\(3 B, 4,4 B\), " " 8 " " 6 " 40 c \(5,5 \mathrm{~B}, \quad\) " \(\quad\) " 8 " 45 c
\(5 \not / 2\), " " 10 " 45 c
6 ,
39,
" pints,
" Winch. quarts,

Gross.
35 c
35c

50 c
50 c
60c

The sizes \(3 \mathrm{~B}, 4 \mathrm{~B}\), and \(5^{\mathrm{l}} \mathrm{l}\) are better adapted for Thicklipped Bottles or where Short Corks are used.

Nos. 10, 20, 30 for Short Necked Phinis.

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TRUSSES.

\section*{I. B. SEELEY \& Co.}

For 'rwenty Yenrs excluaive Mnnufncturera of
Hard Rubber Trussss, Supporters and Pila Pipgs,

\section*{Leather and Elastic Trusses.}

Alxlominal and Uterme Supporters, Shouhter Uraces, Finnise Stockings, Knce ('ips, Ankletr, liody belts, Rhenmatis: lamadagen, Suspensuries, efe.

\section*{Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses,}

MADH IN HVHKV HISIRAHIM vaithun.


Will succesxfully retain the most difleult form ol \|fl. INiA or RUPIURE with comfort and safety, ithereby resulting in it ratic:al cure. lmpervions to moistare, may be used in bathing : and litting pericsty to form of budy, are worn without inconvenience by the avoiding all nwenty, one ontir.ly cleanly, and alwa, semp, padied hopleasantness, being light, co 1 , cleanly, and always reliahle. Endorsed by leadng Surgeons, D'hysicians, Medicat colleges, hoth here and in Europe. Uver 100,000 ap-
plied in lhaladelphia.

Avoud the various imitations made to look lake SEELEE'S and to sell cathe enviable reputation acquired hy our foods during the past 25 years, by purchasing only Hard liubher lrusses, atamped. spring and strap, " 1. 13. SEELAYY \& CO.- Hamanted.';

\section*{ESTAELISHMENT:}

\section*{28 S. ELEVENTH STREET,}

\author{
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.
}
"Mechanical Treatment of Hernia and Illustrated Cata logue." Contents: Mernia or rupture delineared: is canse, ireatment, and cure. Also Corpulency, Abdominal Weakness, and Varico.cle. Buok of 88 pages and 280 illustrations. Malled on ipplication.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Damiana.... . . . . . . . . . . b \(^{\text {a }}\)} & 80 & \\
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\hline & ncon. (rad alco.).. os & 35 & 1b 4.80 \\
\hline Extrnot. & nloos barb. . . . . . . lb & 76 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{"10} & " "pulv.... or & 10 & lb 1.28 \\
\hline & " восоt......." & 10 & 1b 1.25 \\
\hline " & anthemides & 20 & Ib 2.60 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{" \({ }^{\prime}\)} & bolladou ang. & 25 & lb 8.60 \\
\hline & - pulv .. & 25 & It 2.60 \\
\hline \({ }^{6}\) & " aqueos...oz & 15 & ib 1.60 \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{c} & " alcoh .....0z & 25 & lb 3.00 \\
\hline & calumb. . . . . . . . . 0 . & 25 & 1b 825 \\
\hline \(1{ }^{1}\) & canuabis indicm. . .0z & 25 & lb 8.00 \\
\hline & cascara sagrada. . . . oz & 40 & lib 5.50 \\
\hline & cinohonm liav.... . 0 z & 86 & lb 4.50 \\
\hline \({ }^{\prime}\) & colchici.... ...... 02 & 20 & lb 2.80 \\
\hline " & - acet..... . oz & 15 & lb 2.00 \\
\hline "1 & colocynth co...... 02 & 25 & lb 8.00 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{"} & " 'pulv oz & 20 & lb 2.60 \\
\hline & " 'pulv..zo & - & lb 150 \\
\hline " & conii.......... .. \(0 z\) & 10 & lb 1.00 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{"'} & conii pulv...... . . oz & 20 & lb 2.50 \\
\hline & copaibs resin . .oz & 15 & lb 1.50 \\
\hline "، & digitalis.... .... . \(0 \%\) & 20 & lb 2.50 \\
\hline c. & ." pulv.... oz & 30 & lb 8.50 \\
\hline & ergota pulv......oz & 60 & \\
\hline * & gentianm. . . . . . . . lb & 45 & \\
\hline " & Trilicis Maris other.07. & 25 & \\
\hline " & " pulv.... .oz & 5 & lb 3.00 \\
\hline " h & hamamolis dest ...gr & 125 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{" \({ }^{1}\)} & glycyrrh mol...... \({ }^{\text {lb }}\) & 075 & \\
\hline & 16 pulv.....ib & 075 & \\
\hline " b & hellebor nig..... 02 & 25 & \\
\hline 1 l & homatoxyli .......lb & 80 & \\
\hline " \({ }^{\prime}\) & hyoscyam.... ..... 0 z & 20 & lb 2.50 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{"} & " aquos...0z & 10 & lb 1.00 \\
\hline & " pulv .... 02 & 25 & \\
\hline " h & hyoscyam exot.... 02 & 15 & lb 1.50 \\
\hline " i & ignatia amam.... .oz & 60 & \\
\hline " ip & ipecac acatic...... 02 & 150 & \\
\hline & jaborandi.... .... oz & 60 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{" \({ }^{\prime}\)} & jalapm.......... . 02 & 30 & lb 4.50 \\
\hline & " pulv...... .oz & 35 & \\
\hline c \(k\) & krameria......... . 0 z & 25 & lb 3.50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Williams' calabrated Eye Water


Thin proparation was used nuooonsfully by tho manufnoturor \(20^{\prime}\), yowrs nug, whon ho wril nimost blind, and smodionl mon pro nouncod him boyond thoir aktll to ouro, snd with tho propncation Wra roatorod to sizht in onn month. Aftor many yonra Mr. Willinas muooogdodin obtaining this valusblo rooolgt and pro* paralion, and during tho past ton yoare has sold this Ifso Wator to a eroat numbor of poople, with suogessful rosulth.
As thoronaro sovora ingrodionts in tho probaration for difforont disoasos of tho oyo, thoy all mork tomothor for atom withaitit tho fnast infury to tho woakost egan. and it cannot bo exoollod in stronethonine veak oyon or rentorins tho kichit.


\section*{To THE}


Tur following preparations are now on the Camadian market, and extensively advertised in the Dominion :

\section*{Peach Bloom Skin Food}

Dr. Clark's Pile Ointment
Dr. Clarks Catarrh Cure
Dr. Clark's Regulative Pills
Dr. Clark's Lightning Liniment Dr. Jones' Horehound Expectorant

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

\section*{Weston Chemical Con,}

\section*{186 Idelaide Street West, TORONTO.}


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

\section*{APIOLINE}
(CHAPOTEAUT.)
The true active principle of Parsley, differing from the so-called Apiol.
Dispensed in spherical capsules of 20 centigrammes. and Cystitis.

Oleum Santal (Midy) alway: gives satisfaction in Gonorthoa The on is distilled by Midys process, from the best freshly-cut Mrysore Sandal Wood, and is vastly superior to commercial sandal oil, copaibi, cubebs, etc. Original bottles contain 40 capsules of 5 min ims each-they are value for money and pay to sell.

\author{
GRIMAULT \& CO., Paris, \\ LYMAN. SONS \& CO., MONTREAL.
}

In Dysmenorrhœa, (conges. tive and spasmodic) amenable to internal remedies, the suppressed, irregular or painful menstruation is
Original bottles contain 24 capsules. promptly relieved.

\section*{WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM ATOMATIC Schnapps}

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

For sale by all Drugglsts and Grocers.

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


INJECTION
44 (2)
Outsells all Similar preparations Combined.
The most effective and at the same time an absolutely non-poisonous cure for

\section*{CONORRHOEA and GLEET.}

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

\section*{——Order 80 as to Avoid Risk of Freezing in Transit.———_}

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


\section*{A True Tonic Effect}
is obtained by the use of Pepsin to assist weakened digestive organs-a more rational course than to over-tax them by stimulating the appetite.

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

\section*{Canadian Price List:}

Pure Pepsin, soluble or insoluble powder, and soluble scales, \(\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{oz}\). bottles, \(\$ 14.40\) per lb net.
\(1 / 4 \mathrm{lb}\) bottles (single bottles) \(\$ 12\) per lb . net.
\(1 / 2 \mathrm{lb} \quad\) " (single bottles) \(\$ 12\) per lb. net.
I lb. of above in one delivery 5 per cent discount.
Tablets of Pure Pepsin, three grains each, in flat bottles for the pocket: Large size, 75 tablets in each bottle, one dozen in a box, per dozen bottles, \(\$ 7.20\) net.
Small size, 20 tablets in each bottle, one dozen in a box, per dozen bottles, \(\$ 2.40\) net.
Glycerole Pepsin, concentrated, 10 minims are the equivalent of one grain of our Pepsin possessing a digestive power of 2,500 , for the speedy preparation of liquid forms-Wines, Elixirs, Etc. I-lb. bottles (single bottles) \(\$ 1.80\) net.
One dozen bottles Glycerole Pepsin in one delivery, 5 per cent discount.
We shall be pleased to send samples of these preparations to druggists upon request

\section*{Armour \& Company Chicago.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Folia bucha, ........... . . Ib " cocat green.... ..... .lb & 25
75 & & ANATOMY OF THE \\
\hline " conii........ ....... .lb & 20 & pulv. 35 & CENTTUOK MOTMTTE® \\
\hline " digitalis............lb & 20 & pulv. 35 & CENTURY - AOTIIZER \\
\hline "\% eucalypti glob........lb & 18
25 & powd. 40 & No. 15. \\
\hline " jaborandi..............lb & 70 & pow. 40 & For Spraying oither Oil or \\
\hline " matice.............. .lb & 50 & & \\
\hline "، pulegii...... ....... ib & 20 & & \(1-\) N-H.N NO15 \\
\hline " sennø alex....... ....ib & 60
20 & 15, bale 16, 12. & + 0 N. N.15 \\
\hline "، "* pulv....lb & 25 & & \\
\hline  & 12 & & \\
\hline Fract.aneth ...... ....... \({ }^{\text {anisi German }}\) & 30
15 & & \\
\hline " " pulv..........lb & 20 & & \\
\hline " Star ...............lb & 45 & &  \\
\hline ") caysici...... .......lb & 22
28 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
10 \text { lbs } 20 \\
4 \quad 25
\end{array}
\] &  \\
\hline " oarai...... ...... . lb & 12 & " 11 &  \\
\hline "\% "A canad..........lb & 11 & " 10 &  \\
\hline "\% carui pulv..........lb & 18 & &  \\
\hline "، conii .................lb & 30 & &  \\
\hline "، coriandri..............b ". pulv & & bag 71 &  \\
\hline " fooviculi...... . . . . . Ib & & pulv 20 & F- 5 -in. T pered Thrort Tube, serews on botle G at C . B-Tongue Depressor, slips on tube at H. F. \\
\hline Fuller's earth ..... ..... lb & 4 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 100 \mathrm{lb} 3 \\
& 100 \mathrm{lb} 5
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
I-Slio Nasal Cone. fits on tube at H . \\
D Improved Valve Chamber. cont ining Aluminum Val
\end{tabular} \\
\hline  & 28 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ag } 2522522 \\
& \text { grd } 26
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
L-Washer. fits on bottle at M. \\
-Sift Rubbes Feed Tube. \\
H rip for Spraying Oils.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Glue & \\
\hline '، & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

56 lb tin 16 case 15

201 b 11 pulv 25

Sec 50 pulv 60
W. qt. 65

10 lb 15
puiv 120
pulv 45
pulv 55
reed 90
scammon. aleppo \(\}\) lb 650 opt. (puav)
" resin.........lb
seedlac................. ib 60
shellac, orange........lb 35
" bleached..... lb
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Glycbrine Price's ........ . } 1 \mathrm{lb} & 70 \\ \text { Grana paradis.... .. .. . . } \mathrm{lb} & 20\end{array}\)
"، " pulv...... lb 30
"، carb ............... oz 175
Guarana pulv.... ......... \({ }^{\text {b }} 300\)
Gum acacia turc elect.... . Ib 65
، " med........ . 1 b 50
" sorts............b 35
ammon in gutto. ....
asafortid. opt......... 35
benzoin opt .........lb 75
catechn nig....... ... ib
catechu pallid cubes.. \({ }^{11}\)
copal.......... .....1t
damar.... ...... .. . 1 h
elemi......... ....... ib
euphorb. pulv....... ib 40
galban ........ lh 350
gambogix....... .... Ib 105
guaiaci.
juniper...................... 45
kino................lb 25
mastiche select.......lb 125
myrrh. turc opt.... . lb 70
. sorts... lb
olibani.............. lb
olibani................. 25
sang. dracrnis........lb 45
.

75
sprace.
40
101 b 30
qt. 65 \\ All Hard Rubber and Glass.} Sprays either Oll or Water. 5 -Inch Curred Throat Tuhe. Screwe Firmly on Bottle. For Sale by \(\left\{\begin{array}{r}\text { LYMAN, SONS © CO. } \\ \text { LYMAN, KNOX }\end{array}\right.\)
CENTURY - HOTMIZER
No. 15.
For Spraying oither Oil or Water.


B-Tongue Depressor, slips on tube at H. F.
I-Slip Nasal Cone, fits on tube at H .
Dimproved Valve Chamber, cont ining Aluminum Valves. L -Washer. fits on bottle at M.
K -Sift Rubber Feed Tube.
K - Sift Rubber Feed Tube.
H Iip for Spraying Oils.

\section*{Aluminum Valves.}

\section*{Aluminum Valves.} 5 -Inch Curved Throat Tube.
" 40
" 55

\section*{"CROWN" ONTMENT JARS.}

For Ointments, Pomades, Glycerine Jelly, Etc.

-PAL GLIHSS

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Per Gros} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(1 / 4\) ounce . \(\$ 500\)} \\
\hline \(1 / 2 \quad 6\) & 600 \\
\hline * & 750 \\
\hline 2 " & - 950 \\
\hline 3 & 1100 \\
\hline \(4{ }^{4}\) & - 1300 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{5255x555} \\
\hline SGIPE & CHP \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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

> Include a dozen of each with your next order.

The Handsomest and most Practical Jar in the Market.
Meinecke \& Co.
NEW YORK.

\section*{LICORICE}

\section*{HIGHEST Awanos:}

Gentensial Bxposition, Philadelphia, - 1876


New Orieans Exposition, 1885

STICK \(\} 4,6,8,12,14\) and 16 Sticks to the tb . LICORICE \(\}^{4,}\) Packed in 5 lb . Wood E'oxes. LICORICE LOZENGES \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { in } 5 \mathrm{lb} . \text { Tin Cans. } \\ \text { in } 5 \mathrm{lb} . \\ \text { in Bbls., Eulk. }\end{array}\right.\) CATALUNA LICORICE, 100 Sticks in a Box. POWDERED EXTRACT LICORICE, POWDERED LICORICE ROOT, AMMONIACAL GLYCYRRHIZIN, in Scales.
THE MELLOR \& RITTEEHOUSE CO., - 218 Morth 22d St., PHILLadelphia, Pa,


\section*{Prescription Ware}

JHE SALTSBURG BOTTLE WARE CO., Limited, offer to the trade their NEW AND ELEGANT designs in FLINT BOTTLES, Viz: EXCELSIOR OVAL, MONOGRAM SQUARE and SALTSBURG ROUND. The styles named have received the unqualified approval of the Dispensing Trade, wherever introcuced, being neat and shanely in appearance, right capacity, and well finished.

Baltimore and Philadelphia Ovals, Tall Blakes and French Squares, Nursing Bottles, Toilet Water Bottles, Tooth Wash and Tooth Powder Bottles, Vaseline or Pomade Bottles, Liquor Bottles, in new designs, etc.

PRIVATE MOULD WORK given special attention, and new moulds made to order.
\[
\text { Factories : }\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { SALTSBURG, PA. } \\
\text { AVONMORE, PA. }
\end{array}\right.
\]

Office:--131 Third Avenue, Room 517 Ferguson Block, Pittsburg. Pa.
Full line kept in Stock and sold at Manufacturer's . . . . Prices by . . . .


\section*{ANTIDANDRUFF.}

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

Why ? It removes Dandruff with 3 applications.
" It makes the hair soft and pliable.
" It is not of a greasy or oily nature.
" It stops falling of the hair-Is not a dye.
" It is of a nature peculiar to itself.
" It is pleasant to use-Clear as crystal.
". It possesses a most agreeable and deli cate odor.
" Men, women and children endorse it.
Price for Anti-Dandruff, 750 per bottle. \(\$ 6\) per doz. We trust there ivill be no cutting.

DR. L. A. SMIITH \& CO.

\section*{EMPTY}

\section*{Gelatine Capsules,}

Manufactured by the
Warren Capsule Co.
Cor. 12 th \& Marantette St.,

\section*{Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.}

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

Samples free. When ordering of your jobber, specify the

WARREN CAPSULE CO.


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

\author{
D. DENSMORE \& C0., 271 Queen Street East, - TORONTO, Ont.
}



\section*{HENRY R. GRAY,}

\section*{Pharmaceutical Cliemist,}

\section*{122 ST. LAWRENCE MAIU STREET 122}

\section*{(Corner of Lagauchetiere)}
\(\cdot \mathbf{N I} \cdot \mathrm{O} \cdot \mathrm{N} \cdot \mathrm{T} \cdot \mathrm{F} \cdot \mathrm{E} \cdot \mathrm{F} \cdot \mathrm{L} \cdot\)

THe following Specialties, all of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may be obtained at all the Wholesale houses at Manufacturers' prices :-
Gray's "Castor Fluid," for the hair.
Gray's "Saponaceous DentiPrice,"-An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.
Gray's "Dental Pearline," - An excellent antiseptic toothwash.
Gray's "Sulphur Pastilles" for burning in diphtheritic cases.


Price, \(\$ 8.00\) per doz.; Retails at \(\$ 1.00\) a bottle

\section*{CARL DAMSCHINSKY,}

\section*{242 East 34th Stroot, NEW YORK CITY} sold by all Wholessio mouses in Cannda.
The ahove cut is a miniature representation of a sign \(15 \times \infty\) en (framed and glassed), showiag specimens of difed hatr. sery customer will receive ode with the firt order.


\section*{GOREBE IN A MOMFITI}
. . . by using . . .
LYTMFN•S Fluid coffee.


The vital principies of . . . BEEF AND WHEAT WITH HYPHOSPHITES
 STAMINAL

A Food and a Tonic. Put up ay The Johhnston Fluid Beef Gor

\section*{J. M. FORTIER'S THE}

\section*{Ciosars}

Are the Leading
Sellers in the Dominion!


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

CELEBRATED
> "Creme de la Creme"
> "Pete" "Mirosa"
> "Sonodora" \(4-4 \rightarrow\)
J.M. FOFTIER, , patacts Raw Learaf Tobacco,

Creme de la Creme Cigar Factory, 141 to 153 ST. MIURIGE STREET, MONTREAL.

HEARLE M'F'G CO. 璺

Successors to
J. G. HEARLE,

Toilet Soap Makers 84 St. Urbain Street, MONTREAL.
\(70^{\mathrm{E}}\) are pleased to announce to the Drug Trade of Canada that our well known make of Toilet Soaps can now be had from all the leading wholesale houses.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 01. & buchu............... 02 & 300 & \\
\hline , & cadi.................lb & 35 & Whr. qt. 90 \\
\hline " & cajepuli...... ...... oz & 10 & lb 1.00 \\
\hline " & carui.... .... ...... \({ }^{\text {ib }}\) & 250 & \\
\hline \% & caryoph ...... ...... \({ }^{\text {b }}\) & 125 & \\
\hline " & cassiæ. . . . . . . . . . . . \({ }^{\text {b }}\) & 150 & \\
\hline " & cedri opt . . . . . . . . . . 1 l & 75 & Whr. gt 70 \\
\hline " & chaulmoogra...... ..lb & 200 & \\
\hline " & cinnamomi ver......ez & 160 & \\
\hline " & citronellæ.......... . lb & 80 & bot. 701 l \\
\hline " & cocoannt. . . . . . . . . . Ib & 15 & \\
\hline " & cognac ... ..... . . .oz & 150 & \\
\hline " & Cologne...... . . . . . 0 oz & 60 & \\
\hline \(\stackrel{ }{ }\) & conii....spruce ..... 殒 & 75 & Whr. qt. 70 \\
\hline " & copaiba..............lb & 125 & \\
\hline " & coriandri...... ..... 02 & 70 & \\
\hline " & crotonis. . . . . . . . . . . 02 & 10 & bot. 1.20 lb \\
\hline " & cubebm ..... .. .. ..oz & 50 & \\
\hline " & cumini.... . . . . . . . . 0 z & 40 & \\
\hline " & erigerontis...... ....lb & 325 & \\
\hline " & eucalypti...... ......lb & 160 & \\
\hline " & fœuiculæ dulc....... .lb & 150 & \\
\hline c & gaulther.... .. ...... oz & 25 & lb 3.00 \\
\hline \({ }^{1}\) & geranii rosœ.... ..... 0 oz & 50 & \\
\hline ¢ & " super...... . . 0 z & 100 & \\
\hline \({ }^{4}\) & juniperi bacc.........oz & 15 & 1 lb 200 \\
\hline \(\because\) & ¢ lig........lb & 60 & Whr. qt. 55 \\
\hline " & lauri. . . . . . . . . . . . . \({ }^{\text {b }}\) & 40 & \\
\hline 1 & lauri essent Bay.... . . oz & 40 & 165.00 \\
\hline \({ }^{1}\) & lavand aug...... . oz & 200 & \\
\hline * & * exot.... .... . 1 l & 350 & sec 2.E0 1.50 \\
\hline " & limonis super...... . . \({ }^{\text {b }}\) & 300 & conper 2.75 \\
\hline " & macis............. . oz & & 1 l 3.50 \\
\hline ' \({ }^{\circ}\) & menth. pip. Amer....lb & 400 & Whr. qt. 3.75 \\
\hline " & " " English..oz & 100 & lb 14.00 \\
\hline " & " " Japan ...lb & & \\
\hline " & " virid.... .... 02 & 25 & lb 3.60 \\
\hline " & morrhum Nerrf . . . . . gl & & to 100 brl. 85 \\
\hline 16 & " Norweg .....gl & 125 & bri. 110 \\
\hline " & \(\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { " Nild by Nor- } \\ \text { wieg. process }\end{array}\right\}\) & & egs 18 gals 90 gal 110 \\
\hline " & myrbane............ ib & & Whr. qt. 25 \\
\hline " & myristicæ.......... .0z & 30 & bot. 25 \\
\hline " & veatsfoot, palc.......gg & 150 & \\
\hline " & neroli. super...... .. 02 & 400 & \\
\hline " & oliva sublime salad ..gl & 350 & \\
\hline " & " 181 gal & origin & al tins incl. 2.50 eacb. \\
\hline " & " grean..........gl & 140 & bri. 1.20 \\
\hline \({ }^{\prime}\) & " "opt ......gl & 150 & brl. 1.35 \\
\hline ، & " yellnw.........gl & 140 & brl. 1.15 \\
\hline \({ }^{4}\) & " yellow opt . ....gl & 150 & brl. 1.25 \\
\hline " & - (Salad American)g & 130 & brl. 1.15 \\
\hline " & origani ............. . \({ }^{\text {b }}\) & 50 & Winch 45 \\
\hline " & palmm select .......lb & 15 & - \\
\hline " & patchouli.... ....... .oz & 125 & \\
\hline " & petit. gran.......... oz & 75 & Sce. 50 \\
\hline " & picis...... ..........lb & 12 & Whr. qt. 10 \\
\hline " & pimentæ.............ez & 25 & lb 3.20 \\
\hline " & pini silvestris.........lb & 150 & \\
\hline \(\because\) & palegii hed .........lb & 325 & \\
\hline * & rapii.................gi & 100 & \\
\hline " & rhodii.... ...........07. & 90 & \\
\hline " & ricini E. I. ......... . ib & 11 & zase 31 tins 93 \\
\hline , & "Gal water pale.. It & 12 & bris 81 \\
\hline " & " Ital........... .1b & 20 & tins 18 \\
\hline " & rosmarini cxot...... .lb & 70 & W. qt. 65 \\
\hline " & rutmo... ........... oz & 25 & Ang. 7502 \\
\hline " & szbizæ.... ..... . . .lb & 150 & \\
\hline " & sambaci vir.........lb & 30 & \\
\hline " & ssantali ang.......... 0 oz & 60 & lb 8.50 \\
\hline " & "W. I..... 02 & 45 & lb 6.50 \\
\hline " & sassafras.... . . . . . . .lb & 70 & Whi. qt. 65 \\
\hline " & sem. santon. . . . . . . . 0 . & 25 & lb 3.20 \\
\hline * & sesame ............ gi. \(^{\text {d }}\) & 135 & cask 1.25 \\
\hline " & sinspis essent. . . . . . . 0 oz & 70 & lt 9.50 \\
\hline & sperm...... ......, gl. & 200 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Queen's Halr Vigor}

Just what the trade wants, the only 25c. preparation of its kind, equal to any 50 c . ol \(\$ 1.00\) article.
\(\$ 18\) per gross. \(\$ 2\) doz.

\section*{Mount Royal Cough Syrup \$18 per grose. \(\$ 2\) doz. Mann's Indigestion Powders}

A splendid post. rib. remedy for anyone suffering from eating too hearty a meal.
\$18 per gross. \$2 doz.
For Sale by the Wholesale Trade, or

\section*{A. D. MANN, \\ Ghemist and Druggist, TMOMTREFL.}

\section*{Rheumatism Quickly Cured}

Dr, Nelaton Powder.
Sent frec by mail on receipt of \(\$ 1\).
Laviolette \& Nel.son,
Dispenaing ehemiato, Corner Hotre Dame and St, Gabriel Sts., MONTREAL.

\section*{Coutanseaux Aîné, \\ COGNAC,}


C—EXPORTERS OF——

\section*{Choice Brandies}

\section*{In Hhds., Qrs., Octaves and Half Octaves and Cases..}

\section*{C. Menutt \& Co. * do. do.}

\section*{CHOLD BY-}

Lyman, Sons \& Co., . Montreal.

The Oldest and Largest Laboratory of its kind in the World．
UINDSOR，Ont．DETROIT，Mieh．NEW YORK CITY．
1 W E offer to the trade full lines of the following standard Pharmaceutical Products of our own manufac－ ture，as well as many specialties not classified under any of the general heads，but are fully described in our Price Lists and Catalogues，any of which will be mailed，post－paid，on application
Fluid Extracts．
Solid Extracts． Pills and Granules．
Eiixirs．Wi Cerates．

Capsules Soft Elastic Filled，Hard Powdered Drugs． Syrups．

\section*{Concentrated Liquors．}

\section*{Digestive Ferments．}

Lozenges．
Effervescent Granular Preparations
Compresed Tablets and Pills． Hypodermic Tablets．
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Fine Chewuing Gums
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THE FAVORITE．5c．Bars－36 Bars in Box－6 Flavors in each Box．
＂DYSPEPSIA＂PEPSIN GUM． 20 Bars in Box－5 Sticks in each 5c．Bar；each Stick contains 1 grain Pure Pepsin sufficient to digest 2500 grains food．

\author{
The Finest Goods， The Ohoicest Flavors， rihe Nicest Packages．
} FOR SALE BY THE WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{01. spike ............ . .lb 25} \\
\hline " suc & succin. rect ... ....lb & 70 & Whr. qt. 65 \\
\hline " tan & tanacoti opt . . . . . . . o oz & 80 & 02 \\
\hline " teh & tetebinthinw . .......lb & 50 & \\
\hline " & " coml....gl. & 65 & bri. 58 \\
\hline " the & theobromatis.... .... 1 lb & 65 & (tablets) \\
\hline " val & valerian....s ... ....os & 100 & \\
\hline " vet & verbentt...... ...... oz & 10 & bot. 9 \\
\hline " \(\quad\) in & tini..... ...........oz & 25 & lb 3.50 \\
\hline " yla & ylang-ylang..........oz & 750 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Opium Ture..............lb 500} \\
\hline & " pulp...........oz & 40 & lb 6.00 \\
\hline Os sepir & iæ.... .... ...... . .lb & 35 & solect 40 pulv 35 \\
\hline Otto rosm & Osm Doupsi . . . . . . . . . 02 & 600 & \\
\hline " & virgin.... ....... \(0 z\) & 850 & \\
\hline Pancreat & reatine, Morson's..... . oz & 100 & \\
\hline " & Merch's ...... 0 oz & 35 & \\
\hline Papoid. & d.......... ..... .... \(0 z\) & 325 & \\
\hline Patafinu & inum durim. ........lb & 20 & 50 lb 15 \\
\hline Paraldeh & dehyde ...... . . . . . . 02 & 20 & lb 2.25 \\
\hline Pepsin & . ...... ...........lb & 225 & \\
\hline 's pu & pur.sol pulv. Iterck's.lb & 300 & \\
\hline " M & Merck's soales . . . . . 1 lb & 500 & \\
\hline " and & ang. coml........... 02 & 30 & lb 3.50 \\
\hline ". Bo & Boudault's.... .... . 0 z & 120 & \\
\hline ' m & medicinal Morson's..oz & 85 & \\
\hline \({ }^{\prime} \mathrm{po}\) & porci Morson's....... ot & 225 & \\
\hline " 89 & sacchar.... . . . . . . . 0 \% & 25 & lb 3.50 \\
\hline " Je & Jensen's scales " .oz & 125 & \\
\hline \(\because\) A & Armour's....... . . . oz & 90 & Ib 12.00 \\
\hline Petrol Be & Barbadens...... . . .lb & 15 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Petrolatum A.............lb 18 5lbs 16 10lbs 14251 lbs} \\
\hline & B......... . . . .lb & \(17 \mathrm{5l}\) & bs 1510 lbs 13251 bs \\
\hline ' & C. .......... . \({ }^{\text {b }}\) & 16 & bs 1s 10 llbs 1225 lbs \\
\hline Phenacet & cetine Bayer...... . .oz & 55 & 1b 8.00 \\
\hline Phosphor & horous... 11 lb tins.. 1 l & 85 & 1 lb bots 1.00 \\
\hline Pil. hyd & ydrarg. . . . . . . . . . .lb & 70 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Pilucarpin Hydrochlor, 10 gr tubes 12 c .gr. \\
"
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline Pipe clay & clay.... . . . . . . . . . . 1 lb & 5 & 100 lb 4 \\
\hline Piperina & na ....... . . . . . . . oz & 100 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Piperazin bs jer......... \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz tubes 650 oz} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{" tablets......... \(10 \times 16 \mathrm{gr} 240\) each} \\
\hline Piper alb & alba...... . . . . . . . . 1 lb & 22 & pulv 25 \\
\hline " Cay & Cayenne.............lb & 25 & 10 lb 20 \\
\hline " nig & nigram. . . . . . . . . . . 1 lb & 17 & pulv 1925 lb 17 \\
\hline Pix Burg & argand bladders.....lb & 10 & 20 lb 9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Plumbi acetas brown
\&
¢tls}} \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{" " C. P........lb 25} \\
\hline \({ }^{\prime}\) & iodid........ ......oz & 35 & lb 4.50 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{" nitras coml.........lb 18} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{oleas..............lb 100} \\
\hline \({ }^{4}\) & oxyd palv.........lb & 9 & keg 73 (litharge) \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{" "1 rab......... .lb 8 keg 6 (red lead)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Podophyllin resin .........oz } & 35 \\ \text { Potasss caustics stichs.... } 1 \mathrm{lb} & 50\end{array}\)}} \\
\hline & sa caustica sticks..... \({ }^{\text {l }}\) b & 50 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{" salphurata....... \({ }^{\text {db }} 35\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Potassui acetas...........lb
" ricarbonas}} \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{" " palv.....lb 17} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{" bichromas.... . lb 15 keg 122} \\
\hline \({ }^{\prime} \mathrm{b}\) & binoxalas......... .lb & 23 & 10 lb 22 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{" " pulv.... ib 2510 lb 23} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{" bitart ...........lb 30 keg 24 brl 29} \\
\hline " b & bromid..... . . . . . \({ }^{\text {lb }}\) & 55 & 5 lb 50 \\
\hline " & carbones...........lb & 14 & 10 lb 12 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{" " pearl ashes.lb \(10 \quad 100 \mathrm{li} 8\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{" chloras..........lb 30 keg 27} \\
\hline & " palv....... 1 lb & 30 & keg 27 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{6 chlorid. pur.......lb 30} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{" chromas..........lb 50} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\% citras nentral......lb 70} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{4 cyanid. C. P......lb 100} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{" 4 gold plater.1b 75} \\
\hline * & " fased ....lb & 45 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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\hline Sem. lini sifted. .......... .lb & \(412 \mathrm{brl} .8 \frac{1}{2}\) \\
\hline " lini crushed..........lb & 5 brl 3 \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline " " "N No. 2,...lb & 4 brl. 3 \({ }^{\text {d }}\) \\
\hline " " " No. 8....lb & 31 brl 3t \\
\hline " lobelim inflatm...... lb & 50 pulv 55 \\
\hline " maw................ .lb & \(15 \quad 10 \mathrm{lb} 14\) \\
\hline " millet...............lb & 6 keg 5 \\
\hline " pamkin .............lb & 25 \\
\hline " rapii................lb & 8 bag 7 \\
\hline " santonics....... ....lb & 18 pulv. 28 \\
\hline " sinapis alb..........lb & 15 \\
\hline " staphisagriæ...... .. Ib & 20 \\
\hline " stramonii..... ........lb & 25 \\
\hline Soda canstica stick.........lb & 45 \\
\hline " caustica cake.........lb & 40 \\
\hline 4 crystals.... ........ \({ }^{\text {b }}\) b & 2 brl 1.25 per 100 lbs \\
\hline " tartarata.... ....... .lb & 28 \\
\hline Sodii acetas pura...........lb & 25 \\
\hline " arsenias....... ....... \({ }^{\text {ar }}\) & 10 lb 1.20 \\
\hline benzoas. . . . . . . .... 08 & 15 lb 2.00 \\
\hline bicarb. palv Morson's 1 b & 10 \\
\hline " " Hd's.... lb & 1614 lb 15 \\
\hline " "، pulv. coml... lb & 4 keg 2755 kegs 2.70 \\
\hline " bisulphis.... ....... .lb & 25 - \\
\hline " bisulphas ...........lb & 30 \\
\hline " bromid.... ..........lb & 65 \\
\hline " carb. recryst...... . . lb & 15 \\
\hline " carbolas par......... .lb & 350 \\
\hline " chlorid.... ..........lb & 112 bag 1! (Rock Salt) \\
\hline " hypophosphis...... .lb & 140 \\
\hline " hyposulphis..........lb & 5 keg 112 lbs 3.50 \\
\hline iodid....... ...... . . 0 x & \(40 \mathrm{lb} \mathrm{5.50}\) \\
\hline " nitrss pur.... ......lb & 30 coml. 8 \\
\hline " oxalas...............lb & 50 \\
\hline " phosph pur..........lb & 25 pulv. 25 \\
\hline " salicylas.... ....... . . 1 lb & 200 \\
\hline " silicas xtls...........lb & 15 \\
\hline " solut conc.......lb & 10 \\
\hline sulphas..... ...... . . . .lb & 3 brl. 14 Hds 5 [brl. 4. \\
\hline " " exaicc. palv...lb & 15 \\
\hline " " purrecryst....lb & 30 \\
\hline " sulphid....... ...... 1 lb & 60 \\
\hline " sulphis.... ..........lb & 7 pulv. 7 \\
\hline " sulpho carbolas...... .lb & 110 \\
\hline " valerian.... ......... 08 & 50 \\
\hline Sodium...... ....... ..... oz & 40 \\
\hline Sol. acid osmic 1\%.......0s & 1 ธ0 \\
\hline " сосаin 4\% \({ }^{\circ}\).......... oz & 60 \\
\hline " nitro glycerin 1\%....lb & 125 \\
\hline Spartein sulph ..........dr & 40 os 2.00 \\
\hline Spice pickling.... ........ 1 lb & 40 \\
\hline Spt. æetheris comp........lb & 60 \\
\hline " " nit 8. G. 845.1 b & 65 Whr. qt. 60 \\
\hline " ammon. arom.......lb & 55 " 50 \\
\hline " 6 fortid.... ...lb & 85 \\
\hline " camphor............lb & 65 " 60 \\
\hline " chlorof. S. G. \(871 . . . .1 \mathrm{lb}\) & 65 " 60 \\
\hline " cinnam............. .lb & 200 \\
\hline " menthm pip.... ....lb & 110 \\
\hline " methylated......... .gl. & 200 Brl .1 .75 cash \\
\hline " myristicæ..... ......lb & 90 \\
\hline " rectificatus \(650 / \mathrm{p}\)....gg & \(4255 \mathrm{gl} .4 .20 \mathrm{in} \mathrm{a/c}\). \\
\hline " " " .. Brl & 385 cash. \\
\hline " vini gall............g \({ }^{\text {l }}\) & 475 opt. 8.50 \\
\hline Spongia usta............. .lb & 250 \\
\hline Stanni chlorid. crist. . . ....lb & 25 \\
\hline " oxid (putty-powder).lb & 65 \\
\hline Stannum gran.............lb & 50 \\
\hline Stearln ................ .... 1 l & 15 \\
\hline Strontii nitras exsicc........lb " chloridam rtls.... .lb & \(\begin{array}{lll}20 & 10 & \mathrm{lb} \\ 30\end{array}\) \\
\hline Strychnina cryst............ 0 oz & \\
\hline " sulph...... .... oz & \(120 \quad \ln \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{oz}\) bots \\
\hline Styrax liquid.... .........lb & 50 25 extra \\
\hline Succus conii. . . . . . . . . . . . . \({ }^{\text {lb }}\) & 75 \\
\hline
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For spormatorrhas, seminal roaknoss, impotenos, asxual debility and barronness in both soxus. Prico, \$1 50 .

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For lost manheod, romanhood, scxunl docline, and weakness in both soxes. As a fuxual tonio thero io no known remedy in the mholo bistory of the pharmacopia that fill compare with them. Thos are an absolute snecifio Prico \(\$ 1.50\).

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WIII Instantly remove that intoneo llohing of the roalt, rolloven the bead of dandruff, atope the hair falliug cut and is one of the bent hair dressinges known. Prioo, \(\$ 1.00\).

Rlohmond's Eyo 8alvo,
For granulatod lide, or ohmito sore oyor. It has Droved teself to be the most rellibio modioino for thio oyo yot disoovored. Prioc, 25 conts.

\section*{Riohmond's Florillne,}
\(\Delta\) perfume distillod from a thousand fowrorn. This la ono of the riolicat, most lasting and manod of nll handkerchiof porfames. Prioe, 25 and 80 oents

\section*{Rlohmond's Rheumatio Resolvent}

Giron intornilly to resolvo and oliminato tho urlo noid and isotlo acide in tho blood nind jointa of old. Incerine and chronio ondes of rhoumatísea, Prioo, \$1.00.

\section*{Rlohmond's Injeotion Bron.}

Aninjeotion to bo used in gonorrhoce, spormatorrbons, and Luccrticas Prico, 81.00 .

Riohmond'a Female Regulating Plis,
An infallible remody, takon monthly, enfo and aliwnye rollable. Prioo, \$1.50

Riohmond's Lung Balsam
For all throat and lung disessos. Prico, \$1.00.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1 DOERR. & & 1 Dozma. \\
\hline Samaritan Nersi & \$1200 & Riohmond's Liver Pills. & \$ 150 \\
\hline Radical Regenerator & 1200 & Riohmond's Soxual Pills & 1200 \\
\hline Hhonmatio Lightning, Largo Siso & 800 & Riobmond's Eise Salre ... & 200 \\
\hline R chmond's Rhenmatio Small "" & 100
800 & Riohmond's Horilino, Small Sizo & 200 \\
\hline Hair Kencwer.................. & 800 & Richmond's Injection Bron. & 880 \\
\hline Femsle Rexulating Pills & 1200 & Riohmond's Lung Baisam.... & 800 \\
\hline White Rose Gream.. & 805 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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

\section*{PREPARED BY}

DR. S. A. RICHMOND, Sole Proprletor, TUSCOLA, III.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{} \\
\hline ' & нonpmril. . . . . . . . . ib & 70 & \\
\hline 11 & taraxhoi. . . . . . . . . . ib & 05 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Butphomal-bayer. ... . . . on} & 40 & 165.25 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Hulylur Lau.................} & 12 & 101611 \\
\hline & preulp (13. P.) .... ib & 20 & 10 lb 18 \\
\hline " & rolund.... ...... . Ib & 4 & brl 24 \\
\hline 11 & aublim.... .... . . . 1 lb & 1 & bag 110 lima 24 \\
\hline 11 & vivum....... . . . . . ib & \({ }^{6}\) & 25 lb 41 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & 40 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Hyrup altrant. . . . . . . . . . . . . \({ }_{\text {Ib }}\)}} & 20 & \\
\hline & & 00 & \\
\hline " 1p & prdno. . . . . . . . . . . . . b \(^{\text {b }}\) & 45 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(" 10\)} &  & 80 & Whr. qt. 82 \\
\hline & Indtuoaril.... . .......lb & 40 & \\
\hline H1 & Itmouis, ....... . ... Ib & 30 & " 20 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{" \({ }^{\prime \prime}\)} & pпpaveris. . . . . . . . . . Ib & 45 & \\
\hline & pruni virg.......... lb \(^{\text {b }}\) & 25 & " 20 \\
\hline & rhammi. ... . . . . . . . .lb & 80 & 1145 \\
\hline \(1{ }^{1}\) rh & rhoi. ....... . ...... . Ib & 82 & " 28 \\
\hline \(1{ }^{1} \mathrm{r}\) & rhai nromat .... .... Ib & 85 & " 80 \\
\hline " rha & rhconilus.... ..... . . . lb & 80 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{" \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) кn} & кnrse vo. . . . . . . . . . . 1 b & 85 & \\
\hline & rollloo. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 b & 20 & 115 \\
\hline " & " co.... .........1b & 35 & 1 80 \\
\hline ne & пения¢о. . . . . .... . . \({ }^{\text {b }}\) & c0 & \\
\hline 801 &  & 45 & 140 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{" Alt} & simplox. . . . . . . . . . . il. & 80 & 5 gnils. 75 \\
\hline & tolut. . . . . . . . . . . . .lb & 22 & Wlir, qt. 10 \\
\hline " sin & singiberis . . . . . . . . . db & 30 & " 25 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Thmerindus, W. I.... .... Ib} & 14 & 101b 12 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Taploon llako .............lb} & & bug 7 \\
\hline \({ }^{\prime}\) & poarl...... . . . . . . 1 lb & & bag 7 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{'lorobono........... ...... 1 lb} & 75 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Tombinth caundonvis. . . . . . Ib}} & 45 & chinu 0\% 50 \\
\hline & & 15 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{T'urpine Hydrat ........... or} & 20 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{'Torpinol...... . . . . . . . . . 0z} & 80 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Thinlin Sulphato puro . . . drm} & 40 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{'Thymol.... . ...... ...... . 0 \%} & 40 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{T'onquin bonus. .... ...... ib} & 280 & \& 1.50 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Tripoli..... . . . . . . . . . . . . dns. Tritioum ropons. ... ..... . . . lb}} & 00 & \\
\hline & & 20 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Trook noid carbolio...... . . lb} & 75 & L. T. if 160 \\
\hline " " & " drop\#.......... & & Oibson's 120 \\
\hline \(1{ }^{\prime \prime}\) & " tannio.........lb & 75 & L, T. H. 1.00 \\
\hline 4 n & neonito L. T. H..... . lb & 80 & \\
\hline & Bath pipo..........lb & 15 & \\
\hline " b & borncfo soid L. T. H.lb & 80 & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Bronohial P. D. \& Co..} & 5 lb can 1.75 cach \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{" crnhou dwf bouquet. Ib} & 62 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{" " loral goms...ib} & 52 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{" camphor............lb} & 75 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{" capsiai.... . . . . . . . \({ }^{\text {b }}\)} & 60 & Domestic 95 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{" catechu............ .lb} & 80 & T. H. P. 1.00 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{" chlorodyno......... .lb} & 65 & Gibson's 90 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{" coltsfoot........... ib} & 40 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{" cubob T. H. P......lb} & 80 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{" fruot......... ......lib} & 80 & [Black carrant] \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{" golatine.............lb} & 60 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{" glycorin [jajubes]. . .lb} & 85 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{" guaiaci L. T. H. ... .lh} & 90 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\% ipecau . . . . . . . . . . . .lb} & 70 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{" kino T. K. P...... .lb} & 115 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{kramarim ... .......lb} & 100 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{" licorice (pipe).......lb} & 35 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{" lime fruit tablets... bot} & & Gibson's 1.20 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{" mentha pip G.S. .....lb} & 65 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\because\)} & montha pip [No. 1] .lb & 65 & \\
\hline & mentha pip [ XXX ] .lb & 50 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & morphinæ.... . ....lb & 100 & \\
\hline & \% et ipecac. . Ib & 100 & \\
\hline " m & mosch......... . . . . 1 lb & 75 & \\
\hline & opii....... .......... .lb & 70 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

THET GENUINE

\section*{EAU DE COLOGNE,}

Distilied siriotiy aooordine to the orleinni roolpo of the In entor, ie mariufacturod by
Johann Marla Farina Julich Place No, 4,
Oologne o/khitie
Patemed PMresyor to H. R. H. the Ifrinee of Walst, and to coveral othor Imporial and Royal Courts.

This Eav Da Coloane was diatinguished with prize-medals and diplomas at the Exhibitions of all nutions in London 1851, Now Xork 1853, Lonilon 1862, Oporto 1865,

Cordova 1871, Visnna 1873, Santingo (Chili)
1875, Philadelphia 1876, Capo Town 1877,
Sydney 1879, Melbourne 1880, Boston 1883, Calcutta 1884, Adelaido 1887, Melbourne 2888-89, and at Kingaton ( Jamaica) 1891.
1 beg all consumers wishing to obtain the genuine Eau de Cologne, distilled strictly according to the original recipe of the inventor, my ancestor, to pay special attention to my firm :

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\section*{A New Combination of the Phenol Derivatives. \\ A SAFE, EFFECTIVE AND CHEAP ANTIPYRETIC AND ANODYNE.}

Indicatece in
Fever, Headache, Neuralgic, -And-
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Antikol is an article of genuine merit, clinically tested and proved to be all that is claimed for it.

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"Acme" Licorice Pellets, in 5 -pound Tin Cans.
Tar, Licorice and Tolu Wafers, in 5 -pound Tin Cans. Licorice "Y. \& S." Lozenges,

In 5-pound Tin Cans and 5-pound Gla: : : Jars.
"Purity," Pure Pen' "JLicorice, 100 and 200 Sticks in a Box.
Ringed Licorice, \({ }_{77}\) Sticks to a lb . maveracruea

\section*{Catarrhina -}
of A new and positive cure for quebec. \(\quad\) HAY FEVER, COLJ IN THE HEAD, \&c., \&c.
Abonts E. GIROUX, Jr..
Corner St. Catherine and
St. Charles Borromee Streets, ZNONTPEAL.

DF. IAVVIOISEMTENS
Syrup of Turpentine,
For Diseases of the Respiratory and Urinary Organs:

SMALL SIZE.
Less than I Gross, - - \(\$ 2.00\) per Doz.
One Gross or more, - - - 21.00 " Gross.
LARGE SIZE.
Less than I Gross, - - \(\$ 4.00\) per Doz.
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Torms, 4 mos. or \(5 \%\) discosins for cash in 30 days.


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Has maintained its high repurtation for ABSOLUTE \& PURITY for cocr a QUARTER OF A CENTURY.
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Standard Redpath and Forrest Flies.
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The most complete Stock of Tackle in Canada.
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Wention this fournth antro oviering.

To The Trade.
PRICE LIST \(+\boldsymbol{+}\) Green

\section*{Mountain} Preparations
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{Green Mountain Balm, . . .} \\
\hline " & " & Syrup, . . & 2.00 & \\
\hline " & " & Sarsaparilla, & 7.50 & \\
\hline " & " & Chocolate Worm Bon-Bons, & & " \\
\hline " & " & May Apple Pilis, & 2.00 & ، \\
\hline " & " & Bitters, & & ، \\
\hline " & " & Worm Powders, & 2.00 & \\
\hline " & " & Salve (Plasters) & 2.00 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Terms, 4 months or 5\% Cash.

\section*{Red Messifa Orange, Cherry Ripe, and Kashu, Sjda-Water Flavors for 1833.}

0"ANGE never amounted to much as a soda-water flavor till Red Messina Orange became the popular favorite. Now the fountains all over the country are serving "Orange," "Red Orange," "Messina Orange," and Red Messina Orange. We are responsible for it. Better have the genuine.

CHERRY RIPE is a modified cherry, of course. We expect a run on it, New.
KASHU is new. It has a peculiar spicy richness, heavy, full and strong.
CHOCOLATE-new to nine-tenths of the fountains but not to those that serve the finest chocolate.

These four flavors will lead the trade this year unless we mistake the signs. We are going to advertise them. Better be ready.

There are a great many ways to get people into a drugstore; there are ways to keep 'em out. too. And people go in or keep out according to how the stores ar: managed. Don't be surprised if a book of less than a hundred pages don't tell all the ways to get people in and to keep em out. We don't know everything too; do you? We are sure of what we put into that book though.

Order fruit juices, direct or through your jobber ; let's be acquainted.

Hanie Brothers \& White.

\author{
Pharmaceutical Chemists.
}

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CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.
Our Goods are carried in stock by Lrunav, Sows \& Co.

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It will sustain and nourish bajies, children, invalids and aged people when all else fails.
c reates new and vitalized blood faster than any other food preparation in the world.
For overworked and insufficiently nourished people; over-taxed professional and laboring men.

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

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

Read the remarkable testimonial from Col. Fred. Grant, regarding the prolongation of his father's life by the use of Bovimine :
"During the last four months of his sickness, the principal food of my father, Gen. Grant, was Bovinine and milk and it was the use of this incomparable food alone that enabled him to finish the second volume of his personal memoirs.

Octcber 1st, 1885. Fred. D. Grant."
Send for pamphlet contanning testimonials from a large number of the leading physicians of the country.
Put up in 6 and 12 oz giso, at 60 cts and \(\$ 1.00\) zer botile. 12 oss contains the streagth of 10 pourids of beel.

\section*{2. A-CORN SALVE \\ Removes the Toe Corn Every Time: The Best Corn Remedy Known!}

EVERY dozen is mounted upon our handsomely Lithographed Counter Stand which attracts immediate attention and thus helps to advertise the goods.
We are advertising in a number of Canada papers, and in response to our offer are sending out many trial size boxes to individuals. This method will at once create a demand for the "A-CORN" in Canada. To meet this first demand you should have the goods in stock. Send to your jobber for a single dozen. We know you will soon order in gross lots.
We give a few extracts from letters we have already received from Canada from those who have sold it, and from some who have used it :
GIANT CHEMICAL CO., Phila, Pa.
Varmouth, N.S., Dec. 10th, 1887.
Gentlemen :-I can recommend A-Corn Salve ahead of all other corn cuies. I cannot sell ray other corn medicine since I introduced A-Corn Salve, and once used by anyone suffering they send others far and near to bay it, and in no case has it failed to cure. Yours, \&c, (Signed), J. A. Craig.
"I find it a ready seller and a good article"-R. Gormam, Hamilton, Bermuda.
"The A.CORN beats all other kinds of Com Salves. It has taken out two large corns for mother."
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KMEMBER this is not \& new article you are asked to buy as an experiment which may possibly prove worihless, but 2 well tried remedy in the United States and an established success, and we desire to make it the same thing in Canada.

A trial onder for 1 dox. from your Jobber will verify sll we have said.
Price in Ganada \(\$ 1.00\) per doz,
Sold by LTHAN, SONS \& CO., Bontreal, Canada. ENGLISH BRUSHES.
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\author{
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