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ESTABLISHED 186

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

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

Vol. XXX. DECEMBER, 1896 No. 5

McGill Reading Room

921

NO 100
HEALTH
McGILL

CREAMERY

BUTTER COLOR

Has been greatly improved and strengthened, and we now consider it the best and strongest Butter Color on the market.

SOLD ONLY TO DRUGGISTS

Gives unusual satisfaction and pays a very large profit.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Wholesale Druggists



Hamilton, Canada



In purchasing
always
specify Scott &
MacMillan's
Fl. Ext Cascara
Sagrada

Wampole's Beef,

In Pint Bottles.....\$5 00 per doz.
 Winchester (half Imp. Gal.)..... 2 00 each.
 Imp. Gallon, in 5 gal. lots and
 over 3 50 per gal.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently printed on same, at the following prices:

$\frac{1}{4}$ Gross Lots and over, \$60.00
 per gross.

(Packed in One-Dozen Cases.)

Wine and Iron

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

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose. Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers, or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co., MANUF'G PHARMACISTS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Canadian Branch: 36 & 38 Lombard Street, Toronto

Druggists

Sell Gibbons' Toothache Gum

The first and best of all Toothache Gums.

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

Advertising matter supplied on application to

J. A. GIBBONS & CO., 6 Wellington St. East, Toronto

Watsons' Cough

Are the BEST in the world for the Throat
 and Chest. For the Voice un-
 equalled. Try them.

Drops

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

R. & T. WATSON, 75 Front St. East, Toronto.

"HARVEY'S" PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN

No. 1—C. P. Medicinal, warranted pure and of full strength always.

No. 2—A powerful commercial and bleaching article; 17 vol. strength.

Nos. 3 and 4—Weaker solutions of No. 2 quality.

ACROLOZONE

A newer remedy, valuable in fermentation of the food in the stomach, etc.

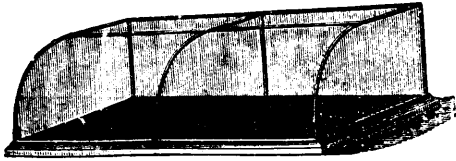
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Anhydrous Ammonia for Ice Machines, etc.

JOHN G. HARVEY, Manufacturing Chemist.

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C. SCHACK & CO.



Manufacturers of
SHW CASES Store and Office ... **FITTINGS**

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

HIGHEST AWARD AT CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

ABSOLUTE PURITY GUARANTEED BY USING

T. & H. SMITH'S

Chloroform Pure, Morphine and Salts

[Answering all recognized purity tests.]

And Other Fine Chemicals.

From all Wholesale Houses Throughout Canada.

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

Edinburgh, Scotland, and 12 Worship St., London, England.

FAHLBERG, LIST & CO.

*Sole Patentees and
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SACCHARINE

*500 Times Sweeter
than Sugar.*

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

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ED. LEYSIEFFER, Montreal,

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

Sole Representative and Depositor for the Dominion.

Sold to the Trade by all Wholesale Druggists.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT YOU CAN BUY

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

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

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

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

Write for Samp'les and Prices.
Correspondence Solicited.

J. M. FORTIER, Manufacturer.

141 to 151 St. Maurice Street, MONTREAL

Stearns' PERFUMES.

QUADRUPLE STRENGTH

Fragrant * Delicate * Lasting

—SOLD TO THE DRUG TRADE ONLY—

Our quality is of one standard—**THE BEST AND THAT ONLY.**

Fine Perfumes must possess three distinguishing characteristics: First—Fragrance in abundance without being loud. Second—Delicacy with sweetness and freedom from sharpness. Third—Permanency and lasting qualities. Our odors possess all of the above good points, and retain their fragrance and delicacy indefinitely.

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White Rose New Mown Hay May Blossom Lily of the Valley Ylang Ylang Jockey Club
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Our complete **PERFUME CATALOGUE** will be mailed on application

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

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

WINDSOR, Ontario



FREE

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

BE SURE TO GET ONE FROM YOUR JOBBER

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

The Wingate Chemical Company

B. E. McGALE, Manager.

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

PROPRIETORS OF

Stanton's Pain Relief
Dr. Coderre's Infant Syrup
Smith's Green Mountain Renovator

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Wingate's Pulmonic Troches
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McGale's Sprucine
McGale's Butternut Pills
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Maltine Manufacturing Co.'s Preparations.

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

MALTINE with Hypphosphites.
MALTINE with Cascara Sagrada.
MALTINE with Peptones.
MALTINE with Phos. Iron Quinia and
MALTINE WINE. [Strychnia.

MALTINE WINE with Pepsin and
 [Pancreatine
MALTINE WINE Beef and Iron.
MALTINE with Coca Wine.
MALTO-YERBINE.

New York Pharmacal Association's Preparations

LACTOPEPTINE POWDER (ounce bottles).
 "4 (3 lb. bottles).

LACTOPEPTINE ELIXIR. Plain.
 " Iron, Quinia and Strychnia

Lactopeptine Tablets.

Arlington Chemical Company's Preparations.

Beef Peptonoids (Powder).

Liquid Peptonoids

Peptonoids Iron and Wine

Liquid Peptonoids with Coca.

Liquid Peptonoids with Creosote

R. L. GIBSON, General Agent,

88 Wellington St. West.

TORONTO.

"APENTA"

The Best Natural Aperient Water

BOTTLED AT THE UJ HUNYADI Springs, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Under the absolute control of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

The Prices to Retailers are as follows:

\$5.50 — per case of 25 large glass bottles.
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 \$8.50. — per case of 100 glass quarter bottles.

The retail prices for these sizes respectively are 35 cents per large bottle, 25 cents per small bottle, and 15 cents per quarter bottle.

See that the labels bear the well-known RED DIAMOND MARK OF THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Limited.

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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE

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Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal

—AND—

PHARMACAL GAZETTE

ISSUED MONTHLY.

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

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

A CHANGE.

WITH this issue of THE JOURNAL new hands take the helm. The hand which launched it upon the seas of journalism at a time when pharmacy had no legal standing in Canada, and which has since steered it through calms and hurricanes some of which would have wrecked vessels less strongly built, now resigns his charge to other hands. During the thirty years of its existence THE CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL has assisted at the birth of the many pharmaceutical associations of this country, and has seen them grow from puny weaklings, struggling with many foes, to the lusty powerful organizations of to day, and we will be pardoned if we say that the growth and strength of our associations are in a great measure due to the strenuous battle fought by this journal to secure recognition of the rights of the pharmacist. When pharmacy was in a state of chaos, when we might say pharmacy as such had no existence in this country, when our associations were still in the womb of the future, this journal

was founded for the purpose of fostering pharmaceutical education and organization, and we have succeeded in our efforts. To-day our provincial associations are second to none, and the condition of pharmacy in Canada compares favorably with that obtaining in any other part of America.

The policy mapped out and followed by its founder will still be ours; the interests of the retail pharmacist will be our interests, and his battles our battles, and whenever needed our pen and talents will always be at his service in the fight against quackery and illegal competition. We will not bind ourselves to any organization, but will remain free to help in any way we see judicious. If by praise the actions of any association can be aided, then we will praise, but if criticism be necessary, we will criticize. None of us can be perfect, and no two men can see eye to eye, and frequently criticism will do good where fulsome flattery would tend to perpetuate errors or wrong lines of conduct, which would lead to injury; then we will exercise our right of criticism.

Any and all means to benefit the pharmacist will have our active co-operation. We know that many so-called pharmaceutical journals have through their subserviency to certain interests, formerly noted for their hostility to the pharmacist, fostered the idea that all journals were in the same boat, but in that respect the independence which has always characterized this journal will be retained.

No effort will be spared by us to make the CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL typical of what is best in Canadian Pharmacy, but our unaided efforts will not avail; we want the help of every pharmacist in this country in the work of keeping the CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL at the head of the procession. We want Canadian pharmacists to be a little less bashful in that they should use their pens to a greater extent, and let the world know of their discoveries and inventions by writing us short accounts of improvements which they have made in existing processes, or new methods of manipulation or manufacture, all of which would prove interesting to your brother pharmacists.

SHORTER HOURS FOR DRUGGISTS.

THE druggists of Greater New York are agitating for shorter hours, J. Gallagher, an old Montrealer, being at the head of the movement. Mr. Gallagher contemplates having a law passed to prevent drug stores being open for more than five hours on Sunday, namely, from 8 to 10 a.m., 12 to 1 p.m., and 6 to 8 p.m., but it seems that great difficulty will be encountered in putting any such law into operation, and the most strenuous opponents will be in the ranks of the retail druggists. The way in which the retail drug business is carried on in Canada and the United States, as far as the hours of labor are concerned, offers but few inducements to anyone to enter it, and if there were any necessity for it, it might be excusable, but there is not. Why should pharmacies be kept open all day Sunday, when a few hours would suffice to supply all legitimate demands? The custom is wrong both legally and morally. The druggist has no legal right to sell toilet articles, soda water, cigars and the various other luxuries which constitute the bulk of Sunday sales, and whatever doubt may exist on this point, none can exist as to the moral aspect of the question: "Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy works, but on the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; thou shalt do no work on it, thou nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man servant," etc. The command is explicit and leaves no room for dispute on this point. But it may be urged that the pharmacist keeps open on Sunday for the sale of remedies, and it is impossible to refuse to sell anything called for; this is very true, but the custom of remaining open all day is responsible for this state of affairs, and it could easily be remedied by opening for a few hours only, and then for the dispensing of prescriptions and sale of necessary medicines alone. It is also urged by some that in certain cities, candy and cigar stores are allowed to remain open, that drug stores which sell the same goods should also be allowed to open. On this point all we have to say is that the pharmacist who has no higher appreciation of his professional standing than to argue on these lines, is not worthy to be classed among reputable pharmacists. "Business is business," but Sunday business has never made any one a cent richer, nor ever helped to raise any trade or profession in the estimation of the public, but on the contrary has a degrading influence in every direction.

We are not purists and do not believe in the Puritan Sabbath, which is not justifiable on either Scriptural or hygienic grounds, but we believe in one day of rest in the week, when getting away from the atmosphere of the shop, one can ramble through the fields and woods

to come in contact with nature, to breathe the fresh air, to leave behind the petty worries and annoyances of everyday drudgery and feel that one is not the slave of the public. One day of rest will amply repay you in increased vigor and aptitude for business, and it can easily be done; if you must stay open for four or five hours on Sunday, it can be arranged with your staff that each clerk will have his turn every alternate Sunday to spend all day away from the store, and you will find that your work will be better and more cheerfully done, and your bank account be none the less at the end of the year, and your standing in society much higher.

THE BICYCLE IN PHARMACY.

WE do not refer to the sale of bicycles and accessories by the pharmacist, as has been proposed by some of our contemporaries as a profitable side line, but to the use of the bicycle and the bicyclist as a means of bringing business to the pharmacy. In France, where everyone from the President to the gamins rides the wheel, it has apparently become the practice for pharmacists in the country parts to send out a bicyclist to hunt up prescriptions to be filled by his employer and the remedies are then carried back to the patient by the same agency. But the more enterprising, not content with this increase in business, have acquired the habit of giving the bicyclist a small stock of medicines to carry with him, and sell when opportunity offered when on his prescription collecting tours. Recently one of these wheeling unlicensed pharmacists was arrested for the sale of a bottle of borated vaseline, and fined 500 francs; but as it was his first offense the fine was remitted in accordance with the Berenger law, but his employer, who was a pharmacist, was held responsible for the damages to the Societe Syndicale des Pharmaciens de l'Yonne, the department in which he had his place of business.

The use of the wheel for this purpose has not been introduced on this side of the water yet, but perhaps it will not be long before we see the silent steed employed as a portable pharmacy.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE USE OF ETHER.

THE jubilee of the use of ether as an anæsthetic, was celebrated by the medical and surgical societies of the world on Oct. 17-18. The discovery of ether is credited to Valerius Cordus, the compiler of the first dispensatory ("Dispensatorium Pharmacopolorum"), and one of the most celebrated physicians of the 16th century; but to Hoffman, a physician of Halle, is due its introduction into general medicine as a stimulant. The use of

PANOPEPTON

Bread and Beef Peptone

Presents all the constituents of the two great types of food in a perfectly soluble, diffusible and absorbable form.

In sickness the indications and necessities for a comprehensive nutrient are no less plain than in health. The expedient of predigesting or peptonising this food is one of the most rational, scientific and important advancements of modern medicine.

Panopepton conserves and imparts energy, sustains the system, resists the inroads of disease, and quickly enables the digestive functions to resume their normal power, and thus appropriate ordinary foods.

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

Munyon's Homœopathic Home Remedies

A Cure for Every Disease !

FAST SELLERS !

--

LARGE PROFITS !

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NO RISK !

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

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

☞ They are well advertised

☞ They are very reliable

☞ They prove their own worth

☞ They are never disappointing

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

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

YOU WANT THEM !

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

Reed & Carnrick's Preparations.

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

Zymocide.
Pancrobin (Liquid).
" (Pills).
" (Pills, comp. and tonic).
Corrigent Pills.
Analgesine Tablets.
Cardiene Tablets.
Cholagogine Tablets.

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

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s

Blaud's Pill Capsules

ARE SOFT AND FLEXIBLE

NEVER BECOME HARD

NEVER BECOME OXIDIZED

NEVER VARY IN STRENGTH

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

FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE TRADE.

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

ether as an anæsthetic was, according to the preponderance of opinion, first proposed by Dr. William Morton, of Boston, who used it in the extraction of teeth, in September, 1846, with such success that he induced Dr. Warren, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, to try it in larger operations, which was done in October of the same year, and in a short time the whole surgical world was discussing the new discovery. It of course had many opponents; all sorts of dire results were prophesied from the introduction of any agent which would lessen pain; one of the arguments used being that it would be flying in the face of Providence, contrary to Bible teaching, etc., but it was not long till ether was being used in all the hospitals of the world, to be followed shortly after by the introduction of chloroform for the same purpose.

NO ANTAGONISM INTENDED.

WE are pleased to find where our contemporary, the *Canadian Druggist*, stands with regard to the retail druggist and the O.S.R.D. We confess our inability to comprehend its apparent antagonism, but were forced to consider it real by a series of editorials in the August, October and November issues.

In the first a charge was made against the druggists which the facts did not warrant, and when the true situation was stated by us, after investigation, instead of accepting such, the same erroneous charge was reiterated. October number laboriously endeavored to excuse the departmental stores from being the cause of cutting and slashing in prices, and fasten the same on the druggists themselves.

Again in the article to which we gave attention last month some questions directed to the editor were made the basis of an article whose whole tenor was to create distrust and dissatisfaction in the minds of members of the O.S.R.D. not conversant with all the facts. Now the writer of the article in our last number is a retail druggist, and one having more than ordinary interest in the success of the O.S.R.D., and he proposes to resent any attacks on the former and defend the latter from injury.

However, we are pleased to know that the *Druggist* was actuated by no antagonistic feelings, but its action was attributable rather to error in judgment.

We wish to remark, though, that there was no "error of hasty indiscretion" on our part. The act was one of deliberation and intention. The JOURNAL has no authority to speak in an official capacity for any organization or society, but it does claim to have the interests of the retail druggists at heart, and will just as strenuously champion them in the future as in the past. Regarding the suggested billingsgate, over

which the *Druggist* grows hysterical, we feel tempted to quote the old proverb, "Evil be to him that evil thinketh." We inserted a blank and left it for each reader to fill the blank as the bent of his mind might prompt. Perhaps our friend's recent trip across the water and visit to the vicinity suggested the term he applied to our innocent blank. For billingsgate is "so English, you know."

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE RETAILER.

THE English journals bring to us most encouraging reports of the success of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of England; the association is formed upon the lines of the O.S.R.D., with similar aims, the principal of which is to abolish the system of cutting in proprietary medicines. The plan of campaign is based on the co-operation of manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. The manufacturers demand an undertaking from all parties to whom goods are sold not to sell the same below a scheduled minimum price. The wholesale jobber must secure a similar agreement before supplying the goods to retailers. The plan is apparently working most successfully. Scott's pills, the first article to be placed on the protected list, were immediately omitted from the catalogue of the Civil Service co-operative store, one of the largest concerns of its kind in London, and most persistent cutters. In a very short time they were again restored to their catalogue and advertised at full retail prices. This concern, and the Army and Navy, are now selling every protected article at the scheduled minimum retail price. The benefits of the movement are not all on the side of the retail man. During the past month a representative of the *British and Colonial Druggist* called upon all the manufacturers whose goods were on the protected list, and in every case they expressed satisfaction with the plan, and in most cases an increased demand for goods from the retail trade.

One of the largest American manufacturers is now on the way to England. Should he find the plan satisfactory, he will return prepared to adopt it in this country.

G. S. DAVIS RETIRES.

THE sensation of the month, in American drug circles, is the retiring of Mr. G. S. Davis from the active management of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co. The conditions which brought about this very unexpected event, according to press reports, are somewhat unfortunate. Mr. Davis' financial affairs are very unsatisfactory. In spite of a munificent income, he has become considerably involved, his

indebtedness, according to rumors, approaching a million dollars.

With Mr. Davis' private affairs we have nothing to do. For his wonderful constructive abilities we have unbounded admiration. The magnificent structure which he has raised is a tribute to that ability; not the least remarkable feature of the situation is, that the master hand which constructed and guided the ship can let go the helm without fear of shipwrecking the craft. Many a man has built up a magnificent organization, but few have had the foresight to train and discipline those who follow him so thoroughly that his exit from the scene is accomplished without a jar or hitch. One of the fundamental principles of the establishment has been promotion by merit. The soundness of this principle is demonstrated in just such occasions as the present. Mr. W. H. Warren, who succeeds Mr. Davis in the active management, has been in the employment of the firm for sixteen years. Ten of these have been spent in the Detroit Laboratory and offices, where he has steadily risen through all the gradations from office boy to general manager—a splendid example of what energy, push and determination to succeed can accomplish in this America of ours. We have the assurance of Mr. Warren that the policy of the house toward the drug trade and medical profession will remain unchanged.

DRUG IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE annual report of the United States Bureau of Statistics, especially as regards the imports of drugs and chemicals, which appeared recently in the *American Druggist*, furnishes interesting reading, and taking into consideration the large number of pharmacal and chemical laboratories which are constantly turning out chemicals and galenicals, is eloquent testimony to the medicine absorbing capacity of the American public. The first item on the list, copaiba balsam, shows an increase—103,239 lbs. having been imported during 1896, as against 87,105 in 1895, probably indicating an extension of its demand or application in the varnish trade. Balsam fir shows also an increase, which, taken in connection with that of copaiba, would substantiate our supposition as regards the former. Balsam tolu shows a steady decrease—13,783 lbs. in 1894, 11,192 lbs. in 1895, and only 4,185 lbs. in 1896. Among the volatile oils, lemon shows a decrease, 172,886 lbs. having been imported in 1896, as against 202,740 in 1895, while of oil of peppermint 3,242 lbs. were imported in 1896, to 72 lbs. in 1895. Otto of roses was imported to the enormous extent of 35,275 ozs. in 1896 and 33,510 in 1895. Of gums, aloes is credited with 420,412 lbs. in 1896, as against

275,577 lbs. in 1895, from which we should judge that the manufacture of pills has not suffered from the prevailing business depression, and in order to counteract the laxative effect of aloes, the importation of the astringents, catch and gambier, has also increased, catch being imported to the extent of 7,085,572 lbs. and gambier 32,342,256 lbs.

Both dandelion and colombo suffer diminution when compared with 1895, but the quantities imported still mount up to a respectable figure, 49,211 lbs. of the former and 10,036 of the latter, while rhubarb, as with aloes shows an increase, 76,348 lbs. in 1896 and 70,137 lbs. in 1895. But if the pill trade has had a boom, the business for which Lowell, Mass., has become celebrated seems to have suffered a considerable decline, only 689,095 lbs. of sarsaparilla having been imported this year to 1,261,841 lbs. in 1895.

Carbolic acid was imported to the extent of 966,509 lbs. in 1896, and 694,301 in 1895; citric acid 39,671 lbs. in 1896, and tartaric acid 212 lbs. in 1896 to 355 lbs. in 1895, but to make up for the decrease in the latter the importations of argols increased from 28,171,319 lbs. in 1895 to 28,269,399 lbs. in 1896.

The importation of chloroform decreased from 239 lbs. in 1895 to 139 lbs. in 1896, but in part compensation therefor chloride of lime increased from 92,796,984 lbs. in 1895 to 102,111,989 lbs. in 1896, a part of which of course went into chloroform manufacture. Chloral hydrate also shows an increase from 20,097 to 30,275 lbs. Ambergris and musk, in company with essential oils used in perfumery, show an increase over importations of 1895, 261 lbs. of the former and 12,228 ozs. of the latter having been imported this year, while only 157 lbs. and 9,055 ozs. respectively were imported last year.

It is curious to note the drugs, the importation of which increased in 1896; some of the most striking are copaiba, cubebs, aloes, rhubarb, nux vomica, epsom salts, calomel and mercurials, jalap, gentian, licorice, iodine, iodoform, potassium iodide, quinine, camphor, and phosphorus. Crude opium is also in the same category, 364,268 lbs. in 1896 to 357,981 lbs. in 1895, while morphine decreased from 16,029 ozs. to 897 ozs. in 1896; this cannot be due to increased manufacture of this drug, as the increase in crude opium importation would hardly compensate for it; but would seem to indicate that the hard times are being felt by morphiomaniacs as well as others.

The importation of cinchona bark increased from 2,012,399 lbs. in 1895, to 2,699,790 in 1896, while quinine sulphate, and other cinchona alkaloids underwent the same process; 2,950,078 ozs. of the first were brought in this year to 1,308,959 ozs. last. This is a bad showing, and would indicate that in spite of improvements in sanitary science and irriga-

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Send for 1895 Trade List and Discounts.

tion, malaria still has a good grip of the American public; but speculation may have had something to do with it.

Notwithstanding the increase in crude argols, cream of tartar shows considerable augmentation, namely, from 1,262 lbs. to 6,364 lbs. in 1896.

The figures for sodium hydrate, sal soda and soda ash would indicate a large field for alkali manufacture in the United States, 60,272,081 lbs. of the first, 18,434,024 lbs. of the second, and 254,063,937 lbs. of the last having been imported this year, the figures for the last two showing a slight decrease on those for 1895.

Editorial Notes.

Cheaper alcohol is one of the urgent requirements of the drug trade, and we think the druggists will do well to keep such a desirable object in view. It can be secured if the proper course is pursued—perhaps not by a re-arrangement of the customs tariff, but by an arrangement with our distillers. In fact we have heard a hint that the matter has already been the subject of a conference between some of the leading distillers and friends of the trade. It will do no harm to keep up the agitation. Let every druggist endeavor to secure the aid of his representative in Parliament; secure his promise to support any measure which might be brought in pointing in that direction.

The Simpson prosecution was advanced another step on the 25th Nov. The appeal from the Police Magistrate's dismissal of the complaint was heard in the Divisional Court, Chancellor Boyd and Justices Ferguson and Roberts on the bench. B. B. Osler, Q.C., and A. T. Malone appeared for the prosecutor, and Ritchie, Q.C., Shepley, Q.C., and Ludwig for defendant; the case was argued on its merits, and also a preliminary objection was raised by the defence that no appeal lay to this court, and that the magistrate had no power to state a case. The offence, if any, was against an Ontario statute, and the appeal should be to Ontario law and not Dominion law. Judgment on merits and objection reserved.

The following resolution was passed at the regular meeting of the executive board of the Montreal College of Pharmacy: "Moved by Mr. Macmillan, seconded by Mr. Barbeau, That the board of the College congratulate Prof. J. E. Morrison on his election as president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and that they appreciate the honor done to Canada and the Montreal College of Pharmacy by said appointment."

The secretary of the O.S.R.D. requests us to remind the members that the annual fee of \$3.00 is and has been due since last September. Money is needed to keep the work moving. It is a small sum, but the officers need it, and if you want to see the work progress you must contribute your share. Members who paid \$2.00 last year send in \$3.00, and those who only sent \$1.00 should send \$4.00.

The Friendly List of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists is left out this issue, the space being urgently required for other matter. Add to last month's list the name of A. M. Foster & Co., Chicago, rubber goods and glassware.

Some editorial comments on the England v. Kerry, Watson & Co. case have been unavoidably crowded out, as they were received too late. They will appear in our next number.

Solid Petroleum.—The claim some time ago set forth by Paul d'Humy, a French naval officer, of having originated a process for the successful solidification of petroleum for commercial and industrial purposes, has been further explained by him. From this account, summarized in the *Progressive Age*, it appears that heavy common oil has been converted by this inventor into a solid block, as hard as the hardest coal—burning slowly, giving off an intense heat, and showing not the slightest sign of melting—a ton of such fuel representing as many as thirty tons of coal, and the space occupied by one ton of it being about three cubic feet, as against the large space required for the coal. At a recent gathering of experts, M. d'Humy exhibited samples of the article and experimented with them. On the table were several cakes of the solidified petroleum and of low grade oils of various sizes and shapes, and in addition to the cakes there were samples of the same fuel in dry powder and paste; the petroleum powder and paste mixed together and pressed forming a homogeneous mass, with a great specific gravity, hard almost as stone, and, when burning, giving off a flame three hundred times its own volume, and a heat well nigh as great as oxygen. Tests to determine the production of smoke or smell failed to indicate the emanation of either of these.

We had a call from Mr. Voorhees, representative of the H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia. He is on a trip through Canada, introducing their Anti-toxine. Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto, are stocking the goods, and have also their special Anti-toxine Hypodermic Syringe.

Original Papers.

EUROPEAN PHARMACY DURING THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

THE profession of pharmacy has always been intimately connected with medicine and chemistry, and in fact the pharmacists of the Middle Ages were adepts in the art and science of alchemy, but it must not be supposed that there were no educated men in the ranks of pharmacists in those days. Schools of pharmacy were generally to be found attached to the universities, especially in Spain, and we may say that pharmaceutical education is again returning to the same system. From the 9th century the Universities of Cordova, Seville, Saragossa, and others produced many graduates whose names have come down to us. In 1252, under the reign of Alfonso the Wise, laws were passed relating to the practice of pharmacy, and in 1327 we find mention of a school of pharmacy being in existence at Valencia; and one of the earliest pharmaceutical associations founded was that of the Spanish pharmacists in the reign of Queen Maria of Aragon, who gave them the necessary permission to join together to help each other. At the same time the sale of medicines was restricted to the members of this college, and many other privileges were granted them.

A study of Spanish literature of this period shows that writers on pharmaceutical subjects were not unknown. Lopez de Villabolos, in 1488, wrote a treatise called "The Summary of Medicine," in which he described various preparations then in use, and Julius Gunterius, of Toledo, wrote upon syrups and juleps. In 1497, Pedro Benedicto Mattheo, a pharmacist, published the first pharmacopœia, although Michael of Sceau, who lived 156 years later, is generally credited as being the first writer on this subject. To Spain is due the first legal definition of the distinction between medicine and pharmacy.

In France pharmacy had not made much progress; the only works published were the "Promptuarium" of Doudis, based upon preceding works of the Greeks and Arabs, and the "Herbolario" of Jean Doudis, son of the foregoing, which gave a description of the plants in use, and their pharmaceutical forms and employment; but the only work in general use was the "Compendium Aramatorum" of Saladine of Ascalo, which contained all the simple and compound preparations which a pharmacist should keep in stock, with the time of gathering, methods of preservation, etc., of official preparations. Already in 1212, under Frederic II., laws had been passed in Italy

prescribing examinations, inspections and other necessary regulations governing pharmacy. Charles VII., on his return to France from Italy, determined to put in practice the regulations which existed in Italy with regard to pharmacists, and established a physician examiner, and sworn apothecary examiners, and all desiring to practice the art were compelled to present themselves before these examiners previous to being allowed to open a pharmacy, and the custom of practical examinations in the preparation of galenicals was then introduced; after duly passing the examination the candidate could then take over his boutique or apothek, but not without a certain amount of ceremony and jollification in which the whole neighborhood took part. Processions and feasts were the order of the day, after which the newly fledged pharmacist settled down to the prosaic work of helping cure the sick.

As may be imagined, the pharmacies of those days were not the gorgeous affairs of to-day, resplendent with mirrors and nickel and silver-plated show cases; there was but little in the way of decoration. The drugs were placed not in bottles or in vases of porcelain ornamented with gilt labels, but in vessels of earthenware or in wooden boxes, labelled according to the formularies of Galen on Messuah, and towards the back of the shop was to be found a niche containing a crucifix or an image of St. Christopher, St. Comus or the Blessed Virgin.

The desk of the proprietor generally occupied a part of the front, while at the rear was placed a table for the sale of the goods, and the preparation of prescriptions.

As for the drugs in common use at that time, the major portion were, of course, indigenous to Europe; a few were brought from the East, and as apothecaries usually were also confectioners, considerable space had to be devoted to aromatics. Many of the drugs then in use are now almost unknown, but among those still in use we find galbanum, mastic myrrh, aristolochia, rosin, dragon's blood, galls, custorum, absinthe, coffee, cinnamon, camphor. Many of the preparations then in common use are now seldom heard of, such as oil of scorpions, vipers, earth worms, pectoral ointment, ointment of the apostles, Egyptianum, Theriac, mithridate, cerat, Gratia Dei of oxycrocum, and among the chemicals, tincture of quintessence of gold, oil of silver, saffron of mars, balsam of mercury, balsam of lead, tincture of antimony, while liver of sulphur, ether, volatile alkali, red precipitate, sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids, green, blue and white vitriol, orpiment, alum, sublimed sulphur, litharge, salts of tartar and others are still in use to this day, but under different names in most cases.

Holiday Drives

Buyers will find Special Values in the following lines. All this Season's Imports. Clean Goods. Latest Patterns. Quick Sellers. They are offered at Clearing Prices, to make room for Spring Goods.

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Selected Papers.

YOUR GOLD MINE.

THE following from the October 25th issue of our enterprising contemporary, *The American Druggist and Pharm. Record*, is one of the best articles we have seen on the subject, and is worthy of being carefully read by every pharmacist who has any specialties to push.

Two or three correspondents have recently asked for suggestions as to the best methods of advertising their special preparations. One man says that he believes that he has a "gold mine" in a remedy he makes if he only knew how to push it. I doubt if any suggestions I can make will greatly aid our friend in developing his mine.

Large success in the proprietary medicine business these days requires something more than a valuable formula. Abundant capital, shrewd business sense, indomitable energy and unflagging perseverance are also necessary. The days when a good remedy, if once fairly started, would sell itself, are past. While large success can come to but few, every druggist ought to have some specialty in the remedy line. It may not prove a gold mine, but it can be made a help to your store. Anything of which you have the exclusive sale is a good thing to push. Every time you draw to your store the patron of some rival, you are loosening the hold that the other store has on him. Treat him right and you make it easy for him to buy drugs where he first came to buy cough syrup. Not only does it help you to get new people into your store, but it often serves to anchor some of your own customers, who, were they not required to come to you for some preparation they have learned to value, would drift away. If you have no specialty, look about for one. One is better than six. Occasionally two or three may be better than one, but an attempt to push too many is a mistake. The most successful proprietary medicine men have, as a rule, pushed one remedy. If they started with several, one took the lead, and on this they have finally concentrated their efforts.

Ayer, Hood, Warner and others have endeavored to push several remedies, but in each case one remedy has outstripped the lot. Hostetter concluded to worry along with one remedy and escaped the poorhouse by a dozen or so millions. Concentration is what counts.

SELECTION OF REMEDY.

Put up something that everybody needs, or come as near to it as you can. Study your surroundings, and put out the kind of a remedy that seems most in demand. Sections differ;

liniments have a very large sale in the South, and a comparatively small sale in the North. Your patent medicine trade will give you your cue. Don't attempt to sell anything unless you know that it has unusual merit. It can't be too good. Make it as good as you can, even if the profit suffers a little. After making it good, make it as attractive as possible. This means pleasant to take or handy to use. It also means that it must be so labeled and wrapped that the exterior will not belie the contents of the package. Appearance goes a long way with some people, and a handsome package will aid in the selling. The importance of putting up such goods attractively cannot be overestimated. It is quite customary for druggists to put up two or three sizes of a preparation. This is seldom advisable. One size is going to outsell the rest. Your knowledge of the community will doubtless enable you to tell in advance what price will be most popular. Give people enough of the remedy to do them some good. They are not going to try more than one bottle unless they get results. Better charge a dollar and cure them than to sell them a quarter's worth and then have them condemn the remedy they have not fairly tried. If you aim to push your remedy locally only, be liberal. You can afford to give a little more than the proprietary man can.

Finally, make up your mind to guarantee it; to cheerfully refund money if it fails, and you will then have a basis for successful advertising.

THE ADVERTISING.

First, you need a piece of printed matter that will tell everything you know about your preparation. It should convey the most definite information, should answer every possible question, should give every argument you can think of as to how and why this remedy is more desirable than others. Tell everything, but tell it as briefly as you can. Don't use the old-fashioned dodger or semi-poster style of circular, nor poor paper and ink. A neat little four-page folder or eight-page booklet is always more effective than the single sheet circular because it is more attractive. A small amount of matter on a page attracts readers and tends to lure them through your circular. Mass all the matter on a single sheet and it repels. Put your circular or booklet in all packages of the remedy. Have it handy on the counter to place in packages of merchandise that you tie up. Put it in every home in the community, not once, but regularly at stated intervals.

If the store is a suburban one, the advertising must be almost entirely by circular, in which case a new one must be gotten out occasionally. Where newspaper advertising is available use it. If you want to advertise your specialty in your regular newspaper space,

it will pay to talk it three or four weeks in succession and let other subjects rest, rather than to occasionally run in an ad. on it at such widely separated intervals as to lose all cumulative effect. Don't claim too much for it, or say what everybody else is saying. Take your texts from the preparation itself. The public is interested in knowing wherein it is different from the rest. Get local testimonials and publish them. Inexperienced advertisers usually scorn them, but had better not. Sample advertising is very effective in some cases; almost invariably effective if the sample can demonstrate the value of the preparation. Experiment a little with the sample plan.

A coupon in your circular offering a slight rebate to those that present it often works well and helps to determine the results from your advertising. Again, a rebate slip inside your package that can be applied on a later purchase of drugs may help to bring people back to your store. At special seasons, for instance when coughs and colds are unusually prevalent, increase your cough syrup advertising, use locals as well as display ads., keep your circulars moving. These are seasons of opportunity. Timely advertising is always doubly effective.

PRELIMINARY EDUCATION NEEDED.

THE annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Pharmacy shows that 575 applicants presented themselves for registration, and of this number only 110 passed the examination; of this number, two were trying the examination for the fourteenth time, which speaks well for their persistency. A number of the answers given would be laughable if they did not show that some would-be pharmacists are lamentably ignorant of their business. We take the following examples of answers from the report.

"Blue Mass is made with conserve of roses and mild chloride of mercury."

"Hydrarg. cum Cratae is mild chloride of mercury and chalk," and not until the applicant was shown the United States Pharmacopoeia would he admit his error.

"The official drug obtained from the hog is lard, and is done by heating the abdomen."

"Cocaine is from the same tree we get *or*. Theobroma from."

"Lactic acid is from lemons and limes." (Reflecting a moment, said), "I think it is an animal acid, but don't know what animal."

One applicant twenty-four years old, claiming four and one half years of experience, received a rating of 58½ out of a possible 300, calling Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia, "Hair Oil," and Dovers' Powder "Pipe Clay."

"Ejusdem means infusion."

"Camphor gum is obtained by distilling the

oil which runs from the camphor tree," and "opium by distilling poppy heads."

"Cocaine, cocoa butter, and cocoanut oil all come from the seed of the same plant."

"Oleic acid is something from the animal kingdom." Could not explain the difference between analysis and synthesis.

"Jalap is oleo resin."

"Forty per cent. of ipecac in Dover's Powder."

"Twenty to thirty per cent. of quinine in cinchona bark."

"Picra is used in coffee." "Thirty per cent. of opium in laudanum."

"Opium is obtained by pressing the dried leaves and head."

"To get one grain of opium, give fifteen drops or twenty minims of laudanum." "Aloes are a gum and can be picked from trees." (This man had been engaged by a saloon keeper to open a drug store if he passed the board and got a certificate.)

"Spermaceti, white wax, and paraffine come from petrolatum." Could not tell the source of yellow wax.

"Galls are a fruit like nuts."

"Forty drops of alcohol in a fluid drachm."

"Sudorifics soothe the parts applied to."

"Croton oil is a volatile oil by destructive distillation."

"Galla is obtained from galls by distillation."

"One drachm of paregoric contains one grain of opium."

"Petrolatum is drawn from wells like water, with buckets."

"Bi means half; proto means six times as much as bi; sub means half."

"Nut galls are argols, a fruit from plants, both the same thing and from the same tree."

"Sulphur lotum is made by action of iodine on sulphur."

"Aloes are from the seed of a plant."

COMMON POISON PLANTS.

THE Department of Agriculture at Washington is shortly to publish a large illustrated report on poisonous plants, and we are told by the Washington correspondent of the *Boston Evening Transcript*, who sends to his paper (Sept. 19) an interesting letter on the subject, that it is making original analysis and tests of supposed poisonous plants that are submitted to it, with a view to accounting for many of the mysterious deaths reported every summer from eating unknown plants or roots. The correspondent adds some paragraphs about common poisonous plants, one or two of which we quote below. He says:

"The woods, the meadows, and even the gardens are full of poisonous plants, which people generally have no suspicion of. It was

never imagined that the common elder was dangerous until two years ago when five boys near Tarrytown, N.Y., mistook some of the rootlets for sassafras and gnawed the bark. They were all dead within a few hours. . . .

"How many persons . . . are aware that buttercups are poisonous? Yet it is a fact that these blossoms are very dangerous. No cow will eat them, and hence the old notion that the color of butter was produced by buttercups must fall to the ground. Cows do not hesitate to eat hay that contains dried buttercups, because in that condition the flowers are harmless; the poisonous principle, being volatile, has disappeared. . . .

"Fully half of the laurels and rhododendrons are poisonous. 'Lambkill,' so fatal to sheep, is one of the laurels. Trailing arbutus belongs to the same family, but is harmless. . . . The root of the common kidney bean is a powerful narcotic. Comparatively well known as a dangerous plant is the 'jimson weed,' which is often seen by the roadside, conspicuous by reason of its big white flowers. . . .

"One of the wickedest of plants is the water hemlock, which grows rank in moist places; its fleshy roots are agreeable to the taste, though fearfully poisonous; they are rendered yet more dangerous by their resemblance to parsnips and to the roots of the esculent 'cicely,' found in similar localities. The meadow hemlock is believed to be the plant that furnished the poison of which Socrates partook when condemned to death; it grows in fields by the sea and on mountain-tops also, bearing large clusters of tiny white flowers; the poison causes headache and imperfect vision, with loss of power to swallow; in large doses it paralyzes the nerves and breathing muscles. The bulbs of daffodils have been boiled in soup by mistake for leeks, with fatal results; to chew even a small bit of one of the flowers is perilous. The bark and seeds of the laburnum are both poisonous.

"One is surprised to learn that many common garden plants are dangerous. The leaves and stems of the potato have narcotic properties. The berries of the potato are extremely poisonous. The skin of old and sprouted potatoes contains a specific poison known as 'solanin.' The young and unripe potatoes which are esteemed such a delicacy in spring by people who can afford to buy them, are poisonous raw, but cooking makes them harmless. The flowers of the jonquil, snowdrop and white hyacinth are all bad. The narcissus is particularly deadly; to chew a small scrap of one of the bulbs is apt to be fatal, while the juice of the leaves is an emetic. The berries of the yew have killed many people. Sorrel is sometimes eaten in salads, with distressing results. It is pretty well known nowadays that it is not safe to eat many peach-pits or cherry-kernels at once."

We have not space to quote the whole of this indictment of the common plants and flowers by modern science. Suffice it to say that it includes the lobelias, wild parsnip, lady's slipper, horse-chestnuts, lily-of-the-valley (said to be "fearfully poisonous"), jack-in-the-pulpit, poke-root, autumn crocus, the leaves and flowers of the oleander, the bark of the catalpa, the monkshood, and the foxglove, not to mention many varieties of mushroom, some of which, as is well known, are among the most virulent of poisons. In fact, after reading this article, one is almost afraid to let a little child run alone into the fields, or even into a flower garden.—*Literary Digest.*

INCOMPATIBLE PRESCRIPTIONS CRITICIZED —OBJECT LESSONS IN PROPER DISPENSING.*

E. A. RUDDIMAR.

- (1) Alum 2 drachms.
Zinc sulphate 2 drachms.
Lead acetate 90 grains.
Tannic acid 30 grains.

Mix. Label: One to two teaspoonfuls in a pint of water; to be used locally.

On triturating the alum with the lead acetate, a moist, sticky mass results. This is due to the chemical reaction which takes place, liberating the water of crystallization. $K_2Al_2(SO_4)_4 \cdot 24H_2O + Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot 3H_2O = PbSO_4 + Al_2(SO_4)_3 + 2KC_2H_3O_2 + 27H_2O$. A similar result takes place when zinc sulphate and lead acetate are triturated together. In either case the odor of acetic acid is noticeable. In the presence of water the insoluble lead sulphate is formed. Tannic acid also precipitates the lead, and to a less degree the aluminum and zinc. In filling this prescription the water of crystallization may first be removed by heating, or the ingredients may be powdered separately and then mixed lightly without a mass being formed.

- (2) Chloral hydrate..... 40 grains.
Camphor 10 grains.
Syrup of ginger..... 2 fl. ozs.
Water 3 fl. ozs.

Mix, and label: Teaspoonful three times a day.

This prescription may be filled in one of two ways: The chloral hydrate may be dissolved in the water, and the camphor powdered and mixed with the syrup and then with the solution of chloral—the camphor will rise to the top; or, the camphor may be triturated with the chloral hydrate until liquefied, and then this shaken with the syrup and water—on standing a short time a white solid substance resembling camphor rises to the top. There seems to be no difference in the final result as

* Paper read before Tennessee Pharmaceutical Association.

to which method is used. The mixture is a difficult one to pour so as to get an even dose of the camphor

- (3) Potassium cyanide..... 15 grains.
Chloral..... 1 drachm.
Cerate 1 ounce.

M. S. : Ointment.

When the first two ingredients are rubbed together, chemical reaction takes place, with the evolution of a large volume of white fumes and a violence amounting almost to an explosion. A brownish-black residue is left. If they be powdered separately and then mixed lightly together, the change is slower. If the powdered chemicals be mixed with separate portions of the cerate and then these mixed, the chemical reaction is retarded, but the ointment ultimately becomes brown. According to Watt's Dictionary (Morley and Muir edition, ii. 4), chloral hydrate and potassium cyanide form dichlor-acetic acid.

- (4) Magnesia, calcined 4 drachms.
Sodium bicarbonate..... 3 drachms.
Aromatic spirit of ammonia... 4 fl. drachms.
Tincture ginger..... 3 fl. drachms.
Syrup tolu 1 fl. ounce.
Peppermint water, enough to make 4 fl. ozs.

Mix and label: Dessertspoonful after meals.

This made a mixture which was very thick, but could be poured readily. On allowing it to stand for half an hour it solidified, and by the next morning it was so hard that it could not be shaken up in the bottle. Even if only half the amount of magnesia be used, the mixture will solidify. The change is due to the magnesium oxide taking up water and forming magnesium hydrate.

- (5) Tincture of iron chloride ... 90 grains.
Sodium hyposulphite..... 90 grains.
Potassium chlorate..... 3 drachms.
Quinine sulphate 15 grains.
Water 2 ounces.

M.S.: Teaspoonful three times a day.

Several chemical reactions will take place, depending upon the order of mixing. The possible reactions are as follows: (1) Ferric iron is reduced to ferrous by the hyposulphite.

- (2) The hydrochloric acid in the tincture reacts with the hyposulphite, forming sodium chloride, sulphurous acid and sulphur. (3) The sulphurous acid thus formed will produce, when in contact with potassium chlorate, potassium sulphate, hydrochloric acid, and sulphuric acid. (4) Hydrochloric acid with potassium chlorate forms potassium chloride, chlorine, various oxides of chlorine, and water. (5) The chlorine thus formed will oxidize the ferrous iron to ferric. (6) Quinine sulphate and the acid of the tincture of iron form a more soluble compound of quinine. (7) Quinine sulphate and potassium chlorate react, forming quinine chlorate and potassium sulphate.

There will be insoluble matter in the mixture, consisting chiefly of undissolved potassium chlorate and some oxychloride of iron, the amount of hydrochloric acid not being sufficient to form the normal ferric salt.

- (6) Acetate of lead..... 1 Gm.
Borate of sodium 1 Gm.
Glycerin..... 20 Cc.
Water..... 80 Cc.

M. S. : Apply as directed.

Borax is alkaline in reaction, and when a solution of it is mixed with a solution of lead acetate a precipitation takes place. If, however, the borax solution be first mixed with the glycerin, an acid solution results, due to the chemical reaction between the glycerin and borax. Glycerin with borax first forms glyceryl borate and sodium meta-borate; the glyceryl borate is decomposed by water, forming boric acid and glycerin. When this acid solution is mixed with a solution of lead acetate, no precipitation takes place.

- (7) Solution of sodium arsenate... 2 drachms.
Potassium iodide 40 grains.
Quinine sulphate 1 drachm.
Dilute sulphuric acid 1 fl. drachm.
Water..... q.s. ad 3 fl. ounces.
Mix.

The solution of sodium arsenate in the presence of the sulphuric acid oxidizes potassium iodide, liberating iodine. The iodine, being soluble in the excess of potassium iodide, forms a general alkaloidal reagent which precipitates the quinine.

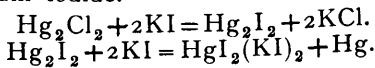
- (8) Bismuth subnitrate 2 drachms.
Sodium hypophosphite 1 drachm.
Extract nux vomica..... 5 grains.
Mix, and divide into twenty-five equal parts.

The sodium hypophosphite is deliquescent in damp air, and the powders become moist and change color, becoming yellow and finally black. The hypophosphite reduces the bismuth to a yellow and then black compound, in which the quantivalence of bismuth is 2. At the same time the hypophosphite is oxidized to a phosphate.

- (9) Calomel 2 grains.
Potassium iodide 40 grains.
Mix and divide into ten powders. One powder after each meal.

If these chemicals are perfectly dry, no reaction takes place, but the potassium iodide is usually damp, and in the presence of moisture, reaction takes place at once. Rubbed together in the above proportion, a dark gray powder results; if mixed in nearly equal weights, a yellowish-green mixture is formed. Chemical reaction takes place with the formation of yellow mercurous iodide, which is decomposed by the excess of potassium iodide, forming metallic mercury and mercuric iodide. The mercuric

iodide forms a double soluble compound with potassium iodide.



- (10) Tincture iron chloride..... 4 fl. drachms.
 Carbolic acid..... 1 drachm.
 Sulphurous acid..... 3 fl. drachms.
 Water..... q. s. ad 8 fl. ounces.
 M. S. : Gargle.

The first two ingredients when mixed form a greenish-brown solution, which, diluted with water, becomes deep blue, and, diluted largely, violet. On adding the sulphurous acid the color is destroyed within a few minutes, due to the reduction of the ferric salt to the ferrous condition. A ferrous salt does not give the violet color with carbolic acid. Or, if the sulphurous acid is added to the tincture of iron, a red solution of ferric sulphite is obtained, which, on standing, loses its color, and ferrous sulphate is formed.

- (11) Codeine..... 2 grains.
 Dilute phosphoric acid ... q. s.
 Dilute hydrocyanic acid... 20 minims.
 Tincture iodine 10 minims.
 Water, enough to make... 4 ozs.

Mix.

This was filled in several ways, the result being the same. The codeine was triturated with a little water, and about half a drachm of dilute phosphoric acid added to dissolve the alkaloid. The hydrocyanic acid was added, and then the tincture of iodine, which did not produce a precipitate, but was at once decolorized. The addition of the balance of the water simply diluted the solution.

If the tincture of iodine be added to the solution of codeine in water and phosphoric acid, a reddish-brown precipitate of codeine with the iodine is formed. This precipitate is not dissolved by using excess of phosphoric acid or sulphuric acid, but the 20 minims of the hydrocyanic acid dissolves the precipitate at once, making a clear, colorless solution. The explanation is that the hydrocyanic acid probably reduces the iodine to iodide, and thus breaks up the compound of codeine and iodine. Other reducing agents, as sodium hyposulphite, have a similar effect.

We would call the attention of our readers to the list of perfumes offered by Messrs. F. Stearns & Co. on page 167. The goods of this house are so well known to the trade of Canada, that little more is required of us than to mention what they advertise. Druggists who stock first-class goods from reliable houses find selling an easy matter. When ordering them for your holiday trade don't forget F. Stearns & Co.

Recent Papers.

SIDE LINES FOR DRUGGISTS.—Edwin C. Barker. Prize essay in *Amer. Drug. and Pharm. Record*.—Sept 10th.

This is an argument in favor of the extension of the druggists' stock, to include photographic supplies, optical goods, book and stationery, and a newspaper and magazine department.

IDENTIFICATION OF BOTANICAL SPECIMENS.—H. H. Rusby, M.D.—*American Druggist*, Oct. 10th.

As a general rule, specimens received through the mails have been so badly prepared by the senders that great difficulty is encountered in properly naming them. In sending plants for identification, they should be accompanied by full information as to section where gathered, time of flowering, etc., and the plant should be properly prepared. The specimens should be dried in a perfectly flat condition, even the flower being flattened out so as to show the central parts, and some of the leaves should have their faces, others their backs, uppermost. It should first be placed within the folds of a newspaper, and which should then be put into a pile of papers, with 50 or 60 pounds weight upon it, to dry. If necessary, it should be changed several times into dry papers, when those containing it have become charged with moisture. This may be done twice a day with advantage, for two or three times, afterwards once a day till dry. When the specimen is dry, it should be mailed tightly tied between stout pasteboards, so that it cannot be broken.

ESSENCE OF RENNIN.—J. A. Forret, British Pharmacy Conference.

For three stomachs, dried, take of—

- Salt..... 15 ounces.
 Boric acid..... 6 drs.
 Alcohol..... 15 ounces.
 Water..... 150 ounces.

Cut the stomachs into small pieces, and macerate for an hour in 50 ounces of water in which 5 ounces of salt have been dissolved. Strain through muslin and repeat the maceration with the same quantity of solution. Dissolve the boric acid in the liquid, add the spirit and filter through a double filter paper with a small quantity of kaolin.

PHARMACOLOGY OF KOLAS; STANDARDIZATION AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.—By P. Carles, of the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy at Bordeaux.—*L'Union Pharm.*

This is a lengthy article on kola and its preparations, and cannot well be condensed; the conclusions arrived at, however, are that

with regard to the assay the powder should pass through a sieve of 120 meshes. Lime is preferable to ammonia in breaking up the natural combination of caffeine and theobromine in the nut. Its action is both chemical and mechanical—chemical, because it dissolves or decomposes the kola red or kolanine; and mechanical because it destroys the horny texture of the kola, increases the volume and renders it more permeable to the action of the solvent, thus securing the thorough extraction of the caffeine. The presence of a certain quantity of moisture is necessary, at least 25 per cent. A mixture of chloroform 100 parts and alcohol (93-94 per cent.) 20 parts, extracts the alkaloids more completely than any other solvent used.

Method of Assay.—10 grms. of the powder No. 120, are mixed with 1 grm. of slaked lime mixed with 20 grms. of alcohol, and dried; again triturated in a mortar to break down the lumps, and then transferred to a 100 cc. flask, fitted with a cork perforated to hold a glass tube about 1 metre in length, or any other form of reflex condenser; 35 cc. of the before mentioned mixture of chloroform and alcohol are added, and the whole heated for one hour, allowed to cool and thrown on a filter. The residue is treated three times in this way. The combined filtrates are then evaporated and the residue treated with boiling water to extract the caffeine in a pure state.

ASSAY OF COCA.—Alex. Gunn., F.C.S., *Phar. Journal*, Sept. 19.

The author has tried the various published processes and gives the result of his work, and as an improvement on these suggests the use of ammoniated ether as a solvent.

Process.—Five grammes of the powdered leaves are damped with a 2 per cent. solution of ammonia and allowed to stand for half an hour, then placed in a narrow tubular percolator and percolated with ammoniated ether till 100 cc. have collected. This is shaken out with three washings of a 2 per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid, collecting about 50 cc. of the washings. This acid solution is washed once with ether, then made alkaline with ammonia and the alkaloid shaken out with ether. The collected portions of ether are transferred to a weighed porcelain dish, the ether blown off, and the residue dried at 75° c. The average result by this method was 0.572 per cent.

LEGITIMATE SIDE LINES (F. Edel).—The *Spatula*, August.

The writer draws attention to some articles which could be made and sold with profit by pharmacists, but which they have allowed to drift to the grocers and general stores. Among these are baking powder and flavoring essences.

For baking powder he recommends the following formula:

Cream of tartar 2 lb.
Sodium bicarbonate 1 lb.
Flour..... 1 lb.

Mix thoroughly.

This powder can be made for about 16 cents a pound, and done up in neat boxes can be sold at a good profit.

He also gives formulæ for the essences ordinarily sold, the cost and approximate profit.

ALTERATION IN CHERRY-LAUREL WATER.—As is well known, cherry-laurel water rapidly deteriorates by loss of hydrocyanic acid. M. Havasse, of Liege (*Jour. de Pharm. de Liege*) has gone into the matter in order to establish the rate at which this takes place. He triturated the acid in a sample of the water kept under the conditions ordinarily existing in the drug store, but in a blackened bottle, so as to reduce the action of light to a minimum. He found that a sample which contained 0.5022 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid, when made, contained 0.4914 after a week, 0.4806 in two weeks, and 0.4752 in three weeks, and he proposes that this preparation should be eliminated from the Pharmacopœia and replaced by a solution of hydrocyanic acid.

The best excipient for aristol ointment is, according to M. Fageardie, simple ointment or hydrated wool fat, either of which is without chemical action on aristol. He finds that benzoated lard and glycerole of starch liberate iodine from this body, and although vaseline is without action upon it, it was impossible to obtain a homogeneous ointment with it.

FALSIFICATION OF CANTHARIDES.—E. Cabannes. *Bull. Pharm. du Sud Est*; June, 1896.

The attention of the writer was drawn to a peculiar-looking lot of cantharides, and on examination by Prof. Planchon it was found that the parcel contained 25 per cent. of *Cantharis vesicatoria*, 45 per cent. of *Cantharis togata*, 20 per cent. of *Sylpha quartapunctata*, and 10 per cent. of *Cetonia aurata*. The two latter do not possess any vesicant properties, while *Cantharis togata*, according to the researches of M. Cabannes, contain only half the percentage of cantharidine prescribed by the Codex. This variety is indigenous to Turkestan, and is larger than *C. vesicatoria*. The paper concludes with a warning to all who purchase cantharides to carefully examine their purchases, both as to the identity and also the cantharidine content of the insects.

Strontium carbonate is recommended by M. Metral, of the Dental School of Geneva, as a dentifrice. The advantages claimed for it over

precipitated chalk are, its slight alkalinity, and its superior adhesiveness to the brush and teeth. M. Metral prefers to use with it sublimed sulphur as in the following tooth paste.

Strontium carbonate... 6 grams ($1\frac{1}{2}$ drs.)
 Sublimed sulphur..... 3 " ($\frac{3}{4}$ dr.)
 Pow'd soap..... 13.50 " ($3\frac{3}{8}$ drs.)
 Perfume..... q. s.
 Gum acacia mucilage and glycerine to form a paste.

To distinguish between true and false star-anise, M. Laurent (Schweiz. Wochenschr) recommends the following method, based upon the fact that false or poisonous star-anise does not contain anethol. Two carpels are bruised and then boiled with 2 ccs. of alcohol; after the insoluble matter has settled, the supernatant fluid is poured into water, with which the poisonous anise yields a clear solution, while the alcohol liquid from the true star-anise turns cloudy on addition of water, due to the separation of anethol.

PALATABLE PREPARATIONS.—Frank Edel, *Western Druggist*.

The author enumerates some of the advantages in the use of saccharin as a sweetener, especially with elixirs; some of the formulæ offered are appended:

AROMATIC FLUID EXTRACT YERBA SANTA.

Fld. ext. yerba santa 2 fl. ozs.
 Oil cloves..... 32 drops.
 " orange 16 "
 " sassafras 16 "
 Alcohol 3 fl. ozs.
 Solution potash 12 fl. drs.
 Comp. fld. ext. cardamom... 4 fl. ozs.
 Glycerin sufficient.
 Water 4 fl. oxs.
 Purified talcum sufficient.

Mix the fluid extracts and oils, then add the solution of potash and water, mix with the talcum, add the alcohol and filter; clear and add enough glycerin to make 16 ozs.

The aromatic syrup of yerba santa is made from this extract by taking:

Fl. ext. yerba santa (aromatic)... 3 fl. ozs.
 Solution licorice, N.F. 1 "
 Saccharin ... 30 grs.
 Syrup to make 32 fl. ozs.

AROMATIC ELIXIR OF KOLA.

Fl. ext. kola 2 fl. ozs.
 Saccharin 30 grs.
 Sol. licorice, N.F. 41 fl. drs.
 Simple elixir..... to make 16 fl. ozs.

Allow to stand several days, and filter.

An aromatic wine of kola may be prepared in a similar manner.

ELIXIR CATHARTIC COMP.

Fl. ext. rhubarb..... 1 fl. oz.
 Fl. ext. buckthorn..... 2 "
 Fl. ext. senna $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
 Oil peppermint 10 drops.
 Sol. potash 30 "
 Saccharin 30 grs.
 Sol. licorice..... 4 fl. drs.
 Aromatic elixir to make 16 fl. ozs.
 Let stand 24 hours, and filter if necessary.

DISPENSING NOTES.—(Harold Wyatt, Liverpool Chemists' Association; *Chemist and Druggist*.)

The author offers the following as an excellent method of administering creosotal:

Creosotal ʒiv.
 Powdered gum acacia ʒiij.
 Rum ʒss.
 Syrup of tolu..... ʒss.
 Water to..... ʒiv.

Melt the creosotal, pour it on the gum in a warm mortar, mix well; add the rum and water, little by little, until an emulsion is formed. Make up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., and add the syrup.

Guaiacol carbonate can be dispensed in the same way, using 3 drs. syrup to rub it down.

Mr. Wyatt, with regard to syrup of tolu, finds the B.P. process defective and recommends that proposed by Yvon, in which the balsam is powdered with four times its weight of well-washed sand, heated so that the hand can just bear the heat. This mixture is then treated with successive portions of water heated to 120—140 F., and the sugar dissolved in the infusion with as little heat as possible.

WATER PURIFICATION.—Peter T. Austen, Ph.D., F.C.S. *Scientific American*.

After a discussion of impure water and filtration the author refers to the use of alum as a precipitant of the impurities in water. The following solution is recommended:—

Alum 128 grs.
 Distilled water 16 ozs.

Dissolve.

The water to be purified is placed in a suitable container, and two teaspoonfuls of the solution are to be added for each gallon and well stirred; after allowing to stand five or ten minutes the water is filtered through absorbent cotton; the first portion coming through should be rejected.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF BUCHU LEAVES.—M. Bialobrzieski. *Pharm. Zeitschrift für Russland*. The author obtained from the volatile oil of buchu leaves, a crystalline body, the composition of which shows it to be an aldehyde-phenol, and a liquid which consists mainly of an isomer of menthone, and a terpene boiling at 175-176° C.

The active principle, diosmine, crystallizes in white, odorless, tasteless, microscopic needles, soluble in hot water, melting at 244° C.

PREPARATION OF PURE STRONTIUM SALTS—(H. B. Dunham, Ph.G., M.D.—*American Druggist and Pharm. Record*), is a condensation of a thesis presented to the Mass. College of Pharmacy. The theory upon which the process is based is that strontium hydrate is less soluble than the barium salt and calcium hydrate is insoluble in boiling water, while strontium hydrate is soluble in 2.4 parts.

Commercial strontium nitrate is incinerated, and the resulting oxide is slaked and washed by decantation till free from barium, and then dissolved in boiling water; filter and the strontium hydrate in a pure condition crystallizes out on cooling.

TESTING OF CHLOROFORM.—M. Gay, Bull. de la Soc. de Pharm. du Sud Est.

A piece of filter paper dipped into the chloroform, and then allowed to dry, should give off an agreeable odor to the last, and the paper should become entirely dry, if pure; if contaminated with amyl alcohol the contrary results are obtained.

Shake 6 cc. with 3 cc. of distilled water, and test the reaction of the latter after separation, with litmus paper, which should not be acted upon.

Mix in a test tube equal parts of chloroform and solution of silver nitrate 10%, and after separation, if a white precipitate forms, it indicates the presence of hydrochloric acid; the formation of a black precipitate of reduced silver indicates the presence of aldehyde or acetone.

On shaking 5 cc. of chloroform with 2 cc. of 1 per cent. solution of potassium bichromate in 100 of sulphuric acid, and gently heating, no green precipitate should be formed, showing absence of alcohol.

A NEW TEST FOR ALOES.—(M. Apery in *Bulletin de la Societe Chimique*, Sept.) The author proposes the use of solution of ferric chloride as a test for the presence of aloes, with which it gives a characteristic brownish coloration, even in a mixture containing only one in 3,000 of aloes. In the examination of pills or mixtures containing aloes, an alcoholic solution is obtained; this is evaporated and the residue dissolved in water; the solution is filtered and a drop of solution of ferric chloride added, when the characteristic coloration will be obtained.

ROSANILINE BISULPHITE AS A TEST FOR COLZA OIL.—(M. Palas.)—A solution of rosaniline bisulphite gives with colza oil, after a few moments, a pink coloration, which is not pro-

duced with any other oil, or even with the fatty acids of this oil. Certain olive oils are colored pink, but only after prolonged contact. With an olive oil mixed with 2 per cent. of colza oil, coloration is produced after a few moments. The solution is prepared by mixing

Solution of fuchsine, 1 per cent.	30 cc's.
Bisulphite of soda, 34° B.....	20 "
Sulphuric acid.....	5 "
Distilled water.....	200 "

TUNG OIL (Chinese Wood Oil). W. H. Deering, F.I.C. *Imperial Institute Journal*.

On examination this oil was found to be of a golden yellow color, specific gravity at 60° F., 0.9405. It contained 96½ per cent. of fatty acids; the bromine absorption is 98 per cent. On heating with litharge it solidified to a jelly.

MEETING OF THE TORONTO RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Toronto Retail Druggists' Association was held in the reading-room of the College on Friday, 20th November, which was fairly well attended.

In the absence of President Hargraves, Mr. Flett occupied the chair. Secretary Campbell read minutes of last meeting, which were approved. A communication was read from Mr. J. Hargraves dealing with the matter of prices on patents; this was taken up and discussed, after which the conclusion arrived at was incorporated in a resolution referring the matter to the Ontario society for action.

Election of officers was the next order of business, and resulted as follows:

G. A. McCann, president.
W. H. Gilpin, vice-president.
C. H. Couen, secretary.

Moved by Mr. Austin, and seconded by Mr. Couen, that the officers be allowed to select the executive from among the members.—Carried.

The president elect, on taking the chair, remarked that in accepting the office of president he wished his position understood; he was willing to put forth efforts to resuscitate the society, provided the object of its existence in future be somewhat different than in the past. Considerable attention had been given to efforts of regulation of trade issues and prices. Such would receive but little attention hereafter, and more prominence be given to scientific and social questions. This suggestion appeared to meet with the approval of the members. An informal discussion on various topics of interest to the druggists was indulged in, after which the meeting adjourned to meet monthly.

Society of Retail Druggists.

Fellow Druggists :

THE affairs of the society are in a prosperous position, so far as the country is concerned. There are a few places yet where the general stores do some cutting, partly from a mistaken notion that they can increase trade by it, and partly because of some misunderstanding between themselves. The organizer reports a general disposition to procure paying prices on the part of all interested. In several places the good offices of a mediator have been effective in bringing about a better understanding and improved condition of affairs.

In cities where persistent cutting prevails not much has been accomplished, for the reason that so much goods find their way through outside sources into cutters' hands. This can be remedied by wholesalers and manufacturers. To them the society must and will look for more protection to their goods. The present understanding is faulty and lacking. It should provide for an agreement between the manufacturers and all purchasers that they will not themselves sell below the marked price nor supply the goods to any person or firm so doing.

That manufacturers can do much to help along the cause is demonstrated at present in England, where already prices of a large number of articles have been restored, the proprietors having refused to sell or allow their goods to be sold to cutters. So strong has the feeling become there, that a number of the large co-operative concerns have signed the agreement, and are only too pleased to procure paying prices for goods. The movement has extended to the grocers, and they are now organizing throughout the principal cities with the object of aiding the druggists in the fight for fair play.

Turning again to our own country, we can assure our members positively that there are a considerable number of manufacturers willing to follow the English example and demand an agreement from every person to whom their goods are sold that they will not sell below the marked price, nor supply goods to any person so doing. All told, the situation is most encouraging.

We believe manufacturers are beginning to see that their best interests are with the thousands of straightforward business men who are struggling to make an honest living, rather than with a few monopolistic hogs. We say again, as from the first, to the members, stand by your guns. If necessary we are strong enough to fight the cutters and manufacturers combined.

G. E. GIBBARD,
President.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Mr. J. Parker has opened a drug store in Little Britain.

J. A. Courtice, Havelock, has disposed of his business to D. R. V. Fowler.

Mr. G. N. Babcock, of Drayton, has disposed of his business to Mr. R. Henderson.

Mr. Geo. Clarkson, manager for Lyman Knox & Co., Toronto, is on a visit to Montreal.

A. F. Gledhill, of Chatham, has sold to the Chatham Drug Company, with E. B. Miller, druggist, in charge.

Mr. C. McD. Hay, of Messrs. Lyman Bros. & Co., spent a week in New York on business for the firm.

Mr. H. E. Ewing, of Cobourg, has purchased the business of J. S. Spaulsbury, Warkworth, and proposes running it as a branch.

The citizens of Guelph are not too well satisfied with the lenient view of the affair taken by the judge who sentenced Harvey to six months' imprisonment for embezzling some \$15,000 of the city's funds.

Mr. Frank Hyde, of the South Side Pharmacy, Woodstock, is making a visit to the North-West and British Columbia. During his absence Mr. J. Bennett, recently with Messrs. Miller & Kennedy, Ottawa, will be in charge.

Messrs. Northrop & Lyman, patent medicine dealers of Front street, Toronto, have added materially to the appearance of their offices and warehouse by a coat of terra cotta paint on the front, and a re arrangement of partitions inside. The office is tastefully finished in grained oak, giving it a light, airy appearance. The members of the firm have a cheery welcome and a comfortable chair for any of the many customers favoring them with a call.

A bold, bad robber gave one of our city drug clerks a taste of the Wild and Woolly West way of doing things a few nights ago. The scene of the adventure was the store of Ernest West, 568 Jarvis street. Mr. West had left the shop in charge of the clerk, J. Shearn, for the night. The latter's story is that he was writing a letter in the dispensary when he heard some one moving in the store. Looking out he could see no person, so ran out into the store just in time to see the masked robber leave the doorstep and run south, a revolver held in the hand of the extended right arm. An examination of the store revealed the fact that the cash box, containing \$11, had disappeared. The key of the box was afterwards found on the sidewalk. The police have as yet discovered no clue to the identity of the invader.

Rumor has it that Dr. Hulburt has purchased the business of S. G. Howe, Thornbury.

The mortgagee has foreclosed the chattel mortgage on the stock of W. Barr, Hamilton.

Drs. R. W. & J. Forrest intend opening a drug business in Mount Albert, Ont., where they have been practicing medicine for some years.

The stock of the late W. G. Smith, Guelph, has been sold to H. J. Cant, of Plainfield, N. J., and R. Ferrah, Galt. The business will be continued under the style of Cant & Co.

A new home is being prepared for the Leader Lane Pharmacy. The corner of King and Leader lane is at present in the hands of carpenters and store fitters. A new front, with entrance on corner, and new fittings, will give the Dr. one of the most convenient and desirable stands in the city.

A partnership has been formed between R. Templeton and R. S. Muir, recently manager for the late L. W. Yeomans, Belleville, under the name of R. Templeton & Co. They propose enlarging Mr. Templeton's present business and conducting a jobbing trade, having purchased the salvage of the stock and wagons of the late Mr. Yeomans, and also secured the agency of the Royal Oil Co.

PETERBORO' NEWS.

It is with regret that we chronicle the continued illness of Mr. Walsh from heart disease. Mr. Walsh was member of the executive of the O.S.R.D. last year, and did good work in that capacity, aiding very materially in bringing about a better condition of trade in his own and neighboring towns. He took sick shortly after the annual meeting in September and has been unable to attend to business since.

Mr. J. D. Tully, one of Peterboro's oldest druggists, has removed from the stand which he occupied for the past 25 years, to the corner of Hunter and George streets, in the centre of the town, combining with his own stock and business the one lately purchased from Mr. Scholfield. The new stand has but few equals, and already Mr. Tully has begun to feel an increase of trade. He has our best wishes for his future success.

A meeting of the druggists of this city was held on Nov. 19th, in connection with the affairs of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists. All members of the trade were present, and displayed a lively interest in work. After considerable time spent in discussing the proper attitude to be assumed toward members of the other branches of the trade who do not live up to their promises, it was finally agreed

that the matter be left in the hands of the executive. The organizer of the society being present, he was heard on the work being done. The explanations and information he was able to impart were of a satisfactory nature, and resulted in a unanimous expression of opinion that the work should be continued and pushed with more vigor. To aid in so doing, all present agreed to contribute the annual fee. The organizer left, well pleased, and with the knowledge that Peterboro' experienced good results from the work of the society.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Laviolette & Nelson, of Notre Dame street, have assigned.

Prof. J. E. Morrison has been elected honorary president of the Pharmacy Students' Association.

The pharmacy students joined the Bishop's College boys, on students' night at the Theatre Francaise, and made a good showing, and behaved themselves like gentlemen.

T. Emile Barbeau is the possessor of one of the finest specimens of *Ficus elastica* we have ever seen. It is the central ornament of his pharmacy and he is justly proud of it.

Clerks are a drug on the market just now; we know of one who called on every pharmacist in the city, from St. Cunegonde to Maison-neuve, and everywhere it was the same story: very sorry, but the staff was complete.

The executive board of the College has formally congratulated Prof. Morrison on his elevation to the presidency of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and recorded its appreciation of the honor conferred on the College and Canadian pharmacy in general.

H. T. Foulds, proprietor of Dr. Campbell's Arsenic Wafers, was in town recently looking after his advertising contracts. Mr. Foulds reports constantly increasing sales for his goods, and expressed the opinion that with the election of McKinley, business is going to boom in the States.

Business has been very quiet this month, but the advent of winter has caused an increased demand for cough syrups and other winter goods, and with good snow roads, which we hope to have in a few weeks, trade will take a turn for the better. There is some talk of having a winter carnival, and if it should materialize it should improve business.

An order received by a wholesale house recently, called for 5 lbs. of vacuum gum, and it took considerable work to find out what was wanted, and after several had tried their guessing ability on it, one bright individual guessed guaiacum gum, and that was what was required.

Your readers will be glad to hear that Mr. J. D. Webb, who had his leg broken during a football match last month, is doing satisfactorily, but it will be some weeks yet before he will be able to get around. Mr. Webb is a member of the Montreal Athletic Association, and is (or rather was) an enthusiastic football player and cyclist.

It is likely that we will have an International Exhibition here in 1898, if Toronto does not get ahead of us. It is hardly probable, however, that such an exhibition will attract the numbers that it would have drawn eight or ten years ago; there have been so many of late years that universal exhibitions have lost their novelty; special exhibitions are what are wanted now. However, if Montreal decides on having a Fair, it will be a good one.

Alex. Macmillan, with his usual enterprise, took advantage of the elections to get a considerable amount of advertising by displaying the returns to the St. Catherine St. crowds. Many who did not care to go down town to the newspapers offices, or to the Windsor, took advantage of Mr. Macmillan's enterprise, to receive the news from across the line, and to shout for sound money and McKinley. Alex. is always alive to any legitimate opportunity to promote business.

The Montreal College of Pharmacy has its first lady student. She has joined the French classes, and conjecture was ripe as to her reception at the first lecture, but whatever the boys may have thought of the propriety of co-education, the natural gallantry of the French asserted itself, and everything went off smoothly. It is very probable that more ladies will soon be on the roll. Some of the students objected to allowing women to study pharmacy, and one even called on Mr. Muir, the Registrar, to find out if there was not a clause in the act to prevent it, but he was promptly told that there was not, and would not be. Mr. Muir sees no reason why women should not make as good pharmacists as men.

The judgment rendered by Judge Archibald in the case of Dr. England against Kerry, Watson & Co., has been reversed by the Court of Review, composed of Judges Gill, Tellier, and Archibald. Your readers will probably remember the circumstances of this action, but in case they do not we will review them. Early in February, 1894, Dr. England sent an order to H. J. Dart & Co. for some bismuth subnitrate; they being out of it, ordered some from Kerry, Watson & Co., and they claim they filled the order from the package sent them by the latter. However, some of the article was administered Mrs. England, and she died shortly after, apparently with symptoms of poisoning by tartar emetic. Dr. England brought suit

against Kerry, Watson & Co. personally, and as tutor to his minor child, and judgment was rendered in his favor. The defendants appealed, with the result that judgment has been reversed. This decision is of great value, but is only in line with precedents established in English courts. It has always been a maxim in such cases that the direct seller is responsible for the goods sold by him to the consumer, and the decision of Judge Archibald was somewhat of a surprise to those acquainted with previous decisions in cases of a similar nature. However, it is satisfactory to know that although the trial judge in his address to the jury charged against the defendants, and though the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the charge, that the Court of Review has decided in favor of Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co., holding that there was no *lien de droit* between plaintiff and defendant. This decision only upholds long established precedents, and it has always been held to be a maxim in law that the vendor, or direct seller, was responsible for the quality of the goods furnished the consumer.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

The Newark druggists have completed the organization of a co-operative manufacturing association, and have commenced to turn out goods.

Robert S. Christiani, author of "Perfumery and Kindred Arts," and for many years a leading pharmacist of Philadelphia, died recently in Brooklyn.

J. F. Blackburn, the newly elected Food and Dairy Commissioner of the State of Ohio, is a graduate in pharmacy of the Ohio Normal University, situated at Ada.

Col. Milton K. Paine, said to be the inventor of Paine's Celery Compound, died in Windsor, Vt., October 27, at the age of 62 years. He was one of the best-known druggists in Vermont, and also stood high in Masonic circles.

The firm of Colgate & Co. celebrated their ninetieth anniversary by admitting Gilbert, Sidney M., and Austin Colgate, sons of Samuel Colgate, as partners. There are not many firms in existence for such a long period and in which the same family has remained at the head.

E. Walden Cutler, head of the firm of Cutler Bros. & Company, of Boston, died on November 1, at his home in Waltham, Mass. He was president of the N.W.D.A. in 1887-88, trustee of the Massachusetts' College of Pharmacy and president of the Boston Druggists' Association.

American druggists were pretty unanimous in the expression of their opinion with regard to the financial question. In all the cities in which sound money parades were held, the

druggists were to the front. Not only in New York, but in Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, the druggists, wholesale and retail, turned out in force.

The New York College of Pharmacy narrowly escaped being burnt out through the explosion of an extraction apparatus. It seems that one of the post-graduate students was making an extraction, using petroleum ether, when through some means the ether took fire, wrecking the apparatus and scaring the students. The fire was extinguished by means of sand, the only damage done being that one of the charts on the wall and a window blind were burned.

M. Moissan, the famous French chemist and professor at the Ecole de Pharmacie of Paris, who has been on a visit to America, lectured before a gathering of New York scientists, on October 21st, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He describes his experiments in diamond making, and operated one of his electric furnaces, showing the production of diamonds from carbon, the volatilization of silicon, the making of the carbides, and other work for which he has become celebrated.

The Congressional Joint Select Committee appointed to investigate the question of the use of alcohol in the manufactures and art, has formulated a series of questions on the subject, which are to be sent to parties interested to answer, and upon the replies received the committee will base a law governing the employment of free alcohol. Mr. Dalley, who was sent to Europe to investigate the subject, has presented a report on the working of the laws governing the use of tax-free alcohol in Great Britain, France and Germany.

The drug trade figured to a very large extent in the great sound money parade, held in New York on the Saturday preceding the election. There were over 6,000 men in line in the drug trade section, under the command of Col. Seabury, of Seabury & Johnson, and it is said that the organization and appearance of the men were superior to that of any other business represented in the parade. All the houses connected with the drug, chemicals, paint and oils trades sent a contingent to represent them in the demonstration.

Chicago druggists are again agitated over the telephone question. It was thought that the introduction of the slot telephone had settled the question, and that the majority of the druggists were satisfied with it, but some of them have petitioned the city council to put a stop to it, on the grounds that the charter of the telephone company does not permit it to put in these instruments, and that it is an injustice to the druggists. But the majority of the druggists favor the slot machine, and it will probably be retained.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, at the first meeting after the election of the Council, elected W. F. Wells president, Mr. Downes vice-president, and Mr. Beggs treasurer.

A company known as the Universal Medicines Company has been formed in England, to exploit the preparations of the Hawker Medicine Co., of St. John, N.B. The capital stock is \$60,000, and \$25,000 worth of the shares have been offered for sale to English investors.

A committee appointed by the French Academy of Sciences to investigate the use of acetylene, has made its report and drawn up rules to be observed in the manufacture and use of this illuminating agent. According to these rules, acetylene must not be used in cellars or other enclosed places, the refuse must be diluted with water before being emptied into the drains, and the gas receivers must be tested by a government inspector.

A case of strychnine poisoning, through revenge, on the part of a discharged drug clerk, recently occurred at Calais, France. It seems that cachets, supposed to contain quinine hydrobromide, were taken by a lady for headache, and shortly after she commenced to suffer with violent spasms resulting in death. The chemist who supplied the cachets was called in, and on examination he found them to contain strychnine, and the only explanation which he could offer was that the cachets were kept in stock, and had been prepared by a clerk whom he had recently discharged.

In a case tried before the Wolverhampton police court, Wyley's (Ltd.), Coventry, were found guilty of selling ipecacuanha wine, which, in the opinion of the magistrate, was not of the quality laid down in the Pharmacopœia, because it contained .27 per cent of salicylic acid. Witnesses were present to prove that the article was of the strength required by the B. P., but admitted the presence of the salicylic acid, which was used as a preservative; in spite of this the magistrate found the defendants guilty, on the ground that the B. P. did not specify the addition of any such body.

Bovril, the well known English beef preparation, has been sold to Ernest Hooley for £2,000,000, according to the *Chemist and Druggist*. The Bovril company was organized in 1889 to take over the business of J. L. Johnston, the inventor of "Johnston's Fluid Beef." The nominal capital was £150,000, the amount paid Mr. Johnston was £25,000 cash and £50,000 in £5 shares. The first dividends were 8 per cent., but for the last three years they have been 20

per cent. As a result of the last transfer £5 shares upon which £3 10s. have been paid are now worth about £55. This is probably as good a showing as any other business we ever heard of can make, and is the result of merit and judicious advertising. It is said that Mr. Hooley intends to form a company with a capital of £2,500,000 to take over and run the business.

NEW REMEDIES.

PERIPLOCINE.

Periplocine is the active principle of the bark of *Periploca Græca*, N. O. Asclepiadaceæ, which grows on the shores of the Mediterranean and Black Seas. It is in the form of prismatic colorless crystals, insoluble in benzol, slightly soluble in ether and chloroform, soluble in ethylic and amylic alcohols. The chemical composition is expressed by the formula $C_{30}H_{40}O_{12}$. According to Mm. Leman & Bourginski (*Medecine Moderne*) it is a violent cardiac poison.

MALARINE

is a condensation product of acetophenone and phenetidine. It is employed as an antipyretic and analgesic in doses of .50 gm. ($7\frac{1}{2}$ grs.), but may be given in much larger doses without danger.

RAPHANOL

has been found in the juice of the black radish by M. Moreigne. It exists as white, odorless crystals; is soluble in ether, alcohol, chloroform, benzine, and petroleum ether; insoluble in water; melts at $62^{\circ}C$. By Raoult's method the formula was found to be $C_{29}H_{58}O_4$.

A preparation recently put upon the market under the name of *Flora China*, as a tasteless quinine, has been examined by W. A. Puckner, of Chicago, and also by Ferd. A. Sieker, of New York, and found to be practically calcium sulphate. A sample was shown at the recent A. Ph. A. meeting in Montreal, and a small quantity which we obtained was tested by us with the same results. It is packed in tin boxes, said to hold one ounce, is in silky crystals much resembling quinine sulphate; but on examination proved to be free from any organic matter, and responded to the usual re-agents for calcium salts and the sulphuric radical. The people who put up such an article as this should be severely punished for their imposition on suffering humanity.

—If you have a specialty let the trade know it by advertising in the PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

Students' Department.

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

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN RETURNING ANSWERS.

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

PRIZES.

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

QUESTIONS ON LECTURE NO. 4.

1. Define distillation. What are the objects for which it is usually employed?
 2. Describe the apparatus used in distillation.
 3. What is the reflux condenser, and what is the purpose for which it is usually employed?
 4. What is sublimation? In what does it differ from distillation?
 5. What conditions are necessary to produce a dense, heavy sublimate?
 6. What conditions are necessary to produce a light sublimate?
 7. Define desiccation, and what are the objects thereof?
 8. What is the percentage of loss in drying crude opium? Fresh *Belladonna* leaves? *Taraxacum*?
 9. What is the B. P. method for the preparation of Alcohol Ethylicum? Do you know of any other process for attaining the same object?
 10. How are gases dried.
- Students who have made more than the necessary seventy-five per cent. on series No. 3:
- W. F. Roach, Montreal,
 J. J. Turnbull, Antigonish, N.S.
 B. A. Richards, Yarmouth, N.S.
 J. G. Rosenfelder, Cleveland, Ohio.
 A. Lebeau, St. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.
 Gustave Richard, Sherbrooke.
 W. M. Hamilton, Carberry, Man.
 D. R. McKinnon, Charlottetown, P.E.

LECTURES ON PHARMACY.

FILTRATION AND PERCOLATION.

Filtration is one of the apparently simple pharmaceutical operations, but is really one of the greatest importance, as upon its efficient performance depends the appearance of the finished product.

Filtration may be defined as the passage of a liquid through a solid medium in order to separate suspended solid matters, and in some cases bodies in solution, as in filtering through animal charcoal to abstract coloring matters, alkaloids or other bodies in solution. The media used for filtration are linen, cotton, canton flannel, felt, cheese cloth, paper, etc. The process of filtering through cotton or any of the first mentioned media is generally called straining or percolation. Felt bags are sometimes used for this purpose, and are convenient when handling large quantities of material, but their high cost is an objection, as is also the fact that they will not stand washing as well as bags of cotton cloth or canton flannel. The material used is made into a conical bag, which is then suspended from a square wooden frame, or fastened between two closely-fitting tin or sheet iron rings, which serve to hold the bag open. In smaller operations the straining medium is simply laid over a funnel, to the edge of which it is fastened by means of spring clips, or the ordinary spring clothes pins, so as to keep it from adhering to the sides of the funnel, which would impede the rate of straining. This method serves very well to separate precipitates, as in preparing mercuric iodide and other pharmacopœial salts obtained by precipitation, or for the straining of syrups; but when the quantity of suspended matter is small, and where the object is simply to obtain a clear solution, absorbent cotton answers all purposes. And even in the straining of syrups or other viscous liquids, it is also very serviceable, but the precaution should be taken to first place a wad of washed tow in the neck of the funnel, over which is then placed a layer of absorbent cotton.

Filter paper is made in circular or square sheets; the former is generally sold by the hundred, the latter by weight, and many pharmacists purchase it in this way, supposing that it comes cheaper, but in reality the circular papers of the same grade are cheaper and more convenient. For dispensing and manufacturing the grey filter paper is good enough, but in analytical operations a different quality is required, since it must be of a finer texture, free from soluble matter, and yield only a very small percentage of ash on incineration, the only papers answering these requirements being those of Schliecher & Schull and the Swedish paper made by Muncktell.

Several methods of folding the paper in order to obtain the best results have been proposed. The simplest is to fold the paper across its diameter and again at right angles, which will give a form fitting the funnel closely, but this has the disadvantage that filtration goes on very slowly, as the liquid passes through the paper at the apex only, where it is not in contact with the funnel, and also that unless the funnel is accurately shaped the filter is liable to break from unequal support of the sides. The best method is to fold the filter into a fan shape. Take the paper and fold across the diameter, then again at right angles, as in the former method; but this paper is again folded on itself twice, till an acute-angled wad, as it were, is obtained; this is then opened out till only the double fold is left, when each of the creased portions is folded once, so as to produce the appearance of a closed fan; then on opening it out it will fit into the funnel, and as the entire surface of the paper is utilized, filtration goes on much more rapidly. One precaution must be observed, however; in folding the creases care must be taken not to carry the last series down to the point, otherwise the pressure necessary to do this will cause the paper to break. It will sometimes be found useful, especially in filtering large quantities of liquids, to reinforce the paper with muslin, especially at the point; sometimes two single fold filters are used, one within the other, so that four folds of the paper will lie against each side of the funnel. Another method sometimes used is what is called "Fessenden's," in which the first fold is made as in the others mentioned before, but the paper is then opened and another fold made clear across at right angles to the first; this gives better results than the first mentioned, but is not as satisfactory or rapid as the second.

In filtering, the following precautions should be observed: 1st,—The filter should not extend above the funnel, since it is a waste of paper and also of material from evaporation, and has a careless, slovenly appearance; 2nd,—The filter should always be first moistened with the menstruum used in the liquid to be filtered; 3rd,—The liquid should not be poured into the apex of the filter, but on the upper portion, otherwise fracture is liable to occur; 4th,—The funnel should be held on a filter or retort stand, especially when filtering into a bottle, so as to allow sufficient space for escape of air, and lastly, the funnel should be covered with a glass plate, or with the rubber funnel covers kept in stock by rubber dealers or wholesale druggists.

AUTOMATIC FILTRATION.—In the hurry of business, it is not always convenient to be filling the funnels when emptied, and in order to obviate this, some automatic means of keeping the liquid at the same level must be employed. The simplest in use is to invert the container over the funnel, holding it in the

rings of a retort stand so that its mouth will be immediately below the desired level of the liquid in the filter, or the container may be fitted with a cork or rubber stopper pierced with two holes, through one of which passed a tube reaching to the bottom of the bottle; the other just passes inside the cork, the exterior portion of both tubes being the same length. On inverting this arrangement over the filter, the liquid will flow out till the exterior orifices are closed by the liquid; then, as filtration proceeds, the air will enter by the longer tube as it is exposed, and the liquid will run out till the level is attained and the entrance of air prevented, and by placing the funnel in a recipient larger than the vessel containing the liquid to be filtered, the operation can go on without further care or danger of loss by overflowing.

RAPID FILTRATION.—In filtering viscous or mucilaginous liquids, the ordinary means are sometimes too slow, and some method of hastening the operation must be adopted. The most satisfactory is the filter pump, by means of which a partial vacuum is obtained in the recipient, thereby producing a suction which draws the liquid through the filtering medium much more rapidly than under ordinary pressure. The principle of all the filter pumps in use is based on the production of a vacuum by the passage of water under pressure from a confined space connected with the vessel to be exhausted, and which in its passage out draws the air therefrom. The objections to be offered to the filter pump are the high cost, and the necessity for a good pressure of water. Another method which may be employed is the use of a long column of liquid, which may be secured by the following method. Two funnels are fitted into the ends of a piece of rubber tubing 5 or 6 feet in length; one funnel is secured in a retort stand ring at such a height that the arrangement will be perpendicular, the top of the other which will now be inverted, is covered with filter paper and a piece of canton flannel or cotton cloth so arranged that none of the liquid will escape from the sides; on pouring the liquid into the upper funnel it will be found that the pressure of the column will force the liquid through at a comparatively rapid rate.

A modification of the vacuum method is that by which the latter is obtained by the escape of water from a vessel connected with the recipient. In this an aspirator bottle is filled with water, through the cork passes a tube connected with the vessel intended to receive the filtrate, which is fitted with a two holed cork on to hold the funnel, the other the connection with the aspirator; on allowing the water to escape from the latter, air is drawn from the connected bottle, thus causing a vacuum therein and increasing the rate of filtration. In case an aspirator bottle is not at hand, one may be improvised by

boring a hole in the side of a Winchester near the bottom. In using any vacuum apparatus care must be taken that all connections fit airtight, that the filter paper fits the funnel exactly, so that when the liquid is poured into it no air can enter the recipient by the sides of the funnel, and furthermore, the point of the filter must be reinforced with some stronger material, such as muslin or cotton, or preferably by a pierced cone of platinum foil.

Upward filtration is employed in the filtration of oils and other dense liquids. This is carried on by placing the vessel containing the liquid to be filtered above the recipient, and connecting it with the lower part of it by a tube. Immediately above the inlet is placed a layer of filtering material, paper or felt, so that the liquid as it is forced into this vessel by pressure passes through the filter, and all suspended matter is thus held on the lower side.

Answers.

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

N. W. T. forwards the following prescription and desires to know how he should dispense it: Lanolin—

Rhus Tox. 5% ʒij.

The intention of the prescriber is to have an ointment containing 5 per cent. of Rhus toxicodendron, and we would dispense it by mixing 43 minims of the fluid extract with enough lanolin to make 2 ounces. If you heated the drug with lanolin, the water would separate from the latter, and you would have some trouble to bring it back to a homogeneous condition, therefore we are of opinion that the method offered is the best under the circumstances.

TEST FOR SALICYLIC ACID IN WINE.—(Rhone).—Shake a small quantity of the suspected liquid with ether, allow the fluids to separate and draw off the ether; on adding a few drops of dilute solution of iron perchloride to the latter a purple coloration will be produced in the presence of salicylic acid.

FAKE PRESCRIPTION.—Tyro sends us a copy of the famous free prescription of Rev. Jos. Inman for the cure of spermatorrhœa, and asks us to tell him what are the ingredients, Halish sativa, Verbena hastata, etc. We thought that this thing has been exposed so often that every pharmacist in the country knew all about it.

This free prescription scheme is a fraud of the first water. The modus operandi is to send a copy of it to the gullible individuals who write for it, and at the same time a circular is enclosed, stating that probably the druggist in the vicinity may not have the ingredients, as they are very costly, etc., and on receipt of \$3 or \$5 they will be sent from headquarters, and if the money be forwarded a box of powder is received, which on examination proves to be gentian or some equally cheap and harmless article. The pharmaceutical journals have been exposing this thing for the last twenty years, and it is still alive and finds its gullible victims.

ESBACH'S REAGENT.—(Toronto).—This is a solution of 10 grms. picric acid and 20 grms. citric acid in enough distilled water to make one litre. It is used in connection with Esbach's albuminometer, a graduated tube in which the urine and test solution are mixed, and if any albumen be present it is precipitated, and the quantity read off from the graduations. It is only an approximate test, and should not be used when exact results are desired.

Formula.

Anti-Catarrhal Salts—

Carbolic acid.....	24 parts
Ammonium carbonate.....	16 "
Strong sol. of ammonia.....	44 "
Oil of lavender.....	1½ "
Camphor.....	3 "
Sifted pine sawdust	q. s.

M.

Liq. Picis Carbonis—

Coal tar.....	1 part.
Tinct. of quillaya 1-10 S.O.R.	5 parts.

Powdered Wax for Ball-Room Floors—

Spermaceti	1 part
Powd. Talcum.....	3 parts

Powder the spermaceti with alcohol or methylated spirit and mix with the talc.

Black Ink for Typewriter Ribbons—

Oil soluble aniline, black.....	5 parts
Crude oleic acid	6 "
Castor oil.....	94 "

M.

Blue—

Oil soluble, blue	3 parts
Crude oleic acid.....	6 "
Castor oil	94 "

Violet—

Oil soluble, violet.....	3 parts
Crude oleic acid	5 "
Castor oil.....	95 "

Rub the colors with the oleic acid, add the castor oil, and warm gently till a solution is formed.

Menthol Cream—

Gum tragac.....	1 dr.
Glycerine.....	3 drs.
Spirit.....	½ ounce
Menthol.....	40 grains.
Water.....	12 ounces.

Allow the gum to swell in 12 ounces of water for two or three days, then add the glycerine and menthol dissolved in the spirit.

Kola Wine—

Kola nuts (roasted).....	1 ounce.
Ess. vanilla.....	1 dr.
Syrup.....	2 ounces.
Sherry wine to make.....	1 pt.

Bird Manna—

Almonds	1 lb.
Pea meal	2 "
Butter	3 ozs.
Saffron	10 grs.
Honey	q. s.

Beat the ingredients together in a mortar, then rub through a coarse sieve to granulate and dry.

Brown-Sequard's Mixture—

Sodium bromide	180 grs.
Potassium "	180 "
Ammonium "	180 "
Ammonium iodide.....	90 "
Potassium "	90 "
Ammonium carbonate	60 "
Infus. of calumbate	8 ozs.

Shampoo Paste—

Castile soap	4 ozs.
Potass. carbonate	1 oz.
Glycerine	½ "
Water	6 "
Oil of bergamot	15 m.
Oil of rose.....	5 "

Heat the soap, pot. carb. and water on a water bath, stirring occasionally till a cream is produced, then add the oil and glycerine.

Show-Globe Colors—

Crimson.—Iodine, 120 grs.; potassium iodide, 120 grs.; hydrochloric acid, 2 fl. ozs.; water, 1 gal. To the iodine and iodide of potassium contained in a mortar add 8 ounces of water and make a solution. Acidulate the remainder of the water with the hydrochloric acid and mix both solutions. In the event of the bottles being exposed to extreme cold it is advisable to add 10 per cent. of alcohol, leaving out an equivalent amount of water.

Scarlet.—Ammonia water, 16 fl. ozs.; acetic acid, 32 fl. ozs.; alcohol, 16 fl. ozs.; tincture of ferric chloride, 4 fl. ozs.; distilled water, enough to make one gallon. Add the acetic acid to the ammonia water, shake thoroughly, and add the alcohol. Mix the tincture of chloride of iron with the water, and to the solution so formed

INDEX OF DISEASES TREATED WITH

PARVULES

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

ATONIC DYSPEPSIA. Parv. Nux Vomica.....	1-50 gr.	NAUSEA. Parv. Ipecac.....	1-30 gr.
BILIOUS CONDITIONS. Parv. Calomel.....	1-20 gr.	RETARDED MENSTRUATION. Parv. Ergotine.....	1-10 gr.
BRONCHITIS OF CHILDREN. Parv. Tartar Emetic.....	1-100 gr.	SCROFULA. Parv. Calomel, 1-20 gr.....	Aloin, 1-10 gr.
CONSTIPATION. Parv. Aloin.....	1-10 gr.	SICK HEADACHE. Parv. Nux. Vom.....	1-50 gr.
DIARRHOEA. Parv. Corrosive Sublimate.....	1-100 gr.	SICKNESS OF PREGNANCY. Parv. Belladonna.....	1-20 gr.
EXANTHEMATOUS SKIN DISEASES. Parv. Iodide Arsenic.....	1-100 gr.	SLUGGISH BOWELS. Parv. Podophyllin.....	1-40 gr.
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION. Parv. Podophyllin.....	1-40 gr.	SPERMATORRHOEA. Parv. Phosph.....	1-200 gr.
HYDATED UTERINE GROWTH. Parv. Ergotine.....	1-10 gr.	SUMMER DIARRHOEA. Parv. Mercury with Chalk.....	1-50 gr.
INCONTINENCE OF URINE. Parv. Cantharis.....	1-50 gr.	SYPHILIS. Parv. Calomel.....	1-20 gr.
INFLAMMATORY PROCESSES. Parv. Aconite.....	1-20 gr.	SYPHILITIC HEADACHE. Parv. Corrosive Sublimate.....	1-100 gr.
INFLUENZAS. Parv. Jod. Arsenic.....	1-100 gr.	TORPIDITY OF LIVER. Parv. Podophyllin.....	1-40 gr.
ITCHING SKIN ERUPTIONS. Parv. Iod. Arsenic.....	1-100 gr.	UTERINE HEMORRHAGES. Parv. Ergotine.....	1-10 gr.
MUCOUS RECTAL DISCHARGES. Parv. Tannin.....	1-10 gr.	VESICULAR EMPHYSEMA. Parv. Digitalis.....	1-20 gr.

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

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

Soluble Hypodermic Tablets	Soluble Hypodermic Tablets	Soluble Hypodermic Tablets
ACONITINE, Pure Cryst. 1-120 gr...	MORPHINE BIMECONATE, 1-3 gr.	MORPH 1-4, & ATROP, 1-120 gr. No. 10.
APOMORPHINE MURIATE, 1-20 gr.	MORPHINE BIMECONATE, 1-6 gr.	" 1-4, " 1-60 gr. No. 11.
APOMORPHINE MURIATE, 1 gr.	MORPHINE BIMECONATE, 1-8 gr.	" 1-3, " 1-120 gr. No. 12.
ATROPINE SULPH. 1-150 and 1-200 gr.	MORPHINE MURIATE, 1-3 gr.	" 1-2, " 1-150 gr. No. 13.
ATROPINE SULPH. 1-120 gr.	MORPHINE MURIATE, 1-6 gr.	" 1-2, " 1-120 gr. No. 14.
COCAINE HYDROCHLOR. 1-8 gr.	MORPHINE NITRATE, 1-6 gr.	" 1-2, " 1-100 gr. No. 15.
COCAINE HYDROCHLOR. 1-10 gr.	MORPHINE NITRATE, 1-8 gr.	" 1-2, " 1-240 gr. No. 16.
CODEINE SULPHATE, 1-8 gr.	MORPHINE NITRATE, 1-12 gr.	NITROGLY, 1-50, 1-100, 1-150, 1-200 gr.
CONIINE HYDROBROMATE 1-100 gr.	MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1-8 gr.	PILOCARPINE MUR, 1-8, 1-20, 1-5 gr.
CONIINE HYDROBROMATE, 1-60 gr.	MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1-6 gr.	PILOCARPINE NIT, 1-20, 1-8, 1-4 gr.
DIGITALINE, Pure, 1-50 gr.	MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1-4 gr.	SODIUM ARSENATE, 1-30 gr.
DIGITALINE, Pure, 1-60 gr.	MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1-2 gr.	STRYCHNINE NITRATE, 1-150 gr.
DUBOISINE SULPHATE, 1-100 gr.	MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1-2 gr.	STRYCHNINE NITRATE, 1-100 gr.
DUBOISINE SULPHATE, 1-50 gr.	MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1-4 gr.	STRYCHNINE NITRATE, 1-60 gr.
ERGOTIN, 1-6 gr.	MORPH 1-8, & Atrop, 1-200 gr. No. 1.	STRYCH. SUL. 1-120 1-100, 1-60, 1-150 gr.
ESERINE SULPHATE, 1-60 gr.	" 1-6, " 1-200 gr. No. 2.	STRYCH. SUL. 1-20 gr.
ESERINE SULPHATE, 1-100 gr.	" 1-4, " 1-50 gr. No. 3.	STRYCH. SUL. 1-50, 1-30 gr.
ESERINE SULPHATE, 1-100 gr.	" 1-3, " 1-100 gr. No. 4.	STRYCH & ATROP. No. 1, 1-50, 1-150 gr.
HYOSCINE HYDROBROM, 1-100 gr.	" 1-3, " 1-150 gr. No. 5.	STRYCH & ATROP. No. 2, 1-30, 1-120 gr.
HYOSCYAMINE SULPH. 1-100 gr.	" 1-3, " 1-100 gr. No. 6.	STRYCH & ATROP. No. 3, 1-60, 1-150 gr.
MERCURY CORROSIVE	" 1-6, " 1-150 gr. No. 7.	
CHLORODIN, 1-60, 1-150, 1-40 gr.	" 1-6, " 1-120 gr. No. 8.	
	" 1-4, " 1-200 gr. No. 9.	

For sale by all Druggists.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

1228 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

52 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

197 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

SOLUBLE.

RELIABLE.

PERMANENT.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.'S

Soluble Coated Granules

PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR PRESCRIBING.

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

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

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

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

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

Aloin et Strych. et Bellad.
 Med. prop.—Tonic, Laxative. Dose 1 to 2.
 Aloin, 1-5 gr.
 Strychnine, 1-60 gr.
 Ext. Belladon, ½ gr.

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

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

Codeia..... ½ gr.
 Med. prop.—Anodyne, replacing Morphia without
 the usual disagreeable after-effects produced by
 the latter.

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

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

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

Ext. Ignatia Amara..... ½ gr.
 Med. prop.—Nerve Sedative. Dose—1 to 2.

Ext. Nuc. Vomice..... ½ and ¾ gr.
 Med. prop.—Nerve Stimulant. Dose—1 to 3.

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

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

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

Mercury Proto. Iodid..... ⅓ gr.
 Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose—2 to 4.

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

Morphinæ Sulph..... 1-20 gr.
 Med. prop.—Anodyne.

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

Morphinæ Sulph..... 1-6 and ½ gr.
 Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.

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

Podophyllin..... 1-10, 1-6, ½, ¼ and ⅓ gr.
 Med. prop.—Cathartic. Dose—1 to 4.

Podophyllin Comp.
 Med. prop.—Cathartic and Tonic. Dose—1 to 2.
 Podophyllin, ½ gr.
 Ext. Hyoscyami, ½ gr.
 Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-16 gr.

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

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

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

Zinc Phosphide..... 1-6 and ¼ gr.
 Med. prop.—Tonic. Dose—1 to 3.

Canadian Agencies:

LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal.
 LYMAN, KNOX & CO., "
 KERRY, WATSON & CO., "
 EVANS & SONS, "

BROWN & WEBB, Halifax.
 LYMAN BROS. & CO., Toronto.
 ELLIOT & CO., "
 WINER & CO., Hamilton.

add the first solution of ammonia water, alcohol and acetic acid.

Crimson No. 2.—Alkanet root, 16 av. ozs. ; oil of turpentine, 1 gal.

Dark Red—Potassium iodide, 640 grs. ; alum, 64 grs. ; water, 1 gal.

Red.—Cobalt carbonate, 30 grs. ; hydrochloric acid and ammonium carbonate, of each sufficient ; water, 1 gal. Dissolve the cobalt in hydrochloric acid, dilute with the water, then add of concentrated solution of ammonium carbonate enough to produce the proper tint.

Pink.—Cobalt oxide, 2 av. ozs. ; nitric acid, c. p., 1 av. oz. ; hydrochloric acid, c. p., 1 av. oz. Dissolve and add : Stronger water of ammonia, 6 fl. ozs. ; water, 3 gals. ; sulphuric acid, c. p., 1 av. ozs. Set aside for one month. Properly prepared, this is claimed to furnish a splendid pink liquid.

Pink No. 2.—Cobalt oxide, 60 grs. ; nitric acid, 6 fl. ozs. ; water, 1 gal.

Garnet.—Potassium bichromate, 10 drs. ; sulphuric acid, 10 fl. drs. ; water, 20 fl. ozs. Dissolve the bichromate in the water, and then add slowly and with constant stirring the whole of the sulphuric acid. Then add : Alcohol, $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. ; water enough to make 1 gal. By lamp light this fluid shines garnet, while in daylight it appears a deep mauve green.

Violet.—Cudbear, 60 grs. to 2 av. ozs. ; ammonia water, 4 fl. ozs. to 8 fl. ozs. ; water, 1 gal. Macerate for 24 hours.

Purple.—Verdigris, 640 grs. ; water of ammonia, av. oz. ; water, 1 gal.

Brilliant Purple.—Copper sulphate, 7 parts ; water 52 parts ; French gelatin, 4 parts ; boiling water, 52 parts ; solution of potassa, 985 parts. (Taking grains this makes approximately 2 fluid ounces.) Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, and the gelatin in the hot water, mix the two solutions and add the solution of potassa ; shake the mixture occasionally during 10 hours, then decant and dilute with enough water to make the desired tint.

Orange.—Potassium bichromate, 4 av. ozs. ; nitric acid, 1 av. oz. ; water, 1 gal. (Or dissolve 64 grains of chromic acid in 1 gallon of water.)

Amber.—Dragon's blood, 1 part ; sulphuric acid, 4 parts ; water, 3,629 parts. Macerate the powdered dragon's blood in the acid for 20 to 30 minutes, then add the water.

Straw or Lemon Yellow.—Potassium bichromate, 1 av. oz. ; sodium bicarbonate, 6 drs. ; water, 1 gal.

Pea Green.—Nickel, 120 grs. ; nitric acid, 1 fl. oz. ; potassium bichromate, 120 grs. ; water, 1 gal.

Olive Green.—Ferric oxide, 1 av. oz. ; hydrochloric acid, 4 fl. ozs. ; copper sulphate, 8 av. ozs.

Dark Green.—Copper sulphate, 1 av. oz. ; ammonia water, 4 fl. ozs. ; potassium bichromate, enough to produce the desired tint ; water, 1 gallon.

Emerald Green.—Nickel, 85 parts ; hydrochloric acid, 132 parts ; nitrous acid, 55 parts ; water, enough to make 4,000 parts (all by weight). Dissolve the nickel in the hydrochloric acid, then add the water, and finally the nitrous acid.

Grass Green.—Copper sulphate, 35 parts ; ammonium chloride, 35 parts ; water, 930 parts. Add the sal ammoniac to the copper solution.

Sea Green.—Copper acetate, 4 parts ; acetic acid, 36 parts ; water, 960 parts. Triturate the copper acetate with the acetic acid, gradually adding the water.

Pale Blue.—Copper sulphate, 16 av. ozs. ; sulphuric acid, 2 av. ozs. ; water, 1 gal. Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water containing the acid.

Blue.—Copper sulphate, 28 parts ; alum, 28 parts ; sulphuric acid, 26 parts ; water, 946 parts. Gradually add the acid to the water containing the salts.

Purple Blue.—Copper sulphate, 1 av. oz. ; ammonia water, 4 fl. ozs. ; water, 3 gals.—*Western Druggist.*

Book Reviews.

Commercial Fertilizers and Chemicals—Inspected, Analyzed and Admitted for Sale in the State of Georgia up to September 1st, 1896. By Dr. George F. Payne, F.C.S., State Chemist, Atlanta, Ga.

This report represents an enormous amount of work in the determination of the phosphoric acids, potash, nitrogen and other constituents of the fertilizers offered for sale in the State of Georgia, which uses more goods of this class than any other State in the Union, and is a monument to the industry and ability of Dr. Payne and his assistants.

One of the best sellers the druggists have had on their shelves for the past ten years is Gibbons' toothache gum. This was the pioneer in the field of gums and still leads, both in popularity and margin of profit to distributors. All jobbers handle it.

A sample of Wampole's Saw Palmetto Wine has been submitted to us. In taste and appearance this is an elegant preparation, in which the very disagreeable taste of the drug has been completely disguised. This result has been accomplished by care in selecting the berries in the proper season, and the use of a high grade of old port wine in its manufacture. This preparation should commend itself to the trade. Like all the preparations of this firm, it is tastefully put up, and at such a price that a good margin of profit can be made in handling it.

Obituary.



ALFRED HENRY MASON.

THE news of the almost sudden death of A. H. Mason was a great shock to his many friends in Canada, not only in the drug trade, but outside of it. Those who saw him at the recent A. Ph. A. Convention, looking hale and hearty, and greeting his many Montreal friends with his well known geniality, would have given him a long lease of life, but the Silent Reaper cut him down in his strength, and has left a place in pharmacy which will be hard to fill. While a resident of Montreal he was prominently identified with every movement for the advance of pharmacy, and since he has been a resident of the great Republic to the south of us, he made himself felt not so much as a talker, but as a worker to whom nothing seemed difficult, no task too arduous as long as it was for the good of his fellow pharmacists. For although Mr. Mason had not been connected with the retail drug trade for many years, he had been through all the grades from the lowest to the highest, and all his sympathies were with the man behind the dispensing counter, and constantly kept himself in touch with him, and there is no doubt that the cold which carried him off was contracted while in the execution of the duties which fell to his lot in connection with the Moissan celebration as Secretary of the New York College of Pharmacy.

It was not only as an efficient member of pharmaceutical societies that Mr. Mason was well known, but also for his connection with the higher branches of the art. He was the founder of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, of which he was chairman during the first year of its existence, and vice-president of the parent society, and was also a Fellow of the London and Berlin Chemical Societies. Of late years, owing to other de-

mands upon his time, he has not been a frequent contributor to the pharmaceutical journals, but fifteen or twenty years ago his name frequently appeared as an author in the columns of the English journals, and his articles were always characterized by a thorough grasp of his subject, and the clearness of his language.

Mr. Mason was born at Newcastle-under-Lyme in 1843, and in 1857 was apprenticed to a chemist and druggist, when he commenced his study of pharmacy by doing the necessary drudgery of the chemist's shop. After serving his apprenticeship, he moved to Liverpool and speedily rose to a managership. In 1866 he entered the wholesale trade, and gradually worked himself up to a high position in the house of Evans, Sons & Co. During his residence in Liverpool he was elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and held the presidency of the Liverpool Chemists' Association for several years.

In 1884 Mr. Mason came to Montreal as manager for H. Sugden Evans & Co., and on the retirement of the head of the firm to accept the position of Chief Analyst for the Dominion, Mr. Mason was made a partner. While here he showed himself particularly active in pharmaceutical matters, becoming a member of the Provincial Association, and the Montreal College of Pharmacy, of which he was president in 1887 and served on the board for some years. While here he also became a member of the A. Ph. A., and was chairman of the committee on the drug market during 1886-87.

In 1888, Mr. Mason withdrew from the firm of Evans, Mason & Co., to take up the English agency of Seabury & Johnson, and before leaving was the recipient of many tokens of the esteem in which he was held by the citizens of Montreal, as well as the pharmacists of the country in general.

In 1892 he was made secretary of the Seabury & Johnson company, and took up his residence in New York, where he soon became identified with pharmaceutical affairs, becoming a member of the College, of the American Chemical Society, of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade, and organized the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, and in December of last year was elected secretary of the New York College of Pharmacy, and for the last five months was editor of the *Alumni Journal*.

Mr. Mason leaves a widow and three children to mourn his loss. His son, Herbert B., is married and lives in London, as also does Mrs. Ada Bailey, one of his daughters, while Miss Marjorie Mason lives in New York.

The sympathy of the JOURNAL and of the whole Canadian drug trade is offered to his bereaved family in their sad affliction, and also to his associates in business and in society matters,

since they have lost an indefatigable, earnest and painstaking co-worker.

The hand of the Grim Reaper has been busy among the ranks of prominent botanists of late. Baron Mueller, the well-known Australian; Dr. Henry Trimen, joint author of Bentley & Trimen's "Medicinal Plants," and of late director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Ceylon; and Lucien Trécul, a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and celebrated for his researches on the flora of the South-Western States and Mexico, have gone over to the great majority during the past few weeks.

HENRY TRIMEN, F.R.S., F.L.S.

Henry Trimen, F.R.S., F.L.S., was born in London and graduated at the London University in 1865 as M.B. It was under the late Prof. Bentley that he acquired his training in botany, and in conjunction with him published "Medicinal Plants," which is the standard work in the English language on that subject. Shortly after graduating he was appointed lecturer on botany in St. Mary Hospital School, and in 1869 an assistant in the Botanical Department of the British Museum. In 1880, he was appointed director of the Botanical Gardens at Perideniya, Ceylon, which position he held till recently. During his incumbency of this office he did much to improve the methods of cinchona planting, and also devoted much attention to the study of coffee and other tropical crops. His death at the comparatively early age of fifty is a distinct loss to systematic botany, in which he was one of the recognized leaders.

SIR FERD. VON MUELLER.

Sir Ferd. Von Mueller, late Government Botanist of Victoria, was born in Rostock in 1825, and took his degree of Ph.D. at Kiel, and in 1847 emigrated to Australia, where he soon became known as a botanist. In 1855-6 he accompanied Gregory's party in the exploration of North and Central Australia, and then laid the foundation of his extensive knowledge of Australian flora, one of the results of which was his work upon the eucalypt, which through his efforts have been so disseminated over the world, and their virtues so widely known. He was Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and was made a baron by the King of Wurtemberg.

LUCIEN TRECVL.

Lucien Trécul was born at Mondoubleau in 1818. After passing his examination as a pharmacist, he devoted himself to the study of botany, and some years after was sent to study the botany of the Western States, and especially the economic uses of the plants employed by the Indians. After some years' wandering over the prairies, he collected a large number

of specimens of the western flora, but these were lost through the foundering of the ship in which they were being sent to France, and all his work had to be done over again. For many years he has lived very much retired, being only occasionally heard from through his communications to the Academie des Sciences, of which he was a member.

R. H. ROE.

R. H. Roe, representative of F. Stearns & Co. in India and Australia, recently died in the Yokohama hospital. He had contracted the fatal disease in India, and was on his way home, having cabled the house from Hong Kong to that effect.

Mr. Roe had been connected with the firm of F. Stearns & Co. for the past thirteen years, traveling in various parts of the world for them. Although not a Canadian by birth, yet it was in this country he learned the drug business, serving as an apprentice with Mr. B. A. Mitchell, of London, afterwards managing a store in Listowel. From there he removed to the States, where he traveled first for Burroughes Bros., of Baltimore; then for Park, Davis & Co., and finally for F. Stearns & Co., being one of their most successful and trusted employees. The many friends he made wherever known will be pained to hear of his sad taking away, while just in the prime of life.

J. FARLOW.

A telegram has just been received in the city informing friends of the death in Salt Lake City, Utah, of J. Farlow, who was a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and for a time conducted a business in Norwich. Twelve years ago he sold out there and removed to Salt Lake City, and started a business in which he prospered, being at the time of his death one of the leading druggists of the State. Mr. Farlow was son-in-law of the city mayor.

TRADE NOTES.

Milburn's heart and nerve pills are being vigorously pushed, and will undoubtedly prove one of the fastest selling specialties of the day.

The new liver pill which Messrs. T. Milburn & Co. are now introducing is very favorably regarded by the trade. Laxa-Liver Pills is the title, and they are sure to be sellers.

We would draw the attention of the trade to the announcement regarding Dr. Agnew's pills, on page 200 of this issue. These pills have now been some time on the market, and a matter of change of price is of interest to every retail druggist.

In these days of cut prices and vanishing profits it is encouraging to be able to secure goods upon which an old time profit can be

made. Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co., of Hamilton, are supplying in Creamery Butter Color an article which can be guaranteed to be at least equal to anything of the kind manufactured. Creamery Butter Color is sold to druggists only at prices which afford about 100 per cent. profit; such an article should be appreciated and pushed by retail druggists throughout the Dominion.

Prof. Oscar Liebreich, of the University of Berlin, points out that owing to the fact that aperient waters are formed by impregnation of the water in natural basins containing the active mineral constituents, there is always great danger of inconstancy in the quantity of the mineral constituents present. This is a very serious matter, since it involves uncertainty in dosage. "It is, therefore, a matter for high satisfaction," says Professor Liebreich (*Therap. Monatshefte*), "that the aperient water 'Apenta,' from the Uj Hunyadi Springs in Ofen, has been placed under State control. The Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture) has undertaken this charge, and, therefore, it is now possible to obtain a water which is free from injurious extraneous waters infected with organic substances. The analysis has been published by Professor Liebermann, Director of the said Institute. The proportion of sulphate of soda to sulphate of magnesia is 15.432 to 24.4968 in the litre, so that 'Apenta' is to be classed with the best aperient waters, and may be pronounced one of the strongest."

ESTABLISHED DRUG STAND—40 years old—size 22 x 70, with furnace and plate glass front; on main street, Simcoe, the county town of Norfolk; good farming country around; only two drug stores; population, 3,000. For further particulars apply to H. W. MABEE, Vittoria, Ont.

FOR SALE.

Fowne's Elementary Chemistry (Watts), 1885 \$2.00; British Pharmacopœia 1885, 1890 reprint, \$1.25. These books are quite new and unsoiled. Address, Edward Wraight, Powassan, Ont.

Small, well-assorted drug stock in first-class condition, will invoice about \$1,000. This is a splendid opportunity for any one starting business, as it will be sold at a liberal discount. Apply "Pharmaceutical," Box 459, Toronto P.O.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man of 22 years, and over four years experience, wishes a position. Is a certified clerk of the Province of Quebec. Speaks French and English. Best references from largest house in Montreal. Address, A. Lebeau, S. Anns de Bellevue, P.Q.

PARTNER WANTED.

Excellent opening for good druggist of small means; rent low; sales good and profits large; excellent climate. Address P.O. Box 46, Willcox, Arizona.

Market Report.

Some who expected markets to become extremely active as soon as the Presidential contest was decided, have been disappointed. Nevertheless, a fairly active business is progressing. Opium, morphia and codeia are easier. Quinine unchanged. Salicylic acid and salicylate soda have been re-arranged on a lower basis. Chlorate potash weak. Citric acid dull. Cream tartar unimproved Ergot neglected. The following are unchanged but firmer:—Camphor, balsam Peru, calumba, cubeb, musk, cod liver oil, Norwegian and Newfoundland, vanilla, galls, and American oil peppermint. Gentian is much dearer. Mandrake root and podophyllin almost wanting. Castor oil higher. Spanish saffron crop destroyed. Cardamoms extremely scarce. Rhubarb doing better. Asafoetida still going up. Balsam copaiba of good quality scarce. Linseed oils and spirits turpentine firm in primary market, but lower here. White lead unchanged. Licorice sticks and roots advancing.

The Retail Price

OF

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills

TO BE INCREASED

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

Wine of Creasote 'Evans'

IN the manufacture of our Wine of Creasote great care is exercised, Beechwood Creasote, of the best quality only, entering into its composition (all other Creasotes almost invariably causing Nausea.)

It is manipulated in such a way as to make the Wine most palatable and at the same time it will not disagree with the most sensitive stomach. Since Beechwood Creasote has come into prominence with the medical profession for the treatment of Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, and nearly all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, the great trouble has been to find a suitable vehicle in which to administer it, and we can confidently say that this difficulty has been overcome in Evans' Wine of Beechwood Creasote, which in every way has proved most satisfactory. It has been tried with unparalleled success with a great number of patients with whom Creasote in other forms has produced Nausea and Eructation, and is at the same time both concentrated and palatable, the dose being one teaspoonful, gradually increased to one dessertspoonful. The demand since it has been placed on the market is unrivalled, being in itself the best testimonial of its merits. We supply this in bottles, in cartons, in bulk, in lbs. and half-gallon bottles.

Essence Pepsin 'Evans'

THIS Essence is guaranteed to be prepared from the best quality of Pepsin manufactured, which is treated in a careful and scientific manner, thereby preserving to the utmost the full therapeutical value of this most useful digestive ferment. Its use is fully endorsed by the medical profession, as it has proved one of the most agreeable methods for the administration of Pepsin, besides retaining its full properties in a most concentrated form. It is used also and has proved very satisfactory in making Rennet, thereby forming one of the most useful semi-solid foods for both the sick and convalescent. The dose is one to two teaspoonfuls before or after food. We supply this in 1-lb. bottles and in half-gallon bottles.

Elixir Digestivine 'Evans'

WHEN a combination of digestives is indicated, the use of Elixir Digestivine stands unrivalled. It contains the following digestives:—Pepsin, Pancreatin, Diastase, with Lactic and Hydrochloric Acids, all manipulated in a scientific manner so as to produce them for administration in a pleasant liquid form; this we claim for Elixir Digestivine. The combination makes it rank as one of the best preparations for the assimilation of food. It has a very pleasant taste, is of a beautiful pink color, and will combine with any of the usual adjuncts to digestive mixtures so often ordered by physicians. It is at present largely prescribed and has been found very superior to the ordinary run of Compound Elixirs of Pepsin. Dose—A dessertspoonful after each meal. We supply this in 1-lb. bottles and in half-gallon bottles.

We will be pleased to send samples of any of the above Preparations to any Physician or Druggist.

EVANS & SONS, Ltd.
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

ELLIOT'S Velvet Talcum

Borated —
And
Delicately Perfumed



UNEQUALLED for the Nursery and Toilet. Soothing and Healing. Endorsed by highest medical authority as a perfect sanitary powder. Prompt relief for prickly heat, nettle rash, chapped hands, chafed skin sore, blistered and sweaty feet. Will ease a tight boot and aid in gloving a moist hand. A great comfort after shaving. An excellent tooth powder which sweetens the breath and prevents decay.

VELVET TALCUM is put up in handsomely enamelled metal shakers of full size, one dozen in an

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89½ PER CENT. PROFIT.

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Get a dozen with your next order.

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Is always in season, but more especially during the winter season. Advertising matter supplied on application.

CANADIAN CATTLE SPICE will please your farmer customers and pay you well.

100 lb. cotton bag, \$4.00

1 qt. sample cartons, 70c. doz.

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Somerville's Gum with Silver Tea Service, three pieces, excellent value, \$6.50.

B.F.P. Cough Drops in 25 lb. pails.

Menthol Cough Drops in 25 lb pails.

Frog-in-your-Throat with "Ads" in sets for 1 gro., 3 gro., 5 gro. and 10 gro. orders. Frog suits, Mechanical Cut-outs, Standing Frogs (4 ft.)

"E" Liquorice, 4s.

Triangle Tooth Soap, the cheapest.

Elliot's Quinine Wine.

Elliot's Beef, Iron and Wine.

Wyeth's Malt.

Miller's Round-bottomed Tin Boxes

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Elliot's Non-alcoholic Tinctures.

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Common Sense Exterminator

ROACHES AND BED BUGS

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

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR

For Rats and Mice

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

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

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

Atomizers

Perfumes

Feeding Bottles

Feeder Fittings

Suspensory Bandages

Nipples

Shaving Mugs

Toilet Paper

Trusses

It will pay to call before purchasing.

ALLAN & CO.,

132 BAY ST., TORONTO

Fine Ground Soap Bark, 10 cents per pound.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO DECEMBER, 1896.

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

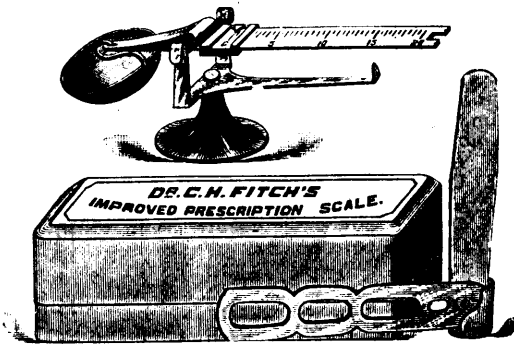
Acetanilid,	lb.	\$0 65	\$5 70
Acid, Acetic,	lb.	12½	13
Arsenious, lump	lb.	25	27
Commercial	lb.	10	10
Benzoic, English, (from benzoin),	oz.	22	25
German,	oz.	12	14
Boric	lb.	11	12
Carbolic, Crystals, super... ..	lb.	27	2 25
Commercial,	lb.	1 25	30
Crude	gal.	0 75	1 60
Citric,	lb.	45	50
Gallic,	lb.	1 45	1 60
Hydrodromic	lb.	30	32
Hydrocyanic,	oz.	12	14
Lactic, concentrated,	lb.	3 60	4 00
Muriatic,	lb.	3½	5
chem. pure,	lb.	20	22
Nitric,	lb.	10	14
chem. pure,	lb.	25	27
Oxalic,	lb.	12	13
Phosphoric, syrupy,	lb.	50	70
dilute,	lb.	17	20
Salicylic,	lb.	0 70	0 80
Sulphuric,	lb.	2½	5 b.
chem. pure,	lb.	19	22
Aromatic,	lb.	50	55
Tannic,	lb.	0 75	0 90
Tartaric, powdered,	lb.	38	40
Alcohol, pure, 650. p. by bbl., cash	gal.	4 17	0 00
by gal.	gal.	4 50	4 65
Methylated	gal.	2 00	0 00
Allspice,	lb.	13	15
Powdered	lb.	15	20
Aloin,	oz.	30	35
Alum,	lb.	2½	3
Ammonia, Liquor, 880,	lb.	10	12
Aromatic Spirits,	lb.	52	55
Bromide,	lb.	80	85
Carbonate,	lb.	14	15
Chloride, powd.	lb.	10	13
Chloride, pure, powd.	lb.	35	46
Iodide,	lb.	5 75	6 00
Nitrate,	lb.	35	40
Amyl Nitrite,	oz.	15	20
Antifebrin,	lb.	0 65	0 70
Antipyrine,	oz.	1 10	1 20
Antimony, black, powdered,	lb.	10	13
and potas, tart,	lb.	52	55
Liver	lb.	30	35
Apomorpha,	gr.	4	5
Arrowroot, Bermuda,	lb.	35	40
Jar aica,	lb.	14	15
Aristol,	oz.	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's solution,	lb.	30	30
Fowler's solution,	lb.	12½	13
White,	lb.	9	10
Atropine Sulphate,	gr.	2½	00
Balsam, Canada,	lb.	60	70
Copaiba	lb.	65	75
Peru,	lb.	3 75	3 90
Tolu,	lb.	95	1 00

See Samples of

The following well-known PERFUMES before you purchase
your Christmas stock.

Roger & Gallet
Lundborg's
Piesse & Lubin
Delettrez
Zeno & Co.
Crown Perf. Co.
Rebscher's
Colgate's
Atkinson's
Rimmel's
Baldwin's
Seeley's

Gelle Freres
Bourgeois & Co.
L. T. Piver
Hopegood's
Harrison's
Leon Marechal
Pinaud's
Violet, Paris
L. Legrand
Woodworth's
Grossmith's
E. Millot



POCKET COUNTER AND DISPENSING

Chamois Vests, Chamois Skins, Bath Gloves.
Gibson's Candies, Black and Light Cough Drops in pails,
Sponges, Hair Brushes, Toilet Articles.

THE Lyman Bros. & Co. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.

Bark, Bayberry, powdered	lb.	15	18
CanellaAlba,	lb.	15	18
Cassia,	lb.	15	20
groun	lb.	18	28
Cascara,	lb.	20	22
Cinchona. Red,	lb.	50	60
powdered,	lb.	60	70
Calisaya, yellow,	lb.	40	50
pale,	lb.	35	50
powdered,	lb.	40	50
Elm, selected,	lb.	20	22
ground	lb.	18	22
flour, packets,	lb.	28	30
Prickly Ash,	lb.	25	30
Sassafras,	lb.	15	16
Soap Tree, cut,	lb.	13	15
" grd.	lb.	18	20
Wild Cherry,	lb.	10	12
Bean, Calabar,	lb.	45	50
Tonka,	lb.	1 00	2 75
Vanilla,	lb.	8 00	9 00
Berry, Cubeb,	lb.	0 20	0 25
Juniper,	lb.	0 30	0 35
Bismuth, Sub-carbonate,	lb.	6	8
Ammonio-Citrate	oz.	1 60	1 75
Iodide	oz.	40	44
Iodide	oz.	50	60
Salicylate	oz.	20	25
Sub-Nitrate,	lb.	1 50	1 60
Liquor,	lb.	35	40
Borax,	lb.	6	7
powdered,	lb.	7	8
Butter, Cacao,	lb.	65	80
Caffeine,	oz.	60	65
Citrate,	oz.	60	65
Camphor, English,	lb.	62	75
American,	lb.	65	80
Cantharides,	lb.	1 50	1 60
powdered,	lb.	1 65	1 75
Capsicum,	lb.	22	25
powdered,	lb.	25	30
Carbon, Bisulphide,	lb.	16	20
Cerium Oxalate,	lb.	1 50	1 65
Chalk, French, powdered,	lb.	6	10
Precipitated,	lb.	10	12
Prepared,	lb.	5	6
Chloroform, pure,	lb.	1 10	1 20
D. & F.	lb.	1 00	2 00
German,	lb.	60	65
Chloral hydrate,	lb.	1 20	1 25
Cinchonine, Muriate,	oz.	15	20
Sulphate,	oz.	20	25
Cinchonidia, Sulphate,	oz.	15	20
Cloves,	lb.	15	17
powdered,	lb.	35	40
Cocaine, Mur.	oz.	5 25	6 25
Cochineal, S. G.,	lb.	40	45
Black,	lb.	42	45
Codeine,	oz.	5 00	5 25
Collodion,	lb.	75	80
Confection, Senna,	lb.	35	40
Copper, Sulphate,	lb.	5	6
Copperas,	lb.	90	00
Cotton, absorbent,	lb.	32	70
Cream Tartar, powdered,	lb.	28	30
Croton Chloral,	oz.	50	56
Creolin,	lb.	50	60
Creosote, Wood,	lb.	1 00	2 30
Cudbear,	lb.	18	20
Cuttle-fish Bone,	lb.	25	35
Epsom Salts, see MAGNESIUM SULPH.			
Ergot,	lb.	40	50
Ether, Acetic,	lb.	75	80
Nitrous, Spirits,	lb.	35	65
Sulphuric, 725,	lb.	35	75
Eucalyptol,	oz.	20	25
Exalgine,	oz.	1 20	1 25

DO YOU CARRY

ODOROMA In Stock?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

ODOROMA

D The Perfect Tooth Powder

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

It is cleansing, antiseptic, fragrant, refreshing. It is perfectly harmless.

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

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

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

O
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O
M
A

REPORT OF EXPERT ANALYSIS.

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

Order from your Wholesale House.

AROMA CHEMICAL CO., - Toronto

TURKISH DYES
TURKISH DYES
TURKISH DYES
TO THE TRADE

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

Write for Prices, Samples, &c., to

BRAYLEY SONS & COMPANY
MONTREAL

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY

The special attention of Chemists

IS DRAWN TO THE FOLLOWING :

GLYCERINE PASTILLES

Beautifully Bright.

Perfectly Soluble.

Quite Transparent.

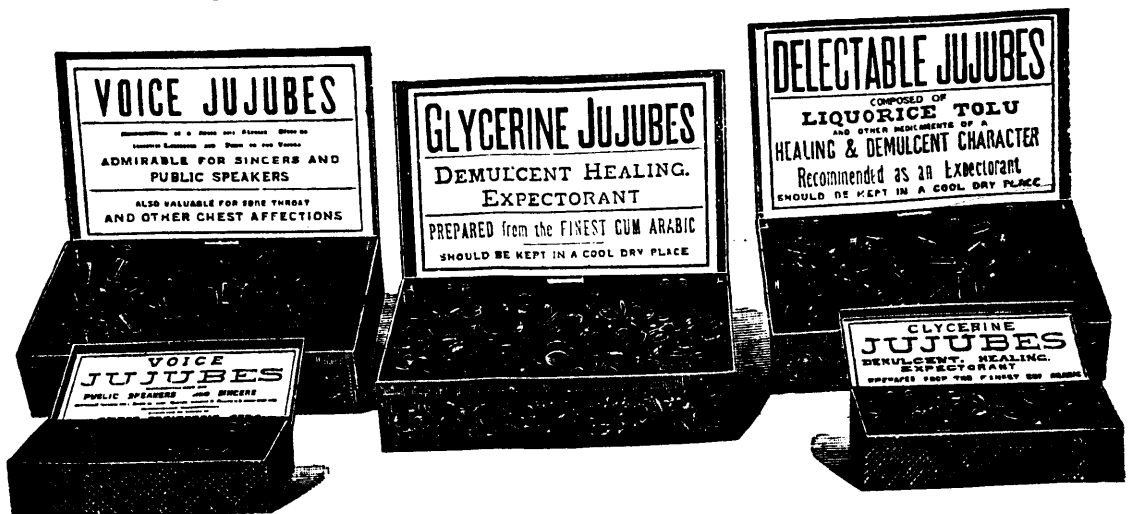
ROBERT GIBSON & SONS

By a process recently discovered, are producing the most charming

GLYCERINE PASTILLES AND JUJUBES

Ever offered to the trade.

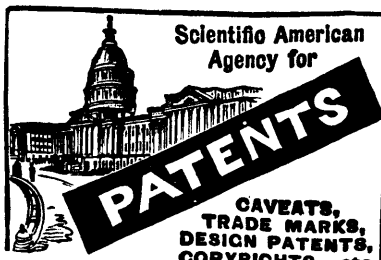
PUT UP AND SENT OUT IN 4 LB. GLASS JARS OR DECORATED TINS, AS DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, AND BOTH FREE.



SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION TO THE WORKS.

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

Extract Belladonna,	lb.	0 00	2 00
Colocynth, Co.	lb.	2 00	2 25
Gentian,	lb.	50	56
Hemlock, Ang.	lb.	1 25	1 50
Henbane, "	lb.	3 50	3 75
Jalap,	lb.	2 50	3 00
Logwood, bulk,	lb.	13	14
packages,	lb.	15	18
Mandrake,	lb.	1 75	2 00
Nux Vomica,	oz.	30	35
Opium,	oz.	85	90
Rhubarb,	lb.	4 00	5 00
Sarsa. Hond. Co.,	lb.	1 00	1 20
" Jam. Co.,	lb.	3 00	3 20
Taraxacum, Ang.,	lb.	70	80
Flowers, Arnica,	lb.	15	18
Chamomile	lb.	20	25
Lavender,	lb.	13	15
Rose, Red, French,	lb.	2 40	2 60
Fuller's Earth, powd.,	lb.	5	6
Galls,	lb.	21	25
powdered,	lb.	23	25
Gelatine, Cox's 6d.,	doz.	1 20	1 25
French,	lb.	45	60
Glycerine, 30°,	tin or lb.	23	25
Price's,	lb.	70	75
Grains Paradise, powd.,	lb.	30	35
Green, Paris,	lb.	14 1/2	18
Gum, Aloes, Barb,	lb.	25	40
Aloes, Cape,	lb.	18	20
powdered,	lb.	27	30
Socot,	lb.	45	48
powdered,	lb.	70	75
Arabic, select,	lb.	40	60
" powderd,	lb.	0 60	90
sorts,	lb.	28	30
powdered,	lb.	40	50
Asafœtida,	lb.	40	45
Benzoin,	lb.	50	1 00
Catechu,	lb.	17	18
powdered,	lb.	22	25
Gamboge,	lb.	1 00	1 20
Guaiacum,	lb.	40	1 20
Myrrh,	lb.	48	65
Opium,	lb.	4 00	4 25
powdered,	lb.	5 00	5 25
Scammony, powdered,	lb.	6 25	7 00
Shellac, orange,	lb.	38	40
bleached	lb.	45	50
Storax,	lb.	40	50
Tragacanth, flake,	lb.	85	1 00
common,	lb.	65	75
Herb, Chizetta,	lb.	45	50
Goldthread, in ozs.	lb.	75	90
Horehornd, in ozs.	lb.	18	20
Lobelia,	lb.	18	20
Honey, Canada, best,	lb.	11	13
Hops,	lb.	20	22
Hydrogen Peroxide, C.P., Harvey's, No. 1, doz.	oz.	8 50	50
Ichthyol,	oz.	35	45
Indigo, Madras,	lb.	75	80
Insect Powder, pure	lb.	35	38
Iodine, commercial,	lb.	5 00	5 25
Resublimed	lb.	5 50	5 75
Iodol,	oz.	1 40	1 50
Iron, Carbonate, Precipitated,	lb.	16	20
Saccharated,	lb.	35	40
Chloride, solution, B. P.,	lb.	15	18
Citrate and Ammonium,	lb.	65	75
and Quinine, 4 per cent.	oz.	14	16
" " 10 per cent.	oz.	18	20
" " 25 per cent.	oz.	20	25
" Quinine and Strychnine,	oz.	35	00
and Strychnine,	oz.	15	00
Dialyzed, solution,	lb.	50	60
Iodide, Syrup,	lb.	40	45
Pyrophosphate,	lb.	1 00	1 20



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 Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.
 Every patent taken out by us is brought before
 the public by a notice given free of charge in the
Scientific American
 Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the
 world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent
 man should be without it. Weekly, \$3.00 a
 year; \$1.50 six months. Address, **MUNN & CO.,**
PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

STUDY

ECONOMY



EVERYBODY CONSIDERS IT A LUXURY TO USE JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, AND SO IT IS, BUT WHEN IT CAN BE BOUGHT IN 16 OZ. BOTTLE FOR \$1.00 IT IS ALSO ECONOMICAL.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

16 ounce bottle
\$1.00 

“QUICKCURE”

OR

“PHENO-BANUM”

It is endorsed in strongest terms by Physicians, Dentists and Druggists; it is a new departure and produces marvellous results—healing wounds, cuts, sores, burns, &c., and curing the most VIOLENT TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY, without injury to the pulp (nerve).

“Every Druggist in Quebec, where it has a large local sale, says ‘all customers are pleased with it—IT SELLS WELL.’”

There is no preparation put up as handsomely as “QUICKCURE,” and the company are preparing to issue **one million books through the mails**, giving testimonials from the leading physicians and dentists as to its merit. Also for their “Q.C. Liquid Tooth Powder” and “Quickheal” for animals.

“QUICKCURE” PRICE LIST :

	90 Days.	30 Days, net
Box holding 10 pots, trial size, with Cotton and “Lintine” only,	\$1.65	\$1.60
“ 10 “ regular size, “ “ “ and pickups, 3-35		3-25
“ 5 “ large “ “ “ and pickups, 3-35		3-25

Retails at 25c., 50c., and \$1.00

All sales are made under agreement that above prices will not be deviated from, and no goods to be sold to parties who shall be proved to have cut prices.

THE QUICKCURE CO., LTD.

QUEBEC.

MR. S. V. CARTER, Temple Building, Montreal, is Agent from Montreal to Toronto.
Telephone 2640.

Iron Sulphate, pure...	..	..	..	lb.	7	8
Iodoform,	..	..	..	lb.	6 00	6 50
Jalapin,	..	..	..	oz.	65	70
Japonica,	..	..	..	lb.	8	9
Lanoline,	..	..	..	lb.	0 85	1 00
Lead, Acetate, white,	..	..	..	lb.	12	15
Iodide	..	..	..	oz.	30	35
Sub-Acetate, sol.	..	..	..	lb.	10	12
Leaf, Belladonna,	..	..	..	lb.	25	30
Buchu,	..	..	..	lb.	25	28
Coca,	..	..	..	lb.	50	60
Digitalis,	..	..	..	lb.	20	22
Eucalyptus,	..	..	..	lb.	18	20
Hyoscyamus,	..	..	..	lb.	25	28
Jaborandi,	..	..	..	lb.	50	56
Matico,	..	..	..	lb.	75	80
Senna Tinnevelly,	..	..	..	lb.	15	25
" India,	..	..	..	lb.	13	17
Stramonium,	..	..	..	lb.	25	30
Uva Ursi,	..	..	..	lb.	12	17
Leeches,	..	..	..	dz	1 00	1 10
Leptandrin,	..	..	..	oz.	50	60
Lime, Chloride,	..	..	..	lb.	4	5
packages,	..	..	..	llb.	6	7
Hypophosphite	..	..	..	llb.	1 25	1 35
Phosphate,	..	..	..	b.	35	38
Sulphite,	..	..	..	lb.	9½	10
Liquorice, Solazzi,	..	..	..	lb.	45	50
Pignatelli,	..	..	..	lb.	35	38
Y. & S. Pellets,	..	..	..	b.	40	00
" Stick,	..	..	..	lb.	35	00
Other Brands,	..	..	..	lb.	14	35
Lithium, Bromide	..	..	..	oz.	40	44
Carbonate,	..	..	..	oz.	28	30
Citrate	..	..	..	oz.	25	00
Salicylate	..	..	..	oz.	35	40
Lye, concentrated,	..	..	..	dz.	90	1 00
Madder, best Dutch,	..	..	..	lb.	12½	14
Magnesia, Carb 1 oz...	..	..	..	lb.	16	18
" 4 oz...	..	..	..	lb.	13	15
Calcined,	..	..	..	lb.	50	55
Citrate, gran.,	..	..	..	lb.	40	75
Sulphate,	..	..	..	100 lbs.	1 75	
Manganese, black oxide,	..	..	..	lb.	4½	6
Manna,	..	..	..	lb.	85	1 00
Menthol,	..	..	..	lb.	4 50	5 00
Mercury,	..	..	..	lb.	75	90
Ammoniated,	..	..	..	lb.	1 30	1 40
Bichlor,	..	..	..	lb.	0 80	90
Bi iodide,	..	..	..	lb.	4 25	4 60
Bi sulphate,	..	..	..	lb.	1 10	1 15
C ^h loride,	..	..	..	lb.	0 95	1 00
c. Chalk,	..	..	..	lb.	60	65
Nitric Oxide,	..	..	..	lb.	1 05	1 10
Oleate,	..	..	..	lb.	65	90
Oxide, yellow,	..	..	..	lb.	1 60	1 70
Milk Sugar,	..	..	..	lb.	30	35
Morphia Acet,	..	..	..	oz.	1 90	2 00
Mur,	..	..	..	oz.	1 90	2 00
Sulph,	..	..	..	oz.	2 00	2 10
Moss, Iceland,	..	..	..	lb.	12	13
Irish,	..	..	..	lb.	10	11
Musk, Tonquin, true,	..	..	..	oz.	46 00	48 00
Canton,	..	..	..	oz.	60	70
Naphtha, Wood	..	..	..	pt.	85	90
Naphthol, Beta,	..	..	..	oz.	10	12
Nutmegs,	..	..	..	lb.	90	1 00
Nux Vomica,	..	..	..	lb.	8	10
powdered,	..	..	..	lb.	25	27
Oil, Almond, Bitter,	..	..	..	oz.	45	80
Sweet,	..	..	..	lb.	35	40
Amber, rectified,	..	..	..	lb.	75	80
Anise,	..	..	..	lb.	3 50	3 75
Bergamot,	..	..	..	lb.	3 00	3 25
Caraway,	..	..	..	lb.	3 50	4 00
Cassia,	..	..	..	lb.	3 50	3 75
Castor,	..	..	..	lb.	9	10
Cedar,	..	..	..	lb.	50	90

◦ Hooper's ◦ Meloderma

FOR FACE, ARMS AND HANDS



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

Hooper's Lavender Water.

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

HOOPER & CO., Druggists
TORONTO.

A BOON TO CANADIAN DRUGGISTS

SPONGE BUYING
MADE EASY

THE ONLY PURELY SPONGE HOUSE IN
THE DOMINION

Before purchasing come
and inspect our stock and
find out prices.

Saunders & Evans,

Office and Warerooms,
30 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.

.. PALMATTA ..

A valuable concentrated combination of Saw Palmetto Berries and Stone Root (Collinsonia Canadensis), blended with true Sandalwood, in an aromatic vehicle, which renders it most acceptable to the stomach. It is

A SPECIFIC FOR DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS

SPECIALLY VALUABLE IN
**PROSTATIC TROUBLES OF ELDERLY MEN,
 PAINFUL OR DIFFICULT MICTURITION,
 INCONTINENCE OF URINE AND BLADDER DISEASES,
 AND ALL URETHAL INFLAMMATIONS.**

The soothing, healing action of Palmatta becomes plainly evident after the exhibition of a few doses. Palmatta is not placed before the general public, being designed for prescription use only. The packages bear the name only, without directions or information of any kind.

Palmatta may be advantageously used, and is specially indicated in such cases as **Varicocele, Wasting of the Testes**, whether induced by masturbation or from other causes conducing to Sexual Impotence.

Physicians will find Palmatta most effectual in cases of sexual perversion, more especially in **atrophied conditions** of the glands. In enlargement or inflammation of the **Prostate** it is also a remarkably efficient addition to the physician's armamentarium.

IN CYSTITIS

Palmatta has been proved to be of the greatest value, and its use is indicated in **Irritations of the Bladder**. In gynæcological practice it is found useful in Atrophy of the Uterus dependent on uterine blight.

In Pre-senility it acts as a vitalizing tonic to the withered atrophied glands of the reproductive system. It is not a stimulant, but an anticeptic tonic with powerful restorative powers over the reproductive system. Used regularly in dra hm doses thrice daily it produces most satisfactory results.

A sample bottle of Palmatta will be forwarded gratis to any physician on receipt of 25c. to pay express charges.

T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

RADNOR MINERAL SPRING WATER

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

ANALYSIS OF RADNOR SPRING WATER.

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

MONTREAL, June 14, 1894.

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

Chloride of Sodium	14.354	Bicarbonate of Sodium ..	1.167
Chloride of Potassium . . . .	.211	Carbonate of Lime	2.940
Sulphate of Sodium . . . . .	.210	Carbonate of Iron	Traces
Sulphate of Magnesia	1.262	Silica . . . . .	.145
Bromide of Sodium . . . . .	.080		

In 10,000 parts of water.. 20 899

"The analysis shows that Radnor Water is of the same class as Appolinaris and German Seltzer. Like those, it contains no excess of Sodium Chloride and Carbonate of Lime; and, again, like these, it contains the valuable ingredients in such proportions that its use as a table water overcomes constipation and acidity of the stomach in a gentle and pleasant manner. And it must not be forgotten that the valuable Sodium Bromide, which is entirely wanting in the German waters named, exist in appreciable quantity in the Radnor Water, making it a most desirable tonic."

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

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

Oil, Citronella,	lb	1 10	1 25
Cloves,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Cod-liver, N. F.,... .. .	gal.	2 25	2 30
Norwegian,	gal.	3 00	3 25
Cotton Seed,	gal.	95	1 00
Croton,	lb.	1 50	1 60
Cubeb,	lb.	2 20	2 25
Eucalyptus,	lb.	1 25	1 60
Geranium, India,	lb.	3 15	3 20
Hemlock,	lb.	75	80
Juniper wood,	lb.	65	70
Lavender, English,	oz.	2 75	3 00
French, pure,	lb.	3 50	4 00
Garden,	lb.	1 50	3 50
Lemon,	lb.	1 90	2 00
Lemon Grass,	lb.	1 50	1 60
Linseed, Boiled,	9 lb., gal.	61	64
Raw,	gal.	58	61
Male Fern	lb.	2 00	2 50
Neatsfoot,	gal.	1 00	1 10
Neroli, Bigarade,	oz.	4 25	4 50
Olive, common,	gal.	1 20	1 25
Salad,	gal.	2 40	2 50
Orange,	lb.	2 50	2 75
Origanum,	lb.	65	85
Pennyroyal,	lb.	1 50	1 75
Peppermint, English,	lb.	16 00	16 50
American,	lb.	2 75	3 00
Pinus Sylvestris,	oz.	10	12
Rose, Kissanlik,	oz.	10 50	11 00
good,	oz.	7 50	8 00
Rosemary,	lb.	70	75
Sandalwood,	lb.	5 50	7 50
Sassafras,	lb.	75	80
Seal, pale,	gal.	55	60
Sperm, Winter Bleached,	gal.	1 20	1 25
Tansy,	lb.	4 25	4 50
Union Salad,	gal.	1 00	1 10
Wintergreen,	lb.	2 50	2 70
Ointment, Mercurial,	lb.	70	75
Citrine,	lb.	45	50
Opium.—SEE GUM.			
Orange Peel,	lb.	16	70
Paraldehyde,	oz.	13	15
Pepsin, Morson's,	oz.	85	90
Saccharated,	lb.	2 50	6 00
Pepper, Black,	lb.	12	14
powdered,	lb.	12	15
White powdered,	lb.	22	25
Pill, Blue, Mass,	lb.	70	80
Pilocarpine,	gr.	35	40
Pitch, Black,	bbl.	3 50	3 75
Burgundy,	lb.	13	15
Phenacetine,	oz.	40	45
Phosphorus,	lb.	90	1 00
Podophyllin,	oz.	40	45
Poppy Heads,	100	75	90
Potassa, Caustic, white sticks,	lb.	65	70
Liquor,	lb.	10	12
Potassium, Acetate,—granulated	lb.	28	30
Bicarbonate,	lb.	17	20
Bichromate,	lb.	14	15
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar),	lb.	27	29
Bromide,	lb.	68	70
Carbonate,	lb.	13	15
Chlorate,	lb.	15	18
Cyanide, Fused,	lb.	35	45
Iodide,	lb.	3 90	4 00
Nitrate,	lb.	7½	9
Permanganate,	lb.	35	40
Prussiate, Red, powdered,	lb.	50	55
Yellow,	lb.	30	32
and Sodium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	29	30
Sulphur	lb.	25	27
Quassia,	lb.	10	12
Quinine, Howard's,	oz.	28	30
German,	oz.	23	25

Resorcin,	oz.	18	20
Rosin, strained,	bbl.	3 00	3 75
Clear, pale,	bbl.	4 00	4 75
Root, Aconite,	bulk, lb.	20	22
Blood, powdered,	lb.	13	15
Cohosh, Black,	lb.	15	16
Colchicum, German,	lb.	40	45
Columbo,	lb.	18	20
powdered,	lb.	25	30
Curcuma, ground,	lb.	13	15
Elecampane,	lb.	12	13
powdered,	lb.	15	17
Gentian,	lb.	11	12
ground,	lb.	12	13
powdered,	lb.	13	15
Ginger, E. I.	lb.	15	18
powdered,	lb.	16	20
Jamaica,	lb.	24	30
powdered,	lb.	28	30
Golden Seal, powdered,	lb.	40	55
Hellebore, White, powdered,	lb.	13	15
Ipecac,	lb.	1 75	2 00
powdered,	lb.	2 00	2 10
Jalap, powdered,	lb.	45	50
Licorice, select,	lb.	12	23
powdered,	lb.	10	12
Mandrake,	lb.	13	16
Orris, Florentine	lb.	25	30
powdered,	lb.	30	35
Pink,	lb.	35	40
Rhubarb, E. I.	lb.	90	1 00
fine trimmed	lb.	2 50	4 50
powdered,	lb.	1 00	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Honduras,	lb.	40	45
Jamaica,	lb.	60	65
Sarsaparilla, Mexican,	lb.	16	18
Senega,	lb.	60	65
Squill, white,	lb.	10	12
Valerian, English,	lb.	18	20
Salol,	lb.	1 50	1 75
Sal Soda,	lb.	2	2½
by bbl.	lb.	1½	1½
Epsom, by bbl.	100 lb.	1 75	2 00
Salicin,	lb.	3 00	3 25
Santonin,	lb.	3 00	3 25
Seed, Anise, Italian,	lb.	13	14
Star,	lb.	35	38
Canary, Sicily,	lb.	3½	4½
Caraway,	lb.	12	15
Cardamon, Malabar,	lb.	1 00	1 20
decorticated,	lb.	1 50	2 00
Celery,	lb.	20	25
Colchicum, German,	lb.	25	30
Coriander,	lb.	10	12
Flax, cleaned, Ontario,	100 lbs.	25	3 75
pure ground	lb.	3½	4
Fenugreek, powdered,	lb.	6	8
Hemp,	lb.	4	4½
Mustard, white,	lb.	12	13
powdered,	lb.	20	50
Rape,	lb.	6	7
Saffron, American,	lb.	50	55
Spanish,	oz.	1 00	1 10
Sage, ozs.	lb.	18	20
Silver, Nitrate,	cash, lb.	7 90	9 00
Soap, Castile, mottled,	lb.	10	12
White,	lb.	8	16
Soda, Ash,	keg or cask.	2	2½
Caustic,	drum or lb.	3½	5
Sodium, Acetate,	lb.	25	30
Bicarb, Howard's,	lb.	16	17
Newcastle,	keg.	2 75	2 75
Carbonate, crystal,	lb.	1½	3
Hyposulphite,	lb.	5	6
Salicylate,	lb.	95	1 00
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	lb.	1½	3
Sponges, Grass	lb.	55	55
Reef	lb.	1 65	1 75

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

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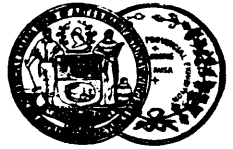
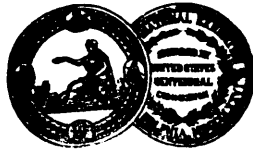
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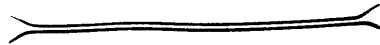


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