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No. 9.

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What is Opium?

BY DR. F. A. FLUCKIGER, OF BERN.

This question, in our days, will certainly be looked at as perfectly idle, both by practical pharmacutists and chemists. The drug, indeed, is well known, and has been universally used since the earliest time, in fact for twenty centuries at least; while to no other product of the vegetable kingdom has so astonishing an amount of excellent chemical research been devoted since the days of that glorious discovery of a modest Hanoverian Apothecar, who the first evolved the idea that there are bodies existing which are thoroughly analogous to ammonia or potash, yet composed of organic elements. Every one looking over the rich chemical literature of opium published from the time of Sertürner (1816) to the recent delicate investigations of Smith of Edinburgh, or Hesse of Stuttgart, may well be satisfied with a mass of analytical facts so interesting, useful and complete. The present text-books, indeed, display a very satisfactory knowledge of this important drug, albeit they leave a little doubt regarding some of its numerous constituents.

Yet, I venture to say, that science is far from having an exact idea of the nature of opium. The endeavors of so many eminent chemists having failed to supply a thorough acquaintance with the drug, I cannot hope to fill up at once this defect, but merely wish to make it evident, and contribute some facts concerning the composition of opium, which have escaped the attention of former investigators.

Opium contains a dozen of more or less decidedly alkaline bodies, among which morphine and narcotine occur in the largest proportion. The former constitutes very rarely more than 20 per cent. of the dried drug and usually not more than 12 to 15 per cent.; the narcotine on an average about 5 to 6 per cent.* The whole of the other alkaloids, namely, pseudomorphine, codeina, thebaine, papaverine, rhœadine, narceine, kryptopine, and opianine, may be estimated at not more than 1 per cent. Thus the alkaloids amount at best to only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the weight of the dried juice; and meconic and thebotatic acid, and meconine to nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. We may say, in fact, that allowing for the considerable discrepancies existing in the composition of opium, all the peculiar bodies found in it do not exceed one-third of its weight.

Now, what is the bulk of the remaining 66 per cent.?—However interesting, however important, both practically and scientifically, the first one-third may be, yet to have a satisfactory idea of opium, we require also to know exactly the nature of the other two-

* I had the opportunity of examining a German opium from Blitz, Erfurt, which yielded 11 per cent. of narcotine.

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thirds. Most of the analyses of opium enumerate, in order to explain its composition, several very doubtful bodies besides the above named principles. Among these, extractive, mucilaginous, and coloring matters occupy the first place. By successively treating with various liquids small quantities of opium, which alone admit of absolute exhaustion, we may separate its constituents into several portions. For the following assays I took a good Turkish opium containing 10 per cent. of morphia, which I finely powdered and entirely deprived of water. The first agent to which it was submitted was benzol. After the action of this liquid the powder was dried, without removing it from the funnel, weighed and then exhausted in the same filter with absolute alcohol. When it yielded nothing more to alcohol, the powder was dried and weighed again as above, and then exhausted with cold and hot water, with acetic acid, and with ammonia. Lastly, the residue was examined microscopically. It consisted of fragments of the poppy capsule, which now had become very obvious.

The benzol solution on evaporation yielded the narcotine and caoutchouc, which may be separated by acetic acid. Fatty matters occur, but only in slight traces.

Alcohol takes up the largest bulk; nearly all the bodies enumerated at the outset as peculiar to opium* are contained in the alcoholic tincture, and besides them sugar, a very small quantity of resin, and coloring matters. This portion of opium, representing the largest part of it, appears certainly to deserve the most attentive examination. I am sorry to state that I have not yet succeeded in isolating from it any new principle in a state of sufficient purity. The coloring matter, for instance, is extremely alterable.

Water dissolves chiefly mucilage from powdered opium, which has been previously exhausted by benzol and alcohol. The mucilage is precipitated by neutral acetate of lead, but not by silicate of soda; I have not found in opium any gum analogous to gum arabic. This fact, if confirmed by the examination of large quantities of good commercial opium, would enable one to say that any opium containing gum must necessarily be adulterated.

After the action of the water, acetic acid removes some salts and a little coloring matter, all in small proportion.

Finally, ammonia acts very manifestly upon the residue of the preceding operations. The powder swells and yields a brown liquid, which being viscid, cannot easily be filtered. On the addition of an acid, of alcohol or even of chloride of sodium, a thick jelly at once separates. The pectic acid, thus obtained, has not yet been found by other observers, as far as I can see, though I think that it must henceforth be considered as one of the regular constituents of opium. I met with it in several sorts of the drug which happened to be at my disposal and likewise in a good standard opium from Asia Minor, for which I am indebted to Mr. E. Merck, of Darmstadt, who furnished me with the residues of the drug, which had been previously exhausted by hot water and by hydrochloric acid. It would be interesting to examine in this respect the various Indian opiums, which I presume to be of a somewhat different composition. From all the various reports on

* Narcotine only excepted, as it has been met with in aconite tubers by Messrs. Smith.

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 Toronto, May, 1868. 1-

then, it appears that the Indian juice is more
 fluid than that collected in Asia Minor. Does
 this partly depend upon the absence of pectic
 acid or of mucilage? This investigation
 must be expected from chemists having at
 their command considerable quantities of the
 residues of genuine opiums; they may state
 whether I am correct in saying that a pectic
 body must have a place among the normal
 constituents of the poppy juice.

After the treatment of the opium with am-
 monia, water is without any action upon the
 residue, which even does not swell; I conse-
 quently cannot agree with those chemists who
 admit bassorine as one of the principles of
 opium.

Examined under the microscope, the opium
 powder thus deprived of all soluble matters,
 shows very distinctly that it consists now ex-
 clusively of fragments of the capsule, which
 by incineration yield some ash, but not the
 whole amount of it, the inorganic salts hav-
 ing been already partly removed by alcohol,
 water and acetic acid. Among them a com-
 paratively large proportion of alkaline sul-
 phates, as well as of sulphate of lime is al-
 ways met with. Sulphuric acid is set at
 liberty, if the precipitate obtained by neu-
 tral acetate of lead is decomposed by sulphu-
 retted hydrogen in an alcoholic solution,
 which causes the mucilage to be precipi-
 tated.

In the manner indicated I completely ex-
 hausted 10 grammes of good Turkish opium
 successively with the above liquids, devoting
 about a week to this task. The results will,
 I hope, clearly show which direction should
 be followed, in order to promote our know-
 ledge of opium. It is that part extracted by
 alcohol which contains the constituents not
 yet known, and upon which further researches,
 which I hope to institute, may probably
 throw some light.

The following numbers, calculated for 100
 parts, were obtained. The opium yield-
 ed—

To benzol,	10.33 =	{ 4.50 narcotine and
“ alcohol,	57.67	{ 6.33 caoutchouc, with
“ water,	9.67	traces of fatty matter.
“ acetic acid, 1.73	salts, a little pectic acid and	representing about 20 per
“ ammonia, 7.33	pectic acid, reddening litmus.	cent. of unknown bodies.
By incineration 10.38	per cent. were burnt (cellu- lose), leaving	
	2.39 ash; the whole amount of	
	the ash in the drug un- der examination being	
	equal to 5.32 per cent.,	
	when it was directly	
	burnt.	

100.00

I have observed that the pectic acid is not
 obtained immediately in a pure state; it ap-
 pears to be always accompanied by some of
 the so-called humic bodies. Yet by dissolv-
 ing it again in ammonia and precipitating by
 alcohol, it at last becomes nearly colourless
 and devoid of inorganic matter. It is always
 very difficult to powder; when heated, it
 evolves acid vapors, but in a less pure state
 it retains some albuminous matter yielding
 then ammoniacal vapors.

The purified pectic acid, when thoroughly
 boiled with water, partly forms a jelly, which
 at first is almost imperceptible, being per-
 fectly colorless and transparent. Neutral
 acetate of lead somewhat thickens it, without

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C. W. WALKEM,
 Secretary. 1-y

May 1868.

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any turbid appearance; an abundant precipitation takes place only on addition of ammonia.

The properties of pectic matters are known to be liable to some change; I found that sometimes the pectic acid is not immediately separated from the ammoniacal solution on addition of acetic acid, but requires the addition of alcohol.

I was curious to know whether pectin must be considered a constituent of the juice of the actual poppy-head or the capsule itself. An assay made with nearly ripe capsules showed that they do not contain any pectin—at least I could not obtain it in the same way as I did it from opium. A very considerable proportion of pectin, however, (22 per cent.) has been found in poppy seeds by Sacc.*—*Pharm. Journal, (England).*

Note on American Opium from Vermont.

BY WILLIAM PROCTOR, JR.

A few weeks ago my attention was called to a sample of "opium," by Mr. C. Wilson, of Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont, who said he had been requested by persons interested in the success of his enterprise to have it examined. On enquiry as to its origin, Mr. Wilson said it was of his own production in the neighborhood above mentioned, and that he had been engaged in the culture for several years, and that it was quite lucrative. After the weather was settled in the spring the seed of the opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) was sown in ground prepared as for a garden, in which the plants grew vigorously, and about the middle of August the capsules attained their size. The collection of the juice was commenced at this time and continued until the first of September, when the whole plants were cut, bruised with a portion of alcohol to prevent fermentation, and then subjected to strong pressure; the juice thus obtained was evaporated to an extract, incorporated with the inspissated juice of the capsules, so that when finished the whole constituted a soft mass of pilular consistence and nearly homogeneous texture, (except a few fragments of vegetable tissue,) possessing a strong narcotic odor almost precisely that of good ordinary opium, but not so decided, and a uniform dark brown color. Its reaction is acid. This year Mr. Wilson obtained 640 pounds of this opium from six and a quarter acres of land, being 100 pounds to the acre, for which he obtained prices varying from eight to ten dollars per pound from druggists and physicians in New England.

When macerated in water it soon breaks down and is readily extracted. The pulpy matter left from 100 grains after percolation with water until exhausted, amounted to 25 grains. One hundred grains carefully dried in a hot air bath weighed 84 grains, and hence contains 16 per cent of moisture. Subjected to the action of diluted alcohol until exhausted, the residue weighed 13 grains.—Treated with ordinary ether and dried, the moist opium lost 20 per cent. of its weight; but 16 per cent of this loss is due to water in the normal opium, leaving the ethereal extract equivalent to 4 per cent. The ethereal solution had a light greenish color, due to chlorophyll. On evaporating the ether spontaneously, the residue consisted of numerous

minute, well defined crystals of narcotine, a greenish oleo-resinous matter, and the odorous matter of the opium. The crystals are nearly all prisms, with parallel sides and two-sided oblique terminations, and a few stellate groups occur. Separated and wiped, they afford an intense yellow color to nitric acid, and when treated with sulphuric acid followed by nitrate of potassa, they yield the usual deep red coloration of Orfila's test for narcotina. Benzine extracted 4.5 per cent. of green elastic caoutchouc matter containing narcotina. The aqueous and alcoholic solutions respond freely to the tests for meconic acid.

The morphia present was assayed by the process of Mohr.

100 grains of the moist opium (representing 84 grains dried) was exhausted with repeated portions of cold water and finally percolated, until four fluid ounces of infusion was obtained. This was boiled with 100 grs. of lime previously slaked with some of the weaker liquid for fifteen minutes, filtered hot and the dregs percolated with boiling water till exhausted of the soluble matters of the opium. The alkaline infusion, slightly acidulated with muriatic acid, was evaporated to about half a fluid ounce, and when cold neutralized with ammonia and filtered, to separate coloring matter, and then carefully evaporated to about 200 grains, and a slight excess of ammonia added whilst yet warm. After standing twelve hours the crystalline precipitate was carefully collected on a small tarred filter, washed, dried, treated with ether and weighed 6.25 grains. This precipitate afforded the characteristic reactions of morphia with nitric acid and sesquichloride of iron.

Now from these results it must be inferred that this new kind of opium contains 5.25 per cent. of morphia in its moist commercial condition, or 7.44 per cent. when it is dry; and that it is much more soluble in water than ordinary opium, affording 75 per cent. of its weight to that fluid. The tincture made from it by the official process has the appearance and odor of ordinary laudanum, but of its therapeutic character in relation to Smyrna opium I was wholly uninformed. Now there need be no hesitation in saying that this opium is below the standard of the Pharmacopœia. The maker appears to be entirely candid and honest in his conduct of the process, and the fault is in his not knowing the real character of the substance he is dealing with, and the importance in medical and hygienic points of view that it be parallel in strength with fair Turkish opium, to obtain and deserve the confidence of physicians, apothecaries and druggists. It is probable that the pure exudation from the capsules unmixed with any foreign matter rarely reaches us in the opium market, and there may be less impropriety in employing the inspissated juice of the poppy than the various matters that are introduced at Smyrna and elsewhere, to give consistence to the too soft exudation from the capsule and increase the volume of the product. The fact that 640 pounds of an opium, containing between six and seven per cent. of morphia, was produced in a few weeks after the poppy attained its proper size, and from six and a quarter acres of land, in a climate as far north as Vermont, by a moderate force, seems to warrant the belief that, under intelligent regulations, the culture of opium might be effected in this country so as to be a profitable crop. The

* Annales de Chimie, et de Physique, xxii. (1853) 463.

need of assaying it would be imperative until its physical characters became sufficiently well established to be depended on by commercial dealers.

We would advise Mr. Wilson, he knowing the amount of extract he adds, to reduce its quantity so that the pure juice of the capsules may bear a larger proportion to the gross amount produced. Probably one-half less would make the result nearer commercial opium, containing 10 per cent. of morphia.

There are various experiments going on at the south and west, in Mississippi and elsewhere, this season, but as yet the results have not reached me. The subject is sufficiently important to claim the attention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and if experimenters throughout the country will communicate their results to the writer with a clear statement of the processes of culture and preparation employed, he will engage to give a faithful report of them to the next meeting at Chicago. It would be best to accompany each communication, if any are sent, with about half an ounce of the product, fairly representing the gross amount produced by the sender.—*American Journal of Pharmacy.*

Chemical Notation.

BY PROFESSOR C. A. JOY.

In order to understand the present chaotic state into which chemical notation has been plunged, it will be necessary to review the various systems as they have been proposed during the past twenty years, and thus strive to arrive at a clear knowledge of the subject. The nomenclature proposed by Lavoisier, and adopted and improved by Berzelius, was accepted by chemists in all parts of the world, and for fifty years all of the books and all of the separate dissertations on chemical subjects have been written in accordance with this well-devised language.

This state of things is now fast passing away, and in order to understand a modern paper on a chemical subject it is necessary to have a table of the author's atomic weights, a key to his notation, and a glossary of terms. Any one who can find his way through the maze of systems recently proposed, must be possessed of a mathematical turn of mind, and be naturally apt at solving problems and guessing riddles. A vast amount of ingenuity has been displayed in inventing compounds which have no real existence, and in supposing reactions which ought to take place provided the elements were brought together. Numerous bodies have been invented and named by means of puzzling formula, so that the industrious chemist who works in his laboratory and actually discovers new compounds, will find them already named for him in advance of his researches.

There are now four contending armies in the field: First, the followers of the equivalent dualistic system of Berzelius. This includes nearly all of the older chemists, and is the language that has held sway for many years. The advocates of this system speak of combination by weight according to the laws of proportion. They write hydrogen as 1 and oxygen as 8, and if these two are united, they write the symbol HO. They represent all chemical reactions by dualistic formula, as if an acid and a base were really in

existence in a compound, and could be removed each by itself. They would write the sulphate of potash, KO, SO⁴, and would call the union of an acid and a base, a salt. The old table of equivalents is taken as the basis of all calculations, and there is no necessity in their opinion for doubling the atomic weights of any of the elements.

The nomenclature of Lavoisier and Berzelius, having been employed in all of our textbooks, is well understood by the chemists of all countries, and we need not go more fully into an explanation of it, but can pass at once to the second class. The disciples of this class place great stress upon atomic weights; they like to have all atoms of the same size, and they study the simple gases of all bodies. They believe that the simple gases always contain the same number of atoms in equal volumes, and they seek to express in formula the relation of the elements by volumes as well as by weights. This class write the symbol of water H₂O, and, the atomic weight of hydrogen being taken as 1, oxygen is called 16, and they necessarily double a great majority of the elements. The same class object to the dualistic formula, and prefer what is called the unitary atomic system. The adherents of the unitary atomic school are daily increasing in numbers, and will probably eventually carry everything before them. There are, however, many who are willing to abandon the dualistic method, and yet insist upon the unitary equivalent notation as a proper compromise. They do not see the necessity of doubling the atomic weights. It may be that Berzelius went too far in insisting upon his dualistic interpretation of all chemical reactions; but although his belief was incapable of proof, it still served an admirable purpose in its day in aiding chemists in their researches. We cannot prove that sulphuric acid is composed of an anhydrous silky solid (SO₃) and water (HO), yet we cannot prove the contrary, and one party has as much right to write HO, SO₃ as the other has HSO₄ or H₂SO₄.

A third party has been brought together, chiefly from discontented members of the old dualistic school. They have been so long accustomed to a neat method of writing reactions, that they would be unhappy over the unimaginative unitary plan. This third party have established the doctrine of types. To them everything is built up on the type of water, hydrochloric acid, ammonia, marsh gas, etc.

Water is $\begin{matrix} H \\ H \end{matrix} \} O$. Caustic potash is $\begin{matrix} H \\ K \end{matrix} \} O$.

One of H's of the water is replaced by the K, and thus caustic potash is built up on the type of water. The adherents of this system are very numerous, and to persons of an imaginative turn of mind it affords a fine opportunity for the discovery of all manner of curious transformations. It is difficult to see in what particular it is better than the old Berzelius method. It is just as probable that the elements unite in pairs as it is that they unite in types of each other; and as the number of types is on the increase, we are likely to have an immense number of imaginary compounds made to order. In order to represent the power of an element to replace hydrogen, the word *equivalence* or *quantivalence* has been invented, and the equivalence of the elements is expressed by some number being placed over it. Here, too, much confusion prevails, as the equivalence of some of the elements is not known, and in other cases it does not ap-

pear to be constant. To say, in mathematics, that the figure 1 sometimes stands for 3, and that the figure 4 may occasionally be written 2, would introduce an element of confusion into arithmetic that would render the study of that important branch next to impossible, but this would be only equal to what we here find in this system. The disciples of equivalence speak of hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, etc., as *monads*; oxygen, sulphur, lead, etc., as *dyads*; nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, etc., as *triads*; carbon, silicon and tin as *tetrads*; and all of the elements have been classed according to their atom-replacing power. When the symbols are used in this method it is necessary to express the equivalence by some numeral above the letter; thus hydrogen would be written H, oxygen O⁸, nitrogen N¹⁴, carbon C¹².

The fourth party in the field may be called the disciples of typical unitary atomic notation. They like types, do not like the old equivalents, nor the dualistic, nor yet the unitary equivalent formula. They double most of the atomic weights, take a unitary view of things, and express themselves in figures of speech which they call types. The adherents of this notation are chiefly occupied with organic chemistry, and it cannot be denied that the doctrine of types has suggested researches that have resulted in the discovery of many interesting compounds. It is, however, too cumbersome for application to all branches of chemistry.

As long as no more than four types were employed, there was less danger of confusion; but now that there is a tendency to increase the number, no one can foresee what the end may be. The new chemical nomenclature of Professor Samuel D. Tillman, of the American Institute, New York, attracts a great deal of attention in this country and in Europe. It has very much to commend it, and now that a general overturning of old systems is taking place, it ought to be fully understood before judgment is pronounced against it.—It has the great advantage of being easily remembered, and it can be adapted to any of the doctrines mentioned above.

It is high time that delegates from all parts of the world be sent to a grand chemical congress, for the consideration of all the questions involved, and for the purpose of systematizing once more the nomenclature of the science.

We shall endeavour hereafter to take up each system more in detail, and to illustrate our remarks by examples of reactions, so that our readers may be fully informed of the questions that are now agitating the chemical world.—*Journal of Applied Chemistry.*

ADULTERATED HONEY—According to the *Deutsche Industrie Zeitung*, there are at present in Germany itinerant dealers in so-called Swiss land-honey. This substance finds a large number of purchasers on account of its fine taste and beautiful appearance, while, instead of being real honey, it is simply starch converted into sugar by means of sulphuric acid. It may be detected by means of the presence of sulphuric acid therein,—viz., in the shape of sulphate of lime or gypsum. Its use, of course, is perfectly harmless, but it is not honey, nor does it contain any honey at all. As this trick is quite likely to be imported into this country, dealers had better be on their guard.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL is issued monthly from the office of publication on the Fifteenth of every month. It will always contain information invaluable to Druggists, Chemists and others interested and connected with the sale, compounding, and dispensing of drugs and medicines. The present number will be sent to every druggist in the Dominion, all of whom, it is hoped, will show their appreciation of the enterprise by giving it substantial support. Members of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association will receive the paper free as of right.

To Advertisers this Journal offers the best and indeed the only medium of reaching by a single advertisement every Druggist in Canada. Our rates, published on the first page, will be found low, and will be strictly adhered to in all cases. Advertisements in order to secure insertion should be in the publisher's hands not later than the end of the month preceding each issue.

The Journal will be under the control of the following Committee, who will be responsible for the due performance of all advertising contracts:

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All Communications connected with the paper to be addressed, post-paid,

J. M. TROUT, PUBLISHER,
 Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal,
 Toronto.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT, - - - Wm. ELLIOT, Esq.

The regular meetings of the Society take place on the first Wednesday evening of each month, at the Mechanics' Institute, when, after the transaction of business, there is a paper read, or discussion engaged in, upon subjects of interest and value to the members.

The Society admits as members, Chemists and Druggists of good standing, and their assistants and apprentices, if elected by a majority vote, and on payment of the following fees:

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HENRY J. ROSE, Secretary.

**THE CANADIAN
Pharmaceutical Journal.**

TORONTO, ONT., JAN., 1869.

Although somewhat behind time, our wishes are none the less sincere that the year upon which we have now entered may be, to all, a happy one. At this season of congratulation we cannot forbear reviewing the acquaintance of our readers with pleasure, and of rendering our thanks for the patronage so kindly bestowed upon our undertaking. The possibility of establishing a successful paper in the interest of Canadian Druggists, was, at first, regarded with considerable doubt on the part of some of our friends. We are pleased to state that that doubt is now removed, and that, with the aid of helping hands, we have struggled successfully through our infancy, and now enter upon the second year of our existence with every prospect of a long life.

We feel obliged for the flattering notices which have been received through the press, and, for our part, will do our utmost to ensure a continuance of that courtesy which should always mark brethren of the pen—we were about to say scissors—by giving full credit to all articles gleaned from our contemporaries.

We feel well assured that our old subscribers will stick to us, and would ask them to use every endeavour to introduce the JOURNAL to the notice of their friends, and in procuring new subscribers. Modesty forbids that we enlarge on the value of this paper to every druggist—we leave this to the judgment of our readers—but we must say that the amount of information supplied—taking into account the extremely low price, is unparalleled in the records of scientific literature.

A few months ago we asked the help of our friends in contributing interesting papers, or details of their researches in pharmacy. We have again to renew the request. On addressing several druggists of our acquaintance on the subject, the reply usually has been, that they do not know anything to write about, or worth communicating. This is an evident fallacy; it is impossible for a druggist to be in the daily exercise of his calling without encountering facts of value—perhaps, entirely unknown to others; at all events, unknown to some. It is by making known these facts that the science of pharmacy must be built up, and each, by contributing a truth, hitherto unrecognized, supplies another step to that ladder of experience, by which perfection is alone attainable. The JOURNAL offers one of the best mediums for the publication of these records, and it shall always be our pleasure

to give them room; knowing thereby, that not only will help be supplied to those requiring information, and the road made easier for future travellers, but a vacant niche will be filled, or, perhaps, a pillar supplied in that structure of pharmaceutical science which it should be our aim and object to render as complete and perfect as possible.

VOLUME II.

It has been thought advisable to commence a new volume at this season, as being the most appropriate time for so doing. Our first volume will, therefore, contain eight numbers only. We publish a full index in this number, and must apologize for not having it ready for December: it was not, however, until that issue was going to press that the idea of commencing a new volume was entertained. We trust this will prove an adequate excuse. Of course, subscribers will receive their papers until their term of subscription has expired. We hope every effort will be made by our friends to enlarge our circulation, and no time is better than at the commencement of "Volume II." The JOURNAL is worth a dollar a year to any druggist, if for the commercial information it contains only. The reliability of our price current is undoubted, and intending purchasers can place the utmost dependence on our quotations.

To wholesale druggists, dealers in patent medicines, fancy goods, or druggists' sundries; to chemical manufacturers, or those who have any specialty to bring before the trade, the JOURNAL offers, undoubtedly, the best advertising medium in the Dominion. The advertisement is brought directly under the notice of those for whom it was intended, and this is our advantage over the press generally. A reference to our terms, which may be found on the first page, will decide the point of moderation in charges.

THE PROPOSED PHARMACY ACT.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that this bill, as published in a supplement to our last issue, was introduced to the Legislative Assembly by Dr. McGill, on Tuesday, January 12, and ordered for a second reading on Thursday evening. Owing, however, to the lengthened discussion on the Ontario Medical Act, which was brought up on that evening, the bill was not proceeded with, and the House adjourned at midnight. The second reading will probably take place on Saturday.

THE NEW MEDICAL ACT OF ONTARIO.

Last night (Thursday) the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the Pro-

session of Medicine and Surgery. Several amendments were proposed, but no material alteration was made, with the exception of the first clause, by which the Homœopaths and Eclectics were allowed a representation in the Medical Council; each body being privileged to elect five members, while the Allopathists return twenty. The bill will be read a third time on Saturday.

The discussion was an extremely interesting one, and was conducted in a very friendly spirit; the evident wish being to render justice to all. Several of the members—amongst others—the Hon. M. C. Cameron and Mr. McMurich were very warm in their praises of Homœopathy, adding their own personal testimony to the virtue of "little pills."

The general intent of the Bill is to heal those petty jealousies which have so long disgraced the profession, by uniting all parties under one organization, which shall alone have power to grant licenses, and that only on being satisfied that the claimant is properly qualified. A general Board of Examiners is to be appointed, and a rigid examination prescribed, on subjects of general importance; such as chemistry, anatomy, botany, physiology, &c., but on materia medica, therapeutics, and the practice of medicine, on which the Homœopaths and Eclectics hold different views from their older brethren, the examination is not to be held compulsory. Not only will this measure raise the status of physicians, but by doing so the public safety is thereby rendered more secure, and Dr. McGill in introducing the bill confers a boon on both physician and patient.

We are pleased to see this spirit of conciliation and toleration among the rival schools, and more especially as it emanates from themselves. The advice of "physicians, heal thyself," although very difficult to practice, has been successfully put in operation, and we hope the old differences will never recur. "Let brotherly love continue."

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting was held on Wednesday evening, 6th inst., at the usual place.

The President occupied the chair.

After reading of minutes of last meeting, the following were proposed and elected members of the Society:—

PRINCIPALS.

T. J. O'Connor, Toronto.
M. Springer, Waterloo.
S. Snyder, "
R. E. Bywater, Colborne.
Thos. Carre, McLeod.

ASSISTANTS.

Wm. H. Cox, Brantford.
A. B. Bennett, "
Neil McEachron, Wardsville.
F. Lobb, Toronto.

The President said with regard to the proposed bill that he had an interview with Dr. McGill, who had kindly consented to take charge of the measure, and although very late in the Session would bring the matter before the Atty.-General, and use his best endeavours to obtain its passage during the present session. The President said he would make a point to see Dr. McGill again on the following day. Letters were read from Mr. J. McLean, Walsingham, and Mr. James Coombs, on the subject of the Pharmacy Act, which were referred to the Secretary for reply. The Printing Committee reported, through the Treasurer, that the Journal had been successful, so far, and with the aid of the money granted by the Society no liabilities would be incurred for the first year. The Lecture Committee reported, through Mr. R. W. Elliott, that the final arrangement made with Dr. May was for him to supply chemicals and apparatus to the students for the sum of fifty dollars for the course; and that the lectures were in successful operation; the class numbering about thirty—the Wednesday evening lecture being devoted to theoretical, and the Friday evening to practical chemistry, with experiments, in which each student takes part.

The attention of the Society was drawn to the number of complaints regarding the irregular receipt of the Journal, and the Secretary was instructed to bring the matter before the publisher.

The Treasurer said there was some misunderstanding regarding the time when the fees of the Society were due, and wished the question decided by the Society; some were favourable to having the fees commence with annual term of the Society, while others thought it better that members should be liable for fees from the date of their election; and this was the opinion of the majority of those present. With regard to the notification of the fees being due, it was proposed to publish, in the Journal, the names of those one, two and three months in arrear; but the opinion of the members was that it would be better to notify the members by circular when the payments were due, and the Corresponding Secretary was advised to do so.

Meeting adjourned.

HENRY J. ROSE,
Secretary.

A correspondent sends us the following:—
"I wont try twenty 5c worth of stof to tak a way frecklas." The above was interpreted:—
"I want to try twenty-five cents worth of stuff to take away freckles."
"5 sens guz griz"—for five cents worth of goose grease.

Notices of Books.

FIRST PRINCIPLES OF MODERN CHEMISTRY: A MANUAL OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY FOR STUDENTS, AND FOR USE IN SCIENCE CLASSES, by U. J. HAY SHUTTLEWORTH. London: Churchill & Sons, 1867.

The object of this work is to supply a strictly elementary manual of inorganic chemistry, adapted for use in science classes; but the author appears to have had special reference to the requirements of the matriculation examination of the University of London, as he confines himself to the limits of that examination. The compounds of the metals are not treated on, and details of manipulation are, with few exceptions, omitted, as tending rather to confuse the student, and being generally unintelligible except when accompanied with actual demonstration at the lecture table, in presence of the objects used. The author lays little claims to originality, by giving credit to the lectures of Dr. Williamson, at University College, and those of Dr. Frankland, at the Royal College of Chemistry, as furnishing him with a considerable part of the matter collected in the book.

The system of notation proposed by Dr. Frankland is employed throughout the work; but old methods for the description of chemical changes are retained on the ground that "the atomic theory, and its more modern adjuncts—though founded only in part on experimental data, and sure, ere long, to pass away—have a temporary value which it would be short-sighted to overlook."

Two preliminary chapters are devoted to the explanation of such of the principles of physics as are deemed necessary, and considerable space is devoted in the after part of the book, to the discussion of questions of a purely theoretical character relating to modern chemistry. The student is, however, hurried on with a rapidity incompatible with a thorough understanding of the subject, and unless accompanying a course of lectures, we do not think Mr. Shuttleworth's work of much value, as an aid to a substantial knowledge of chemical science; although it is quite possible, that as an aid to those about to pass a stated examination, before a certain college, it would prove a material help.

THE MANUFACTURER AND BUILDER: A PRACTICAL JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS: Western & Company, New York, January, 1869.

We have been favored with a copy of the first number of this able periodical, and accord it, at once, a place in the front rank of industrial journals. To the artisan and mechanic it promises to be of incalculable value, and more especially to those persons engaged in building, or pursuits of a like nature. Nor are the wants of the manufacturer forgotten, as a number of well written, practical articles will testify. The journal contains thirty-two large octavo pages, and is profusely embellished with illustrations. It will be issued monthly, and if we are to judge by the number before us, its success is certain.

THE CHEMICAL NEWS: AMERICAN REPRINT;
Townsend & Adams, New York.

We are pleased to notice the introduction of a new feature in this journal, that is, the addition of a supplement containing a record of the progress of chemistry in America. It is under the editorial charge of Prof. Seeley, and greatly enhances the value and interest of this periodical to American readers.

Adulteration of Medicines.

BY F. MAHLA, P. H. D.

EPSOM SALTS.—There is a large quantity of a spurious article in the market, which is nothing more than finely crystallised glauher salt. It does not contain a trace of sulphate of magnesia. It may be recognized by the circumstance that it is perfectly free from bitterness to the taste, and that its aqueous solution produces no precipitate on adding first phosphate of soda and afterward aqua ammonia.

SAL ROCHELLE.—An article purporting to be sal rochelle is now offered for sale, which contains at least 25 per cent. of sulphate of soda. This can be discovered by adding to a somewhat dilute solution of the suspicious salt a few drops of a solution of either nitrate of baryta or chloride of barium, and afterward c. p. nitric acid. The precipitate produced by the baryta salt must disappear on the admixture of the nitric acid if the salt is pure.

VIENNA GLYCERINE.—I had occasion to examine this really beautiful looking article, and found it contaminated with sulphate of lime (gypsum) and chloride of sodium (salt). It contained also considerable quantities of sugar.

The presence of the sulphuric acid of the gypsum can easily be made manifest, by adding to one sample a few drops of a baryta salt solution, and afterwards diluted nitric acid; that of the lime, by admixing to another sample a solution of oxalate of ammonia. The chlorine of the salt is discovered by the appearance of a white precipitate on the addition of nitrate of silver solution.

It is a little more difficult to demonstrate the fraudulent admixture of sugar. In order to do so, it is necessary to add about fifteen or twenty drops of diluted sulphuric acid to two or three drachms of the glycerine, previously diluted with its own bulk of water.—This mixture is boiled over the spirit lamp for several minutes, when it is allowed to cool down. It is then mixed with a few drops of a solution of sulphate of copper, and as much caustic potassa (liquor potassa) as is necessary to redissolve the blue precipitate which at first made its appearance. The whole is then gently heated over the spirit lamp, when a copious brick-red deposit of suboxide of copper is thrown down. Pure glycerin will, under such treatment, not produce these phenomena.

BLACK SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.—A quantity of powdered black sulphuret of antimony, purchased from one of our wholesale houses, was boiled with hydrochloric acid, in order to prepare the officinal "solutio antimonii terchloridi" (butter of antimony). It was but incompletely acted on, and the solution after cooling, was filled with numerous crystals, which on examination were recognized as chloride of lead. A portion of the

black residue not taken up hydrochloric acid was also examined; it consisted mainly of sulphuret of lead (galena).—*The Pharmacist.*

Chemical Action of Light.

The interesting researches of Professor Tyndall as to the action of light on certain vapours and liquids may have no immediate effect upon the practice of photography, but it is impossible to say at what point in his discoveries a practical application may become obvious. Let us illustrate by a speculation upon the possibilities attending his recent discoveries. In his paper before the Royal Society he states that actinic light decomposes the vapour of nitrite and nitrate of amyl. Amyl is a radical analogous to ethyl and methyl, the hydrated oxide of amyl being known as fusel oil, as the hydrated oxide of ethyl is known as ethylic, or common alcohol, and the hydrated of methyl is known as methylic alcohol. Fusel oil is known to be a common impurity in ordinary alcohol, and its presence in collodion has long been regarded as injurious, and conducive to fog, without any knowledge of the reason why it should produce mischief. Professor Tyndall's experiments suggest a series of possibilities. When fusel oil is in collodion, and comes in contact with nitric acid, either free in the bath or liberated by action of free iodine in the collodion, a trace of nitrate of amyl may be formed, and this body, being present in the film when exposed to the action of light, and possibly composed, would, under some circumstances, yield, as a product of decomposition, valerianic acid, a substance answering to acetic acid, as the product of the oxidation of common alcohol, or formic acid in methylic alcohol. Or, possibly, in the decomposition, intermediate bodies, analogous to acetone or aldehyde, might be formed, with a well-known tendency to produce fog when present in a collodion film. Such a series of possibilities exist, and might furnish a clue to the fogging action of fusel oil when present in collodion, which, arguing from ordinary analogies, ought not to be more inimical to success than the ordinary alcohol employed in the manufacture of collodion.—*Photographic News.*

Chrome-Yellow Paint.

The compounds of the metal chromium are among the most useful and common of all the substances used in the manufacture of paints. The colors made from it range from green, through all shades of yellow and orange, to red, and are all, with hardly an exception, bright and beautiful. For that reason they have superseded many paints formerly used—such, for instance, as orpiment, massicot, and others.

Chromium was only discovered at the end of the last century, and the name given to it—derived from the Greek—was chosen on account of the many colors that can be produced from it. It was a mere curiosity at first, until, in Maryland, extensive deposits were found in combination with iron ore. This compound is analogous to magnetic iron ore, which consists of sesquioxide of iron and oxide of iron. In the same manner the chrome ore found consists of a combination of sesquioxide of chromium and oxide of iron. This substance is that from

which all preparations of chromium are derived. It is converted into a chromate of potassa in the following manner:

The ore, having been reduced to powder, is calcined with nitre, or with carbonate of potassa, quicklime being sometimes added, and heated for a long time in a reverberatory furnace. The product is treated with water, and a yellow solution obtained, which upon evaporation deposits lemon-yellow crystals of chromate of potassa. These crystals are a combination of potassa with an acid formed by the chromium, and called chromic acid. This acid is similar to sulphuric acid, and it forms, with the potassa, the above-named chromate of potassa. When a small quantity of sulphuric acid is added to this salt, half the potassa is removed, combining with this acid, and the remaining half of the potassa combines with double the quantity of chromic acid, and thus is the so-called neutral chromate of potassa converted into a bichromate of potassa. Of this salt immense quantities are manufactured for use in the arts. It forms beautiful red crystals. Dissolved in water, it forms, according to the amount dissolved, yellow, orange, or red solutions. One part will saturate ten parts of water. The solution has acid properties, and is quite poisonous.

In order, now, to make chrome-yellow, all that is necessary to be done is to make a solution of some lead salt, as, for instance, the acetate of lead, or, in other words, the sugar of lead, or the nitrate of lead. When such a solution is mixed with a solution of the chromate or bichromate of potassa, a yellow or orange precipitate of chromate of lead will be formed, of which the shade may be regulated by observing certain particulars which will be hereafter explained. The precipitate, dried and boxed up for the trade, is manufactured in this country upon a very large scale, and is known in Europe as American chrome-yellow. Unlike many other articles, it may also be manufactured to advantage on quite a small scale.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

PRESERVATION OF DRUGS FROM DAMP.—In pharmacies where any dampness prevails, and there is any danger of the drugs becoming mouldy or spoiling, M. Stanislas Martin recommends the following simple and effectual procedure:—Small wooden or tin boxes, full of quick lime, and having their lids perforated with holes, are to be placed in every box or drawer containing drugs liable to be injured by damp. The air of these receptacles soon becomes dried, and when the oxide of calcium has become hydrated, it must be replaced by new quick-lime. In the same way a great number of deliquescent salts may be preserved—as, for example, the chloride of gold, which is now so much used in the arts. The phial containing the salt is to be placed in another of double its capacity, filling the space with lime, and corking hermetically.—*Bull. de Therapeutique.*

BRITISH SEA-WEED CHARCOAL.—This preparation, patented by the British Sea-weed Company, is found to be a good substitute for animal charcoal as a filtering medium for water, deodorizing sewage, clearing white glass, removing acidity from and decolorizing wines and spirits, and precipitating and decolorizing vegetable alkaloids.

THE CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—JAN., 1889.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.		DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.		DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.		DYE-STUFFS—Continued	
S. c.	\$ c.	S. c.	\$ c.	S. c.	\$ c.	S. c.	\$ c.
Acid, Acetic, fort.	0 12 @ 0 15	Gum, Shellac, liver	0 24 @ 0 28	Potash, Bi-chrom	0 15 @ 0 20	Logwood, Camp	0 02 @ 0 03
Benzoic, puro.	0 30 0 35	" Storax	0 40 0 70	Bi-tart.	0 25 0 28	Extract	0 11 12
Citric	0 80 0 85	" Tragacanth, flake.	0 70 1 00	Carbonate	0 16 0 20	" 1lb bxs	0 14
Muriatic	0 04 0 07	" common	0 30 0 35	Chlorate	0 40 0 45	" 5lb "	0 15
Nitric	0 11 @ 0 15	Galls,	0 32 0 37	Potassium, Bromide	7 50 9 00	Madder, best Dutch	0 18 0 00
Oxalic do	0 26 0 33	Gelatine, Cox's, 6d.	1 10 1 20	Cyanide	1 75 2 40	" French	0 00 0 00
Sulphuric	0 04 @ 0 07	Glycerine, com.	0 35 0 40	Iodide	3 90 4 50	Quercitron	0 04 0 05
Tartaric, pulv.	0 40 0 45	" Vienna	0 40 0 45	Sulphuret	0 25 0 35	Sunae	0 06 0 07
Ammon., carb. casks.	0 16 0 18	" Price's	0 65 0 75	Pepsin, Boudault's, oz.	1 65 1 80	Tin, Murate.	0 10 @ 0 12
" jars	0 18 0 20	Honey, Canada	0 16 0 20	Morson's, doz	8 00 9 00	Redwood.	0 05 0 06
" Liquor, 850.	0 12 @ 0 15	" Exotic, Cuba	0 11 0 13	" oz.	0 95 1 10		
Muriate	0 50 0 60	Iron, Carb. Precip.	0 20 0 25	Phosphorus	0 75 0 85	SPICES.	
Nitrate	0 50 0 65	" Sacchar	0 40 0 45	Podophyllum	0 60 0 75	Allspice.	0 08 @ 0 10
Ether, Acetic	0 40 0 45	" Citrate Ammon.	0 42 0 45	Quinine, Pelletier's	1 33 1 45	Cassia	0 42 0 45
Nitrous	0 22 0 25	" & Quinine oz.	0 17 0 25	" Howard's	1 45 1 70	Cloves	0 12 @ 0 14
Sulphuric	0 45 0 55	" Sulpbate, pure	0 08 0 10	" 10oz. case	1 37 1/2	Cayenne	0 20 0 25
Antim. Crude, pulv.	0 10 0 12	Iodine, good	4 50 5 00	" 25 oz. tin	1 30	Ginger, E. I.	0 12 0 14
Tart.	1 75 2 00	Resublimed	5 50 6 00	Root, Colomba	0 16 0 25	" Jam	0 28 0 30
Alcohol, 95%.	1 21 @ 0 25	Jalapin oz.	1 50 2 00	" Curcuma, grd	0 12 0 17	Mace	0 75 0 90
Arrowroot, Jamaica	0 21 0 25	Kreosote	1 60 2 50	" Dandelion,	0 25 0 35	Mustard, com.	0 20 0 25
Bermuda	0 60 0 60	Leaves, Buchu.	0 30 0 50	" Elecampane,	0 14 0 17	" D. S.	0 40 0 45
Alum	0 35 0 45	" Fungloves	0 25 0 40	" Gentian	0 08 0 12 1/2	Nutmegs	0 45 0 75
Balsam, Canada	0 65 0 75	" Hexglove	0 35 0 30	" pulv.	0 17 0 25	Pepper, Black	0 10 @ 0 12 1/2
Copaiba	2 90 3 00	" Senna, Alex	0 30 0 60	" Hellebore, pulv.	0 20 0 25	" White.	0 20 0 22
Peru	1 20 1 50	" E. I.	0 12 0 20	" Ipecac	2 80 3 25	PAINTS, DRY.	
Tolu	0 20 0 25	" Uva Ursi	0 15 0 20	" Jalap, Vera Cruz.	1 65 2 —	Black, Lamp, com.	0 07 @ 0 08
Bark, Bayberry, pulv.	1 20 0 25	" Lime, Carbolate . . . brl.	5 50 —	" Tampico	0 50 1 —	refined.	0 35 0 30
Canella,	0 17 0 20	" Chloride	0 04 @ 0 06	" Liquorice, select.	0 14 0 17	Blue, Celestial.	0 08 0 12
Peruvian, yel. pulv.	1 80 1 90	" Sulphate,	0 08 @ 0 12 1/2	" Mandrake,	0 20 0 25	" Prussian.	0 65 0 75
red	1 80 1 90	Lint, Taylor's best	1 12 1 25	" Orris	0 20 0 25	Brown, Vandyke	0 10 0 12 1/2
Slippery Elm, g. b.	0 18 0 20	" Lead, Acetate	0 14 0 17	" Rhubarb, Turkey.	5 25 7 50	Chalk, White	0 01 0 01 1/2
flour, pkt's	0 30 0 35	" Leptandrin oz.	0 65 0 75	" E. I., China.	2 00 2 25	Red.	0 08 0 10
Sassafras,	0 18 0 22	" Liq. Bismuth	0 50 0 75	" pulv.	2 40 2 50	Green, Brunswick	0 07 0 10
Berries, Cubebs, ground.	0 30 0 40	" Opii, Battley's	8 00 9 00	" 2nd	1 50 1 60	" Chrome	0 20 0 25
Juniper	0 06 0 10	" Lye, Concentrated	0 00 2 00	" French	0 75 —	" Paris	0 30 0 35
Tonquin	0 60 1 10	" Cassano	0 30 0 40	" Sarsap, Hond	0 42 0 50	" Magnesia	0 20 0 25
Vanilla	6 00 7 50	" Other brands	0 14 0 25	" Jam.	0 75 0 80	Litharge	0 08 0 09
Bismuth, Alb.	6 30 —	" Leptandrin	0 35 @ 0 45	" Squills	0 10 0 15 1/2	Pink, Rose	0 12 @ 0 15
Carb.	6 30 —	" Mercuria, Carb. . . 1 oz.	0 22 0 25	" Senega	0 40 0 50	Red Lead	0 07 @ 0 08
Camphor, Crude	0 46 0 50	" 4 "	0 17 0 20	" Spigelia	0 35 0 40	" Venetian	0 02 @ 0 03 1/2
Refined	0 65 0 70	" Calcined	0 65 0 75	" Soda	0 02 0 03	Sienna, B. & G.	0 10 0 15
Cantharides	0 82 0 90	" Citrate gran.	0 40 0 50	" Seal, Amse	0 16 0 30	Umbur,	0 07 0 10
Powdered.	6 90 1 00	Mercury	0 65 0 75	" Canary	0 06 0 07	Whiting	0 85 1 25
Charcoal, Animal	0 04 0 06	" Bichlor	0 70 0 80	" Cardamon.	2 00 3 00	White Lead, dry, gen.	0 07 @ 0 09
Wood, pow'd.	0 15 0 20	" Biniodid. oz.	0 30 0 35	" Fenugreek, gr'd.	0 10 0 15	" " " No. 1.	0 06 @ 0 08
Chiretta	0 99 1 00	" Chloride	0 40 1 00	" Hemp	0 06 0 07	" " " No. 2.	0 05 @ 0 07
Chloroform	1 40 1 50	" C. Chalk	0 45 0 80	" Mustard, white.	0 14 0 16	Yellow Chrome	0 12 @ 0 35
Cochineal, S. G.	0 90 1 00	" Nit. Oxyd	0 90 1 00	Saffron, Amer.	0 90 1 00	" Ochre	0 02 @ 0 03
Black	1 30 1 75	Morphia, Acet.	5 30 —	" Spanish	14 00 16 00	Zinc Oxide, Star	0 10 0 12
Colocyth, Pulv.	0 50 0 80	" Mur.	5 30 —	Santonine	10 50 12 50		
Collodion	0 55 0 60	" Sulph.	5 50 —	Sago	0 07 0 09	COLORS, IN OIL.	
Elaterium oz.	4 50 5 00	Musk, Pure grain oz.	20 00	Silver, Nitrate, cash	14 90 16 50	Blue Paint	0 12 @ 0 15
Extract, Belladonna	2 00 2 20	" Canton	1 75 2 00	Soap, Castile, mottled	0 12 0 14	Fire Proof Paint	0 06 0 08
" Colocyth, Co.	1 25 1 75	" Almonds, sweet.	0 65 0 75	Soda Ash	0 02 0 04	Green, Paris	0 32 0 37 1/2
" Gentian	0 50 0 60	" bitter	14 00 15 00	" Bicarb. Newcastle.	4 00 5 00	Red, Venetian	0 07 0 10
" Hemlock, Ang.	1 12 1 25	" Anniseed	4 40 5 00	" Howard's	0 16 0 18	Patent Dryers, 1lb tins.	0 14 0 16
" Jalapaue,	2 40 2 60	" Bergamot, super.	6 50 8 00	" Caustic	0 04 0 05	Penny Plates	0 03 @ 0 04 1/2
" Henbane,	5 00 5 50	" Caraway	3 75 4 00	" Spirit Ammon., arom.	0 25 0 35	White Ochre	0 08 0 12
" Mandrake	1 75 2 00	" Cassia	3 00 3 20	" Starchine, Crystals	2 65 3 00	White Lead, gen. 25lb tins	2 35 —
" Nux Vomica, oz.	0 60 0 70	" Castor, E. I.	0 16 0 20	" Sulphur, Precip.	0 10 0 12 1/2	" No. 1	2 10 —
" Opium	1 25 —	" Crystal	0 22 0 25	" Sublimed	0 03 0 05	" No. 2	1 90 —
" Rhubarb	7 50 —	" Italian	0 26 0 28	" Roll.	0 03 0 04 1/2	" No. 3	1 65 —
" Sarsap. Hon. Co.	1 00 1 20	" Citronella	1 67 2 00	Tamarinds	0 15 0 20	" Com.	1 30 —
" Jam. Co.	3 25 3 70	" Cloves, Ang.	0 95 1 10	Tapioca	0 15 0 20	White Zinc, Snow	3 00 3 50
" Taraxicum, Aug.	0 70 0 80	" Cod Liver	1 25 1 50	Veratria oz.	0 25 0 30	NAVAL STORES.	
Flowers, Arnica	0 26 0 35	" Croton	2 50 3 00	Vinegar, Wine, pure	0 55 0 60	Black Pitch	4 50 @ 5 50
" Chamomile	0 36 0 45	" Ceranium, pure, oz.	0 90 1 00	Verdigris,	0 35 0 40	Rosin, Strained	3 75 4 25
Gum, Aloes, Barb. extra	1 00 1 10	" Juniper Wood	0 90 1 00	" Pow'd.	0 45 0 50	Clear, pale.	6 50 10 00
" " good.	0 50 0 55	" Berries	6 00 7 00	" Wax, White, pure	0 80 0 85	Spirits Turpentine	0 52 @ 0 60
" " Capo.	0 12 @ 0 16	" Lavand, Ang	20 00 22 00	" Zinc, Chloride oz.	0 25 0 30	Tar Wood	4 00 5 00
" " pow'd	0 25 0 30	" Exol.	1 40 1 60	" Sulphate, pure.	0 10 0 15		
" " Socot.	0 85 0 90	" Lemon, super.	3 20 3 60	" com.	0 06 0 10		
" " pulv.	0 95 1 10	" orl.	2 70 2 80	DYE-STUFFS.			
" Arabic, white	0 45 0 65	" Orange	3 00 3 20	Annatto	0 25 @ 0 45		
" " pow'd	0 60 0 75	" Origanum	0 65 0 75	Aniline, Magenta, cryst	4 00 —		
" " sorts	0 30 0 35	" Peppermint, Aug.	16 00 17 00	" liquid	2 75 —		
" " com. Gedda	0 13 0 16	" Amer.	4 50 5 50	" Argols, ground	0 15 0 25		
" Assafoetida	0 25 0 40	" Rose, virgin	6 50 6 80	" Blue Vitriol, pure.	0 08 0 10		
" British or Dextrine	0 12 0 15	" good	5 00 5 50	" Camwood, pure	0 06 0 09		
" Benzoin	0 48 0 55	" Sassafras	1 30 1 40	" Cupperas, green.	0 01 0 02 1/2		
" Catechu	0 15 0 20	" Wintergreen	5 20 6 00	" Coddbear	0 16 0 25		
" " pow'd	0 25 0 30	" Wormwood, pure.	5 80 5 90	" Fustic, Cuban	0 03 0 04		
" Euphorb, pulv.	0 32 0 40	" Ointment, blue	0 65 0 70	" Indigo, Bengal	2 40 2 50		
" Gamboze	1 40 —	" Opium, Turkey	12 00 —	" Madras	0 90 1 00		
" Guaiacum	0 32 0 50	" pulv	13 50 —	" Extract	0 25 0 35		
" Myrrh	0 48 0 60	" Orange Peel, opt.	0 65 0 75	" Japnica	0 05 0 06 1/2		
" Sang Dragon	0 60 0 70	" good.	0 12 0 20	" Lacyle, pow'd.	0 35 0 40		
" Scammony, pow'd	5 60 —	" Pill, Blue, Mass.	0 70 0 75	" Logwood.	0 02 0 03		
" " Virg.	14 50 —						
" Shellac, orange	0 25 0 30						

ANNUAL TRADE REPORT FOR 1868.

The amount of goods which changed hands during the year will amount to a fair average, although, perhaps, not so large as in 1866 or 1867.

The impediments to business have been: blocked up roads early in the year, uncertainty as to a financial panic, and the constant drooping of the prices of staples. This latter cause rendered dealers very loth to lay in stocks, because experience seemed to teach that the longer purchases were deferred the cheaper would be the price. We noticed, a month or two since, that prices generally were advancing, and will now endeavor to explain the cause. In 1866, Great Britain discovered that she had "too many irons in the fire," and that some of them were pretty badly burnt. Thereupon ensued a financial panic, which at first pressed only on the joint stock companies, which were the immediate cause of the trouble, but by degrees extended to almost every branch of trade. The capitalist wanted his money, and the producer or manufacturer had to realize in markets deprived of the usual facilities for holding stocks until needed for consumption, so that prices had to give way. This process went on until the amount of unemployed capital became so large that some outlet had to be found for it, and latterly speculators have employed it in buying up the stocks of such articles as were being sold below the cost of production, an operation that is certain to be profitable if conducted on a sufficiently extensive scale, or if the source of supply is so small as to render it easy to forestall the whole production.

Viewing merchandise as a whole, the movement of bullion in the Bank of England will show the tendency of prices, when gold accumulates, prices fall, when there is a steady outward flow, prices rise.

The rate of interest follows these movements rising, after a drain of specie, falling after an accumulation of bullion.

The practical bearing of this is to be found in the fact, that the bullion in the Bank of England has shown a marked diminution during the last few months, indicating that capital is being employed more freely in commerce, and that prices will likely continue to advance until checked by another revulsion.

Payments were not very well met during a portion of the year, but latterly collections are more easily made.

In regard to the future, two points seem worthy of word of warning. There seems to be at present an excessive desire on the part of young men to be in business on their own account. In their eagerness, little heed is paid to competence, locality, and capital. A wholesale house "anxious to extend their business," and "a store to let," are all they

seem to care for. If a young man has not sufficient experience to enable him to conduct every branch of a business, if the locality is deficient in population or wealth, if he cannot command a cash capital sufficient to cover furniture, fittings, dead stock, and enough to defray his personal expenses until his business begins to yield a return, and if he has not well formed habits of economy, industry, and temperance in all things, nothing short of a miracle will enable him to escape bankruptcy. The wholesale house that takes such accounts sows a crop of bad debts to be reaped in the first panic, if not sooner.

The second point is this, many get along with a hard pull at first, but with greater ease year by year, until at last they can say, "I own my stock without a dollar of debt," and it is suggested to them that as property is going up, it would be a good thing to own the store they occupy or to build one. The latter is a very dangerous operation, leading often to incalculable expenses that have to be met with ready money, draining away resources which should have been applied to renewing stock or paying liabilities for merchandise. Should a panic occur just about the time when the new store or stores are completed, the investor will, probably, go into bankruptcy. This was the cause of dozens of drug failures in the panic of 1857-8. Indications are not wanting that the wounds suffered in that disastrous period having scarred over and become forgotten, investments in town lots and buildings are growing in favour. Experience will show that as a business, dealing in real estate is as profitable as any other, as an investment it is the worst in this country. It should only be bought for cash and in such quantity as is required for actual use.

We do not think that any serious mischief has already occurred from the foregoing causes; it is more in the hope of prevention that attention has been directed to them. Otherwise the outlook is sufficiently promising, an advancing tendency in prices always stimulates trade; the country has been fairly productive, all classes have had abundant employment at remunerative rates, and these are sufficient data so long as they last upon which to predicate a prosperous state of affairs.

A few notes of the course of prices are appended:

Drugs—Opium has sold at a range of \$5 50 to \$12, the latter being the figure at the close. The stock is largely controlled by parties who demand prices equal to \$14 25 cash, laid down here. Our dealers have the prospect of paying that as soon as present stocks are exhausted, and of course they are not anxious to sell. Rhubarb has continued to decline in both quality and price through-

out the year. The Russian sort, generally known as Turkey, has disappeared from commerce entirely for the time being, and its place is supplied by "Dutch trimmed." Ipecac and Jalap have receded in value since last year; Shellac has not varied much, being a little dearer than in June last. Oil peppermint is a short crop, owing to the unfavorable weather, and is higher; some minor American essential oils are in the same position. A duty of 15 per cent was imposed on essential oils and this added about 10 per cent to their price. Oil lemon is about the same as last year, and oil bergamot is expected to be lower when the season's crops get to market. Castor oil opened rather low, but advanced until September, when the price declined. Gum arabic was sold low during the summer, but is now firmer. Cantharides are scarce, and cardamoms out of market. Oil almonds and bitter almonds are lower. Oil aniseed much higher at the close. Sarsaparilla has fluctuated considerably, being rather easier lately. Canary seed is dear and likely to continue so until another crop is gathered. Castile soap has not varied much although lots are offered by some houses at low rates; some samples contain about 40 per cent of sulphate of baryta, worth about 1½ cents per lb, and those to whom quality is no object, should see that they get a fair advantage in buying inferior goods. For instance, pure Castile soap being sold for say 13 cents, that adulterated as above should be 8 4-10 cents to be proportionately cheap.

Chemicals.—Sulphuric acid has been cornered by a combination of the companies and is higher. Ammoniacal products are dearer at the close in England. Preparations of bismuth are dear; camphor has advanced. Iodine is now greatly used in dyeing, and although the production has increased, maintains a high rate. Chloride of lime was held at a high rate at the commencement, but is now lower. Mercurials have ruled remarkably steady. Morphia has, of course, followed opium. The usual rule is, two ounces of morphia should bring the price of a pound of opium. Cream tartar has been low in this market all year; a movement which caused it to advance in Europe, never effected this market to any extent, and has fallen through for the present. Bromide of potassium has declined throughout. Quinine touched bottom in June and is now held at higher rates. Sodas have been a very bad business to importers, but as several manufacturers have closed their works, there will be an opportunity for stocks to diminish and prices to improve. Strychnine is higher from an advance in the raw material.

Dyestuffs.—It may be said generally, that the whole list is higher, from causes briefly given. Annatto much wanted; aniline, consumption overruns the raw material available; blue vitriol, copper rising; indigo, short crop; lacdye and cochineal, scarlet very much used. Logwood and extract, St. Domingian fighting instead of working.

Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867. JUROR, 1862.

Pure Chemicals, & all New Medicines
T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, and 124

SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE,
LONDON.

Chemical Works:—Hornsey Road, and Sun-
merfield Works, Homerton,

SUPPLY PURE CHEMICALS and all
NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, includ-
ing the following specialities:—

PEPSINE,

The active digestive principle of the gastric
juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for
weak digestion.

IN POWDER, WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES.

PANCREATIC EMULSION,

Supplied in bulk for Dispensing Purposes.

PANCREATINE

In powder, containing the active principle
obtained from the Pancreas, by which the
digestion and assimilation of fat is effected.

CHLORODYNE,

(Morson's) the universally approved anodyne.
Saccharated Wheat Phosphates,
A valuable dietetic preparation for invalids
and children, supplying the elements for the
formation of bone.

CREASOTE,

(Caution)—from Wood Tar, of which T. M.
and Son are the only British Manufacturers.

GELATINE,

A perfect and economical substitute for Isin-
glass.

Artificial Essences for Flavouring.

Chloroform and other preparations.

PREPARATIONS OF PEPSINE.

MORSON'S

Medicinal Pepsine, or Digestive Powder,
(Pepsine Acide Amylacee, ou Poudre Nutritive.)

CONTAINS the active digestive principle of the gastric
juice of the stomach, purified and rendered permanent
and palatable. Dose, 15 to 20 grains.

TEST OF ITS DIGESTIVE POWER.—Mix 20 grains of the
Powder with an ounce of water and 120 grains of pure
moist fibrine; apply a gentle heat, not exceeding 100 degrees
Fahr. (the temperature of the stomach), for about half an
hour, stirring the mixture occasionally, when the process
of digestion will be found to have commenced, the fibrine
becoming soft and pulpy. This action may be continued
until, after the lapse of a few hours, a solution is effected,
such as occurs in the stomach. In 1 oz. Bottles.

MORSON'S PEPSINA PORCI,

Or Pepsine obtained from the Stomach of the Pig, in
a Pure and Palatable form.

(NEUTRAL.)

This is a concentrated preparation of Pepsine, containing
the digestive principle of the gastric juice in a very active
state. Being neutral, it requires the addition of a little
Lactic or Hydrochloric Acid to develop its digestive prop-
erty. When administered, this property is imparted by
the free acids of the stomach. Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

TEST OF ITS DIGESTIVE POWER.—Mix 10 grains of the
Powder with an ounce of water, then add 15 drops of the
Concentrated Lactic or Hydrochloric Acid and 120 grains
of moist fibrine. Conduct the progress as described under
the head Medicinal Pepsine, when the results there indicat-
ed will be obtained.

* These preparations of Pepsine are carefully examined
and tested by Professor Kedwood, and guaranteed by him to
answer the tests indicated. Every Bottle containing the Pre-
parations named, and bearing the Trade-mark of T. Morson &
Son, BUT NOT OTHERWISE, is sold with such guarantee.

PARIS DEPOT: Chavas et Cantor, Place Saint-Opportune.
AGENT—CASTELLAZ, Rue Saints-Croix de la Bretonnerie.
5-3j

Madder cultivation stopped by low prices
ruling during the past few years.

Paints and Oils—White lead is firmer than
last year without quotable variation. Ochres
and colors generally depend so much on
quality, that it is hard to indicate them by
value. Cod oil is still low, but much firmer
than during the summer. Lard oil has been
scarce and dear throughout the year, and at
times was wholly unprocurable. Linseed
oil has declined, being effected by the high
price brought by oil cake. Olive oil has
been very dear. Seal oil was sold at very
low rates at one time, but several lots having
been sold for the United States market the
price is now higher.

Sundries—Fancy goods in this branch are
more in demand. In staples, English hair
brushes are unchanged. Scottish vulcanite
combs have been twice reduced during the
year, and are now cheaper and better fin-
ished than any other variety. Beranger
scales are slightly higher. There is a grow-
ing trade in home made perfumery, which
has driven all the cheaper varieties of im-
ported out of this market. "Lubin" alone
maintains his ground on account of an old
established reputation for quality.

Useful Receipts.

Eau de Cologne.

- Take Oil neroli..... 1 dram.
- Oil bergamot..... ½ "
- Oil lemon..... 1 "
- Oil cassia..... 10 drops.
- Tonquin beans..... ½ oz.
- Vanilla..... 1 dram.
- Calamus root..... ½ oz.
- Rectified spirit..... 1½ pts.
- Rose water..... 3 oz.—Mix.

Or take Oil orange peel

- Oil neroli.
- Oil lavender, each..... 1 dram.
- Oil cloves..... 15 drops.
- Tinct. orris..... 8 oz.
- Rectified spirit..... 1 pt.—Mix.

Or take Oil lemon..... 1 dram.

- Oil verbina..... 15 drops.
- Oil cassia..... 10 "
- Oil almonds..... 5 "
- Cardamon seeds..... 2 drams.
- Rectified spirit..... 1 pt.
- Rose water..... ½ pt.—Mix.

Eau de Millefleur.

- Take Oil santal..... ½ dram.
- Cil cloves..... 1 "
- Oil lavender..... 1 "
- Otto rose..... 20 drops.
- Rectified spirit..... 1 pt.
- Ess. vanilla..... 2 oz.
- Ess. musk..... 3 oz.
- Ess. tonquin..... 3 oz.—Mix.

Notes and Queries.

J. C. L.—PHOSPHATE OF IRON. J. C. L.
finds some difficulty in making Ferri Phosphas
of a good color, although, occasionally, he
manages to hit the mark, but, he is afraid,
only by chance. The trouble may arise from
three causes; firstly,—an excess of phosphate
of soda in the precipitation. The proper
proportions are 10 parts of protosulphate of
iron to 13 parts of phosphate of soda, each
dissolved in ten times its weight of cold
water. Secondly; the use of protosulphate
which is old, or partly oxidized—this may be

ESTABLISHED 1803.



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DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS OF

Foreign Drugs and Chemicals,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

Window Glass, Spices, and Dye Stuffs.

TRADE MARK.



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LINSEED OIL, PAINTS, PUTTY,

VARNISHES, OIL CAKE,

CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER,

LAND PLASTER,

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,

DRUG AND SPICE GRINDERS.

Factory—LACHINE CANAL BASIN.

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MONTREAL.

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PATENT

GRADUATED BOTTLES AND VIALS.

FLINT AND BLUE GREEN GLASS,

FROM 1 TO 16 OUNCES,

For Druggists, Physicians, and Family Use.

Also, Wine and Brandy Bottles Graduated.
EVERY DRUGGIST SHOULD USE THEM.

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Patentee and Manufacturer of the
GRADUATED VIALS (FLINT & GREEN

Also Manufacturer's Agent for Glass and
Glassware generally.

H. T. SMITH,
Brass-Founder, Plumber, Steam and
Gas Fitter, and
SODA WATER MACHINE MAKER.

Nickel Silver, Show Cases and Sash Bars ;
Gas and Coal Oil Chandeliers, on hand
and made to order.

95 QUEEN STREET WEST.

ALSO, PROPRIETOR OF

TORONTO STEAM SODA WATER MANUFACTORY
TEMPERANCE ST., WEST OF BAY ST.

Soda Water, Lemonade, Sarsaparilla, Ginger
Ale, Ginger Beer, and every description
of Aerated Waters of first quality.

The trade supplied with Bottles
(ready capped), Corks,
Colouring Syrups,
&c., &c.

Parties in the city wishing to rent SODA
WATER FOUNTAINS, will please apply at
once to ensure filling of their orders. 1-ly.

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SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT,**
65 KING STREET EAST.

ROBERT McPHAIL,

General Stationer and Account Book
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Importer of English, French, German and
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To his large and well-assorted stock of the
following articles he begs to call special at-
tention :

Albums,
Brushes,
Brooches,
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Courier Bags,
Dominoes,
Druggists' Sundries,
Ear Rings,
Ladies' Satchels,
Musical Instruments,
Purses,
Playing Cards,
Pipes,
Rings,
&c. &c. &c.

Toronto, May 1868.

R. C. JAMIESON & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Varnishes and Japans,

DISTILLERS AND IMPORTERS OF

**American Turpentine, Benzine,
Rosin, Pitch, Tar, &c., &c.**

DEALERS IN

Linseed Oil, Leads, Paints, Colours, &c.

R. C. J. & Co., have business connexions through-
out the Dominion of Canada.

Orders promptly attended to and forwarded with
despatch.

MONTREAL, June, 1868.

3-6mo

remedied by the addition of a few drops of
sulphuric acid to the iron solution. Thirdly;
omitting to pour off the supernatant liquid
from the precipitate, as soon as possible, and
adding fresh water. J. C. L. will be no longer
troubled with a "dirty yellow" phosphate if
he observes these points, but will find his pre-
paration of a fine blue color, characteristic of
a well prepared article.

Enquirer.—What is OIL OF COGNAC, and
how is it made? *Enquirer* may have to ask
this question very often before he receives a
satisfactory answer. It is a substance used to
impart the flavor of brandy to spirit, and
made by processes kept inviolably secret by
the manufacturers, and varying widely in
in their results. By some it is termed
"anathic ether," but its composition is not
to be expressed by any single chemical com-
pound, Anathic ether and pelargonic ether
are so nearly alike that chemists cannot de-
cide the difference. We can say, however,
that pelargonic ether, prepared by the oxida-
tion of oil of rue does not resemble the oil of
cognac, of commerce, in odor, or flavor. The
true oil of cognac was, at first, obtained from
the distillation of the lees of wine, of which,
3000 parts of the distillate yielded one of oil.
It is prepared still, in France, by this method,
but, we imagine the New York manufactur-
ers find a difficulty in procuring the wine lees
and have turned their attention to other
sources.

Oil of cognac is a mixture of the ethers of
some of the fatty acids; we are not prepared
to say which, but must leave the matter to
your own experimenting.

T. P. R. wants to know the difference,
commercially and chemically, between benzole
and benzine, or benzene, and also whether the
so called benzole, obtained from the distilla-
tion of petroleum, is identical with the ben-
zole from coal tar.

Commercially speaking, the naphas ob-
tained from coal tar and petroleum, both go
by the names benzole and benzine, although
the former is more commonly applied to the
product from petroleum, while the latter is
employed to denote the coal tar product
which is sometimes used for removing grease
stains from cloth. Both varieties can be used
with equal advantage for this purpose, but
the coal tar benzine has by far the pleasant-
est odor.

Chemically speaking there is no difference
between benzole and benzine, and those
names are applied to one and the same sub-
stance, that is, the compound— C_6H_6 , =
hydride of phenyl, obtained from coal tar; or
by heating benzoic acid with caustic lime: of
specific gravity 0.85; and boiling between
80° and 86° C. (176° to 186° F.). The nap-
tha of petroleum is a different substance, al-
though it is said to contain a small portion of
true benzine. It is made up of a number of
hydrocarbons whose boiling points range from
86° to 120° F. (*Pelauze and Cahours*), and of
varying specific gravities—never, however, so
high as that of benzine. The so called ben-
zole is therefore improperly named, and is
not identical with coal tar benzole.

CHANGES FOR JANUARY.

Lane & Perry have bought out the busi-
ness formerly carried on by Fredrum & Huff-
man in Elora. Charles Brent, of Port Hope,
has taken J. B. Woodhouse as a partner,
The style of the new firm will be Brent &
Woodhouse.

PARSON BROTHERS,
Wholesale Dealers in and Manufacturers of
**OIL, GLASSWARE, LAMPS,
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Refined Petroleum of very best quality

Lubricating Oils in endless variety.
Paints and Colors ground by ourselves, Dry
or in Oil.

Our prepared Linseed Oil contains Dryers and
Thinners. For Painting purposes it will answer
fully as well as the most expensive Paint oils. A
very extensive stock of LAMP GOODS of all kinds,
and at a wide range of prices. Sole Agent for

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Prices Low, Terms Liberal. 3-ly

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The undersigned desires to bring before the
Notice of the Trade, his

CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.

It is the most agreeable and at the same time

THE CHEAPEST ARTICLE

In the Canadian Market, and will fully jus-
tify any recommendation it may receive.

For Price, address

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IMPORTERS OF

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ments, Looking Glass Plates, &c.,

IMPORTED & DOMESTIC CIGARS,

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N.B.—For the quality of our Goods any Druggist
in Toronto can be referred to. 1-6m.

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AXLE Grease.
Fly Papers to retail, at 3 and 5 cents.
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Indelible Ink.
Carmino "
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