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Medical Faculty

17-304

• ESTABLISHED 1868 •

**CANADIAN
PHARMACEUTICAL
JOURNAL**

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

Vol. XXX. JANUARY, 1897. No. 6

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Hamilton, Canada

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Syr. White Pine  
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To these we are constantly making additions

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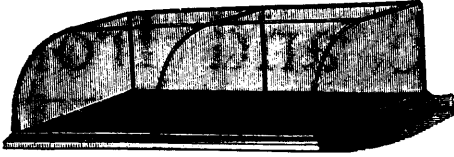
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First-class workmanship. Lowest prices.  
Choice Designs in Cherry, Oak, Walnut and Mahogany.  
Special attention given to fitting Drug Stores.  
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[Answering all recognized purity tests.]

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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.

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

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Write for Samples and Prices.  
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141 to 151 St. Maurice Street, MONTREAL

**Highest  
Grade**

# DIGESTIVE FERMENTS

**WE OFFER** a line of High Grade Digestive Ferments of our own manufacture, which we believe is superior to any similar line of goods now on the market. We give but a few of these below, but will gladly send our list and prices on request. The prices given are net without discount.

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**Diastase-Stearns (Pancreatic Diastase).**—The isolated amyolytic ferment of the pancreatic juice. \$6.00 per doz. flasks, each containing 40 pilloids of 2½ grains.

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MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

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

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

**MALTINE** with Hypophosphites.  
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**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

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 " (½ lb. bottles).

**LACTOPEPTINE ELIXIR.** Plain.  
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**Lactopeptine Tablets.**

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**Beef Peptonoids** (Powder).

**Liquid Peptonoids**

**Peptonoids Iron and Wine**

**Liquid Peptonoids** with Coca.

**Liquid Peptonoids with Creosote**

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**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 :

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# CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE

VOL. XXX.

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1897.

No. 6

ESTABLISHED 1868.

## Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal

—AND—

### PHARMACAL GAZETTE

ISSUED MONTHLY.

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

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year.

Communications bearing on the text to be addressed to **Editor**,  
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New Advertisements and changes received up to the 25th,  
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Advertising Rates sent on application.

Address all communications on business

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

1897.

**T**HE JOURNAL wishes all of its patrons and friends a happy and prosperous New Year. We anticipate prosperity for ourselves, and desire plenty of company on the way.

The year just closed has not brought to the druggists of Canada unalloyed pleasure, nor unbounded satisfaction. The result of his labor has not been a swollen wallet nor overgrown bank balance, but if he is sensible the experience gained will not be altogether barren of results.

In periods of depression such as that through which we have passed we learn habits of carefulness and frugality, which are themselves factors in bringing about a return of prosperity. We use the past tense in speaking of the period of depression, because of our conviction that

the dawn of brighter days for Canada is in sight. We are Canadians, and have faith and confidence in our country. Its magnificent area, its inexhaustible resources, its capabilities, its glorious climate, all combine to make it a fit home for one of earth's foremost nations.

**ONLY \$1.00.**

**T**HAT is the sum total expected in return for twelve issues of this journal, 8½ cents per copy. No druggist can afford to be without it when the cost is so trifling. Barely the price of paper and printing.

We shall continue to send to all our friends as before, believing that the druggists are not a body who desire something for nothing.

**THE JOURNAL.**

**A**S announced in our last issue, a change has been effected in the management of the JOURNAL. For such a number of years has Professor Shuttleworth been closely identified with pharmacy in our province, as examiner, teacher and editor, that it is hard to realize the last connecting link has been severed and we can count him no longer as one of ourselves, yet such is the meaning of the change. His duties as lecturer in Trinity University, city bacteriologist, private analyst, and editor, were becoming so heavy that the burden had to be lightened; this was accomplished by disposing of the JOURNAL. It cannot but be a cause of regret to the professor's many warm personal friends that this severance of old ties was necessary.

The present manager found on taking charge the first important subject to demand attention was securing an editor upon whose shoulders Prof. Shuttleworth's mantle might descend. How successfully the task has been accomplished the future will reveal.

An arrangement was concluded with Prof. Morrison, of Montreal, editor of the *Pharmacal*



*Gazette*, whereby the two journals have been merged into one, known as THE CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND GAZETTE, with Prof. Morrison in the editorial chair.

Professor Morrison is well known in pharmaceutical circles, not only in Canada, but also in the United States, as a practical pharmacist, who has been through all the grades from apprentice to licentiate, and his popularity was demonstrated at the Montreal meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in August last, when he was unanimously elected president, the highest gift at the disposal of the premier pharmaceutical association of the continent, and the second Canadian who has been thus honored. His journalistic experience was acquired as editor of the *Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal* during the time it was published by Messrs. Lyman Sons & Co., and since then as publisher of the *Pharmaceutical Gazette*.

The determination of the present management is to push the JOURNAL into first place, making it representative of the best there is in Canadian pharmacy. In this undertaking we want the assistance of all its old friends, and the good-will of as many new ones as it will prove itself deserving of. We are anxious that the JOURNAL shall be creditable both to the profession and the country, and be altogether such an one as the druggists will be disposed to support and encourage.

#### PROSPECTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

WITH the appearance of this number a new year opens, and with it much improved business prospects. It looks as if the depression which has existed for the last five or six years has passed away, and that with the bounteous crops and increased prices of farm produce, with Manitoba wheat climbing towards the dollar mark, and a sound money policy guaranteed in the neighboring Republic, resulting in increased commercial activity, business is bound to improve all over the continent, and the drug trade will, with all others, feel the benefit of improved conditions. We can therefore confidently wish all our readers a happy and prosperous New Year.

The year 1896 has passed into history, and in looking back over the last twelve months, the most important events to Canadian pharmacy have been the organization of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists, and the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in Montreal. A year ago, we may say that we were apparently powerless to stop the ravages made by department stores and cutters generally into our business. The drug trade was demoralized, all cohesion amongst the members seemed destroyed, the outlook for the future

was most disheartening, all hope of making an honorable living seemed to be at an end. But by the efforts of a few men all this has been changed; the druggists of Ontario have been again brought into an organization powerful enough to protect their interests, influential enough to obtain the aid of manufacturers and wholesalers in support of our just claims to recognition as the natural and legitimate outlet for their products, and the result is that to-day we can look hopefully into the future, we can feel that once more we can have a chance to live in the fierce struggle of modern commercial competition, and in this work the officers of the O. S. R. D. have never spared their best efforts. From one end of the province to the other, and into Quebec, the president has travelled, organizing the members, encouraging the weak and stimulating the strong to greater efforts in behalf of union; interviewing the manufacturers and wholesalers, and impressing upon them the absolute necessity of all three branches of the trade standing together. He has spared neither time nor labor in his efforts to make the O. S. R. D. a powerful organization, thoroughly representative of the best interests of Canadian pharmacy.

It was, of course, inevitable that enemies of the society had to be encountered; the most of them have, however, been made to see the error of their ways, but some remain implacable, and of course the president has been made the point of their attacks. The cutters and their back door suppliers will spare no efforts and be chary of no means at their disposal to destroy the good results of the past year's labor. "By their works ye shall know them" is a good text to study when these attacks are made upon the officers of the society. When we find that the reliable dealers who have signed the agreement are manfully standing by it, and when we find that those concerns who have not signed it are attacking the society, then we can be certain that good work has been done, that the efforts of the president are being felt by these concerns to their detriment, and that in their desperation they will descend to any vile or base means to attain their ends. But compare the two—all with eyes to see and ears to hear, know what has been done by the society during the past year, and when we find it attacked by men who are not druggists, who have always opposed what retail druggists claim as their rights, then it is not difficult to make the choice, nor to see the objects of the attack.

Prices have not been raised to their proper level everywhere, but in many of the towns they have been, and all over they are much better than they were a year ago. Cutters find it more difficult to secure supplies, and in all directions the beneficial influences of organization and combination are being felt, and the

# 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.

prospects are that if the retailers stand by the society loyally, that matters will be still more improved before 1898 dawns upon us.

### CHEAPER ALCOHOL.

THE question of cheaper alcohol is one of the most important now under the attention of Canadian pharmacists. The agitation which we commenced in our November issue has been taken up by the wholesalers, and representations have been made to the Tariff Commission, drawing their attention to the enormous disparity which exists between the prices ruling in the United States and in this country. It was shown by the memorandum presented by the Montreal wholesale drug trade, that alcohol could be purchased in the States and delivered in Montreal, at 23 cents per imperial gallon, whereas the Canadian article costs \$1.15, the difference in price representing simply the profit made by the few firms engaged in distilling in this country. The distilling interests are protected beyond all reason, and the result is that for the enrichment of three or four concerns, the whole country is made to suffer, and to pay higher prices for

their medicines than reason or necessity demand. As we stated in our November issue, the revenue derived by the Government will not be decreased one cent by a decrease of duty; lower the import duty to a reasonable figure, and leave the excise import as it is; this would result in forcing the Canadian distillers to lower their prices on alcohol in bond in order to compete with American manufacturers. The result would be that we would have our alcohol at a reasonable figure, the revenue would not be decreased, but the profits of the distillers would be, although they would still have enough to keep the wolf from the door.

When one considers the high price of alcohol which has ruled for many years, and the great quantities of it used by pharmacists, it is a wonder to us that some action has not been taken in the matter by the pharmaceutical associations, but it is not yet too late; we have a good opportunity to work now. In all probability some measure of tariff reform will be introduced at the next session of Parliament, and the retailers should follow up the action of the wholesalers in the matter. Our associations should petition the Government; the O.S.R.D. should take it up; every retailer who desires to increase his

# Munyon's Homœopathic Home Remedies

## A Cure or Every Disease !

FAST SELLERS !

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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.

*Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.*

business should interview the member from his constituency and impress upon him the necessity for this action. Let us all work together, and we can accomplish our object. A decrease of 25 or 50 cents per gallon on alcohol would aggregate a considerable amount at the end of the year, and all that is needed is a little united effort on the part of the druggists of this country; therefore, do not delay, interview or write your member, get him interested, show him the absurdity, and we might say, outrageous character of the present unreasonable tax placed upon the medicine of the country for the benefit of a few.

#### THE NATIONAL FORMULARY.

BY resolution of the American Pharmaceutical Association, adopted Aug. 14th, permission was given pharmaceutical journals to publish the formulæ and text of the National Formulary, and in this issue we commence the work of introducing the volume to the attention of Canadian pharmacists. We are aware that many already possess copies, but it is for the purpose of drawing the attention of those who do not, that we commence the publication of these formulæ, which we think may make them desire to have a copy for use in the laboratory. We are believers in the ability of the retail pharmacist to make the greater proportion of the pharmaceutical preparations which he sells, and with a little judicious talking to the physicians who patronize him, they may be induced to use these goods instead of the factory-made articles. All the formulæ of the National Formulary have been thoroughly tested and are reliable, and with ordinary care products equal to any on the market may be turned out.

The publication of these formulæ will, we confidently believe, increase the popularity of the work in Canada and lead to many purchasing to whom the value of the Formulary is now unknown. All the wholesale houses can supply the book, which should be in the possession of every pharmacist.

#### CARE OF STOCK IN WINTER.

THIS is a matter of great importance, but one to which but little attention is given, as a rule. The great variations in temperature which characterize our climate have a most deleterious effect upon the majority of galenic preparations, fluid extracts and syrups being most prone to be affected, and even such preparations as tinctures do not escape. It is generally supposed that alcoholic preparations are not affected to any great extent, that alcohol will preserve them against change; but it must be borne in mind that as a general rule, tinctures and other preparations are made at a

temperature between 65° and 75° F., and when kept at that temperature will remain in good condition; but if, as is usually the case in country drug stores, they are exposed to lower temperatures, they will be bound to precipitate. In fluid extracts which are highly concentrated preparations at normal temperature, the decrease of even five degrees will produce cloudiness, and finally precipitation of a portion of the dissolved matter, with consequent deterioration of the product. Syrups are liable to crystallize from the same cause, and especially if made of the specific gravity directed in the B. P., which is, as a rule, too high. These troubles could all be prevented by storing such goods in a room kept at an even temperature, and, in fact, it will be found that it will pay to take the necessary means to have it so, as there will be less loss of material, and these preparations will retain all their properties, which they will not do if exposed to variations of temperature.

#### THE SIMPSON CASE.

ANOTHER step has been taken in this case, but we regret to say it is more of a retrograde movement than an advance. As reported last month, the stated case of Police Magistrate Denison came up for argument on appeal before the Divisional Court, Osgoode Hall, on Nov. 25th, Chancellor Boyd presiding. The defendant's counsel, beside arguing the case on its merits, raised a preliminary objection that the court had no jurisdiction and the magistrate no power to state a case, and the appeal, if any, should be to the Sessions, under the Ontario law, the offence being against an Ontario statute. Judgment was reserved at time of argument, but has since been given in favor of the defence on the preliminary objection. The matter will now have to be fought out before Judge McDougall and a jury.

It is most unfortunate that in its wanderings through the maze of legal intricacies the case should have landed in this court. One of the objects of the suit was to secure a judicial interpretation of the law as bearing upon company pharmacy. Such a result can hardly be expected from a jury.

We sincerely hope that the obstacles and discouragements encountered will not influence the chairman of the Infringement Committee to turn aside from his purpose to find out just what protection the law affords the profession.

#### THE P.A.T.A.

THE chemists, through the above society, are forcing the fighting in England, and apparently with a considerable amount of success. The St. Jacob's Oil people have come

out squarely as champions of cutting and issued a circular to the public in Bradford and district, informing them that the goods of the firm can still be procured at the stores of the Taylor Drug Co., Ltd., "where St. Jacob's Oil and Vogeler's Curative Compound can always be procured at the lowest market prices." This course has been taken by the company in reply to a resolution of the Bradford and District Chemists' Association declining to handle their goods unless placed on the "Protected List." The council of the P.A.T.A., at its last meeting in London, on December 16th, passed the following resolution:

"That the council regret to notice the action taken by the Charles A. Vogeler Company in relation to the chemists of Bradford, and recommend the various local associations connected with the P.A.T.A. to convey to the firm this disapproval of the action they had taken."

The fight is squarely on, and we will watch its progress with interest. A noticeable feature of the movement in England is the interest taken in it by proprietors. Ten of the largest firms have guaranteed £50 each toward expenses. The lack of such encouragement and aid, together with the active opposition of some half dozen firms, has greatly hampered the work in Canada.

In connection with these latter, the course pursued by the Bradford district association could very profitably be followed by the druggists of this country. Let local associations and individual druggists take a hand in the fight and give the O.S.R.D. a lift by informing the proprietors that their goods will be displaced unless some protection is afforded. Show the manufacturers you are in earnest in the matter. You can easily find who your enemies are by a perusal of the "Friendly List."

**The Pine-shaving Cure for Baldness.**—A humorous person recently wrote as follows to *The Sun*:

"To the Editor of *The Sun*:"

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent, J.M., who, in reference to E. S. E.'s pine-shaving and alcohol remedy for baldness published in *The Sun*, asks if it makes any difference what kind of pine shavings is used, I would say that the shavings of almost any of the pine family will answer; but yellow-haired people had better use yellow pine; black-haired, the bull black pine (*Pinus Jeffrege*); true blonde, the golden pine, and elderly people the silver pine or the grey pine (*Pinus Banksianæ*). In applying the shavings the head should be well pitched and the shavings stuck thereon in artistic festooning. Care should be taken not to strike a match on the head or poke the fire with it while thus treated."

## Editorial Notes.

French pharmacists are discussing the question of the sale of proprietary medicines with considerable interest just at present. What with grocers and herborists cutting into their profits by selling at cut rates, they seem to be having as hard a time as ourselves. The only remedy proposed is to have the manufacturers refuse to sell to cutting grocers who handle the elixirs, wines and aperitifs which make up the bulk of French patents. One of the local societies, that of the Department of the Creuse, proposes a more radical measure, which, if adopted, would put an end to the manufacture of these goods. The proposal is that pharmaciens should be allowed to sell only such goods as bear their own label; that all advertising of proprietary medicines in newspapers, etc., should be prohibited; that veterinary surgeons should not be allowed to supply medicines, and that all religious bodies be prevented from manufacturing and offering for sale any medicines whatever. It is hardly likely that these proposals will be put into force, but the fact that they have been made, indicates that France is not a pharmlacal paradise, as we generally suppose in this country.

The U.T.A., of Detroit, has reached the limit of its tether. As a first-class fake this moribund institution has strong claims on leading place. "When thieves fall out, honest men profit," is an oft quoted maxim. It is somewhat applicable in this case. One of Mr. Hayes' factotums wanted more of the spoil than his chief was disposed to give him, and then began trouble. Now Mr. R. C. Spohn, who appears to have been an honest man led astray, comes out with a letter which gives the quietus to this latest bunco game for swindling druggists out of petty sums of money. The officers of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists are to be commended for refusing to give countenance to the scheme. Those who attended the organization meeting of that society will remember the two oily tongued gentlemen who presented this utopian device by which the druggists were to be delivered out of all their troubles. Had the society given the least countenance to them, without doubt the druggists of this province would now be joining their fellows of Montreal and Quebec in mourning the loss of their good money, and thumping themselves for a lot of precious idiots.

As an example of what can be done in co-operative manufacturing by pharmacists, the Chemists' Aerated and Mineral Waters Association is a striking illustration. It is now in its eighteenth year, has 3,941 members, and seven-

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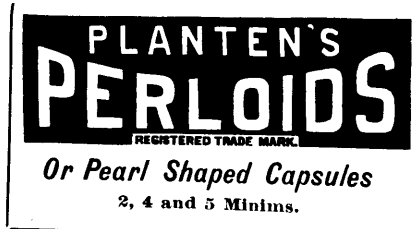
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ral factories in London and the large cities of England. This year's balance sheet shows a profit of £5,943, which will allow of a dividend of 10 per cent., and a bonus of 2½ per cent. being declared. The mineral waters, etc., made, are sold only to members, so that they practically have control of the sale of this brand, thus preventing cutting, getting full prices and a dividend of over 10 per cent. per annum on their shares. There is no reason why the same principle could not be carried out on other lines of goods sold by pharmacists.

It is a satisfaction to chronicle the failure of a brace of those excrescences on society, the whiskey informers. A couple of these gentry drew a blank at the police court, Toronto, a few days ago. They had laid information against a few of the city druggists for violation of the License Law. All the cases were dismissed. It does seem to an honest man that there should be some means of enforcing the law without the services of such cattle. A law must be well observed when the officers require to employ jail-birds, ex-convicts and ticket-of-leave men in general, who have no compunctions of conscience in stooping to perjury, even to convict a fellow man. The system of offering half the price to the informers is a vicious one, and encourages a species of blackmail.

Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson died in London on Nov. 21. Dr. Richardson is known, principally, for his writings on sanitation and the effects of alcohol on the human system. He was the founder of the London Temperance Hospital, in which his peculiar ideas with regard to alcohol were carried out, in that it was never used as a menstruum for the preparation of any of his prescriptions, a mixture of acetic acid, glycerine and water being used instead. He introduced methylene bichloride as an anæsthetic, sodium ethylate, and was the first to draw attention to the properties of amyl nitrite.

No doubt the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists will follow the advice of their disinterested friend (?) from Montreal, and hasten to gather again and "elect a president." The present occupant of that position knows too much of that gentleman's past business relations as supply house for the departmental store which first went into the drug business, and which to-day is doing so much to ruin the profession. It might add greatly to the friend's peace of mind to have a president not so conversant with all the facts, and one who would just place his name on the "friendly list" for the asking.

Shares in "Bovril," which was purchased by Mr. Hooley, will shortly be put upon the market,

and will no doubt be eagerly bought up by the English investor, who always has his eye open for a good thing. £2,500,000 is the proposed capital, divided up into 5½ per cent. preference shares, 7 per cent. ordinary, and 4½ per cent. deferred shares. According to the prospectus, the profits in 1895 were £57,605; in 1896, £88,789, and it is estimated that this year's profits will be £150,000, and under the new management, with increased capital, it is believed that this will be greatly augmented.

The liquor men of Ontario don't want much. The earth and a slice off one of the fixed stars would perhaps satisfy them. A deputation from their association, headed by their solicitor, interviewed the Local Government and proposed a dozen or more amendments to the License Act, all in the line of giving more latitude and liberty in dispensing their seductive compounds. Among other modest requests they asked that druggists be prohibited from selling liquor at all times, or in any quantities, except for dispensing purposes.

The secretary of the P. A. T. A., the English counterpart of our O. S. R. D., is still keeping at it enthusing English pharmacists into joining; many of them have done so, but many still remain out. The manufacturers and wholesale druggists generally stand by the retailers, and it is hoped that the cutters will either be driven out of business, or do, as several of them have done, sign the agreement not to cut.

According to the *Chemist and Druggist*, the recent rise in the price of podophyllin is due to the demand from South Africa, where it is being used as a remedy for the rinderpest which is devastating the Transvaal, Matabeleland and Cape Colony. President Kruger has sent out a proclamation with regard to the disease, in which teaspoon doses of podophyllin are recommended as a remedy.

Will some one please hold the *Montreal Journal* up while it recovers its breath. Such supreme efforts as that indulged in last month will surely produce a stroke of apoplexy or something more disastrous! Better stick to the paste pot and scissors, brother. Not half so exhausting on brain power.

It was announced at the annual meeting of the General Medical Council that about three-quarters of the work on the new British Pharmacopœia has been completed and that the work will probably be ready for distribution by the end of 1897.



**PRELIMINARY NOTE TO PAST PUPILS OF  
PROFESSOR ATTFIELD.**

DEAR SIR,—The retirement of Dr. Attfield, F.R.S., from professorial life forms a period in the history of pharmacy, and it is fitting this period should be distinguished by an acknowledgment of his long labors and great services.

It is not too much to say that no name is better known in English speaking countries, in connection with higher pharmaceutical education, than that of Attfield, and certain of his past pupils who have been guided by him personally, or who have been students of his book, desire to show in some appropriate manner the esteem and warm regard they have for him, and to give others the opportunity of joining them in a scheme for this purpose.

What form the recognition should take cannot of course be decided at present, as much will depend on the degree of favor accorded to the general project, but it is believed the most acceptable form it could take would be one in which all students of Attfield and his book, and his writings on pharmaceutical education, might join and have an equally important share, such as for example, the presentation to him of an illuminated album containing the names of pupils who have passed through Bloomsbury Square during Dr. Attfield's official life of 34 years there, and of those students of his well-known work on chemistry who feel that the honor and advantage of their calling have been promoted by Dr. Attfield's labors.

With this object in view it has been considered desirable to ask that contributious from gentlemen willing to be members of the committee (not attending meetings unless they please) shall not exceed \$2.50, other contributions not to exceed \$1.25.

It is not so much desired to raise a considerable sum of money as to get enough to pay the moderate expenses of the scheme. Perhaps to the album may be added a piece of plate, or some piece of physical apparatus not already possessed by the professor.

Every student in the foregoing widest definition of the word, whether in England or abroad, subscribing to the fund, is invited to send in his name for insertion in the album, to the undersigned.

JOHN MOSS,  
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William Kirkby, F. H. Lescher, W. A. H. Naylor, Francis Ransom, Charles Umney, John C. Umney, W. Lloyd Williams.

This letter will touch a responsive chord in the heart of every pharmacist in the English-speaking world. There are but few of us in business and entitled to call ourselves pharmacists who have not obtained that title by the aid of Prof. Attfield, through his admirable text-book on chemistry. Since the first edition appeared, down to the latest volume, we have all been helped over the rough road which led to our examinations; we have had the mysteries of the atomic theory, quantivalence, formulæ and equations made clear to us by the lucid explanations of Prof. Attfield, and now that he has retired from active educational work, it is only fit and right that not only those who studied directly under him, but also those thousands who studied under him through his book, should contribute a token of their appreciation of his work as a teacher, and "the esteem and warm regard they have for him." We hope our readers who have made use of Prof. Attfield's work, and there are many thousands of them in Canada and the United States, will not fail to add their names to the album which it is proposed to present to their teacher, and thus give a practical demonstration of what an influence his has been in pharmcal education. Subscriptions may be sent to the local secretary for Canada, Prof. Jos. Bemrose, F.C.S., one of Attfield's old pupils at the Bloomsbury square school, or to the editor.

**THE LONDON DRUGGISTS AND CHEAPER  
ALCOHOL.**

WE are pleased that the druggists have taken this subject up in earnest. With commendable enterprise the London men appointed a deputation to wait on the Tariff Enquiry Commission during their visit to that city. Mr. Mattinson, of the London Drug Co., as spokesman for the deputation, presented a strong case in favor of a reduction in the tariff, pointing out that by reducing the customs duty from \$2.25 to \$1.70 the revenue would suffer no loss, as practically no alcohol was brought into the country. The druggist did not ask for a change of excise, but wanted a 20 per cent. protection only granted to the distiller in place of 259 per cent., of which 225 per cent. went directly into the pockets of the distiller. The more recent regulation requiring alcohol to be kept two years had crowded out the smaller distillers, and was in no way necessary or desirable for druggists' use. They wished to compel manufacturers to accept reasonable protection. They also complained of ambiguity of the tariff, and a different rendering in differ-

# Wine of Creasote 'Evans'

**I**N 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.

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ent places. Ethyl alcohol was used largely for extracts and in nearly all kinds of medicines, and a reduction of the duties would be welcomed by druggists of the Dominion. Mr. Mattinson said that the duties per gallon of alcohol were \$2.80½, and the cost per gallon \$1.15, making a total of \$3.95½. Alcohol was sold in the United States for 35 cents, and he had since learned could be bought for less than 25 cents, as against \$1.15 in Canada. Their excise equalled \$2.07 per gallon.

"What is your explanation of the difference in cost?" asked Hon. Mr. Fielding.

"There is only one explanation, to my mind, that it is going into the pockets of the manufacturers. There might be some reason for alcohol costing a little more, but not such an enormous difference."

Sir Richard Cartwright asked that the druggists seek some explanation of the great difference in the cost of alcohol in Canada and the United States.

After the matter of alcohol had been disposed of, other items of importance to druggists were considered.

Mr. Mattinson asked that one item in the tariff, nitros ether, be stricken out, as it pays an alcohol tax, being made of alcohol, but not consisting of alcohol. Sulphuric ether was in the same position. Acetic was charged a duty of 63 per cent. per gallon, while in New York it was valued at 20 cents per gallon. The duty charged here, with cost added, was 220 per cent. more than in the United States. A plain 20 or 25 per cent. duty ad valorem would give the manufacturers all the protection they deserved. Dealing with ambiguity in the rendering of some of the tariff items, and to get over this, they suggested a court of appeal to consist of two or three druggists at Ottawa. It was unreasonable to expect an excise officer to keep track of the nature of all drugs. Microscopes were allowed in free for use in universities, but were otherwise taxed. The matter should be arranged on a duty basis or a free basis. Atomizers, to avoid confusion, should be enumerated. They were classed as rubber goods, and also as glass goods. On patent medicines the duty should remain as at present, but on all new patent medicines the formula should be submitted to Government experts at Ottawa, as many of them were worthless in point of health. They did not wish the formula exposed; it was done in France, Germany, and other countries.

Mr. Swift suggested an inland revenue stamp on secret preparations. Mr. Swift said some patent preparations were sold for \$5 per bottle that cost ten cents.

Mr. Mattinson asked that crude drugs remain as they are, as otherwise they could not hope

to compete with other pharmaceutical manufacturers.

In reply to Hon. Mr. Paterson, Mr. Mattinson said the duty of fifty per cent. on patent medicines compelled their manufacture in Canada, and Mr. Swift said the duty did not interfere with the price to the consumer.

#### RECOGNIZED THEM AT ONCE.

We were all telling mosquito stories at a New Jersey summer resort, when one particularly audacious man said: "Oh, that's nothing. I was off the coast of Barentat last summer on a fishing trip, and while we were out on deck early in the evening, smoking and chatting, a great cloud of mosquitoes, all of them monstrous birds, came out from shore and settled on the boat; and do you know, in fifteen minutes they had stripped it of every inch of canvas, and left the masts bare as beanpoles!"

We held up our hands in deprecation at this tale, when another of the party exclaimed: "Well, don't be astonished. I can vouch for that. It was only a week after that I was on a trip along the coast, and the same swarm of mosquitoes came out after us."

The first speaker didn't seem to appreciate this unexpected support, for he muttered: "Hump! They did, eh? Well, how did you know they were the same mosquitoes, eh?"

"How did I know?" repeated the other, with a chuckle. "How did I know? Why, they all had on canvas overalls."—From the "Editor's Drawer," in *Harper's Magazine* for December.

#### "NO DOG LATIN FOR ME."

NEW ZEALAND still maintains its reputation as the Legislative Experimental Laboratory of the Empire. A Pharmacy Bill is now wending its way through the Parliament of the colony, but not content with trying his hand upon that measure, Mr. Hogg, the member for Masterton, proposes another piece of medico-pharmaceutical legislation. He wants to prohibit a medical man from holding a *post mortem* on the body of any person whom he has attended shortly before, or at the time of the death, and he is also troubled about the illegibility, to the layman, of medical prescriptions. He therefore demands that it shall be enacted that whenever a medical practitioner gives a written prescription, he shall write it plainly in English, and without abbreviations or symbols. Further, that whenever a medical practitioner or chemist dispenses medicine for sale, he shall affix to the bottle or package a label setting forth his own name, and also clearly stating in English, and without abbreviations or symbols, the name, nature, and ingredients of the medicine.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

## Selected Papers.

### STAINS AND THEIR REMOVAL.\*

IT is, perhaps, hardly necessary to say that stains should be treated as speedily as possible after their first appearance. When once dry they are more difficult to remove, requiring both time and perseverance. Paint should be instantly wiped off; grease on wood, stone or carpet should be congealed before it has time to penetrate, by throwing cold water over it. Tea, coffee, ink, wine and fruit stains will disappear in a quarter of the time if they can be attended to while wet. Spots on colored material must not be rubbed, but dabbed over and over again until they disappear. Rubbing roughens the surface, and often leaves a whitened circle almost as unsightly as the original stain. The dabbing is best done by covering a finger with an old handkerchief, frequently changed, and great care should be taken to confine the operation to the area of the stain itself, and not to extend the damage by dampening and dabbing the surrounding material. In the treatment of stains, to know what you mean to do, and to do it quickly and neatly, is more than half the battle. We will take stains on white washing materials first.

#### WHITE WASH GOODS.

*For acids*, tie up a bit of washing soda in the stained part, make a lather of soap and cold soft water, immerse the linen, and boil until the spot disappears.

*For anilines*, wet with acetic acid, apply diluted chloride of lime, and wash out carefully.

*Apple and pear* stains may be removed by soaking in paraffin for a few hours before washing.

*Blood*, if fresh, is removed by soaking for twelve hours in cold water, then washing in tepid water. If the mark still remains, cover it with a paste made of cold water and starch, and expose to the sun for a day or two. Old stains require iodide of potassium diluted with four times its weight of water.

*For coffee or chocolate*, pour soft boiling water through the stains, and while wet, hold in the fumes of burning sulphur.

*Fruit* stains can be treated in the same way, if fresh, but if old rub them on both sides with yellow soap, cover thickly with cold-water starch, rub in well, and expose to sun and air for three or four days. Then rub off the mixture and repeat the process, if necessary.

*Grass* stains are removed by alcohol.

*Ink* requires milk for its removal; the spot should be soaked and gently rubbed. A fresh stain will disappear quickly, but an old one may need soaking in milk for twelve hours.

*For iron mold*, spread the stained part on a pewter plate set over a basin of boiling water, and rub the spots with bruised sorrel leaves, then wash the article in soft warm suds. Or, cover the spots with a paste made of lemon juice, salt, powdered starch and soft soap, and expose to the sunlight.

*Mildew* can be removed by the above paste, or by simply wetting the spots, covering them with powdered chalk, and bleaching on the grass.

*Paints* must disappear before oil of turpentine and perseverance.

*Scorched linen* can be restored if the threads are not injured. Peel, slice and extract the juice from two onions, add half a pint of vinegar, half an ounce of curd soap, two ounces of fuller's earth; boil these well, and when cool spread over the scorch, let it dry on, and then wash out the garment.

*Tar* can be taken off with petroleum.

*Tea* stains yield to the action of boiling water poured through them from a height, or to glycerin.

*Wine* stains, if old, treat like old fruit stains; if fresh, table salt spread over the spots while wet will neutralize the damage.

*Nature of stain unknown*.—Stains of which the cause is unknown will frequently disappear if held in a pan of milk boiling on the fire, or by dipping them in sour buttermilk and drying in the sun. The articles should then be washed in cold water, dried, and the process repeated several times in the day. The following bleaching liquid will effectually remove any trace that may still remain after the garments have been through the laundry. It may be called an instantaneous ink and stain extractor, but requires to be used with care lest the fabric suffer. Put a quarter of a pound of chloride of lime and a quart of soft water in a wide-mouthed bottle and shake it well. Cork tightly for twenty-four hours, then strain through cotton and add one teaspoonful of acetic acid to every ounce of the mixture. Damp the stain, apply the extractor, and wash well in clear, soft water.

#### COLORED GOODS.

For the removal of stains and spots from colored materials and carpets ammonia takes the first place. Almost any mark, new or old, will yield to its persevering use, and if dabbed on (not rubbed) it will itself leave no trace of its use. It can be applied to woolens, cottons and silks. It will remove ink stains from marble, paper and wood. Grease flies before its application, and when diluted with water, spots caused by orange or lemon juice or vinegar are removed by it from the most delicate materials. For very nice fabrics some people like to use the old-fashioned javelle water, to be obtained from the chemist; but ammonia, delicately applied,

\* *Dyer and Calico Printer.*

does quite as well. From carpets, curtains and suits of clothing it will remove almost every stain, including that caused by whitewash.

Ink spots are always the most difficult to efface. Take up as much of the ink as possible with a spoon and blotting paper, and then use milk or clear water until it disappears, being careful not to extend the area of damage done by rubbing the ink into the adjacent material.

Benzin will remove paint from delicate fabrics; if it fails, turpentine must be used, and the mark which it leaves be effaced with alcohol. If in the process of removing stains the color departs from the material, it can generally be restored by dabbing with chloroform.

#### MEMORANDUM FROM THE WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS OF MONTREAL FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

**A**LCOHOL—Your attention has already been called to the subject of the excessive protection afforded to the Canadian distillers by the present customs tariff, amounting to 412 per cent. upon the cost in the United States, as the following figures will show.

One of our number has been quoted American alcohol of the standard strength of 65 over proof at 23 cents per imperial gallon, delivered here, which would certainly not be over 22 cents at point of shipment in the U.S. The duty at \$2.25 per proof gallon figures out \$3.71½ per imperial gallon of this strength. The Inland Revenue tax of \$1.70 per proof gallon figures out \$2.80½ per imperial gallon, and the difference, viz., 90½, is the protection afforded the Canadian distiller, which, as stated above, is equivalent to 412 per cent. upon the price in the U.S.

We have every reason to believe that with our vast grain fields, alcohol can be manufactured nearly as cheaply in Canada as in the United States, and the fact that alcohol only cost 50c. per gallon in the "sixties," while the "combine" price is at present \$1.15, clearly proves that the price charged is excessive.

We respectfully submit that so excessive a protection should not be accorded to any industry; and would suggest that the import duty be made a specific duty of \$1.70 per proof gallon, which is the same as the excise duty, and ad valorem duty of 50 per cent., which we think should be amply sufficient protection.

This concession, if accorded, would not reduce the revenue by a single cent, as all alcohol of Canadian manufacture would still pay the present excise duty, and if any were imported it would pay a still higher duty.

Spirits Ammonia, Aromatic, present duty, 30 per cent. and \$2.25 per gallon.

Spirits of Nitre, present duty, 30 per cent. and \$2.25 per gallon.

Sulphuric Ether, present duty, 30 per cent. and .05 per pound.

We submit that the above duties are very high, in spite of which comparatively little is manufactured in this country, and we suggest that these articles be classed as drugs, and the duty made 20 per cent. on the price in bond in the countries from which imported.

**ACID ACETIC GLACIAL.**—The duty upon this article is at present \$1.81 per gallon, but for manufacturing purposes 98c. per gallon. This we consider excessive, as it amounts to a protection of 200 per cent. Further, we are opposed to different rates being charged upon the same article, as we think that all importers should pay the same duty, and we suggest that the duty be placed at 20 per cent. for all purposes.

**UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION.**—This is a subject of perhaps greater importance than the actual duty levied upon any particular article, as great injustice is caused by strictly similar goods being rated under different sections of the tariff, as the following instances will illustrate:—Vin Mariani and various other medicinal wines or liquors are rated at 50 per cent. as proprietary medicines. Vin Chevrier and others are rated at the spirit duty of \$2.25 per gallon and 30 per cent. Toilet Articles, such as Rimmel's Vinegar, are sometimes rated as perfumed spirits at \$2.25 per gallon and 40 per cent., sometimes liquid proprietaries at 50 per cent., and sometimes as toilet articles at 30 per cent. Similar variations of rating have been made in the case of Burnett's Cocaine and Lavender Salts; and many other instances could be adduced did time permit.

**UNIFORM RATES OF DUTY AT ALL PORTS.**—This is a subject intimately connected with the above, as these different ratings most frequently occur at different ports, although they also occur at the same ports and even in customs decisions made in the department at Ottawa.

**GROUND AND POWDERED DRUGS AND CHEMICALS** are as a rule admitted at the same rates of duty as the same articles unground, which we think a hardship to all the drug mills of the country, and we think there should be some slight protection afforded to these interests. In view of the very considerable protection accorded some industries, we think that any article which is admitted free when unground, should pay a duty of 20 per cent. when ground or powdered.

**ENGLISH PATENT MEDICINES** are subject to an inland stamp tax, but when exported in bond are exempt, and we think that we should not be required to pay duty upon the value of the stamps.

**DOUBTFUL SECTIONS.**—There are certain sections of the tariff which are of extremely doubtful interpretation, as the following ex-

amples will show:—Olive oil may be graded under three rates of duty. Section 650 makes olive oil, n.e.s., for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, free. Section 143 reads, olive oil, prepared for salad purposes, 30 per cent. And if any olive oil is entered for any other purpose, it would, as an unenumerated article, pay a duty of 20 per cent. Section 128 places all medicinal chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations, compounded of more than one substance, and hence applicable to all except the chemical elements, which are not included in the British and United States Pharmacopœias and the French Codex, as officinal, in the same category as patent medicines, and rates them at 50 per cent. duty, if liquids, and 25 per cent. duty if not liquid. This, we maintain, is far too sweeping a classification and leads to all sorts of anomalies, some appraisers holding that the article must be recognized by all three publications in order to be entitled to entry as a duty at 20 per cent. As an example:—Citrate of iron and quinine is recognized by all three. Citrate of iron and strychnine is recognized by the U.S.P. only. Citrate of iron and quinine and strychnine is unrecognized. A further point may be made, that these official publications are not issued every year, but only at considerable intervals, while new remedies are being placed on the market all the time.

Chlorate of potash is another item the classification of which is very indefinite. Section 666 places upon the free list "Potash, chlorate of, in crystals, when imported for manufacturing purposes only." Section 769 places upon the free list "Potash, chlorate of, not further prepared than ground, and free from admixture with any other substance." Thus this substance when ground is free of duty for all purposes, but when crystals it is free "for manufacturing purposes only."

**REBATE DISCOUNTS.**—These are trade discounts, with one or more conditions attached, generally that the goods shall not be sold under a certain minimum price. At present they are not recognized by the customs law, which exacts the duty upon the long price. This, we submit, is a hardship, and we claim that the one is as much entitled to recognition as any other trade discount.

**MANUFACTURING IN BOND.**—The right of manufacturing perfumed spirits in bond at a considerable reduction upon the regular excise duty upon alcohol, having been conceded, we claim that the same privilege should be extended to the manufacture of the principal medicinal preparations, which are from their nature incapable of being converted into potable spirits or used instead of potable spirits. Perfumery is admittedly a luxury, while medicines are unfortunately a necessity, and a cheapening of these would be a benefit to the

whole community. The privilege already conceded has not, we believe, been very extensively availed of on account of the regulations being such as to greatly hamper such manufacturing, except in very large quantities, but would be much more largely availed of if extended to the principal medicinal preparations as suggested above.

Every druggist is in duty bound to supply his customers with what they know they want, but it is also his duty to suggest what he may know to be better and to guard against what he should know to be worthless, fraudulent, dangerous or extortionate. It is his duty to make, within the demonstrated limits of economy, all his own preparations and honorably to cultivate a demand for them to the exclusion of inferior proprietary products. This form of competition can certainly be open to no ethical objection from any disinterested source, and, systematically followed, cannot but contribute to the redemption of scientific pharmacy from the degradation with which it is so seriously threatened by the nostrum interest.—*Western Druggist.*

The retailer has the deciding voice as to where his interests lie, but he is left no choice but to seek self-preservation by whatever honorable means present themselves, so long as proprietors make no effort in good faith to protect him against that form of ruinous competition of which the sale of proprietary articles furnishes the incentive as well as the chief resource. The importance of the retailer received a measure of recognition at Philadelphia which it has not before been accorded, and it now remains to be seen how much effect will be given to the good intentions there recorded. In the meantime it is not amiss for the retailer to consider, in the event of his getting protection from the proprietor, what he will do with it.—*Druggist's Circular.*

But there are some druggists, to whom we would say a few words, who do not make proper use of the advantages presented by the drug paper. They read the regular reading pages in a hap-hazard manner, sometimes not even opening the paper till it has knocked around a couple of weeks, while the advertising pages are barely glanced at, the book then being cast carelessly aside. What can such men expect to accomplish in their business when they deliberately reject the very tools of their trade? The drug paper should be opened just as soon as possible after its arrival, every page, ads and reading scanned closely, and mental or written note made of everything likely to be of service. By observance of this method one will be surprised by the value of the material gathered.—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

## Recent Papers.

PROFITABLE SPECIALTIES FOR SALE AT THE COUNTER.—L. L. Watters, Salt Lake City.—*American Druggist*, Nov. 10.

The author urges upon pharmacists the advisability of putting up a line of specialties suitable to his line of trade; amongst others he gives the following formulæ for headache wafers and a toilet cream:

### ACETOCAPFEINE HEADACHE REMEDY.

Acetanilide ..... 240 grs.  
Caffeine ..... 40 "  
Sodium bicarbonate ..... 60 "  
Mix and divide into 60 cachets.

### EPIDERMOL.

Quince seed ..... 8 drs.  
Boiling water ..... 4 pints (wine)  
Steep for two hours in a covered vessel, stirring often, then strain.

Borax ..... ½ oz.  
Boric acid ..... ½ "  
Dissolve in hot water to 64 ozs., and add Glycerine ..... 12 ozs.

In another bottle mix  
Bulk perfume ..... 2½ ozs.  
Alcohol ..... to 16 "

Add the mucilage of quince seed, part by part, to the mixture of borax and perfume solutions, shaking well after each addition.

TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN EUCAINE AND COCAINE.—(*Bull. Gen. de Therapeutique*.)

The addition of a few drops of 5 per cent. solution of chromic acid to solution of eucaine hydrochloride produces a yellow crystalline precipitate, which is not formed with cocaine salts. On adding 3cc. of 10 per cent. solution of potassium iodide to 5 cc. of 1 per cent. solution of eucaine hydrochloride, it causes a cloudiness, and after a time the mixture becomes converted into a crystalline paste.

ALTERATION OF ESERINE SOLUTIONS.—M. Parmetier, Centre Med. & Pharm., Oct., '96.

It is well known that salts of eserine are decomposed by contact with the air, becoming yellow, and afterwards red, from formation of rube-serine. In order to diminish the chances of this change in solutions, the author recommends that only pure, dry salts should be used; the water should be distilled and boiled before using, and the solution should be kept in glass-stoppered, colored bottles, and kept in a dark place.

CREOSO-MAGNESOL.—Romeyer & Testevin.—*Union Pharmaceutique*.

Twenty grms. of caustic potash are dissolved in ten grms. of distilled water, and 800 grms.

of beechwood creosote are gradually added, and when thoroughly mixed, 170 grms. of calcined magnesia are added. The mixture is allowed to stand for 36 hours, when it will be found to have acquired a pilular consistence. This mass contains about 80 per cent. of creosote, and is used with advantage in the preparation of creosote pills when mixed with sufficient honey or other suitable excipient.

A DISPENSING DIFFICULTY.—C. E. Robinson, at a recent meeting of the London Chemists' Assistants' Association, drew attention to a peculiar reaction which took place in dispensing the following prescription:

Resorcin ..... 30 grs.  
Ammon. mercury ..... 25 "  
White vaseline ..... 2 ozs.

If prepared by rubbing down the white precipitate with a little oil and part of the vaseline, and then adding the resorcin dissolved in a little rectified spirit, the ointment turned blue in a few days; but, if the resorcin was finely powdered and not dissolved, the ointment remained white.

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF AMMONIA. H. Wyatt, Chemists' Assistants' Association, Liverpool.

The author has for some time used terpeneless essential oils, and it seemed to him that they could be employed to advantage in the preparation of aromatic spirit of ammonia, and as the result of several experiments he offered the following formula as yielding satisfactory results:

Ammonium carbonate ..... 4 ozs.  
Strong solution of ammonia ..... 8 ozs.  
Volatile oil of nutmeg ..... 4½ drs.  
Concentrated oil of lemon ..... 20 m.  
Rectified spirit ..... 117 ozs.  
Water to ..... 1 gall.

Dissolve the carbonate in 24 ozs. of warm water, and add the solution of ammonia. Mix the oils with the spirit, and filter into the ammonia, and make up to 1 gallon with distilled water. This preparation is miscible with water.

SODIUM BROMIDE.—M. Conroy, F.C.S., Liverpool Chemists' Assistants' Association.

The author has found that the requirements of the B.P. are too stringent, as he has found it difficult to obtain this salt of the full 98.88 per cent. strength on the market. One reason of this is that this body absorbs from two to five and sometimes ten per cent., of moisture when stored under ordinary conditions.

OTTO OF ROSE.—M. Conroy, F.C.S.

The author finds that the physical constants prescribed are not sufficient to detect adulteration, and chemical tests are no better. The freezing point, according to authorities, should range between 65° F. to 68° F., but this differ-



ence allows of the addition of 11 per cent. of geranium oil to the higher freezing oil to reduce it to 65.2°. The same result is found with regard to the specific gravity, the range of which is from .850 to .856 at 86° F., and working on an otto sp. gr. 850, 6 parts of geranium oil, sp. gr. .888, may be added to 32 parts, producing a mixture of sp. gr. .856, so that this factor is of no value in the detection of geranium oil. With regard to the optical rotation of the otto, the range is from -2.3 to -2.7 in a 100 m. tube at 25° C. It was found that by mixing 4 parts of geranium oil with a rotation of -9.9, with 72 parts of otto -2.3, a mixture was obtained which was still within the limit -2.7; equal to 5.5 per cent. Citrene, a by product in the manufacture of citral, can also be used to a large extent as an adulterant without fear of discovery by any of these tests. Mr. Conroy recommends the olfactory as the only reliable test. One drop of otto is dissolved in twenty of rectified spirit and poured into one ounce of warm water and well shaken, and the odor evolved compared with that given off by a standard sample under the same conditions.

GLYCERITE OF LIQUORICE.—J. W. England, Phila. Coll. of Pharmacy meeting, Nov. 18.

Powd. extract of liquorice... 8 tr. ozs.

Water ..... 32 fl. ozs.

Ammonia water ..... 1 fl. oz.

Glycerine, a sufficiency.

The powdered extract was mixed with the water and ammonia, and dissolved. The mixture was then thrown on a specially prepared sand bed and allowed to stand for 12 hours, and then percolated with water till all the soluble matter was washed out. The percolates were mixed, and one ounce of the mixture evaporated to dryness. The number of grains of extract in the reserve portion was thus estimated, and divided by 240, gave the number of ounces of 50 per cent. solution obtainable. The entire percolate was then evaporated to three quarters of the calculated volume, and made up with sufficient glycerine.

LORETIN COLLODION.

5 per cent. 10 per cent.

Loretin ..... ʒi. ʒi.

Rectified spirit..... ʒii. ʒiiss.

Flexible collodion ... ʒviiiiss. ʒviiss.

All by weight.

Recommended in sciatica.

LORETIN ZINC PASTE.

Loretin ..... ʒi.

Zinc oxide..... ʒiv.

Starch ..... ʒv.

Vaseline ..... ʒv.

Wool fat ..... ʒv.

Mix.

—Chemist and Druggist.

PILLS UNDER THE HAMMER.—J. Fred. Windolph, Brooklyn, *Pharm. Era*, Dec. 10.—Noticing a peculiar concavity in a piece of board which had formed part of a packing case, the writer found that it had been caused by a pill which had been driven into it; he was thus led to make some experiments on pills in stock, and found that all those tried, which included cascara sagrada, post partum, comp. rhubarb, quinine, and comp. cathartic pills, suffered no damage on hammering them into a piece of wood; that the gelatine coating remained intact, the only part of the combination that suffered was the board. The writer then indulges in some appropriate remarks on the value of gelatine coated pills and their possible solubility in the stomach when they could pass through such an ordeal as he put them.

ASSAY OF TINCTURE OF STROPHANTHUS.—John Barclay, B.Sc., Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Nov. 17, through *Phar. Journal*.

The author finds that no very satisfactory results were obtained by direct determination of the strophanthin, but that by hydrolysis of this body and subsequent separation of the strophanthidin by chloroform, fairly accurate results were obtained. The method pursued was as follows:

Fifty cc. of the tincture were taken, 50cc. of water added, and the spirit distilled off. The filtered aqueous liquid, after having been shaken with chloroform, was digested one hour on the water bath with dilute sulphuric acid, by which the strophanthin was converted into strophanthidin. After cooling, the liquid was shaken with three successive small portions of chloroform, the chloroformic solutions evaporated, and the residual strophanthidin dried below 150° F., and weighed.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS MADE UPON SIX SAMPLES OF TINCTURE OF STROPHANTHUS.

| No. of Sample. | A<br>Specific gravity of tincture at 15° C. | B<br>Percentage of extractive in tincture. | C<br>Alcoholic extractive yielded by seeds (calculated from B). | D<br>Percentage (on tincture) of water-soluble extractive contained in tincture extractive. | E<br>Strophanthin (not quite pure) obtained by treating aqueous extractive (see D) with absolute alcohol. | F<br>Strophanthin per cent. (see method of assay) | G<br>Percentage of strophanthin calculated from strophanthidin (100 parts strophanthin = 36.5 parts of strophanthidin.) |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1....          | .842                                        | .674                                       | 13.4                                                            | .622                                                                                        | .417                                                                                                      | 1.498                                             | .410                                                                                                                    |
| 2....          | .8425                                       | .73                                        | 14.6                                                            | .661                                                                                        | .412                                                                                                      | 1.538                                             | .421                                                                                                                    |
| * 3....        | .842                                        | .59                                        | 11.8                                                            | .5136                                                                                       | .470                                                                                                      | 1.134                                             | .310                                                                                                                    |
| 4....          | .8415                                       | .52                                        | 10.4                                                            | .489                                                                                        | .472                                                                                                      | 1.508                                             | .413                                                                                                                    |
| 5....          | .842                                        | .546                                       | 11.0                                                            | .512                                                                                        | .360                                                                                                      | 1.09                                              | .298                                                                                                                    |
| 6....          | .843                                        | .557                                       | 11.6                                                            | .519                                                                                        | .385                                                                                                      | 1.296                                             | .355                                                                                                                    |
| Mean           | .842                                        | .60                                        | 12.13                                                           | .552                                                                                        | .42                                                                                                       | 1.344                                             | .368                                                                                                                    |

Prof. Dunstan, director of the scientific department of the Imperial Institute, finds that

\* Brown seeds.

Podophyllum emodi yields a larger percentage of podophyllin than Podophyllum peltatum, and that the product contains about 30 per cent. of podophyllotoxin, while that made from the American drug contains only 20 per cent. The percentage yield varied from 9.55 per cent. to 12.03 per cent., according to the district in which the root was gathered.

### NEW REMEDIES.

#### DUATOL

is a new name for guaiacol carbonate.

#### ETHELENE DIAMINE KRESOL

is a colorless liquid, said to be a powerful antiseptic, and is used as a surgical dressing.

#### ETHYLENATE OF GUAIACOL.

A yellowish, odorless, crystalline powder, slightly soluble in water, freely in alcohol. Cefele recommends it in the treatment of phthisis in 0.50 gm. doses, twice daily.

#### THYRADEN

is a preparation of the thyroid gland, prepared by Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen. It is said to be a mixture of the active principles of the gland mixed with sugar of milk, and contains 0.7 per cent. of iodine.

### MEETING OF THE T.R.D.A.

THE regular meeting of the above society was held in the college building on the afternoon of Friday, 11th, a good attendance of members present.

President McCann in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

The president announced the names of the Executive Committee, Messrs. McLean, McKenzie, Marshall, Campbell and Hollingsworth.

The president presented his address, which was an admirable one. We have not space for it in full, but give some extracts from it. After referring to the changed condition of affairs since occupying the presidential chair before, and the failure of the associations to hold together, Mr. McCann proceeded to say:

"It would be wise, however, for us here this afternoon to make a note of what seems to have been the cause of our failure, and profiting by our experience, determine individually and as a body to put forth a renewed effort to unite the trade, so that those questions that are clearly for the good of all, may be dealt with by the entire retail drug trade of our city. This surely is a laudable object and one that should enlist the hearty support of every druggist in Toronto.

"With this object in view, your officers have given the matter a good deal of thought, and have arrived at certain conclusions as to our future course, which we beg leave to lay before you on this, our first opportunity.

"To begin with, we think it would be unwise to pass resolutions laying down rules as to prices and similar trade questions, without such rules were adopted unanimously at a full and representative meeting. These trade matters are necessarily difficult to handle, the conditions existing in one section are so different from those in another. In such matters as these, the benefits to be derived from this association will largely come from friendly discussions, and the better feeling that is sure to result from personal acquaintance and friendship that will naturally follow our meeting together. Without passing measures that we know cannot be successfully carried out, and that are apt to estrange some of our members, there is a large scope of usefulness we might profitably engage in, that would afford us entertainment, and at the same time would amply repay us for the one afternoon each month spent in advancing the interests of our common calling."

A discussion followed the reading of the address, which showed that the general opinion was in line with that of the president.

On motion a committee consisting of Messrs. J. Hargreaves, Flett and Campbell was appointed to revise the by-laws of the association.

Mr. J. A. Austin read an interesting paper on cheaper alcohol, presenting the facts clearly and concisely.

On motion by Mr. Flett, seconded by Mr. Marshall, the executive committee were instructed to prepare a petition, to be presented at the next meeting of the association for approval, calling upon the Government to take steps to provide cheaper alcohol for pharmaceutical and manufacturing purposes.

The method adopted to create a discussion on the price of prescriptions was a happy thought, and evoked a spirited interchange of ideas, much to the satisfaction of all present.

Mr. Gibbard gave notice of motion that at the next meeting he would introduce the subject of shorter hours on Sunday.

### PASSED IN PHARMACY.

THOSE WHO ARE QUALIFIED TO DEAL FORTH DRUGS—THE RESULTS OF THE FIFTY-SECOND EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the results of the fifty-second examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:—

Passed in all subjects.—W. W. Gibson, Kingston; A. S. Greenwood, Toronto; R. M. Glen, Fergus; S. T. Hopper, Port Hope; F. C. Humphries, Bancroft; M. Ruckle, Toronto; W. H. Snider, Toronto; F. P. Sanderson, Toronto; E. C. Wilson, Aurora; G. E. Watson, Rockingham.

Passed now and on previous occasions.—T. W. Brown, Owen Sound; G. A. Begg, Kingston; D. Bleecker, Belleville; J. B. Gordon, Pembroke; J. W. Lawrence, Sheridan; A. A. Morrow, Wingham; R. H. McNally, Elmwood; J. M. Sissons, Orillia; D. W. Sutherland, Guelph; J. P. Wilson, Paisley.

Passed in four subjects.—J. R. Green, Durham, dispensing, prescriptions, chemistry and materia medica; D. A. Kelso, Toronto, dispensing, prescriptions, pharmacy and materia medica.

Passed in one subject.—J. M. Plant, Renfrew, chemistry.

### COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

SUCCESSFUL JUNIOR TERM COMPLETED—RESULT OF THE EXAMINATIONS—SUPPLEMENTALS TO BE HELD JANUARY 4th.

THE Ontario College of Pharmacy has just terminated a very successful junior term. The junior examinations for promotion were held on the 1st, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th instants, when 110 students presented themselves for examination. The supplemental Council examinations are being held this week. Following is the result of the junior examinations:—

First-class honors, arranged in order of merit—H. S. Monkman, William Anderson, H. E. Woodland, A. C. Sellery, C. W. Field, G. Parr, Fred. Smyth, W. H. Vanwinckle, A. J. Omond, W. A. Pond, John D. McKee, D. I. Sutherland, Robert Jackson, G. H. Ireland, J. H. McHaffie, E. J. Thom, W. H. Hunter, F. A. Powell, E. W. Roberts, W. S. Scheck, H. H. Edmison.

Second class honors, in order of merit—T. H. Till, Bert Davis; J. L. Brodie, Andrew Argue, equal; F. H. McCarthy, E. N. Ahern, S. White, W. H. Andrew, F. W. Wilson, F. A. Bartlett, P. M. Tait; A. E. Drewery, A. Dewar, equal; James Chambers, W. H. Willson, W. D. Corson, T. J. Day; C. D. Harris, A. J. Wallen, equal; F. W. Cable, L. H. Cant, equal; H. E. Schafer, J. W. Petch, equal; Fred Fox, D. A. Zurbrigg, R. F. Unsworth; Henry Shoemaker, I. S. Stevenson, equal; H. Brodie, A. N. Edwards, equal; A. B. Scarff; H. E. Hawkins, D. Bradshaw, equal.

Pass list alphabetically arranged—J. H. Batchelor, James Blain, G. S. Borrowman, W. N. Braund, jun., C. W. Campbell, G. H. Countryman, W. H. Cummings, W. A. Doidge, George Draper, W. W. Gardiner, S. A. German, J. R. Gillespie, J. R. H. Graham, Burwell Griffin, A. H. Griffis, E. L. Hall, D. W. Hastings, James P. Hawken, W. H. Hewgill, Robert P. Hughes, Ross Hurst, G. M. Hutchings, Edward Huxtable, Matthew Irvine, W. B. Kendall, J. S. Kennedy, Wilmot Lehmann, N. B. Lander, James Lang, W. H. McCul-

lough, H. McCurdy, C. B. Macartnet, W. H. Miller, P. B. More, C. A. Ostrom, W. A. Pirie, R. C. Platt, G. K. Quarrington, W. H. Ramage, E. A. Rawlings, C. E. Reid, G. E. Robb, J. D. Robertson, F. L. Stevenson, Thomas J. Stillman, W. Urquhart, E. J. Williams.

Starred in Botany—F. J. Carscallen. Granted aegrotat with pass standing—I. J. Walton.

Highest in Chemistry—1, H. S. Monkman; 2, William Anderson; 3, W. H. Vanwinckle.

Highest in Latin, posology, etc.—1, Fred Smyth; 2, E. N. Ahearn; 3, G. Parr.

Highest in Pharmacy—1, Fred Fox; 2, A. C. Sellery; 3, Bert Davis.

Highest in Botany—1, H. S. Monkman; 2, H. E. Woodland; 3, A. C. Sellery.

The supplemental junior examinations will be held on Jan. 4th and 5th, 1897, when those who failed at the recent examination will present themselves.

Professor E. B. Shuttleworth, an old Yorkshireman, who has for more than twenty-eight years ably occupied the editorial chair of the CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, has at last resigned in favor of Mr. G. E. Gibbard, President of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists, and he has also disposed of his financial interest in the concern. The reasons for this course are the pressure on Dr. Shuttleworth's time caused by his professional engagements at Trinity Medical College and the Ontario Medical College. In addition, he is analyst and bacteriologist to the city of Toronto, besides being engaged in private analytical work. Mr. Gibbard is specially recommended by his predecessor as a smart, shrewd business man, capable of developing the journal so as to serve the interests of retail druggists satisfactorily from a commercial point of view, as well as it has in the past ministered to the scientific needs of pharmacy. In this new departure we cordially wish our Canadian contemporary the best of good luck.—*Pharmaceutical Journal, England.*

### CHILDREN FREE.

By sending your name and address (write plainly) to Adams & Sons' Co., 11 and 13 Jarvis street, Toronto, Ont., you will receive one of their beautiful paper dolls, with movable heads and bodies, for the children, free.

**Capsules.**—The name of H. Planten & Son is familiar where filled capsules are known. They were the pioneers of the trade in America, and still hold the leading place, which the merit of their goods warrants. If you want uniformity and reliability, always specify H. Planten & Son when ordering.

## Correspondence

### SOME OBJECTIONS TO THE O.S.R.D.

Editor PHARM. JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—I have never been enthusiastic over the methods employed by the O.S.R.D., as their president and executive officers in Toronto know. Their policy was so unanimously endorsed by the trade generally, that I thought it unwise to dissent, and so merely kept my mouth closed and attended to my own business.

In the first place, I was opposed to the principle laid down in the agreement that the onus of maintaining the prices fell upon the retailer. In the second place, I thought it uncalled for, for the wholesale men to attempt to force the retail druggists to deal exclusively with them in exchange for their support. In the third place, viewing the agreement from a business standpoint, I look upon it as being impracticable.

As to the first point, it may be that I rate the position of the retail druggists too highly; that is a matter of opinion, and upon which I trust we may agree to differ, somewhat. But this is my view: The retail druggist being personally acquainted with his customers, being in direct touch with the people in his vicinity, having the confidence of the majority who deal with him, possesses an influence in his locality an hundredfold greater than any patent medicine man or his remedy. Now, if this is sound logic, we have a start made. If it is true, what power is there to compel the druggist to introduce and keep in stock Blank's Liver Pills? There is no statute to compel him, but the manufacturers of patents tell us with a united voice, "We'll advertise them, and make you keep them." "If you don't we will put them into the grocery store." These are about the only arguments that I have heard up to date. Let us look at them. I venture that I voice your sentiments when I say that I never feared competition from a grocer handling medicines—like oil and water, the two don't mix. No one knows better than these same manufacturers, that to put a remedy into grocery stores, and advertise it so, is simply to kill it outright. The only spot where they could expect to do any business would be in the purely rural districts. As to compelling us, by advertising, to keep the remedy, let us figure it out. Advertising sufficiently to do this means hundreds of dollars per day paid out by one firm. Let us allow that every druggist in Toronto would lose two sales per day (an exceptionally heavy demand), what would each druggist lose?—not much beyond the price of his cigars. Who would be the most likely to stand it the longer, Mr. Blank with his million or the druggists of Ontario? We could stand it inde-

finitely without noticing the difference. Don't you think a few months would begin to look serious with the one?

Having these views, I read over the agreement: "The druggists must first take action; they are required to form themselves into a solid body, must agree to maintain the prices and must not substitute." If they do all this, then the manufacturers will not sell to cutters, always provided the trade lives up to the agreement.

Now, I ask you as a business man, if we are the channels through which these manufacturers must reach the people, would it not become us to claim our rights by simply demanding of them that, if they desire to make use of our stores and our time to supply the public with their advertised remedies, they must see to it that their remedies are kept out of illegitimate hands, and failing to do this, act on their failure by discontinuing to keep them in stock? This seems to me to be nearer right than the conciliatory course. The conciliatory course is the very one these men are profoundly anxious we should take.

Again, I thought it uncalled for on the part of the wholesale men to ask the druggists to bind themselves to deal exclusively with them in exchange for their good will. I doubt very much if the leading wholesalers gave the matter very much thought. Is it not a fact that in helping the retailer, they are helping themselves? Anything that is a benefit to the retail trade is good for them. If the cutting system were to kill off the retailers, where would the wholesale men sell their goods? Our interests are identical; there is no reason why we should quarrel, and so far as I know, the very best feeling exists between the two—long may it last. But let us clearly understand the true position. The retailer could get along without the wholesaler, but, on the other hand, the wholesaler could not exist without the retailer. In my estimation, it would have been more in harmony with the real state of affairs had the wholesale men spoken out more like this: "Anything that affects the retail druggists affects us; we are right in line to aid our customers in any way we can, and to act, as some of the loyal wholesale men have acted—by buying goods right, cutting down profits, and striving to put their customers on an equal footing with the largest importers." The wholesale houses that have adopted this policy need no agreement. They have a bond that is stronger than an agreement.

Coming to the last statement, "that the scheme is impracticable," the charge is frequently made against the retail trade that there are those amongst us who will not keep their agreement; that they will sign it without having any intention of adhering to it. We admi-

it; and, furthermore, we know that no matter how *united* you make the trade, these same characters will be found. But is it not equally true that this same species of man is to be found amongst both the wholesalers and manufacturers? There are wholesalers who not only sign the agreement, but talk loudly about how closely they are living up to it, and who find the most fault about the way others are acting, while at the same time they are sending out goods at the back door to the very people they have agreed not to supply.

There are manufacturers who sign the agreement and then sit up at night planning different methods by which they can evade the agreement. Not only so, there are men outside the medicine line who handle certain medicines in their general business. There are continually new men starting up who get a supply or two straight enough, and then sell wherever they can. There are retail men daily getting into financial difficulties, who will not stop at the agreement, in order to make a few needed dollars.

If these statements are correct, if the conclusions I have come to are sound and based upon what we know to be the present-day methods of doing business, then I submit there are but two doors open to us by which we can get out of the difficulty into which keen competition has brought us, namely, either by meeting the cut price on these patent medicines, or by not keeping them in stock. The first of these two courses would very likely be the one adopted by a shrewd business man not acquainted with the unusual circumstances that surround the business of a retail druggist, and I freely admit that it would be the soundest course for certain stores where the purely drug trade and dispensing is largely supplanted by that of sundries and patent medicines. But viewing the matter from a city of Toronto standpoint, I am strongly of the opinion that the latter course is much the better. Let us look at it for a moment. Notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary, Toronto is a good town for drugs and dispensing. Because there are fully thirty per cent. more stores here than are needed, does not alter the truth of the statement. Furthermore, a good feeling exists between the greater part of the physicians and druggists, and this city being spread over such a large territory, it is both expensive and inconvenient for a doctor whose practice extends over the whole city to supply his patients with medicine from any one point. Just here, brother druggists, let us give the physicians that honest consideration that is due them. Can we expect their assistance and their co-operation if we placard our stores as agents for quack nostrums, and pay greater attention to pushing our own remedies and advertised patents than

to that branch of our business for which we have been especially educated? We cannot. If we are to hold and to increase the dispensing and more professional part of our business, we must act fairly and honestly with the physician. I would here state that so far as I know, the majority of Toronto druggists do this; but in one particular we all fail, and largely because of custom and habit, and that particular is, we give too much prominence in our stores to patent and proprietary medicines. If private conversation with many different druggists counts for anything, the day is not so far distant when there will be a number of drug businesses here in Toronto conducted independently of the patent medicine trade.

Yours very truly,

G. A. McCANN.

208 Dundas st., Toronto, Dec. 10, 1896.

*Editor* PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL :

DEAR SIR,—With the inception of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists, speculation was rife as to whether any substantial benefit to the trade would result from organization on the lines advocated by the society; consequently, as a former retailer (though not now in business), the writer has followed with interest the endeavors put forth to adjust and make consistent the great variety of interests involved. In the capacity of traveler in the Province of Ontario, a good opportunity is afforded me to judge of the possible success of the society's aims, and I am pleased to say the prospect brightens as the months roll by. The general opinion throughout the country is that the move is a right one, should have been made years ago and must be stuck to now. In many places where both druggists and grocers, a year ago, were cutting prices, they are selling at full rates now, and we hear of no new troubles of the kind. Through the present organization, you can keep intact what is left of the business and can gradually regain what is lost. Keep up the society; educate yourselves up to the necessity of correcting the evils gradually; exchange evidences of good faith between yourselves, the wholesalers and manufacturers, before you ask for hard and fast rules that you cannot live up to, and that your officers have had good sense enough not to give you. Let every man strengthen the hands of the executive all in his power, and the ultimate success of the society is assured. Yours fraternally,

OLD DRUGGIST.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 16th, 1896.

Prof. Balfour, Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed one of the examiners for Scotland by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association, replacing Prof. Patrick Geddes, who recently sent in his resignation.

## NEWS ITEMS.

T. G. Ryley, Oshawa, has sold to R. W. Chambers, of Blenheim,

W. Colcleugh, of Mount Forest, has sold to Dr. Brunshill, of Walkerton.

G. A. Gamsby, of Gananoque, has assigned and the stock is being offered for sale.

R. C. Houston has sold his business on Avenue road, Toronto, to G. N. Petrie.

E. G. Lamaitre has sold his branch, 144 Queen street east, to J. F. Taylor, of Hamilton.

Dr. Hastings has sold his store at 338 Queen street east, to H. M. Roy, latterly with F. T. Burges.

R. W. Chambers disposed of his business in Blenheim to G. M. Babcock, formerly of Drayton.

We understand that W. B. Fullerton, of Gananoque, has secured a settlement with his creditors.

The Wismer Bros., of London, are moving their stocks of jewelry and drugs to the town of Norwich.

The foreclosure of a chattel mortgage has wound up the business of H. Turner, 287 Gerard street east, Toronto.

W. S. Cook, 1196 Yonge street, Toronto, who is spending the winter in Los Angeles, California, for his health, is improving rapidly.

The Nipissing Pharmacy of North Bay has changed ownership, C. E. Roneback having purchased from C. A. Nettleton, of Penetang.

R. C. Ward, who recently disposed of his business in Sturgeon Falls to L. E. Bolster, is at present managing for Dr. Mulligan, of Sudbury.

The wife of C. W. Armstrong, city traveller for Evans & Sons, presented her lord and master with a bouncing boy by way of a Christmas present; congratulations, Charley.

A. E. Kennedy, corner Queen and McCaul, has been confined to the house for some weeks with pneumonia. We are pleased to hear that he is on the mend, and hopes to be soon again at business.

J. J. Happle, the genial assistant at G. Harbottle's Rossin House Drug Store, has left to try his fortune amongst our cousins to the south. Our best wishes go with Mr. Happle in his new sphere. No doubt but like all Canadian boys, he will rapidly make a place for himself.

Toronto for the druggist is similar to the old time bus or present day street cars, "Always room for one more." In spite of the 136 stores in a population of 175,000, Newton Brown is brave enough to try another, and is fitting up on Yonge street. Should the young man's reward in any manner equal his pluck he has a prosperous career ahead of him.

## MONTREAL NEWS.

J. D. Webb is still confined to his bed, and the surgeons in attendance do not expect that he will be able to move before two or three weeks.

We regret to have to announce the death of the wife of Mr. J. A. Gauvin, St. Catherine St. The sympathy of the drug trade of Montreal goes out to Mr. Gauvin in his great affliction.

Herbert H. Lyons, head clerk for John T. Lyons, as been very ill for some weeks past, in fact for some days his life was despaired of, but he is now on the mend, and hopes to be to work again in a few weeks.

Prof. Jos. Bemrose has been appointed Canadian secretary for the Attfield Fund, and hopes to hear from any of Attfield's old pupils who may now be in Canada, and also from all those who have used his book in their studies.

W. A. Munn, of St. John's, N.F., the manufacturer of Munn's New Process Cod Liver Oil, has been in town for some days. Other visitors during the month were H. Watters, of Ottawa; Mr. Frost, of Wampole & Co., Toronto.

A physician-pharmacist of one of our western suburbs has cleared out, leaving his store to his creditors. Although a married man, he was somewhat of a gay Lothario, and, as usual in such cases, the cause of his disappearance was as the French say, "l'éternelle femme."

Dr. Laberge, city health officer, is conferring with the Provincial Board of Health with regard to the use of lead for soldering tinware. It is claimed that several cases of poisoning have occurred lately due to this cause; none of them, however were fatal. We think that in most of these cases of so-called lead poisoning it will be found that they arise from allowing food to remain in contact with the air, and ptomaines are formed which produce the symptoms complained of.

There is some talk around town about starting an early closing movement. We would be glad to see it successful, for many reasons, but we fear that it will not. Montreal is a large city and we unfortunately have a few men among the drug fraternity who "mind my own business," that is, do not take any interest in the welfare of the trade in general, but in themselves alone, and these men will block any such reform as early closing, and in a case of this kind everyone must come in or it will not succeed.

As a sample of the value of THE CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL as an advertising medium, I might cite the case of Mr. Lebeau's ad. in December issue. He received his copy on the morning of December 2, and in the same mail a reply to his ad., and they have been coming in since.

A drug clerk who is addicted to the excessive use of morphine, was arrested some time ago while wandering around in a semi-conscious condition, induced by a large dose of the drug. While in the cells he tried to hang himself with his suspenders, but was discovered and cut down in time. This makes the third or fourth attempt at suicide made by this man.

The college examinations took place Christmas week. All the boys turned up, but the majority turned down the questions when they saw them. The examinations will have to be made obligatory, and the college must demand a certain percentage of marks before signing the lecture tickets, otherwise the term examinations will never amount to anything.

Some of our Montreal friends do not like to be asked how the U.T.A. is getting on. Many of them invested in shares, but none of the shareholders are staying awake nights wondering how they will invest their dividends. They are a little sore on the question when they think how easily they were induced to invest. They were warned in time, but preferred to follow after false prophets, and now there is no sign of any profits from the investment. The expose of the methods of Mr. Hayes in the American journals has finally opened the eyes of those who took stock in the scheme.

A final meeting of the subscribers to the A. Ph. A. Entertainment Fund was held in the College of Pharmacy on the 10th. Mr. Muir, the treasurer, presented his report, and after the accounts had been audited by Messrs. Covernton & Macmillan, the report was accepted, and the balance remaining over after paying all indebtedness was ordered to be sent to Mr. Sheppard, the treasurer of the A. Ph. A. The result is very creditable to the committee, as many thought that there would be a shortage, but thanks to their energy and ability a surplus of \$110.68 remained over. The convention thus turns out to have been a financial as well as social and scientific success. Many who could not attend the meetings held during the convention regret it now, and several have resolved to attend that to be held next year, and although there were not many new Canadian members enrolled this year, it is expected that the Montreal member of the auxiliary membership committee, Prof. Lecours, will have a long list of applications to present at Lake Minnetonka.

The Pharmaceutical Association recently obtained a very important judgment in the case of a doctor who was in partnership with a commercial traveller, who was not a licentiate in pharmacy. The contention of the defendants was that as the doctor alone looked after the business and the other partner had only put his

money in, that he was not amenable to the Pharmacy Act; but it has just been decided that any such partnership is illegal. This judgment is of the greatest importance to the association, as it will put an end to the practice which threatened to become common of physicians opening drug stores in partnership with men who knew nothing of the business.

Mr. David Watson, Jr., was married at Springfield, Mass., on the 9th, to Miss Mabel Norfolk, of that place. The best man was Dr. R. L. Watson, brother of the groom. The happy couple were the recipients of many handsome presents, and afterwards left on an extended wedding tour.

Mr. Watson is well known to the Canadian drug trade and especially in the Lower Provinces, in which he has represented his firm, Kerry, Watson & Co., for several years, and where he has made many friends through his affability and business capacity, and they will all be glad to hear that Dave has been initiated into the noble order of Benedicts, and will join with the JOURNAL in wishing him and Mrs. Watson many years of happiness. Before leaving for Springfield, Mr. Watson was given a dinner by his many friends here, his fellow knights of the grip being especially prominent. All had a good time; with song and yarn the boys kept it up, and gave Dave a good send-off upon the sea of matrimony.

The attack on the President of the O.S.R.D., which appeared in the pages of an alleged pharmaceutical journal issued from the office of a druggist's and grocer's specialty house in this city, caused considerable merriment amongst the fraternity here, where the managing editor is known for his opposition to anything that will help the retail druggist. The idea of an individual who is not, and has never been a druggist, or a member of any of our associations, telling druggists how to run their societies, excited the risibles of all who read it. The article was marked by the outpouring of venomous spite which is characteristic of the man, and as usual had quite the contrary effect to that intended by the writer.

The surgeons of the Royal Victoria Hospital are experimenting with a new treatment for rheumatism, rheumatoid arthritis and similar diseases, which consists in placing the diseased part in a special cylinder, which is then heated to a temperature of 250° to 280° F., and in some cases 300°. As it is perfectly dry heat, there is no danger of the part being injured. So far the results have been very satisfactory, some old and apparently incurable cases having been much relieved by one application. The method is known as the Tallerman Sheffield Local and Medical Dry Air Bath, and is very highly recommended by English hospital authorities.

Why could not the board have granted the request of the English Chemistry Class that lectures begin at 8 instead of 8.30? All the students signed the request, and we cannot understand why it was refused, granting it would have hurt no one, but would have been of great benefit to the students. As it is now, the whole evening has to be devoted to the lecture, for if it finishes at 9.30, by the time a student reaches his home he will hardly be in humor to commence study. We have received several letters on the subject from students who were somewhat excited, and justly so, over the rejection of their request, but have decided that no good end would be attained by their publication. Let us hope that next year we will have day lectures.

#### HAMILTON NEWS.

The stock and good will of the Wilson Barr business has been sold by the mortgagee to Messrs. Park Bros., who propose continuing in the old stand, corner King and Huston streets.

We extend our sympathy to Mr. Niblett, of Messrs. J. Winer & Co., in the death of his mother at her residence, Dundas, in her 80th year. Her death was sudden. On Sunday, 6th, she was slightly indisposed, but nothing serious was feared. However, pneumonia set in, and on the 8th she passed away.

The veteran pharmacist, R. Brierley, who recently moved from 17 King street east to 24 King street west, expresses himself as well pleased with the change. The store being much brighter and airy, is a decided improvement on the old one. There is also a marked increase in the volume of trade. All told, the move was a wise one.

Messrs. A. Hamilton & Co. are about settled in their new home. The store, although not so well located, or desirable in some ways as the old one, is yet a bright and cheery place. The entrance is from St. James' street, one door north of King. The firm occupy three flats of the building; basement, ground and third floors. The basement is being fitted up in most complete style, with all modern improvements for use as a laboratory and stock room. The third floor will be used as a factory for their specialties and store room for surplus stock. The fixtures from the old store have been so arranged in the new as to give the best effect in appearance, and most convenience in work.

#### AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

The Alumni Association of the New York College held their annual banquet at the Hotel Empire on Dec. 2. The banquet was a most successful affair.

The Downy Drug Co., of Albany, N.Y., has been put into the hands of a receiver, due to defalcations by the book keeper. The liabilities are about \$35,000.

Freeman H. Butler, of Lowell, has resigned his position as secretary of the Mass. State Board of Pharmacy, and has been succeeded by John Larrabee, of Melrose.

Joseph Ziegler, an employee of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J., was arrested recently for pilfering iodoform, and other goods which were afterwards disposed of to a druggist in Newark.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. recently had a fire in their still rooms, caused by the explosion of a still. The damage, however, was only about \$500, due to the efficient work of the firm's fire brigade.

Herbert W. Snow, manager of the U.S. Pharmacal Company, Chicago, and one of the best known of the younger American chemists, was recently married to Miss Evelyn Henderson, of St. Louis.

The Wisconsin druggists have fallen into the ranks of believers in co-operation. They recently held a meeting in Milwaukee, where all the preliminaries were decided upon, and operations are shortly to be commenced.

Mrs. A. H. Mason and Miss Mason were passengers on the steamer "Mobile" for Liverpool, leaving New York, Nov. 21. Mr. Mason's library of pharmacal and chemical works was left to the New York College of Pharmacy.

Alonzo Robbins, a member of the Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy and an ex-president of the State Association, died at Philadelphia Dec. 2. He was a graduate of the Philadelphia College, which some years ago conferred on him the title of Master of Pharmacy.

The Home Laboratory Association of Newark, N.J., a co-operative manufacturing concern, has commenced operations and is getting ready to supply the shareholders, who are all retail druggists, with specialties to take the place of patents on which pharmacists no longer make any profit.

George T. Fulford, of Brockville, who is now on his way making a tour of the world, was one of the guests at the Thanksgiving dinner of the American society in London, which was presided over by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome, of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

Dr. E. R. Squibb, the veteran chemist, recently submitted to the amputation of his left hand in order to obviate blood poisoning which was threatened from an old wound received over 30 years ago in an ether explosion. The venerable doctor, who is over 70 years of age, rallied well from the operation and is on the way to recovery.



## Students' Department.

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

### RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN RETURNING ANSWERS.

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

### PRIZES.

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

### QUESTION ON LECTURE NO. 5.

Write an essay on filtration, embodying your practical experience on the subject. Essay to contain at least 600 words.

Students who have made more than the necessary seventy-five per cent on series No. 3 :

W. F. Roach, Montreal.

J. G. Rosenfelder, Columbus, O.

A. Lebeau, St. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.

### LECTURES ON PHARMACY.

#### PERCOLATION.

Percolation or displacement is a process by which the soluble matter of a drug is extracted by the passage of an appropriate solvent through its cells, the changed solvent or menstruum being displaced by fresh portions of the liquid, and passing out of the containing vessel in a finished state.

The first uses of the process were in the manufacture of potash from wood ashes, but its first application to pharmaceutical purposes was by Count Read, who, in 1815, invented a form of pressure percolator, but it is to the Boullay Brothers that the first successful application on a large scale of the process is due. In the United States it took at once a prominent position, Grahame, Duhamel, Proctor, of Philadelphia, having devoted a great deal of time and study to it, and in the 1840 edition of the A.S.P. it was adopted as one of the official methods of drug extraction; since that time American pharmacists have continued the study

of percolation, Squibb, Diehl, Remington and others being prominent, but it is especially to J. U. Lloyd, of Cincinnati, that we owe the greatest part of our present knowledge of percolation. His writings, which appear in the Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and cover several years of experiment, are classics on the subject, and are so thorough and complete as to leave little for his successors to do.

The authors of the British Pharmacopœia, however, have not adopted the process alone, but in combination with previous maceration, generally with three-quarters of the quantity of menstruum. This has advantages in some particulars, but as a general rule is wasteful and is not productive of better results than percolation alone when properly carried out, and we might say that in Canada the B.P. instructions are but seldom carried out, one or the other process being used alone. The United States Pharmacopœia gives the following directions for percolation.

"FINENESS OF POWDER — The fineness of powder is expressed, in the Pharmacopœia, either by descriptive words (generally so in the case of brittle or easily pulverizable substances), or in terms expressing the number of meshes to a linear inch of the sieve through which the powder will pass. The corresponding values, in terms of metric measures of length, are added below in parenthesis, but it has not been deemed advisable, in this revision, to substitute them in the text of the Pharmacopœia for those at present in use.

"These different forms of expression correspond to each other as follows :

|                                       |                                                                                                       |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| A <i>very fine</i> powder .....       | (should pass thro' a sieve having 80 or more meshes to the linear inch (30 meshes to the centimeter)) | =No. 80 powder. |
| A <i>fine</i> powder ...              | (should pass thro' a sieve having 60 meshes to the linear inch (24 meshes to the centimeter))         | =No. 60 powder. |
| A <i>moderately fine</i> powder ..... | (should pass thro' a sieve having 50 meshes to the linear inch (20 meshes to the centimeter))         | =No. 50 powder. |
| A <i>moderately coarse</i> powder..   | (should pass thro' a sieve having 40 meshes to the linear inch (16 meshes to the centimeter))         | =No. 40 powder. |
| A <i>coarse</i> powder..              | (should pass thro' a sieve having 20 meshes to the linear inch (8 meshes to the centimeter))          | =No. 20 powder. |

"In certain cases, powders of a different degree of fineness (*e.g.*, No. 30, No. 12) are directed to be taken. When a substance is

directed to be in powder of a limited degree of fineness, as specified by the number of meshes to the linear inch in the sieve, not more than one-fourth of the powder should pass through a sieve having ten meshes more to the linear inch."—U. S.

"PERCOLATION.—The process of percolation, or displacement, directed in this Pharmacopœia, consists in subjecting a substance or a mixture of substances, in powder, contained in a vessel called a percolator, to the solvent action of successive portions of a certain menstruum in such a manner that the liquid, as it traverses the powder in its descent to the receiver, shall be charged with the soluble portion of it, and pass from the percolator free from insoluble matter.

"When the process is successfully conducted, the first portion of the liquid, or percolate, passing through the percolator, will be nearly saturated with the soluble constituents of the substance treated; and if the quantity of menstruum be sufficient for its exhaustion, the last portion of the percolate will be nearly free from color, odor, and taste, other than those of the menstruum itself.

"2.—The percolator most suitable for the quantities contemplated by this Pharmacopœia should be nearly cylindrical, or slightly conical, with a funnel-shaped termination at the smaller end. The neck of this funnel-end should be rather short, and should gradually and regularly become narrower towards the orifice, so that a perforated cork, bearing a short glass tube, may be tightly wedged into it from within until the end of the cork is flush with the outer edge of the orifice. This glass tube, which must not project above the inner surface of the cork, should extend from 3 to 4 Cm. beyond the outer surface of the cork, and should be provided with a closely fitting rubber tube, at least one-fourth longer than the percolator itself, and ending in another short glass tube, whereby the rubber tube may be so suspended that its orifice shall be above the surface of the menstruum in the percolator, a rubber band holding it in position.

"The shape of a percolator should be adapted to the nature of the drug to be operated upon. For drugs which are apt to swell, particularly when a feebly alcoholic or an aqueous menstruum is employed, a conical percolator is preferable. A cylindrical or only slightly tapering percolator may be used for drugs which are not liable to swell, and when the menstruum is strongly alcoholic, or when ether or some other volatile liquid is used for extraction. The size of the percolator selected should be in proportion to the quantity of drug extracted. When properly packed in the percolator, the drug should not occupy more than two-thirds of its height. The percolator is best constructed of glass or stone-ware, but, unless otherwise di-

rected, may be made of any suitable material not affected by the drug or menstruum.

"The percolator is prepared for percolation by gently pressing a small tuft of cotton into the neck above the cork, a thin layer of clean and dry sand being then poured upon the surface of the cotton to hold it in place.

"The powdered substance to be percolated (which must be uniformly of the fineness directed in the formula, and should be perfectly air-dry before it is weighed) is put into a basin, the specified quantity of menstruum is poured on, and it is thoroughly stirred with a spatula, or other suitable instrument, until it appears uniformly moistened. The moist powder is then passed through a coarse sieve—No. 40 powders, and those which are finer, requiring a No. 20 sieve, whilst No. 30 powders require a No. 15 sieve for this purpose. Powders of a less degree of fineness usually do not require this additional treatment after the moistening. The moist powder is now transferred to a sheet of thick paper and the whole quantity poured from this into the percolator. It is then shaken down lightly and allowed to remain in that condition for a period varying from fifteen minutes to several hours, unless otherwise directed; after which the powder is pressed, by the aid of a plunger of suitable dimensions, more or less firmly, in proportion to the character of the powdered substance and the alcoholic strength of the menstruum; strongly alcoholic menstrea, as a rule, permitting firmer packing of the powder than the weaker. The percolator is now placed in a position for percolation, and the rubber tube having been fastened at a suitable height, the surface of the powder is covered by an accurately fitting disc of filtering paper, or other suitable material, and a sufficient quantity of the menstruum poured on through a funnel reaching nearly to the surface of the paper. If these conditions be accurately observed, the menstruum will penetrate the powder equally until it has passed into the rubber tube and has reached, in this, a height corresponding to its level in the percolator, which is now closely covered to prevent evaporation. The apparatus is then allowed to stand at rest for the time specified in the formula.

"To begin percolation, the rubber tube is lowered and its glass end introduced into the neck of a bottle previously marked for the quantity of liquid to be percolated, if the percolate is to be measured, or of a tared bottle, if the percolate is to be weighed; and by raising or lowering this receiver the rapidity of percolation may be increased or decreased as may be desirable, care being taken, however, that the rate of percolation, unless the quantity of material be largely in excess of the pharmacopœial quantity, shall not exceed the limit of 10 to 30 drops per minute."

**FINENESS OF POWDER.**—This is a matter of great importance, as upon it depends to a great extent the value of the percolate. If the powder be too coarse, the menstruum will be unable to enter into the cells which compose all vegetable matter, and thus the extraction will be incomplete, or if it do, it will require much more time for complete extraction than if the drug were in finer powder. Again, if the powder be too fine, the chances are that it will become so impacted in the percolator as to prevent the passage of the menstruum. As a general rule, drugs to be extracted by an alcoholic menstruum are used in fine powder; those to be extracted by the hydro-alcoholic or aqueous menstruum, which are generally of a more aqueous character, directed to be in coarse powder.

**MOISTENING THE DRUG.**—The powdered drug should be moistened with the menstruum and allowed to macerate for some time, in order to allow the drug to swell up, otherwise this will take place in the percolator and stop the flow. The next step is to rub the powder through a coarse sieve, to break up any lumps which may have formed, after which it is placed in the percolator.

**PERCOLATORS.**—The U. S. P. directs that the form of the percolator should be "cylindrical or slightly conical," and for the preparation of fluid extracts, the cylindrical form as proposed by Prof. Aldberg is the better; but for tinctures, where a comparatively large quantity of menstruum is used, an ordinary funnel will be found to yield very satisfactory results.

**PACKING.**—After the powder has been duly moistened and macerated it must be placed in the percolator. The neck of the percolator is first loosely stopped with a piece of sponge, or absorbent cotton, and the powder is then poured in, a little at a time, each portion being carefully packed before another is added. In this part of the process great care is required, as the amount of pressing varies with the character of the drug, and the menstruum used. If the drug is of a loose, open nature, and the menstruum aqueous, only slight pressure is required, but if the menstruum be alcoholic, the drug should be firmly pressed down, and, in any case, the pressure on the first portions should be less than that employed for the last. After the drug has been properly packed it should be covered with a circular piece of filter paper, upon which a weight of some kind should be placed. The menstruum is then poured on to the drug and allowed to percolate through, care being taken that there is always a layer of liquid above the drug, otherwise air will be drawn into the interstices and channels will be formed through which the menstruum will pass without penetrating into the drug itself. A simple way in which to keep the liquid at the

proper level is to invert a bottle holding the requisite quantity of menstruum, as directed in our article on automatic filtration.

As soon as the fluid commenced to drop from the percolator, the flow should be stopped to allow maceration to take place. This will vary with the character of the drug and menstruum; for fluid extracts the time allowed must be longer than with more dilute solutions such as tinctures and wines, in which a comparatively much larger quantity of fluid is used.

**MENSTRUUM.**—The menstruum to be used must depend upon the drug to be exhausted. The necessary qualifications are that it shall extract all the medicinal properties, and shall hold them in permanent solution. This latter is the difficult point to be studied in connection with the adoption of a menstruum for a certain drug; in most cases, and in fact we might say all, it is practically impossible to attain this end, since all organic substances when in solution will become oxidized by the action of the air, and in the case of fluid extracts a certain portion of the dissolved matter will be rendered insoluble after a time, so that these preparations generally have to be stored for some time to allow this action to take place before the goods are placed on the market.

Alkaloidal, or resinous drugs, require a strongly alcoholic menstruum, such drugs as licorice and senega a slightly alkaline menstruum, while such as sanguinaria, conium, etc., an acid menstruum; while in some the principles of which are soluble in water, only sufficient alcohol is added to prevent fermentation.

The drug is said to be exhausted when all the soluble matter has been extracted. This may be determined by the percolate passing through comparatively colorless or tasteless.

But this is a rude method; a more accurate way is to test the percolate; with resinous drugs exhaustion is complete when a drop or two of the percolate allowed to fall into water does not produce more than a very faint cloudiness or none at all; with alkaloidal drugs the percolate should be tested with Mayer's reagent, a solution of potassium and mercuric iodides in water, which causes a precipitate with the slightest trace of an alkaloid.

**RE-PERCOLATION.**—This is a variation on the ordinary process, in which the same menstruum is used to percolate successive portions of the drug. Its advantages are, great saving of alcohol and freedom from the injurious effects of heat on the weaker percolate. In re-percolation the moistened drug is packed into three percolators, the menstruum is poured into the first and allowed to macerate, after a certain time percolation is started and the first part of the percolate is set aside, and percolation continued, the percolate being poured on to the drug in the second percolator, and a certain portion of the

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.

|                                                                  |           |                                                               |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>ATONIC DYSPEPSIA.</b><br>Parv. Nux Vomica.....                | 1-50 gr.  | <b>NAUSEA.</b><br>Parv. Ipecac.....                           | 1-50 gr.        |
| <b>BILIOUS CONDITIONS.</b><br>Parv. Calomel.....                 | 1-20 gr.  | <b>RETARDED MENSTRUATION.</b><br>Parv. Ergotine.....          | 1-10 gr.        |
| <b>BRONCHITIS OF CHILDREN.</b><br>Parv. Tartar Emetic.....       | 1-100 gr. | <b>SCROFULA.</b><br>Parv. Calomel, 1-20 gr.....               | Aloin, 1-10 gr. |
| <b>CONSTIPATION.</b><br>Parv. Aloin.....                         | 1-10 gr.  | <b>SICK HEADACHE.</b><br>Parv. Nux. Vom.....                  | 1-50 gr.        |
| <b>DIARRHŒA.</b><br>Parv. Corrosive Sublimate.....               | 1-100 gr. | <b>SICKNESS OF PREGNANCY.</b><br>Parv. Belladonna.....        | 1-20 gr.        |
| <b>EXANTHEMATOUS SKIN DISEASES.</b><br>Parv. Iodide Arsenic..... | 1-100 gr. | <b>SLUGGISH BOWELS.</b><br>Parv. Podophyllin.....             | 1-40 gr.        |
| <b>HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.</b><br>Parv. Podophyllin.....          | 1-40 gr.  | <b>SPERMATORRHOEA.</b><br>Parv. Phosph.....                   | 1-200 gr.       |
| <b>HYDATID UTERINE GROWTH.</b><br>Parv. Ergotine.....            | 1-10 gr.  | <b>SUMMER DIARRHŒA.</b><br>Parv. Mercury with Chalk.....      | 1-16 gr.        |
| <b>INCONTINENCE OF URINE.</b><br>Parv. Cantharis.....            | 1-50 gr.  | <b>SYPHILIS.</b><br>Parv. Calomel.....                        | 1-20 gr.        |
| <b>INFLAMMATORY PROCESS.</b><br>Parv. Aconite.....               | 1-20 gr.  | <b>SYPHILITIC HEADACHE.</b><br>Parv. Corrosive Sublimate..... | 1-100 gr.       |
| <b>INFLUENZAS.</b><br>Parv. Iod. Arsenic.....                    | 1-100 gr. | <b>TORPIDITY OF LIVER.</b><br>Parv. Podophyllin.....          | 1-40 gr.        |
| <b>ITCHING SKIN ERUPTIONS.</b><br>Parv. Iod. Arsenic.....        | 1-100 gr. | <b>UTERINE HEMORRHAGES.</b><br>Parv. Ergotine.....            | 1-10 gr.        |
| <b>MUCOUS RECTAL DISCHARGES.</b><br>Parv. Tannin.....            | 1-10 gr.  | <b>VEESICULAR EMPHYSEMA.</b><br>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, 1/8 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, 1-3 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, 1-3 gr.     |
| CONIINE HYDROBROMATE, 1-60 gr.      | MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1-6 gr.            | PILOCARPINE NIT, 1-20, 1-8, 1-4 gr.     |
| DIGITALINE, Pure, 1-100 gr.....     | MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1-4 gr.            | SODIUM ARSENIATE, 1-30 gr.              |
| DIGITALINE, Pure, 1-60 gr.....      | MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1-3 gr.            | STRYCHNINE NITRATE, 1-150 gr.           |
| DUBOISINE SULPHATE, 1-100 gr....    | MORPHINE SULPHATE, 1-2 gr.            | STRYCHNINE NITRATE, 1-100 gr.           |
| DUBOISINE SULPHATE, 1-60 gr....     | MORPH. 1-3, & Atrop, 1-200 gr. No. 1. | STRYCHNINE NITRATE, 1-60 gr.            |
| ERGOTIN, 1-6 gr.....                | " 1-6, " 1-200 gr. No. 2.             | STRYCH. SUL. 1-120 1-100, 1-60, 1-150gr |
| ESERINE SULPHATE, 1-60 gr.....      | " 1-4, " 1-50 gr. No. 3.              | STRYCH. SUL. 1-20 gr.                   |
| ESERINE SULPHATE, 1-100 gr.....     | " 1-4, " 1-100 gr. No. 4.             | STRYCH. SUL. 1-50, 1-30 gr.             |
| ESERINE SULPHATE, 1-100 gr.....     | " 1-3, " 1-150 gr. No. 5.             | STRYCH & ATROP. No. 1, 1-50, 1-150 gr   |
| HYOSCINE HYDROBROM, 1-100 gr.       | " 1-3, " 1-100 gr. No. 6.             | STRYCH & ATROP. No. 2, 1-30, 1-120 gr   |
| HYOSCYAMINE SULPH. 1-100 gr....     | " 1-6, " 1-150 gr. No. 7.             | STRYCH & ATROP. No. 3, 1-60, 1-150 gr.  |
| MERCURY CORROSIVE                   | " 1-6, " 1-120 gr. No. 8.             |                                         |
| CHLORODIN, 1-60, 1-150, 1-40 gr.    | " 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. 187 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

# ACCURATE ADMINISTRATION OF LITHIA

To make Fresh Sparkling Lithia Water of Definite Strength Dissolve One of

**WM. R. WARNER & COMPANY'S**

ORIGINAL EFFERVESCENT

## LITHIA WATER TABLETS

IN A GLASS OF WATER

---

EFFICACIOUS, CONVENIENT AND INEXPENSIVE

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY IN

**RHEUMATISM, LITHEMIA, GRAVEL, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, GOUT, ETC. ETC.**

IT IS DIURETIC AND ANTACID

Each tablet contains three grains (made also five grains) Citrate of Lithia, so that a Definite quantity of soluble Lithia is administered in a pleasant form, besides the advantage of having fresh water with each dose, presenting a therapeutic value of higher standard than the various Lithia spring waters. This is a scientific preparation of the highest standard.

SUPPLIED BY ALL DRUGGISTS, OR BY MAIL. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

---

ORIGINAL WITH AND MADE ONLY BY

## WM. R. WARNER & Co.

1228 Market St., Philadelphia 197 Randolph St., Chicago 52 Maiden Lane, N.Y.

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**Superior to Pepsin of the Hog.**

# INGLUVIN

(FROM THE VENTRICULUS CALLOSUS GALLINACEUS)

**A Powder:—Prescribed in the same manner, doses and combinations as Pepsin.**

**A most potent and reliable remedy for the cure of  
Marasmus, Cholera Infantum, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Sick Stomach**

It is superior to the Pepsin preparations, since it acts with more certainty, and effects cures where they fail.

**A SPECIFIC FOR VOMITING IN PREGNANCY**

In Doses of 10 to 20 Grains.

**PRESCRIBED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.**



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.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Acid Arsenious</b>..... I-20, I-30, I-50 grs.<br/>Med. properties—Antiperiodic, Alterative.<br/>Dose—1 to 2.</p> <p><b>Aconitia</b>..... I-60 gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Nerve Sedative. Dose—1 to 2.</p> <p><b>Aloin et Strychnine.</b><br/>Med. prop.—Tonic, Laxative. Dose—1 to 2.</p> <p><b>Aloin et Strych. et Bellad.</b><br/>Med. prop.—Tonic, Laxative. Dose 1 to 2.<br/>Aloin, 1-5 gr.<br/>Strychnine, 1-60 gr.<br/>Ext. Belladon, ¼ gr.</p> <p><b>Atropine</b>..... I-100 gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.</p> <p><b>Atropinæ Sulph</b>..... I-60 gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.</p> <p><b>Codeia</b>..... ½ gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Anodyne, replacing Morphia without the usual disagreeable after-effects produced by the latter.</p> <p><b>Corrosive Sublimate</b>, I-12, I-20, I-40 and I-100 gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Mercurial Alterative. Dose—1 to 2.</p> <p><b>Digitalin</b>..... I-60 gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Arterial Sedative. Dose—1 to 2.</p> <p><b>Elaterium</b>, (Clutterbuck's)..... I-10 gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Diuretic, Hydragogue Cathartic.<br/>Dose—1 to 2.</p> <p><b>Ext. Ignatia Amara</b>..... ½ gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Nerve Sedative. Dose—1 to 2.</p> <p><b>Ext. Nuc. Vomica</b>..... ½ and ¼ gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Nerve Stimulant. Dose—1 to 3.</p> <p><b>Hyoscyamia</b>..... I-100 gr.<br/>(Crystal Pure Alkaloid.)<br/>Med. prop.—Anodyne, Soporific. Dose—1.</p> | <p><b>Mercury Proto. Iodid</b>..... ½ gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose—1 to 4.</p> <p><b>Mercury Proto. Iodid</b>..... ½ gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose—1 to 2.</p> <p><b>Mercury Proto. Iodid</b>..... ½ gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose—2 to 4.</p> <p><b>Mercury Iodide Red</b>..... I-16 gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose—1 to 3.</p> <p><b>Morphinæ Sulph</b>..... I-20 gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Anodyne.</p> <p><b>Morphinæ Sulph</b>..... I-10 gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.</p> <p><b>Morphinæ Sulph</b>..... I-6 and ½ gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.</p> <p><b>Morphinæ Sulph</b>..... ½ and ¼ gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Anodyne. Dose—1 to 2.</p> <p><b>Podophyllin</b>..... I-10, I-6, ½, ¼ and ⅛ gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Cathartic. Dose—1 to 4.</p> <p><b>Podophyllin Comp.</b><br/>Med. prop.—Cathartic and Tonic. Dose—1 to 2.<br/>Podophyllin, ½ gr.<br/>Ext. Hyoscyami, ½ gr.<br/>Ext. Nux Vomica, 1-16 gr.</p> <p><b>Strychnine</b>, I-16, I-20, I-30, I-32, I-40, I-60 and I-100 gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Nerve Stimulant, Tonic. Dose—1 to 3.</p> <p><b>Strychninæ Sulph</b>..... I-32 gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Tonic. Dose—1 to 2.</p> <p><b>Veratrinæ Sulph</b>..... I-12 gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Powerful Topical Excitant. Dose—1.</p> <p><b>Zinc Phosphide</b>..... I-5 and ¼ gr.<br/>Med. prop.—Tonic. Dose—1 to 3.</p> |
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## 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.

percolate from this is reserved and added to the first. The drug in this percolator is exhausted, the first portions being added to the third and the process thus continued till the drug in the third percolator is exhausted, the first portions of the percolate from each being mixed to produce the requisite quantity of extract. The disadvantage of this method is that it requires the storing of the weak percolates from each lot, and where a large number of extracts are made these weak percolates rapidly accumulate.

**Answers.**

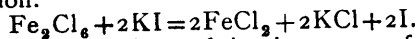
WE intend to make this one of the most interesting departments of the CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, and therefore request our subscribers to help us by sending for information on any subject of interest to pharmacists, which we shall try to answer to the best of our ability. Address all communications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

A READER (Toronto).—*Arsenic and syrup of ferrous iodide.*—In the case of liq. arsenicalis with syrup of ferrous iodide, you would have the disturbing effect of the potassium carbonate, which would precipitate part of the iron as ferrous carbonate. Arsenic acid and arseniates will precipitate the iron as insoluble arseniate. We have dispensed the following and there does not seem to be any untoward action :

- Liq. arsenici hydrochlor..... 1 dr.
- Syr. ferri iodide ..... 2 ozs.

We would recommend you to use either this proportion or Donovan's solution.

C. (Victoria) asks if a prescription containing tincture of iron and potassium iodide can be dispensed. No, because the ferric chloride will be reduced to ferrous, and the chlorine will displace the iodine in combination with the potassium, so that your prescription will contain free iodine, as shown by the following reaction.



This reaction is used in the assay of ferric salts, one atom of iodine being liberated for every atom of iron, and the quantity of the former being determined by titration with sodium hyposulphite solution, it is an easy matter to calculate the quantity of iron in the original compound.

INCENSE PASTILLES.—(Magog.)

- Pow'd Benzoin..... 12 ozs.
  - " Olibanum..... 2½ "
  - " Cascarella..... 2 "
  - " Tragacanth..... 1½ "
- Rose water, sufficient to make a mass.  
Divide into tablets, or cone-shaped pastilles.

APOLYSIN (Morph.)—Is a whitish, crystalline powder, used as an analgesic and antipyretic. It is soluble in 50 parts of cold water. It is recommended in place of phenacetin.

SOLUBLE TAR (Trifluviana).—Try the following :

- Soda bicarb..... 22 parts.
- Pine tar..... 25 "
- Water..... 1000 "

Macerate 8 days, shaking occasionally, then decant. One ounce with 32 ounces of water, gives a preparation of about the same strength as tar water.

EAU DE VIE DE GUAJAC.—(Quebec.)—The tincture of guaiacum, B.P., is dispensed when this preparation is ordered.

INJECTION HYPODERMIQUE D'ERGOTINE D'YVON.—(Quebec.)—This preparation is not often prescribed on this side of the water. You can prepare it by the following process: Take a convenient quantity of ergot in coarse powder, extract the oil by means of carbon bisulphide and dry. Pack in a percolator and exhaust with water containing 1-500 of tartaric acid, neutralize the percolate carefully with calcium carbonate and filter, evaporate the filtrate to a syrupy consistence, and add sufficient alcohol to bring the alcoholic strength to 70 per cent., to precipitate the albuminous matter; again filter, and evaporate so as to obtain 1 part of ergot employed. It may be preserved by adding a small quantity of salicylic acid, about 1 in 1000.

"R." (Galt) asks for the best means of coloring benzine. Procure benzine soluble aniline dye of the required color. Any of the wholesale houses will procure it, or you can get it from Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., Montreal, if required in large quantities.

F. T. W.. Woodbridge, tableaux lights—

Red—

- Strontia nitrate..... 9 parts.
- Shellac ..... 3 "
- Pot. chlor. .... ½ "

Powder each ingredient separately, then mix with spatula or by rubbing lightly in mortar.

White—

Magnesia powder or wire give the best results.

Dr. Upjohn, of Kalamazoo, Mich., died in that town on Nov. 23. He was born and educated in England, and came to America when still young and graduated from the N.Y. University of Physicians and Surgeons, and afterwards settled in the city where he died. His three sons, W. E., F. L. and J. T. Upjohn, form the Upjohn Pill & Granule Co., of Kalamazoo and New York.



## National Formulary.

### I. ACETUM AROMATICUM.

#### *Aromatic Vinegar.*

|                                              |          |
|----------------------------------------------|----------|
| Oil of Lavender .....                        | 0.5 Cc.  |
| Oil of Rosemary.....                         | 0.5 Cc.  |
| Oil of Juniper .....                         | 0.5 Cc.  |
| Oil of Peppermint .....                      | 0.5 Cc.  |
| Oil of Cinnamon (Cassia)...                  | 0.5 Cc.  |
| Oil of Lemon .....                           | 1 Cc.    |
| Oil of Cloves .....                          | 1 Cc.    |
| Alcohol.....                                 | 175 Cc.  |
| Acetic Acid (U. S. P.) ...                   | 175 Cc.  |
| Water, a sufficient quantity<br>to make..... | 1000 Cc. |

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, add the Acetic Acid, and lastly, enough water to make *one thousand (1000) cubic centimeters*. Warm the turbid mixture, during several hours, at a temperature not exceeding 70° C. (158° F.), taking care that it shall not suffer loss by evaporation. Then set it aside for a few days, occasionally agitating, and filter.

### 2. ACETUM LOBELIÆ.

(U. S. P., 1880).

#### *Vinegar of Lobelia.*

|                                                                        |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Lobelia, in No. 30 powder...                                           | 100 Gm.  |
| Diluted Acetic Acid (U.S.P.)<br>a sufficient quantity to<br>make ..... | 1000 Cc. |

Moisten the powder with *fifty (50) cubic centimeters* of diluted Acetic Acid, pack it firmly in a conical glass percolator, and gradually pour diluted Acetic Acid upon it until *one thousand (1000) cubic centimeters* of percolate are obtained.

### 3. ACETUM SANGUINARIÆ.

(U. S. P., 1880).

#### *Vinegar of Sanguinaria.*

|                                                                    |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Sanguinaria, in No. 30 powder                                      | 100 Gm.  |
| Diluted Acetic Acid (U.S.P.)<br>a sufficient quantity to make..... | 1000 Cc. |

Moisten the powder with *fifty (50) cubic centimeters* of diluted Acetic Acid, pack it firmly in a conical glass percolator, and gradually pour diluted Acetic Acid upon it until *one thousand (1000) cubic centimeters* of percolate are obtained.

### 4. ACIDUM CARBOLICUM IODATUM.

#### *Iodized Carbolic Acid.*

#### *Phenol Iodatum. Iodized Phenol.*

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Iodine, reduced to powder..... | 20 Gm. |
| Carbolic Acid .....            | 60 Gm. |
| Glycerin.....                  | 20 Gm. |

Introduce the Iodine into a flash, add the Carbolic Acid, previously melted, then the Glycerine, and digest the mixture at a gentle heat,

frequently agitating, until the Iodine is dissolved.

Keep the product in glass-stoppered vials, in a dark place.

### 5. ACIDUM CITRICUM SACCHARATUM.

#### *Saccharated Citric Acid.*

|                                                      |         |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Citric Acid (U. S. P.), in very<br>fine powder ..... | 625 Gm. |
| Sugar, in very fine powder ...                       | 375 Gm. |

Triturate the powders together until intimately mixed, and preserve the product in well-stoppered bottles.

NOTE.—This Saccharate, when dissolved in water with an equal weight of Saccharated Sodium Bicarbonate (F. 341), will form a neutral solution, and it is introduced into this Formulary for the convenient preparation of Effervescent Powders (F. 319).

This Saccharate contains 62.5 per cent. of Crystallized Citric Acid.

### 6. ACIDUM HYPHOSPHOROSUM DILUTUM.

#### *Diluted Hypophosphorous Acid.*

|                                |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Potassium Hypophosphite        | 208 Gm. |
| Tartaric Acid .....            | 300 Gm. |
| Distilled Water .....          | 588 Gm. |
| Diluted Alcohol (U. S. P.) ... | 600 Gm. |

Dissolve the Potassium Hypophosphite in the distilled water, and the Tartaric Acid in the diluted Alcohol. Mix the two solutions in a flask, cork the latter well, and put it aside in a cold place during twelve hours. Then carefully decant the liquid into a funnel, the neck of which contains a pellet of absorbent cotton, or, if necessary, pass the liquid through a filter, care being taken that it shall not suffer loss by evaporation. Weigh the filtrate, which contains *ten (10) per cent.* of hypophosphorous acid, in a tarred capsule, and evaporate the alcohol by means of a water-bath, at a temperature not exceeding 60° C. (140° F.) Then allow the liquid to cool, and add enough distilled water to restore the original weight of the filtrate. Preserve the product in well stoppered bottles.

NOTE.—This acid is now official in the U. S. P.; but the formula is retained because it may be now and then convenient or necessary to make it. If a 50 per cent acid is required, the concentration may be cautiously continued until the desired percentage has been attained. A 50 per cent. acid has a specific gravity of about 1.406 at 15° C. (59° F.).

The co-operative society formed by French pharmacists for the manufacture of iodine has commenced operations, and has a stock on hand for sale to the shareholders, at the rate of 32 fr. per kilo. The manufacture of potassium iodide has also been commenced, and it will be sold at the rate of 25 fr. per kilo.

## Books and Pamphlets.

*Remsen's Theoretical Chemistry.*—New (fifth) edition. Principles of Theoretical Chemistry, with special reference to the Constitution of Chemical Compounds. By Ira Remsen, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. New (fifth) and thoroughly revised edition. In one royal 12mo. vol. of 328 pages. Cloth, \$2.00. Lea Brothers & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia and New York.

As a guarantee of the excellence of this work, the name of the author on the title page will be deemed sufficient by the many who have been aided in the past by a study of his works. The object of the author, as stated in the preface, "to help students to get clear ideas in regard to the foundations of chemistry," is a most laudable one, and the volume just published cannot fail in accomplishing the work for which it is intended. The chemical text-book of today is too frequently lacking in fulness of detail, and nicety of arrangement of the foundation theories upon which the student has to raise his superstructure of chemical knowledge. The tyro is gorged with a mass of facts not arranged in logical sequence, and through inexperience in inductive methods is often unable to understand such an essential as why we accept as a working theory the atomic hypothesis, while his idea of atoms, atomic and molecular weights, and how they are determined, is by no means clear. A careful study of the first nine chapters of this work, treating on the atomic theory, valency, etc., will set the student right in these matters. Chapters xvii. and xviii., dealing on chemical affinity, and "Physical methods for the determination of the constitution of chemical compounds," will be of interest to those who are endeavoring to formulate a mechanical theory in explanation of chemical phenomena. The balance of the work is devoted, in the main, to organic chemistry.

*An Interesting Magazine.*—The publishers of the *Canadian Magazine*, with their usual enterprise, will take another step forward at the new year. Beside a new dress of type and a very considerable addition to the amount of reading matter, they have secured a series of thirteen articles entitled, "My Contemporaries in Fiction," by the celebrated English novelist, David Christie Murray. This series will commence in the January issue, and will be the most important series of articles ever printed in a Canadian periodical.

*The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* is a book with plenty of information, beside the usual diary pages. The useful information it contains

is not all obtained by a casual glance, being pretty well hidden in some cases by the advertisements. There is a ten-guinea prize competition for opinions on the merits of the different advertisements. All subscribers to the *Chemist and Druggist* are entitled to a diary.

### TRADE NOTES.

**A Popular Firm.**—Messrs. Scott & McMillan found that increased facilities were absolutely necessary to accommodate their rapidly growing trade. These have been secured by the formation of a joint stock company, with the firm name of "The Scott & McMillan Company, Ltd." The pharmaceutical preparations and toilet articles from their laboratory have become justly popular, not only because of their merit, but also that their business is confined exclusively to the druggists. This policy will be pursued by the new firm, and no doubt will receive merited recognition at the hands of the trade, by increases in size and number of orders.

**Bargains in Sundries.**—Messrs. Allen & Co., druggist sundries and proprietary medicines, have removed from Bay street to 17 Queen street east. Their intention is to discontinue their sundry branch and give exclusive attention to their specialties. To dispose of their stock, they are offering a line of English trusses at "slaughter prices." They have still a few lines of atomizers marked away down.

**A Good Smoke.**—Always give your customers the best, no matter what line of goods is asked for. To do so when a cigar is asked for, you must have on hand the *La Fayette* or *Pete* in 5c. goods, *Chamberlain* or *Cream de la Creame* in 10 centers, made by Fortier & Co., Montreal. Their plug and cut tobaccos are also of specially fine flavors.

**Good Paper** is necessary if a publication is going to be attractive and popular. We realized the importance of such in making the changes in the *JOURNAL*, so secured the best we could find, which we are pleased to say is Canadian made, from the factory of the E. B. Eddy Co., which is located in Hull, Que., and is the largest and most unique establishment of its kind under the British flag.

### FOR SALE.

Drug fixtures for sale, comprising counter, shelving, drawers, mirrors, dispensing case, etc.; everything in perfect condition; can be had at a bargain. Address office of this *JOURNAL*.

### TO RENT.

Bain's Pharmacy, opposite the P.O., Paisley, Ont., the oldest established business in the county of Bruce; good reason for renting. For particulars address D. James Bain, Paisley, Ont.

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**

Druggist, graduate of the O.C.P., 12 years' experience, good dispenser. References from last employer. Salary moderate. Address, C. J. Hamilton, Windsor, Ont.

As improver, by a young man; High School education; one year's experience in business. Best references can be furnished. Address C.C.D., Box 216, Sutton West.

**Market Report.**

Dec. 28.—Trade languishes; dealers have eaten so much roast goose and plum pudding they are almost too lazy to make a quotation, beside they are stock-taking.

Opium is dull. Quinine steady. Acetanilid unchanged. Tartaric inclined to be dearer. Carbolic well sustained. Mineral acids, nothing new. Alum affected by higher freights. Arsenic has a firm look. Balsam of copaiba is very strong, but tolu is off. Beans—Vanilla of all kinds very much higher. Bismuth preparations continue cheap. Caffeine lower. Cantharidis lower. Castor oil—The drought in India has caused an advance of over 50 per cent. Cinchonidia, demand lighter. Cream tartar again rising. Epsom salts rather quiet. Essential oils—Cajaput going up. Peppermint doing better. Glycerine unchanged. Camphor a little off. Mercurials no notable feature. Permanganate of potash scarce. Roots—recent advances in gentian, mandrake, aconite and culvers are maintained. New ginger poor quality. Seeds no important change. Sponges a firmer undertone. Soda salts are all affected by freights. Borax well sustained. Blue vitriol higher tendency. Brimstone and sulphur—all arrivals are on contract. Saltpetre quiet and unchanged. Linseed oil and spirits of turpentine are quiet and unchanged. White lead is likely to open with a marked advance. Paris green is likely to cost more, material being higher than last year.

There is a strong feeling in the United States that any changes in the drug and chemical schedule should be in the direction of specific duties, because, though it may be true as regards textiles, hardware and groceries, that specific duties determine against the poor man, when it comes to articles affecting the health and lives of the people at large, the whole force of the tariff should be exerted to secure the importation of the purest and best goods.

Professors Roentgen and Lenard have been awarded the Rumford medal by the Royal Society of England, for their investigations on what is now known as the Roentgen or X-Rays, and Henri Moissan has been awarded

the Davy medal for the isolation of fluorine and the utilization of the electric furnace.

**EXAMINATIONS AT THE MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**

THE Christmas sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy closed on Wednesday last, with the following results, the names of the successful students being given in order of merit:—Botany, Miss A. A. Prevost, E. H. Lawson, Norman Holden. Junior Materia Medica, R. H. D. Benn and George H. Voss, equal; F. W. Horner, F. J. Lemaistre, Norman Holden and L. E. B. Browne, equal; A. J. Bedard, C. F. Covernton, Allan I. Christie, Geo. Humphrey, John J. Weinfeld, F. H. Spearman, O. H. Tansey and H. W. Paterson, equal. Senior Materia Medica, Henri St. Georges, Louis Fortin, A. E. Clement, V. F. Forgues, A. Arcand, J. G. A. Filion. Junior Chemistry, Henri Guerin, Gustave Richard, J. A. Goyer, Louis Fortin, Henri St. Georges. Senior Chemistry, George H. Voss, E. H. Lawson.

William Jay Schieffelin, Ph.D., of Schieffelin & Co, New York, has been appointed a Civil Service Commissioner for New York city.

**The Retail Price**

OF

**Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills****TO BE INCREASED**

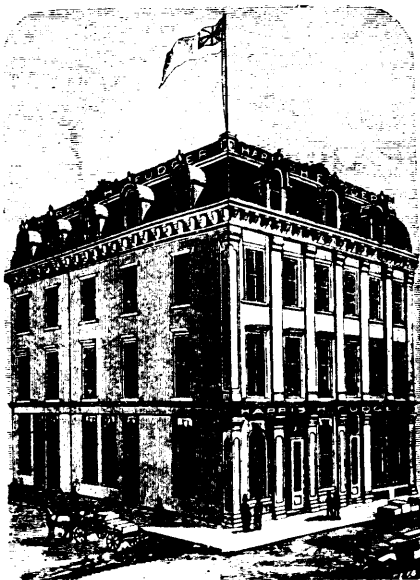
When Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills were placed on the market at 10 cents a vial, it was the intention of the manufacturer to use them as an advertising medium to bring Dr. Agnew's three other remedies more prominently before the public. While in this the manufacturer has met with as much success as expected, 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.

# 1897 Trade

Following up the successes of '96, we are prepared with a very full and specially well selected line, to make the coming year surpass all our previous efforts.

\*\*\*

**FANCY GOODS  
NOTIONS  
TOYS AND GAMES  
STATIONERY  
AND  
MUSICAL  
GOODS.**



\*\*\*

**SPORTING  
GOODS and  
BICYCLES  
WOODENWARE  
SPECIALTIES  
DRUGGISTS' and  
STATIONERS'  
SUNDRIES.**

\*\*\*

\*\*\*

The line will be supplemented from time to time by the newest and best selling goods picked up by our buyers in the factories of the world. The following well known salesmen will again represent the house for '97

**MR. E. B. ANDREWS  
MR. R. W. EVANS  
MR. J. H. WOOD**

**MR. W. E. BLAKE  
MR. J. L. ANDERSON  
MR. J. H. GALLAGHER**

**MR. W. J. ANDERSON**

We extend to one and all our best wishes for a prosperous New Year, and respectfully request that dealers will hold their orders till our line is shown.

**HARRIS H. FUDGER,**  
**TORONTO.**

*Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.*

# 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

## Attractive Display Box

89½ PER CENT. PROFIT.

Price on application.

Get a dozen with your next order.

## Canadian Cattle Spice

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.

.....

Pepsin Chips in Baskets.

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

Borden's Peerless Evap. Cream.

Elliot's Syrup of Figs.

Elliot's Cascara Cordial.

Elliot's Non-alcoholic Tinctures.

Odoroma (Send for list)

# ELLIOT & CO.

5 Front Street East,

TORONTO

TELEPHONE 2307

# Mills, Travers, Keyes & Tennant

BARRISTERS, ETC.

Canada Life Chambers - - - TORONTO

Special to Retail Druggists

## Common Sense Exterminator

ROACHES AND BED BUGS

Only infallible remedy known. Expressly for the destruction of these, the greatest pests in the world. Once used always recommended—never fails. Price, 25c., \$1.75, 50c., \$3.50, \$1.00, \$8.00 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 JANUARY, 1897.

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

|                                              |      |        |        |
|----------------------------------------------|------|--------|--------|
| Acetanilid, .. .. .                          | lb.  | \$0 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.  | 3¼     | 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     |
| Apomorphia, .. .. .                          | gr.  | 4      | 5      |
| Arrowroot, Bermuda, .. .. .                  | lb.  | 35     | 40     |
| Jamaica, .. .. .                             | 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   |

# THE Lyman Bros. & Co. LTD.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, TORONTO,

Wish their  
Customers  
and  
Friends a

# HAPPY NEW YEAR

WE have been appointed Special Agents for Mulford's Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum in sterilized glass stoppered vials.

No. 2 Standard, 100 units to each cc, in vials of 1000 units---10cc

No. 2 Potent, 250 " " " " 1000 units---4cc

## MILFORD'S ANTITOXINE SYRINGES

Orders by mail, 'phone or telegraph receive promptest attention

ALKALI---Old Style  
ALKALI---Powdered



PRICE'S NIGHT LIGHTS  
6 and 8 Hour

WE ARE AGENTS FOR

Booth's Hyomei Dry Inhaler

Parker Pray's Preparations

*Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.*

|                                   |         |     |      |      |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----|------|------|
| 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 |
| powdered,                         | .. .. . | lb. | 0 30 | 0 35 |
| Juniper ..                        | .. .. . | lb. | 6    | 8    |
| Bismuth, Sub-carbonate, ..        | .. .. . | lb. | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| Ammonio-Citrate                   | .. .. . | 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 50 | 6 50 |
| 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. | .. .. . | lb. | 40   | 50   |
| Ergot, ..                         | .. .. . | lb. | 75   | 80   |
| Ether, Acetic, ..                 | .. .. . | lb. | 35   | 65   |
| Nitrous, Spirits, ..              | .. .. . | lb. | 35   | 75   |
| 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

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## The Perfect Tooth Powder

Has captured the market wherever it has been introduced. If it is a new thing to you, here are a few reasons why you should handle it:  
It is cleansing, antiseptic, fragrant, refreshing.  
It is perfectly harmless.  
It has been analyzed by the most expert chemists, who have all reported in the most favorable terms.  
It sells at a glance in the first instance, and on its reputation thereafter.  
It yields more profit to the retailer, and to the consumer a greater quantity of the best quality, than any other tooth powder in the world.

### REPORT OF EXPERT ANALYSIS.

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

Order from your Wholesale House.

AROMA CHEMICAL CO., - Toronto

# TURKISH DYES

# TURKISH DYES

# TURKISH DYES

## TO THE TRADE

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

Write for Prices, Samples, &c., to

# BRAYLEY SONS & COMPANY

MONTREAL



# DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY

The special attention of Chemists

IS DRAWN TO THE FOLLOWING:

## GLYCERINE PASTILLES

Beautifully Bright.

Perfectly Soluble.

Quite Transparent.

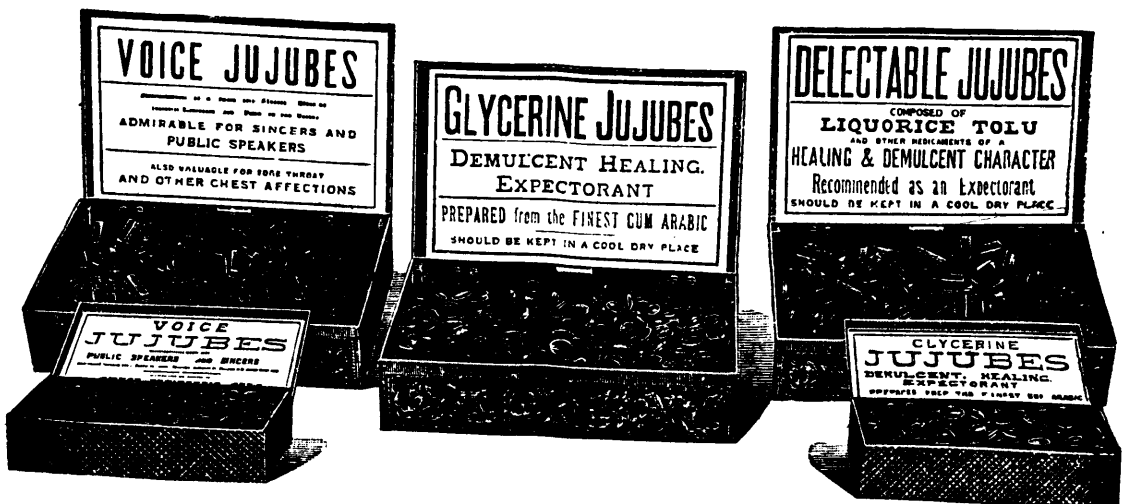
## ROBERT GIBSON & SONS

By a process recently discovered, are producing the most charming

### GLYCERINE PASTILLES AND JUJUBES

Ever offered to the trade.

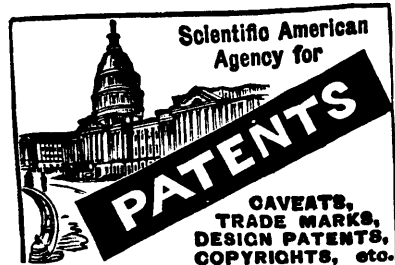
PUT UP AND SENT OUT IN 4 LB. GLASS JARS OR DECORATED TINS, AS DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, AND BOTH FREE.



SAMPLES SENT ON 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 Ed., .. .. .                           | 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.        | 14½  | 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   |
| Asafoetida, .. .. .                                    | 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 25 | 4 50 |
| powdered, .. .. .                                      | lb.        | 5 00 | 5 25 |
| Scammony, powderd, .. .. .                             | 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, Chiretta, .. .. .                                | lb.        | 45   | 50   |
| Goldthread, in ozs. .. .. .                            | lb.        | 75   | 90   |
| Horehound, 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. .. .. . |            | 8    | 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 |

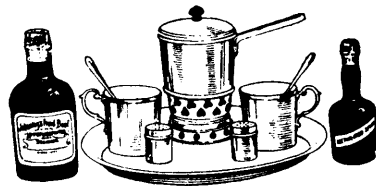


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- 1 Bottle Methylated Spirits.

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OR

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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).

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| Box holding 10 pots, trial size, with Cotton and “Lintine” only, | \$1.65   | \$1.60       |
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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 Tinnevely, .. .. .        | 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, .. .. .               | lb.      | 6     | 7     |
| Hypophosphite .. .. .           | l b.     | 1 25  | 1 35  |
| Phosphate, .. .. .              | lb.      | 35    | 38    |
| Sulphite, .. .. .               | b.       | 9½    | 10    |
| Liquorice, Solazzi, .. .. .     | b.       | 45    | 50    |
| Pignatelli, .. .. .             | lb.      | 35    | 38    |
| Y. & S. Pellets, .. .. .        | lb.      | 40    | 00    |
| " Stick, .. .. .                | lb.      | 35    | 00    |
| Other Brands, .. .. .           | lb.      | 14    | 35    |
| Lithium, Bromide .. .. .        | oz.      | 40    | 44    |
| Carbonate, .. .. .              | oz.      | 28    | 30    |
| Citrate .. .. .                 | oz.      | 25    | 00    |
| Salicylate .. .. .              | oz.      | 35    | 40    |
| Lye, concentrated, .. .. .      | dz.      | 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  |
| Bihulphate, .. .. .             | lb.      | 1 10  | 1 15  |
| C lorida, .. .. .               | lb.      | 0 95  | 1 00  |
| c.i Chalk, .. .. .              | lb.      | 60    | 65    |
| N tric 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    |
| Napthol, 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    |

# o Hooper's o Meloderma

FOR FACE, ARMS AND HANDS

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

## Hooper's Lavender Water.

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

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PROSTATIC TROUBLES OF ELDERLY MEN,  
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### 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 drachm 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  | Resorcin, .. .. .                   | oz.          | 18   | 20   |
| Cloves, .. .. .                         | lb.         | 1 00  | 1 10  | Rosin, strained, .. .. .            | bbl          | 3 00 | 3 75 |
| Cod-liver, N. F.,... .. .               | gal.        | 2 25  | 2 30  | Clear, pale, .. .. .                | bbl          | 4 00 | 4 75 |
| Norwegian, .. .. .                      | gal.        | 3 00  | 3 25  | Root, Aconite, .. .. .              | bulk, lb     | 20   | 22   |
| Cotton Seed, .. .. .                    | gal.        | 95    | 1 00  | Blood, powdered, .. .. .            | lb           | 13   | 15   |
| Croton, .. .. .                         | lb.         | 1 50  | 1 60  | Cohosh, Black, .. .. .              | lb           | 15   | 16   |
| Cubeb, .. .. .                          | lb.         | 2 20  | 2 25  | Colchicum, German, .. .. .          | lb.          | 40   | 45   |
| Eucalyptus, .. .. .                     | lb.         | 1 25  | 1 60  | Columbo, .. .. .                    | lb.          | 18   | 20   |
| Geranium, India, .. .. .                | lb.         | 3 15  | 3 20  | powdered, .. .. .                   | lb.          | 25   | 30   |
| Hemlock, .. .. .                        | lb.         | 75    | 80    | Curcuma, ground, .. .. .            | lb.          | 13   | 15   |
| Juniper wood, .. .. .                   | lb.         | 65    | 70    | Elecampane, .. .. .                 | lb.          | 12   | 13   |
| Lavender, English, .. .. .              | oz.         | 2 75  | 3 00  | powdered, .. .. .                   | lb.          | 15   | 17   |
| French, pure, .. .. .                   | lb.         | 3 50  | 4 00  | Gentian, .. .. .                    | lb.          | 11   | 12   |
| Garden, .. .. .                         | lb.         | 1 50  | 3 50  | ground, .. .. .                     | lb.          | 12   | 13   |
| Lemon, .. .. .                          | lb.         | 1 90  | 2 00  | powdered, .. .. .                   | lb.          | 13   | 15   |
| Lemon Grass, .. .. .                    | lb.         | 1 50  | 1 60  | Ginger, E. I. .. .. .               | lb.          | 15   | 18   |
| Linseed, Boiled, .. .. .                | 9 lb., gal. | 51    | 64    | powdered, .. .. .                   | lb.          | 16   | 20   |
| Raw, .. .. .                            | gal.        | 58    | 61    | Jamaica, .. .. .                    | lb.          | 24   | 30   |
| Male Fern .. .. .                       | lb.         | 2 00  | 2 50  | powdered, .. .. .                   | lb.          | 28   | 30   |
| Neatsfoot, .. .. .                      | gal.        | 1 00  | 1 10  | Golden Seal, powdered, .. .. .      | lb           | 40   | 55   |
| Neroli, Bigarade, .. .. .               | oz.         | 4 25  | 4 50  | Hellebore, White, powdered, .. .. . | lb.          | 13   | 15   |
| Olive, common, .. .. .                  | gal.        | 1 20  | 1 25  | Ipecac, .. .. .                     | lb.          | 1 75 | 2 00 |
| Salad, .. .. .                          | lb.         | 2 40  | 2 50  | powdered, .. .. .                   | lb.          | 2 00 | 2 10 |
| Orange, .. .. .                         | lb.         | 2 50  | 2 75  | Jalap, powdered, .. .. .            | lb.          | 45   | 50   |
| Origanum, .. .. .                       | lb.         | 65    | 85    | Licorice, select, .. .. .           | lb.          | 12   | 23   |
| Pennyroyal, .. .. .                     | lb.         | 1 50  | 1 75  | powdered, .. .. .                   | lb.          | 10   | 12   |
| Peppermint, English, .. .. .            | lb.         | 16 00 | 16 50 | Mandrake, .. .. .                   | lb.          | 13   | 16   |
| American, .. .. .                       | lb.         | 2 75  | 3 00  | Orris, Florentine .. .. .           | lb.          | 25   | 30   |
| Pinus Sylvestris, .. .. .               | oz.         | 10    | 12    | powdered, .. .. .                   | lb.          | 30   | 35   |
| Rose, Kissanlik, .. .. .                | oz.         | 10 50 | 11 00 | Pink, .. .. .                       | lb.          | 35   | 40   |
| good, .. .. .                           | oz.         | 7 50  | 8 00  | Rhubarb, E.I. .. .. .               | lb.          | 90   | 1 00 |
| Rosemary, .. .. .                       | lb.         | 70    | 75    | fine trimmed .. .. .                | lb.          | 2 50 | 4 50 |
| Sandalwood, .. .. .                     | lb.         | 5 50  | 7 50  | powdered, .. .. .                   | lb.          | 1 00 | 2 50 |
| Sassafras, .. .. .                      | lb.         | 75    | 80    | Sarsaparilla, Honduras, .. .. .     | lb.          | 40   | 45   |
| Seal, pale, .. .. .                     | gal.        | 55    | 60    | Jamaica, .. .. .                    | lb           | 60   | 65   |
| Sperm, Winter Bleached, .. .. .         | gal.        | 1 20  | 1 25  | Sarsaparilla, Mexican, .. .. .      | lb.          | 16   | 18   |
| Tansy, .. .. .                          | lb.         | 4 25  | 4 50  | Senega, .. .. .                     | lb.          | 60   | 65   |
| Union Salad, .. .. .                    | gal.        | 1 00  | 1 10  | Squill, white, .. .. .              | lb.          | 10   | 12   |
| Wintergreen, .. .. .                    | lb.         | 2 50  | 2 70  | Valerian, English, .. .. .          | lb.          | 18   | 20   |
| Ointment, Mercurial, .. .. .            | lb.         | 70    | 75    | Salol, .. .. .                      | lb.          | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Citrine, .. .. .                        | lb.         | 45    | 50    | Sal Soda, .. .. .                   | lb.          | 2    | 2½   |
| Opium.—SEE GUM.                         |             |       |       | by bbl. .. .. .                     | lb.          | 1½   | 1¾   |
| Orange Peel, .. .. .                    | lb.         | 16    | 70    | Epsom, by bbl. .. .. .              | 100 lb.      | 1 75 | 2 00 |
| Paraldehyde, .. .. .                    | oz.         | 13    | 15    | Salicin, .. .. .                    | lb.          | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Pepsin, Morson's, .. .. .               | oz.         | 85    | 90    | Santonin, .. .. .                   | lb.          | 3 00 | 3 25 |
| Saccharated, .. .. .                    | lb.         | 2 50  | 6 00  | Seed, Anise, Italian, .. .. .       | lb.          | 13   | 14   |
| Pepper, Black, .. .. .                  | lb.         | 12    | 14    | Star, .. .. .                       | lb.          | 35   | 38   |
| powdered, .. .. .                       | lb.         | 12    | 15    | Canary, Sicily, .. .. .             | lb.          | 3½   | 4½   |
| White powdered, .. .. .                 | lb.         | 22    | 25    | Caraway, .. .. .                    | lb.          | 12   | 15   |
| Pill, Blue, Mass, .. .. .               | lb.         | 70    | 80    | Cardamon, Malabar, .. .. .          | lb.          | 1 00 | 1 20 |
| Pilocarpine, .. .. .                    | gr.         | 35    | 40    | decorticated, .. .. .               | lb.          | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Pitch, Black, .. .. .                   | bbl.        | 3 50  | 3 75  | Celery, .. .. .                     | lb.          | 20   | 25   |
| Burgundy, .. .. .                       | lb.         | 13    | 15    | Colchicum, German, .. .. .          | lb.          | 25   | 30   |
| Phenacetine, .. .. .                    | oz.         | 40    | 45    | Coriander, .. .. .                  | lb.          | 10   | 12   |
| Phosphorus, .. .. .                     | lb.         | 90    | 1 00  | Flax, cleaned, Ontario, .. .. .     | 100 lbs      | 25   | 3 75 |
| Podophyllin, .. .. .                    | oz.         | 40    | 45    | pure ground .. .. .                 | lb.          | 3½   | 4    |
| Poppy Heads, .. .. .                    | 100         | 75    | 90    | Fenugeek, powdered, .. .. .         | lb.          | 6    | 8    |
| Potassa, Caustic, white sticks, .. .. . | lb.         | 65    | 70    | Hemp, .. .. .                       | lb.          | 4    | 4½   |
| Liquor, .. .. .                         | lb.         | 10    | 12    | Mustard, white, .. .. .             | lb.          | 12   | 13   |
| Potassium, Acetate,—granulated          | lb.         | 28    | 30    | powdered, .. .. .                   | lb.          | 20   | 50   |
| Bicarbonate, .. .. .                    | lb.         | 17    | 20    | Rape, .. .. .                       | lb.          | 6    | 7    |
| Bichromate, .. .. .                     | lb.         | 14    | 15    | Saffron, American, .. .. .          | lb           | 50   | 55   |
| Bitartrate (Cream Tartar), .. .. .      | lb.         | 27    | 29    | Spanish, .. .. .                    | oz.          | 1 00 | 1 10 |
| Bromide, .. .. .                        | lb.         | 68    | 70    | Sage, ozs. .. .. .                  | lb           | 10   | 18   |
| Carbonate, .. .. .                      | lb.         | 13    | 15    | Silver, Nitrate, .. .. .            | cash, lb.    | 7 90 | 9 00 |
| Chlorate, .. .. .                       | lb.         | 15    | 18    | Soap, Castile, mottled, .. .. .     | lb.          | 10   | 12   |
| Cyanide, Fused, .. .. .                 | lb.         | 35    | 45    | White, .. .. .                      | lb.          | 8    | 16   |
| Iodide, .. .. .                         | lb.         | 3 90  | 4 00  | Soda, Ash, .. .. .                  | keg or cask. | 2    | 2½   |
| Nitrate, .. .. .                        | lb.         | 7½    | 9     | Caustic, .. .. .                    | drum or lb.  | 3½   | 5    |
| Permanganate, .. .. .                   | lb.         | 35    | 40    | Sodium, Acetate, .. .. .            | lb           | 25   | 30   |
| Prussiate, Red, powdered, .. .. .       | lb.         | 50    | 55    | Bicarb, Howard's, .. .. .           | lb           | 16   | 17   |
| Yellow, .. .. .                         | lb.         | 30    | 32    | Newcastle, .. .. .                  | keg.         | 2 75 | 2 75 |
| and Sodium Tartrate (Rochelle           |             |       |       | Carbonate, crystal, .. .. .         | lb.          | 1½   | 3    |
| Salt) .. .. .                           | lb.         | 29    | 30    | Hyposulphite, .. .. .               | lb.          | 5    | 6    |
| Sulphure .. .. .                        | lb.         | 25    | 27    | Salicylate, .. .. .                 | lb.          | 95   | 1 00 |
| Quassia, .. .. .                        | lb.         | 10    | 12    | Sulphate, Glauber's salt .. .. .    | lb.          | 1½   | 3    |
| Quinine, Howard's, .. .. .              | oz.         | 28    | 30    | Sponges, Grass .. .. .              | lb.          | 55   | 55   |
| German, .. .. .                         | oz.         | 23    | 25    | 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, .. .. .                   | bbl.   | 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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