

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Irregular pagination: i-xiv, [131]-140, xv-xvi, 141-146, xvii-xviii, 147-150, xix-xlvi p.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10X | 12X | 14X | 16X | 18X | 20X | 22X | 24X | 26X | 28X | 30X | 32X |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

MONTREAL Pharmaceutical JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1890.

A Monthly Journal of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION 171 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA.

Vol. II—No 8.

NOVEMBER, 1891.

Terms: \$1.00 per annum.

Canadian Head-quarters for **FINE CHEMICALS.**

Always on hand, a complete line of the Manufactures of
All orders for this celebrated mark filled promptly. **E. MERCK, DARMSTADT.**

DUKEHART'S EXT. MALT—New Canadian price.

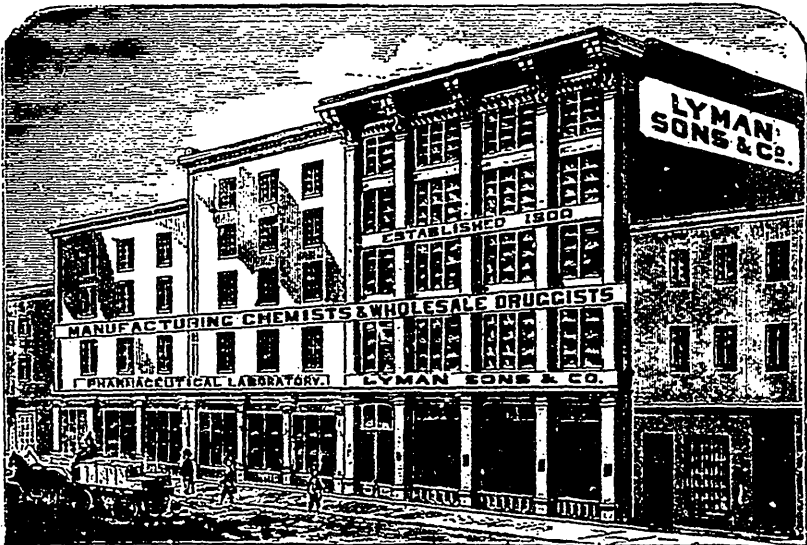
BOVININE—6 oz., \$5.25 per doz.; 12 oz., \$8.50 per doz.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP—\$6.00 per doz.

SANTAL MIDY—\$9.00 doz.

MORRHUOL—\$8.30 doz.

Send for Quotations before buying and Save Money.



Fresh Vaccine Received Daily.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1800.

...✦ HOYT'S ✦...

German Cologne.



THE MOST
FRAGRANT — ✦ —
AND
— ✦ — **LASTING**
OF ALL
PERFUMES.

Has a very extensive sale throughout the United States and Canada, and is spoken of, by the trade generally, as the "Most popular and Best-selling Perfume of the present Time," as well as the "Most Thoroughly and Effectively Advertised."

Beware of Imitations under whatever name they may be sold.

In purchasing see that the words, "HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE, E. W. HOYT & Co, LOWELL, MASS.," are blown in the glass, and the *Signature* of the proprietors in RED INK across the label. HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE is put up in the following sizes only:

Trial Size, 25c.; Medium Size, 50c.; Large Bottles, \$1.00.

NEVER IN BULK.

E. W. HOYT & CO., Proprietors and Manufacturers,
LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Que.,
Manufacturers' Agents for Dominion of Canada.

SPECIAL

\$5,000.00

TO THE RETAIL DRUGGISTS OF CANADA :

Five Thousand Dollars will be placed for advertising my

Small Size of . . .

DR. T. A. SLOCUM'S

Oxygenized Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil

Which is sold at 35cts. per bottle, to place it
within the reach of all, and can be purchased
from all Wholesale Druggists in Canada.

SMALL SIZE, - \$3.00 PER DOZEN, less 5%

LARGE SIZE, - 8.00 PER DOZEN, less 5%

Order from Your **WHOLESALE DRUGGIST** at Once.

CIRCULARS & BEAUTIFUL LITHOGRAPHS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

T. A. SLOCUM,

186 Adelaide Street West,

TORONTO, ONT.

Fletcher's Concentrated Liquors

IMAGINARY CONVERSATIONS.

(With Apologies to the Shade of W. S. Lander.)

Scene.—A modern Pharmacy. *Dramatis Personæ.*—
Dr. BRAIN (a leading physician); Mr. SUMBUL (a front-rank pharmacist).

"Good morning, Dr. Brain."

"Do you know, Mr. Sumbul, I've almost decided to give up prescribing fresh Infusions? People are getting so fastidious about their medicine. So many of my lady patients say, 'Doctor, I can't take that horrid muddy-looking stuff you prescribed for me last week. Can't you give me something nice and bright, so that I can persuade myself it's a glass of sherry?'"

"Yes, doctor, the public seem determined to be dosed aesthetically or not at all."

"And then, Mr. Sumbul, I'm inclined to think that the idea of extracting the active principles of a drug by simply soaking it in boiling water is, after all, somewhat barbaric."

"Undoubtedly the process is crude in the extreme. It is a relic, in fact, of a period when the Art of Pharmacy was unknown."

"That is indisputable; but at the same time I am at my wit's end to know what to prescribe in place of them."

"Well, doctor, have you tried Concentrated—"

"Now, for heaven's sake, Mr. Sumbul, don't suggest Concentrated Infusions. I should lose half my patients in less than a week. I come across the concoctions occasionally at the Hospital, though the Dispenser told me the other day he should only keep one of them in future, for they were all alike, and Buchu did just as well either for Orange, or Calumba, or Gentian."

"A very good joke, doctor, if there were less truth in it. No; I was about to ask if you tried FLETCHERS' CONCENTRATED LIQUORS."

"No. I've never seen them. Are they made by the same firm which manufacture FLETCHERS' SYRUPS OF THE HYDROBROMATES?"

"Yes, and I can show you some of them if you will come round to the dispensing counter."

"Thank you. I am always interested in any new improvement."

"Here, doctor, is FLETCHERS' LIQUOR BUCHU. A fluid ounce of LIQUOR makes a pint of infusion. They are the same strength."

"How convenient! But do you think the concentration can be carried to such an extent without injury?"

"O, yes, doctor, I think there's little doubt of that. The makers guarantee that *no heat whatever* is employed throughout the process, which is based on the principle of cold percolation."

"What a splendid idea; I wonder no one ever thought of it before."

"Well, several have *since*, and so there are lots of imitations, some of them much cheaper, but I've never seen any LIQUORS fit to compare with FLETCHERS."

"Perhaps not, but you know, Mr. Sumbul, the proof of the pudding is in the eating."

"It is, doctor, and suppose we apply the same test to these LIQUORS. Into this beaker I have measured 19 drachms of distilled water and will now add 1 drachm of LIQUOR BUCHU. There!"

"Well, the solution is certainly beautifully clear, and what delightful aroma. And the taste is simply perfect. How fresh, pungent, and aromatic."

"Yes. I know of no other preparation of Buchu so elegant. Then here are the LIQUORS of Chiretta, Gentian, Orange and Cascarella. See, I have diluted them all, and the Infusions produced are not only brilliant, but are as pure and delicate in flavour as the Buchu."

"Mr. Sumbul, I am delighted with them. Never make a single ounce of fresh Infusion for any of my patients again. And, if you take my advice, you'll throw all your old stock of Concentrated Infusions down the sink."

"That I have already done, doctor, but here on the desk is FLETCHERS' 'Portfolio' containing full information about all their LIQUORS."

"What a capital book. Why, they seem to make LIQUORS for TINCTURES too."

"O, yes. I make all my Tinctures that way now. All you have to do is to take a measured volume of LIQUOR and then add to it either proof or Rectified Spirit, as the Pharmacopœia directs, and there you have your Tincture; either much or little, ready at moment's notice."

"I should like to see some Tinct. Card. Co. and some Tinct. Gentianæ Co. made from these LIQUORS."

"With pleasure, doctor. Here they are. These have been made about a week. I always notice that the Tinctures improve very much by keeping. When first mixed you can sometimes scarcely smell anything but spirit, but in a day or two the pure aroma of the drug is fully developed. In this respect they seem to behave like perfumes."

"Well, Mr. Sumbul, I never wish to see any better Tinctures than these. They are all that could be desired in appearance, aroma and flavour. By the way, how useful these LIQUORS would be in the Hospital!"

"Yes, they take up so little room."

"Ah, but I don't mean that only. Why shouldn't the LIQUORS be dispensed just as they are, or, at any rate, those that are miscible with water. Just think what a quantity of spirit they would save. I believe our Tinctures cost us about £400 a year. It seems to me that by using FLETCHERS' LIQUORS we ought to save something like £300, which we now spend in dosing the patients with alcohol."

"You have certainly hit the nail, doctor, and the only difficulty I can see is in convincing your committee that the difference is worth saving."

"Look here, Mr. Sumbul, send up to the Hospital some samples of each of the LIQUORS you've been showing me, and I'll bring them before the committee myself at next week's meeting. Why, bless my soul, these LIQUORS will be as valuable to us as our share of the Hospital Sunday Fund."

Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson, Manufacturing Chemists,
Offices, 21, Mincing Lane, E.C. Works, Holloway, London, N.



SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Gives better satisfaction, has the largest sale of any Ointment in the United States.

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

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

CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS will find **SWAYNE'S OINTMENT** a valuable addition to their Stock, and our

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR CANADA,

LYMAN, SONS & CO. MONTREAL,

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

—PREPARED ONLY BY—

DR. SWAYNE & SON, 36 South Seventh Street, PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

WARRICK FRÈRES,

252 Greenwich Street, NEW YORK. GRASSE, FRANCE

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Essential Oils,

Bitter Almonds, Lavenders,
Rosemary, Neroli,
Neroli Petit Grain, etc.

Sweet Almond Oil,

Guaranteed PURE and FRESH.

Concentrated Rose & Orange Flower Waters

WE GUARANTEE OUR OILS TO BE
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

We will be pleased to furnish quotations upon application to our New York house, where we carry a complete stock.

Bird Seed and Bird Food

| | N. Y. PRICES. |
|---|---------------|
| McAllister's Mocking Bird Food,— | |
| 1 lb jars, per doz, \$2.50 (In ¼ gross case) per gross, \$27.00 | |
| McAllister's Parrot Food,— | |
| 1 lb boxes per doz \$1.20 (In ¼ gross case) per gross, 12.00 | |
| McAllister's Bird Gravel,— | |
| ¼ gross cases per case, 1.25 | |
| McAllister's Mixed Bird Seed,— | |
| 36 one lb boxes " 2.16 | |
| McAllister's Mixed Bird Seed,— | |
| 5 case lots " 2.00 | |
| McAllister's Mixed Bird Seed,— | |
| 10 case lots " 1.80 | |
| McAllister's Bird Lice Destroyer,— | |
| In bellows box, per doz. boxes, \$1.50 Per gross, 16.00 | |
| Sheppard's Canary Bird Food,— | |
| Per doz. boxes \$1.50 " 15.00 | |
| Sheppard's Song Restorer,— | |
| Per doz. boxes 1.80 " 18.00 | |
| Sheppard Gold Fish Food,— | |
| Per doz. boxes60 " 6.00 | |

The above articles can be obtained from all
Wholesale Druggists.

F. E. McALLISTER, Seed Mcht. & Importer,
22 Dey Street, NEW YORK.

WATSON'S Cough Drops

Are warranted to give IMMEDIATE RELIEF to those suffering from
COLD, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, Etc.

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

None Genuine unless the letters "R. & T. W." are Stamped on each Drop.

R. & T. WATSON, Wholesale Confectioners,
75 FRONT ST. E., - TORONTO.

Gibbons'

Tooth - Ache

GUM.

Price per dozen, - - - - \$1.00

Manufactured by **J. A. GIBBONS & CO., Druggists,**
TORONTO.

For Sale by all WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

W. A. DYER & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists,

14 & 16 PHILLIPS SQUARE, †

AND

† 2192 & 2194 ST. CATHERINE ST.,

MONTREAL.

BANDAGES, ROLLER MUSLIN. BANDAGES, ANTISEPTIC GAUZE. BANDAGES, COTTON.
Do PLASTER PARIS. Do ABSORBENT. ALL SIZES.

CATGUT, ASSORTED.

COTTON WOOL, ABSORBENT. COTTON WOOL, SALICYLATED. COTTON WOOL, BORATED.
COTTON WOOL, SUBLIMATED.

Drainage Tubes, Rubber and Bone.

GAUZE, ABSORBENT. GAUZE, IODOFORM. GAUZE, BORATED.
GAUZE, NAPHTHALIN. GAUZE, CARBOLIZED. GAUZE, SUBLIMATED.
GAUZE, EUCALYPTOL. GAUZE, SALICYLATED. GAUZE, DOUBLE CYANIDE, [LISTERS.]
GUTTA PERCHA TISSUE. INHALERS, COGHILL.

INHALERS, CELLULOID ORO NASAL.

JUTE, PLAIN BLEACHED. JUTE, CARBOLIZED.

Do ABSORBENT. Do NAPHTHALIN.

LINT, PLAIN AND BORATED.

MACINTOSH CLOTH, OAKUM TARRÉD.

PEAT SILK, WHITE, ON REELS.

SILK, IRON DYED, ALL SIZES.

SPONGES, GAMGEE'S PLAIN.

SPONGES, GAMGEE'S EUCALYPTOL.

SANITARY TOWELS, LADIES'.

DYER'S JELLY OF CUCUMBER AND ROSES.

DYER'S QUININE AND IRON WINE.

DYER'S ARNICATED TOOTH PASTE.

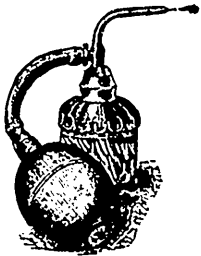
AGENTS AND MANUFACTURERS FOR THE DOMINION OF CASSWELL, MASSEY & CO.'S EMULSION
OF COD LIVER OIL WITH PEPSIN AND QUININI.

Manufacturers of COMPRESSED TABLETS, TRITURATES and LOZENGES.

MILLARD MANUFACTURING CO.

47 SPRAGUE STREET, PROVIDENCE, R.I.

Manufacturers of **SYRINGES, ATOMIZERS,** AND ALSO **Workers in WHITE METALS**



No. 2—TOILET.



No. 3—NASAL.



No. 6—LARYNX.

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

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

For Sale by **LYMAN, SONS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, MONTREAL.**

Sparkling Champagnes

.....
CHAUREY-AMSINGER,
Epernay, France.

.....
Crème de Champagne
Cuvée Reserve
.....

Quality Excellent! Price Reasonable!

For Particulars apply to

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
MONTREAL.

THE GENUINE

EAU DE COLOGNE,

Distilled strictly according to the original recipe of the
Inventor, is manufactured by

Johann Maria Farina Julich Place No. 4,
Cologne o Rhine

*Patented Purveyor to H. R. II. the Prince of Wales, and to
several other Imperial and Royal Courts.*

This EAU DE COLOGNE was distinguished with prize-medals
and diplomas at the Exhibitions of all nations in London
1851, New York 1853, London 1862, Cporto 1865,
Cordova 1871, Vienna 1873, Santiago (Chili)
1875, Philadelphia 1876, Cape Town 1877,
Sydney 1779, Melbourne 1880, Boston
1883, Calcutta 1884, Adelaide 1887,
Melbourne 1888-89, and at
Kingston (Jamaica) 1891.

I beg all consumers wishing to obtain the *genuine*
Eau de Cologne, distilled strictly according to the
original recipe of the inventor, my ancestor, to pay
special attention to my firm:

Johann Maria Farina Julich Place No. 4

*Patent Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and
to several other Imperial and Royal Courts.*

Hair Destroyer.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILED, removes hair from the face, neck and arms.
Hair Dye.—For light or dark colors.
Cantharides.—For growth of hair.
Curling Fluids.
Bloom of Roses.—For beautifying the lips and cheeks.
Liquid.—For Black Specks.
Splints.—For crooked limbs.
Medicine.—For obesity.
Complexion Pills.
Nose Machine.—For shapening the nose.
Ear Machine.—For outstanding ears.
 "Ross's Toilet Magazine."

21 Lamb's Conduit-Street, near Holborn,
 LONDON,
 — AND ALL CHEMISTS —

TOILET SOAPS

FROM THE MANUFACTORY OF

Dubois Crepy,

MONS, - - BELGIUM.

Founded in 1857.

*The Most Healthful,
 Cheapest and Best Known.*

Prices ranging from 65c to \$1.50 dozen.

SOLD BY
 LYMAN, SONS & CO.

GREEN MOUNTAIN PREPARATIONS

Pills, Salve, Balm, Syrup.

Geo. Tucker's Green Mountain Salve HAS NO EQUAL FOR RHEUMATIC PAINS, WEAKNESS OF THE SIDES & BACK, LADIES' COMPLAINTS.

ARRAPAHOO OR
Geo. Tucker's
GREEN MOUNTAIN BALM
 THE WELL KNOWN INTERNAL-EXTERNAL REMEDY

Geo. Tucker's Botanic Syrup WARRANTED TO CURE COLDS, INFLUENZA AND WHOOPING COUGHS.

\$5000 REWARD FOR BETTER PATENT MEDICINES SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS SOLE AGENTS

THE SAFEST, SUREST AND MOST SPEEDY RELIEF FOR ALL NERVOUS AND INFLAMMATORY AGES AND PAINS. IT HAS NO EQUAL ITS ACTION UPON THE NERVES IS REALLY ASTONISHING! IT STOPS PAINS AS IF BY MAGIC IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY FAMILY FOR IT IS TRULY A DOCTOR IN YOUR HOUSE IT GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF. TRY IT. DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOX

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM VARIOUS DISEASES IMMEDIATELY HAVE RECOURSE TO **Geo. Tucker's** INDIAN REMEDIES 429 CRAIG STREET MONTREAL

LYMAN, SONS & CO.
 WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
 31 PAUL STREET MONTREAL

Chocolate Worm Balm.

GEO. TUCKER, 429 Craig Street,

MONTREAL.

STEEDMAN'S Soothing Powders,

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.

IN USE OVER 50 YEARS.

"JOHN STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth,
Surrey," is engraved on the Government
Stamp affixed to each packet

Heisel's Digestive Chewing Gum.

Each Stick contains one grain pure Pepsin, sufficient
to digest 2,500 grains of Coagulated Egg Albumen in 6 hours.

Recommended by Physicians for the cure of In-
digestion, Dyspepsia and Heart Burn.

Originated and Manufactured only by

C. T. HEISEL,
Cleveland, Ohio,—AND— Toronto, Ont.
Sold by all Druggists.

WING TUCK & CO.

EXPORTERS OF

Ginseng Root,

AND

IMPORTERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

739 Sacramento Street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

6½ Elizabeth Street,
NEW YORK.

All ILLNESSES

for which COD LIVER OIL is prescribed
are cured by the

FUCOGLYCINE GRESSY,

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles
of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour.

Approved by the United Medical Profession.

Awarded various Medals.

Dose { For Children—One teaspoonful night and morning.
For Adults—One tablespoonful night and morning.
Many Testimonials received.

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism,

CAN ONLY BE CURED BY

Lythia Ch. LEPERDRIEL'S effervescent
granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses, are
a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S Adhesive Blistering Tissue

DR. REBOULLEAU'S

Thapsia Revulsive Plaster.

None other allowed in the Hospitals.
Sold by all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale: LE PERDRIEL & CO., PARIS.

VIAL'S WINE,

TONIC,

ANALECTIC, INVIGORATING.

The most energetic tonic for Convalescents, Aged
People, Females, Weakly Children, and all
Delicate Persons.

—WITH—

Quina, Essence of Meat, Phosphate of Lime,

Composed of substances absolutely indispensable for
the formation and development of muscular
flesh, and the nervous and essencous systems.

VIAL'S WINE is the successful combination of the
most active medicines for the cure of Anemia,
Chlorosis, Phthisis, Dyspepsy, Gastritis, Gastralgies,
Atonic Diarrhoea, the Critical Period, Etiolation, Long
Convalescences, etc. In a word, all states of Languor,
Emaciation, Nervous Exhaustion, to which constitutions
are now-a-days too fatally predisposed.

The Pharmacy of J. VIAL, 14 rue de Bourbon, Paris.

C. ALFRED CHOUILLON, MONTREAL,

Sole Agent in Canada.

DRUGGISTS' CONFECTIONERY**ROBERT GIBSON & SONS**

Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

CARLETON WORKS, ERSKINE STREET, HULME, - - MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.
 And 1 GLASSHOUSE YARD, ALDERSGATE STREET, - - LONDON, "

.....
SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

Have gained a high reputation everywhere They are put up in 1 lb., 2 lb. and 5 lb. bottles. Packed in casks or in 1 doz. cases as required. These sweets are absolutely pure, and we specially recommend

Lime Fruit Tablets,
 Everton Toffy,
 Mixed Fruit Drops,
 Rose Drops.

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

Lemon Tablets,
 Malt Tablets,
 Butter Scotch Drops,
 Strawberry Drops.

.....
HIGH-CLASS LOZENGES

*OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.***Chlorodyne Cough Lozenges, Chlorodyne Jujubes, Peppermint Lozenges**

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

DIGESTIVE TABLETS,**Voice and Throat Lozenges,**

For Singers and Public Speakers.

.....
ORIGINAL SUGAR WORM CAKES

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

THROAT HOSPITAL LOZENGES

(As per T. H. Pharmacopœia.)

All Lozenges are sent out in 1 lb., 2 lb. and 4 lb. bottles. (Bottles free.) Proprietary Lozenges carefully prepared, stamped, and cut to any size or shape.

SOLD BY ALL THE BEST WHOLESALE HOUSES IN CANADA.

N.B. --It having come to the notice of Messrs. ROBT. GIBSON & SONS, that some makers are not only closely imitating their label, but are actually putting their goods in Gibson's bottles, Chemists are respectfully informed that every original bottle of Gibson's is capsuled, and moreover, every Drop and Tablet is stamped "Gibson," without this none is genuine.

Patented in United States and Canada, 1889.

DAWSON'S CHOCOLATE WORM DROPS - CREAM -

(RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS.)

The most Pleasant, Perfect and Reliable Worm Remedy

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Being in the form of a **Chocolate Cream**, they are pleasant to the taste, are certain in their effect, perfectly harmless, and require no after medicine.

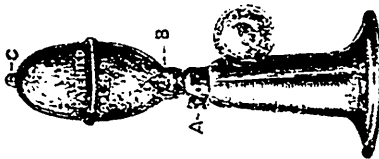
Price per dozen, \$1.75 | Price per gross, \$18.00

Special Quotations for larger Quantities. To be obtained from all Wholesale Druggists and Jobbers, or from

WALLACE DAWSON,

Pharmaceutical Chemist,

MONTREAL



Mizpah Breast Pump.

Makes a *continuous suction* for any length of time. Strength of suction easily controlled, so as to be strong when needed, or very weak and easy for a tender nipple.

Most cleanly of any Breast Pump. Easily detached, and entirely without pain. Shape of glass is simply perfect for the purpose needed. Quality of Rubber guaranteed. No metal to corrode or oxidize the rubber, and cause it to spoil. Constructed strictly on scientific principles, and the only perfect Breast Pump in the market.

Retails for 50 cents.

WALTER F. WARE,

Descriptive Circulars mailed if requested.

70 N. 3rd Street, PHILADELPHIA., PA.

IRELAND'S HERBAL OINTMENT AND

IRELAND'S HERBAL COSMETIQUE SOAP

(PATENTED)

MADAME IRELAND'S English Preparations are being placed on this and the United States market for the first time. The attention of the trade is called to the excellent properties they possess. Their success in England during the past 3 years is simply marvellous. I. M. DAVIES, of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, says: "I have been examining the Herbal Ointment and am of opinion that it will prove beneficial in Skin Diseases." Not one single case of Eczema has proved beyond its reach, even those that have been pronounced incurable by specialists have readily succumbed to its wonderful curative powers. The Toilet Soap can be safely recommended to replace all others, and as a Shaving Soap or Baby Soap it has no equal. Will be put up expressly for Barbers use in ONE LB. BARS.

Ointment put up in Bottles, @ 75c. and \$1.25
Soap in Boxes of 3 Tablets 60c., or Tablet 25c.

The usual Trade Discount which will be made known on application to the Canadian Depot, 2434 St. Catherine St., Montreal, or Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal; or English Depot, 67 Queens Road, Brighton, Sussex.

Pure Pepsin

MANUFACTURED BY

ARMOUR & COMPANY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

A soluble pepsin, in powder and scale, and an insoluble pepsin in powder for "charts;" guaranteed free from adulteration or make-weights; of excellent physical properties and high digestive power.

Under similar conditions, **Armour's Pepsins** will exhibit **GREATER ACTIVITY** than any other now in use or offered to the trade.

.....*

The manufacturers will be pleased to supply samples and full details regarding Digestive Strength, if desired.

.....*

CANADIAN PRICE LIST:

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------------|--|--|
| 1 oz. Bottles (single bottles) | \$14.40 | per lb., net. | | |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. " " " | 12.00 | " " | | |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. " " " | 12.00 | " " | | |

1 lb. of the above in one delivery, 5 per cent. discount.

.....*

ARMOUR & COMPANY.

COMFORT



Sold by LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Canada.

Comfort Powder

Is an External Application for all Affections of the Skin.

Comfort - Powder Cures

Eczema, Skin Eruptions, Tender Face after Shaving, Itching from Any Cause, Tender Feet, Infant Chafing and Scalding, Sunburn, Burning of the Face after Riding in the Wind, Burns and Scalds, gives quick relief, Irritation Caused by Wearing Truss, Itching Piles, Nettle Rash.

It Instantly Cures Chafing.

To MOTHERS:— Comfort Powder is a great boon to infants. Relieving instantly scalding and chafing, and making the skin healthy and firm. It never ferments.



One person in every ten wears a truss. A serious trouble is the irritation of the spring or pad. To all who suffer Comfort Powder is a friend indeed. It relieves the soreness and restores the skin to a healthy condition.

COMFORT POWDER



Comfort Powder does not drive the disease in. It is an antidote to poisonous humors. It is cleanly, effectual and quickly absorbed by the skin. It is more direct than medicine taken into the stomach, as it is medicine applied directly to the seat of trouble.

Manufactured by The Comfort Powder Co., E. S. SYKES, Sec., Hartford, Conn.

ALPHA RUBBER CO, LTD.

Office and Factory: 48 Nazareth Street, MONTREAL,

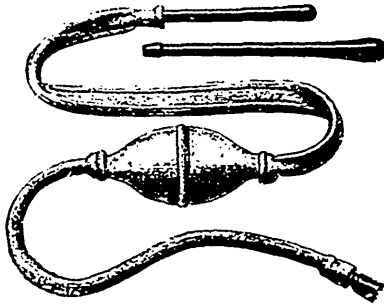
— MANUFACTURERS OF —

Fine Rubber Goods.

Sole Proprietors in Canada of the Celebrated Line of

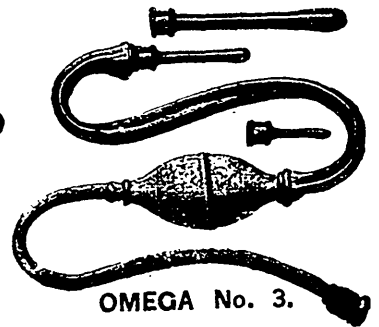
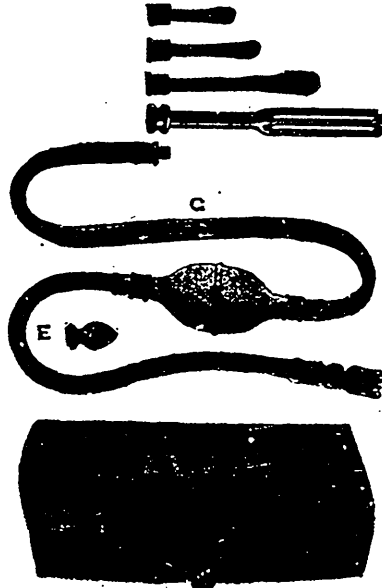
ALPHA AND OMEGA CONTINUOUS-FLOW SYRINGES,

And ALPHA RUBBER SPECIALTIES, for Druggists and Stationers.



OMEGA No. 4.

Continuous flow with one bulb.
No injection of air.
No foecal matter can be drawn
into the tubes.



OMEGA No. 3.

Easy to operate with thumb
and finger.
Noiseless, soft rubber sinker.
EFFICIENCY and durability
guaranteed.

A New and Grand Improvement!

ALPHA FOUNTAIN SYRINGE, With Self-closing Neck.

A simple invention of great merit. All hard Rubber Pipes.

THESE goods can be
obtained from any
wholesale Druggist in
the Dominion.

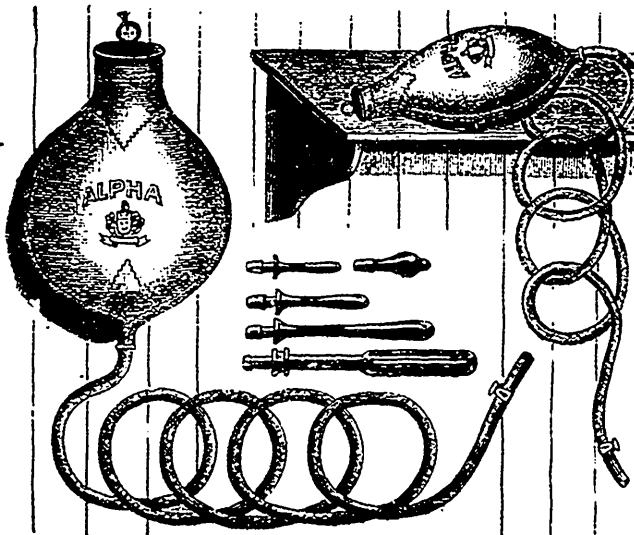
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTION

We make in Canada,
a full line of reliable
and perfect

DRUGGISTS'
RUBBER SUNDRIES

RUBBER MOULDS
AND
MOULD WORK

A SPECIALTY.



THE mouth of this improv-
ed Syringe is provided
with a simple rubber device
which automatically closes
the opening after the Bag
has been filled, and prevents
any spilling of the contents,
no matter what position the
Bag may be placed in. *This*
is a most important conveni-
ence, as the Syringe can be
easily operated, when a peg
is not convenient to suspend
it on, by simply laying
the bag upon a mantel, shelf
or other object, about four
feet above the outlet.

The various uses to which
this Syringe is adapted
render it indispensable to
every family; while travel-
lers and persons living at
hotels, where they do not
have the facilities of a private
house, will find it a valuable
improvement over any Foun-
tain Syringe in the market.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Established 1810.

**ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.
GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.**

Every Mother Should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps and Pains, liable to occur in any family without notice. Delays may cost a life.

Every Mechanic, or person exposed to accidents or injury, Base-Ball players, etc., should keep it near at hand; for it acts promptly, is Soothing, Healing and Penetrating. When once used always used.

Every Traveller Should have a bottle in their satchel. It can be used Internally or Externally in more cases than any other medicine. Cures head-aches if inhaled.

Every Sufferer From Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera-Morbus, Diarrhoea, Lameness or Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.

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

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

TIME AND CASH PRICE LIST

FOR Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, Parsons' Pills and Sheridan's Condition Powder.

ALL ORDERS PAYABLE IN FOUR MONTHS AT THE PRICES INVOICED.

If not paid in FOUR MONTHS six per cent. interest added to each invoice.

If paid in Ten Days from date of invoice, THREE per Cent. rebate allowed. Otherwise no allowance.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| One Dozen or more..... | Four Months, | \$2.00 per dozen..... | If Cash, 3 per cent. off. |
| Six " " | " " | 22.50 per gross | " " " |
| Two Gross " | " " | 21.60 " | " " " |
| Five " " | " " | 21.00 " | " " " |

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS.

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| One Dozen or more..... | Four Months, | \$1.60 per dozen..... | If Cash, 3 per cent. off. |
| Three " " | " " | 1.40 " | " " " |
| One Gross " | " " | 16.50 per gross | " " " |

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER.

| | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| SMALL | { | One Dozen or more... Four Months, | \$1.60 per dozen..... | If Cash, 3 per cent. off. |
| | | Three " " ... " " | 1.40 " | " " " |
| LARGE | { | One Gross " ... " " | 16.50 " | " " " |
| | | One Dozen or more... Four Months, | \$8.50 per dozen..... | If Cash, 3 per cent. off. |
| | | Three " " ... " " | 8.00 " | " " " |

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

MONTREAL PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

VOL. II—No. 8.

NOVEMBER, 1891.

\$1.00 per annum

The Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal.

171 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

JAMES D. PATERSON, Manager.

Subscription. 51.00 per Annum.

Advertising Rates will be made known on application.

All remittances, matters intended for publication, new advertisements or changes should be addressed,

MONTREAL PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

P. O. Box 1144, Montreal.

WE have to call attention to the action being taken at the instance of the Medical Profession against the sale of any and all patent or proprietary medicines. A proposed Law has been prepared, and the terms of same strike directly at the "root" of the entire patent medicine business in the Province of Quebec.

If the Medical men are successful in this Province similar action is contemplated in the other Provinces, and according to the enthusiasts who are pushing the matter in preparation for the next session of the Quebec Legislature, the sale of all prepared medicines will be contrary to Law in a very few weeks' time!!!

To the strict pharmacist this would make his profession a rich field indeed and, further, we are not prepared to say, but that instances could be shewn where the general public would benefit through being unable to obtain some of the abominable preparations now sold under patents and elegantly enough arranged to catch the eye of the suffering. Again, in the same connection it may be said that the public occasionally suffer at the hands of incompetent men who legally possess the M. D. Exceptions of this sort are few, fortunately, and the same remark would apply as to the patented medicines in current sale in this country.

There are two sides to every question. The Province of Quebec has a really large number of

very eminent men in the general practice of medicine, as well as amongst what are known as specialists. Men who have world-wide reputations, and as a matter of fact it is not now necessary as in former years for any sufferer to go to New York, London, or Paris, for consultation and advice. Montreal has renowned and skilled practitioners in all branches of Medical Science. On the other hand a different story might be urged in some directions as to incapability or worth.

The present movement against patent medicines is not one by the Medical men as a whole, but we believe is likely to go to the Legislature under the wing of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, or other constituted authority representing practically—the Profession.

It is therefore important that the matter should have the immediate and active attention of those interested as proprietors or as sellers of medicines. A fine of one hundred dollars is suggested as a fitting punishment for each and every sale of any medicinal compound of whatever nature which is prepared, put up or sold for the alleviation or cure of any disease, sickness or human trouble.

The result of the passage of an act of this sort would doubtless throw inestimable wealth into the hands of the Doctors, and at the same time totally upsets the ordinary drug business of to-day which in reality is so largely made up of patent medicines. When we think of the millions of dollars that would immediately be diverted from the numberless manufacturers of the articles attacked by the proposed Law we are quite appalled with the outlook. The M.D.'s would benefit. The bona-fide druggist of years gone by would be revived and would reap enormous benefit, possibly, but of course at the equivalent disadvantage and loss of a vast vested interest who have rights which must be observed, as we view it, and who are not likely

to submit quietly to any such "wiping out" as now proposed.

In the Western States and Territories there are comparatively few Doctors, and the trade in patent medicines is beyond any idea, possible to be gained from experience, in business, in any central or eastern portion of this Continent

In Canada we have an ample number of Physicians, and, patented medicines constitute to-day, no inconsiderable portion of the ordinary druggist's business. Doctors and patent medicines are employed as it were co-equally. The better medical men do not complain and the poorer ones do, for they find people, applying for relief to an inconvenient extent, to the Druggist's well filled shelves of patent nostrums, in preference to calling in the aid of what they may consider doubtful medical skill.

Can the sale of a medicine, for which a patent has been issued by the Dominion Government, be prevented by authority of a Provincial Law? We are of impression that the trade cannot be interfered with by the Quebec Legislature, but it will be well for those so vitally interested to act at once and follow up any effort put forth by the Medical Profession with measures to prevent the accomplishment of their selfish intentions.

The question of prescribing by Druggists, otherwise than by the sale of or recommending of patented articles, is also dealt with as well as any persons who may dare to announce in writing or in print, by circular or in the press, any remedy or cure, who are made liable for \$100 fine for each and every contravention, etc., etc.

In the future it is therefore proposed that at each and every step a Doctor must be consulted, and to keep clear of the "poor house" that portion of the population who may not be endowed with this world's goods to any extent will have to read up Pharmacopœias and dose books and ascertain the uses of the commoner drugs, Rhubarb, Jalap, Squills; etc., etc.

To get satisfactorily rid of a severe cold, one will have to go across the American lines to obtain a bottle of Gray's Syrup and to build up a shattered constitution Bovinine or Fellows Syrup will call for a trip from home upon the part of those who object to be experimented upon. Paines Celery Compound and Davis' Pain Killer will be "things of the past." Beef Wine and Iron and Cod Liver Oil Emulsion will have to give way to Iron Pills, Bouillon and cheap Sherry; and to Cod Liver Oil,

stale à la Doctor's Dispensary. One inclined to be "blue" in disposition can only find comfort to-day in the idea that possibly a majority of the M.D.'s would under the new law open drug stores and take with them in the stream of their prosperity the disintegrated druggists and finally decide to prescribe, and do the very trade themselves which they pretend to take before the Law makers of the country as pernicious and health destroying. Would this constitute a purification in medicine? Each and every obnoxious clause embodying their ideas states clearly that "a licensed Physician" can do everything that a competent pharmacist will be fined for!! Money is at the bottom of it and this will not be lost sight of, one can readily imagine, if they succeed. Their success one can argue might therefore bring about a worse state of affairs than at present exists. The public would lose in the long run and the drug and patent medicine trade would be in the hands of incompetent men. The Doctor-Druggists could prescribe any or all patent medicines and probably for the gain attending their sale would decide to do so. In this no reflection is intended in the direction of the number of experienced M.D. Druggists in the business to-day, but the instantaneous transfer which could occur of an actual trade from the well-appointed Drug store of to-day to the medical practitioners Dispensary would not at the same time make competent druggists out of the most learned Physicians. Will the patent medicine men accept the chance for the future of a satisfactory sale of their goods through wholesale and retail Doctor's establishments or will they exert themselves to avert the danger with which their interests are menaced?

We would call attention to the advertisement on another page, of the California Fig Syrup Company.

Their Syrup of Figs has been recently placed upon the Canadian market, and the merit of the goods, together with the very extensive advertising done by the Company, through the press of the Dominion, has already secured a fast increasing sale. It will be interesting to our readers to learn something of this new article and its progress in the United States. The business was established there some ten years ago with San Francisco as a head-quarter. Later it was found necessary to establish a branch more readily accessible to trade in the Central, Southern, and Eastern States. A new

factory has recently been completed at Louisville, Kentucky,—six stories, 60 x 150 feet, and at a cost of \$125,000.

From this centre alone the Company ship about 100 gross per day.

In the United States they spend upon advertising \$250,000 per annum.

The California headquarters are not as extensive as the new premises above mentioned, and consist of a four story substantial building, 50 x 100 feet, as a factory with warehouse and offices convenient thereto. The Company have arranged to spend \$15,000 in Canada the first year, and the trade can rest assured, one and all, that the new addition to the patent list has come to stay, and we bespeak for it that consideration accorded to staple articles only.

Mr. R. C. Queen is the President and General Manager of the Company, and is known throughout the United States as one of the most successful of proprietary medicine men,—active in business and far sighted in his operations. We had the pleasure of a visit recently from the Company's energetic Canadian representative, Mr. George T. Langbelle, a gentleman who seems to ably carry out the methods of his principals, and who has given a most thorough start to the Company's new enterprise in the Dominion.

WE reproduce a circular recently distributed in the city of Sherbrooke, P. Q. The trade there naturally feel annoyed at the course adopted by Mr. Mathieu to increase his clientele. The following speaks eloquently for itself and requires little comment :

PRESENTS! PRESENTS! TO ALL.

Buy all your drugs, patent medicines, toilet articles, etc., at the **SHERBROOKE DRUG STORE.**

At a lower price than any where else for the same quality and you will receive a nice present, worth from 30 to 50 cents. Your choice on the following articles: A bottle of good perfume, a good hair brush, a nice shaving mug and other nice articles being worth at good value from 30 to 50 cents, at the following conditions:

Every time you will buy for one dollar or buying for the sum of two dollars per small amounts, in the course of two months.

Wishing to introduce some fine line of cigars I have, I will give a bottle of perfume to anybody buying 25 cents worth of cigars.

J. L. MATHIEU, DRUGGIST,
153. Wellington Str., near Mr. H. Samuel,
Sherbrooke, P. Q.

In some places we find druggists cutting prices to secure customers. In other places low prices are advertised and inferior articles supplied—second and third qualities—in other words the public are enticed to deal with those purporting to be “cutters,” but who are not such in reality, but simply make gain by deceiving the unwary. In this particular case we have no parallel. It is a novel idea in the drug trade to offer the public goods “at a lower price than any where else,” and at the same time to offer what purports to be the value of from 30 to 50 per cent of the amount to be purchased in the general line and “a bottle of perfume to every purchases of 25 cents worth of cigárs.” It is impossible to carry out the offer made.

We have heard of prizes being given by tea stores to purchasers to a certain amount and upon railroad trains, one occasionally finds the news-boy offering prize packages for sale, but never in the direction of the one and only “Profession and Business” combined.

In the interest of the drug trade generally we draw attention to the action of the druggist issuing the circular and with the hope that his confreres in the provincial association may be able to induce him to discontinue a method which cannot fail to demoralize the drug business wherever practiced, and which in the end can bring no real advantage to any one who may adopt it.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The regular meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the committee room of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 Lagauchetiere Street, on Tuesday, November 3rd, at 3 p.m.

Present: H. R. Gray, A. Manson, John T. Lyons, C. A. Nelson, Joseph E. Morrison, A. LaRue, R. W. Williams, J. R. Parkin, W. S. Kerry, W. H. Chapman, A. E. DuBerger; Henry R. Gray, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous regular meeting, and also the reports of the Preliminary and General Boards of Examiners which were duly confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

A letter from Mr. W. H. Chapman was read, accepting his appointment as a member of the Council, and Mr. Chapman was heartily welcomed to the Council Board.

Letters were read from Mr. A. Carruthers, thanking the Council for privileges granted, and from Mrs. G. O. Somers, informing the Council

that the business in Magog carried on by her late husband, Dr. G. O. Somers, had been sold to a Dr. Goyette.

Resolved that the Attorney of the Association be instructed to proceed against those physicians who are keeping Drug Stores without having complied with the Provisions of the Quebec Pharmacy Act.

The Registrar was authorized to purchase a Micrograph for the use of the Association.

A letter from Mr. John J. Hall, President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, was read, with reference to negotiations for reciprocal interchange of Diplomas. The Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Hall that the Council would take the subject into their consideration and discuss the question fully at its next meeting in January.

Reference was made to proposed amendments to the Medical Act, and the clauses therein affecting Druggists, but as it was understood that the College of Physicians and Surgeons did not intend to press their objectionable clauses at present, no formal action was taken, but that the Executive would watch any Legislation on the subject, and if found necessary would call the Council together.

A protest and notification from Mr. Emile Barbeau, one of the unsuccessful candidates at the last Major Examination held in the city of Quebec, was presented, demanding from the Council, that they should grant him his licence as a Licentiate of Pharmacy, when the following resolution was passed :

Resolved : That the Board of Examiners having reported that Mr. Barbeau had failed in his examination, this Council cannot entertain the application of that gentleman to be placed on the register as a Licentiate of Pharmacy, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his notary.

A letter from Mr. Harry E. Mason was read, petitioning the Council to be relieved from writing on the subject in which he had failed at the Preliminary Examination, namely : History, when the Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Mason that his petition could not be granted, and that he would be required to present himself for examination on History at the next Preliminary Examination to be held on the 7th of January, 1892.

E. MUIR,
Registrar.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Semi-Annual Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, of Minor and Major candidates for Certificates of Certified Clerk and Licentiates of Pharmacy respectively, was held on Tuesday and Wednesday last in Laval University, Quebec, when eleven Major, and nine Minor candidates presented themselves. They were examined in Chemistry, Materia Medica, Practical Dispensing, Reading of Prescriptions,

Weights and measures, and Botany, the examination being both written and Oral. Of the candidates present three passed their examination for the degree of Licentiate of Pharmacy, and five for Certificates as Certified Clerk, and we here name in order of merit as follows : Licentiates of Pharmacy, Edgar DuBerger, J. P. Durand and O. St. Amour ; Certified Clerks, D. J. MacMamamy, George Laurence and W. K. Brown, equal, L. T. Mongenais, and J. A. R. de Cotret. The examiners were : Alex. Manson, S. Lachance, John T. Lyons, Montreal ; R. W. Williams, Three Rivers ; Jos. P. Morrison, Quebec ; and A. E. DuBerger, Waterloo.

E. MUIR,
Registrar.

SULPHONAL-BAYER.

In the treatment of insomnia from whatever cause demanding medicine, we aim to use a remedy of which sleep is the sole, or at least the predominant physiological action. It was originally claimed by the manufacturers of sulphonal in Germany, The Farbenfabriken vorm Friedr Bayer & Co, of Elberfeld, that its sole effect was to cause sleep of a quality very similar to that of nature, and of the many investigators of it, both here and abroad, there has not been one to report unfavorably of its action. The very general consensus of opinion in its favor is all the more singular from the fact that of all the others discussed here, different examiners have had the most diverse and puzzling experiences in their use. The almost universal report of sulphonal is that it has little or no effect upon the vast majority of insomniac subjects, save the important one of increasing, prolonging the natural tendency to sleep ; that its action is not narcotic, but purely hypnotic ; that the pulse, pupils, temperature, respiration, appetite, and the secretions remain practically unaffected after its daily use for indefinite periods, and that it is finally promptly eliminated from the system principally by the kidneys, without irritation or detriment to those organs. Sulphonal is also a member of the ether series, and is a crystalline, white, solid, with a slight tendency to effloresce when exposed to the air, and is easily powdered, emitting when warmly triturated, a faint odor of sulphur, and it is almost tasteless. It is singularly insoluble in any of the potable solvents, as water, dilute acids or alkalies, or very dilute alcoholic solutions. It is soluble in two parts of ethylic alcohol (95 per ct.) and one of ether, but this is not potable, and any dilution of this with water precipitates the sulphonal. It may be given in powder, or a dose of the finely powdered drug may be suspended in three or four fluid drachms of cold water by means of gum acacia, and syrup, which should be thoroughly shaken before using, and but one dose prepared at a time, as it rapidly settles to the bottom of the container. It may be conveniently given also, in hot gruel, or in milk.

The name sulphonal is evolved from the compound word which expresses its chemical identity—diethyl-sulphon-dimethyl-methan, and the actual solubility is one part of the drug to about 100 parts of cold, and one to about 18 or 20 of boiling water, which, of course, drops it on cooling. It is unaffected by acids, alkalis or oxidizing agents, a very staple compound, of the symbol $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{SO}_2$, and was discovered and named by Prof. Baumann, who, with Prof. Kast, of Freiburg, tested, first on dogs, afterward on normal human beings, finally upon insomniac persons, insane and otherwise ill, its physiological effect in a series of clinical observations, which showed that in doses of 2 to 3 grammes (grains 30 to 45) to persons in health, it produced lassitude, hebetude and sleep: in the same doses to those suffering from nervous and febrile insomnia it caused a sound, refreshing sleep of from 5 to 6 hours' duration, within from one-half to two hours after administration. Subsequently Prof. Cramer and Doctor Rabbas obtained similar results upon insane patients in the Marburger Irrenheilanstalt. In no instance did it effect unpleasantly or dangerously; produced no evil effect afterward upon the circulation, respiration, appetite, digestion, secretions nor excretions. The pupils remained unaffected. "Although somewhat slower in taking effect than chloral hydrate, (Notes on New Remedies for June, 1888) the action of sulphonal is more prolonged. Doses of 2 to 3 grammes proved safer and more effective than proportionately larger doses of amylene hydrate. Another peculiar and valuable attribute of sulphonal is that its prolonged use does not weaken its physiological effect, nor does it produce the desire for a narcotic, that makes the use of chloral (and some other drugs) so dangerous. Additional and general investigation will doubtless verify the above observations and insure the popularity of this new hypnotic."

The papers by Prof. Kast and Dr. Rabbas were published in 1888 (in the *Berliner Klin. Wochen.*, Nos. 16 and 17.) The latter considers it more desirable than paraldehyde or amylene, and as compared with chloral hydrate, sulphonal is less prompt but more lasting in hypnotic effect. Further corroborative evidence will be found in papers by Langgarter u Rabow, (*Ther. Monatshefte*, for May, 1888); by Salgo, (*Wiener Med. Wochen.*, No. 20); by Rosin, (in *Berlin. Klin. Wochen.*, No. 18); by Astreicher, (in the same); by Cramer, (*Munch. Med. Wochen.*, June 12, 1888, p. 395); by Schwalbe, (*Deutsch. Med. Wochen.*, June 21, 1888, p. 499); and by Rosenbach, (*Berlin. Klin. Wochen.*, June 11, 1888, p. 481.) Astreicher found it best to give the dose several hours before bedtime, as it was rather slower to act than some others of the same class; but he found it none the less reliable, especially in the insomniac insane. Cramer's cases were all of the latter class, and in his 407 trials on 92 insane subjects he had positive success "in 92.6 per cent, *i. e.* from five to nine

hours of unbroken sleep, resulting in about half an hour after its administration. He had not an instance of unpleasant effect, "though in one case grains 480 in six days, and in two other grains 45 daily were given for two months." Schwalbe's results are of especial value and reliability, as they were exhaustive and carefully tabulated. He selected fifty patients, ill of various bodily and of mental diseases and disorders, all insomniac, and got "a prompt and satisfactory hypnotic effect in 66 per cent." But what is of especial value is the fact that "of twenty-four cases of purely nervous insomnia, success was complete in 90.3 per cent.

To such cases it seems best adapted, for in instances where the sleeplessness was the direct result of pain, or of decided irritation, but 44.4 per cent slept at all, and these but for a few hours. Schwalbe agrees with Kast that the drug is purely hypnotic, not narcotic. It seems decidedly most valuable in perturbed nervous and unbalanced cerebral cases, but in no sense is it analgesic, nor does it allay the nocturnal cough of phthisis, or bronchitis. Contrary to the experience of Kast, Schwalbe found that it did not relieve cardiac dyspnoea.

In but 12 per cent of all cases so far investigated in Europe, were there any ill-effects from its daily use, and this was confined to slight headache or to transient vertigo.

Schwalbe's experience of it in children was satisfactory in doses of four grains, in male adults in doses of from grains 15 to 30, and in female in less doses from grains 12 to 25.

In the department for females of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, the writer has observed carefully the action of sulphonal upon a group of twenty cases of mental disorder, all of whom had been quite insomniac, so as to resist the sedative force of the bromides with ergot, urethane, tinct. hyoscyamus, English. Eight of them resisted all these and also paraldehyde, seven of them resisted all these as well as opium and chloral hydrate in the usual doses, while all but one of them were usually controlled, *i. e.* slept, by the use of hyoscyne hydrobromate, in doses ranging from grain 1-120th to 1-90th. The group comprised three cases of acute melancholia with delusions of fear of bodily harm and of impending calamity; one of dementia, senile; one of melancholia agitata; two of epileptic insanity; two of melancholia, chronic; three of mania acute; two of mania sub-acute; one of mania chronic; four of secondary dementia; and one case of nervous disorder with threatened insanity. Of these all the subacute and the chronic were much accustomed to the effects of sedatives, hypnotics, &c., all requiring night medicine regularly. But one moderate dose of sulphonal, suspended by acacia and syrup in water, was given each patient about an hour before bedtime, and in no instance was the dose repeated, nor were any of them taking any other drug. The group was intelligently observed

at night by nurses sitting up. The results were carefully observed and tabulated. The drug was given 480 times, no patient receiving in all less than twenty-one doses. In thirteen of the cases the nightly dose was 15 grains; in four it was 20 grains; in one it was 21 grains; and in one case it was 22 grains.

The results were as follows :

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| An excellent effect, <i>i. e.</i> 6½ to 9 hours of continuous sleep..... | in 381 instances. |
| A fairly good effect, <i>i. e.</i> 4 to 5 hours of continuous sleep..... | in 34 “ |
| An imperfect effect, <i>i. e.</i> 2 to 3 hours (or broken naps)..... | in 42 “ |
| No hypnotic effect..... | in 23 “ |
| Total..... | 480 |

This yields of positive successes 79.2 per cent of the entire number, and of total failure of hypnotic action 4¾ per cent.

It is gratifying to note the general improvement which attends the regular nightly sleep produced by such a singularly harmless drug as sulphonal appears to be. In but seven instances had its use for many continuous nights been followed by unpleasant effects, and these were limited to transient morning headache and slight vertigo in two of the patients taking the larger doses. As a rule, with very few exceptions, the patient rises with the usual appetite; free from a sense of malaise. In no instance did it produce any appreciable effect upon the temperature, pulse, respiration, skin, kidneys nor pupils, nor did the digestion appear to be at all impaired by its regular use. The sole physiological action appeared to be the production of sleep, usually quite restful and prolonged.

As the results were good in these hospital cases, tolerant of such drugs, would not probably less doses overcome the insomnia of the simply weary, over-worked or irritable nervous system? It should prove useful in the insomnia of general disease of which pain is not a prominent factor. It will not ease pain, nor will it bring sleep when pain is present as a continuous sensation, but it will allay nervous restlessness, vigilance and agitation. In cases of acute mania, with much motor activity, it does not act nearly so promptly nor effectually as hyoscine, in any doses. Male adults usually require a larger dose by from three to five grains than do females. In the latter a fair average dose is from 15 to 18 grains, but there need be no fear in increasing the amount to 30 or 35 grains. Should no hypnotic effect follow the latter quantity the remedy will fail in any amount.

RECAPITULATION OF RESULTS—HYPNOTIC ACTION.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Hyoscine—positive success, about..... | 71 | per cent. |
| “ —total failure,..... | 4 | “ |
| Sulphonal—positive success,..... | 79.2 | “ |
| “ —total failure,..... | 4¾ | “ |
| Paraldehyde—positive success,..... | 68.7 | “ |
| “ —total failure,..... | 16½ | “ |
| Hyoseyamine—positive success,..... | 27.23 | “ |
| “ —total failure, about..... | 15 | “ |
| Urethane—positive success, about..... | 13 | “ |
| “ —total failures,..... | numerous. | |

In concluding this paper the writer would pass by with a brief notice such more or less hypnotic substances of more recent introduction, or of revival, as hypnone, amylen-hydrate, amylen-phenate, ethyl-bromide, ormosine (from the *ormosia dasycarpa*) Jamaica dogwood, spartein, kava-kava, methylal, because, with scarcely an exception, they have failed to stand the test of applicability to the treatment of insomnia in the insane. Those of the ether series, as hypnone, ethyl-bromide and the amylen compounds are either violent, variable and uncertain in their action and are undesirable from their unpleasant taste, or they disagree with the stomach, impair digestion, and cause unfavorable secondary disturbances. Methylal is said by Krafft-Ebing to be the best remedy that he has tried for poroxysms of delirium tremens. The various amyls and methyls have received, from time to time, favorable notice from contributors to current medical literature, but the mere fact of their remaining in the background of our therapeutical array, is significant of the retirement to which they will be relegated in the near future. The present paper seems to the writer, after much careful trial, and long-continued study of effects, to embrace the most reliable, least variable and least harmful of the more recently introduced hypnotics applicable to the treatment of some forms of insomnia in the insane. If it will be found that in doing so any light has been shed upon the subject of the action of these modern hypnotics, he shall feel fully recompensed for the continuous efforts put for for several years, and proceed encouraged toward further investigation.

PHARMACEUTICAL USES OF EXTRACT OF MALT.*

BY JEAN GORDON, PH. G.

Although the use of extract of malt as an emulsifying agent and as a vehicle for various remedies is frequently mentioned in journals and pharmaceutical works, and manufacturing chemists have put upon the market a very large number of mixtures or emulsions of malt extract with cod liver oil, some of them so prepared as to be quite agreeable to the taste, yet I am not aware that the dispensing pharmacist has availed himself to any extent of its advantages in preparing mixtures when insoluble substances are to be suspended. I was first led to experiment with it on being asked by a physician to prepare an emulsion of *naphthalin* and to make it as pleasant as possible. The slight solubility of *naphthalin* in water renders most of its mixtures very unpleasant, and after trying many experiments it occurred to me that extract of malt might be used, it not seeming to possess sufficient medicinal activity to cause its use to be objectionable in the very small proportion necessary to form

*From an inaugural essay presented to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

a good mixture. After rubbing the naphthalin in a mortar to a very fine powder, a definite quantity of malt extract is then added gradually, and triturated until a perfectly smooth mixture is obtained. The substance is now suspended, but the mixture is too thick to pour well from the bottle; it is then diluted by the addition of an equal volume of wild cherry, which not only renders the mixture fluid enough to pour out easily, but also imparts to it an agreeable flavor. The higher specific gravity of the malt extract causes the particles of the naphthalin to remain suspended, and its viscosity, even when diluted one-half, is sufficient to prevent it from floating on the top until after standing for some time, when slight agitation will restore a uniform mixture. In an emulsion of naphthalin with mucilage of acacia, a very large proportion of acacia must be used, and after standing for some hours the naphthalin will be seen at the bottom of the bottle, and it is only after the most vigorous shaking that a smooth mixture can be restored, if at all, it being very difficult to dislodge the sediment. Compressed tablets of naphthalin are prepared, but on account of its bulkiness and the large dose sometimes used, it is not a substance exactly suited to that form of administration, if by any means a preparation can be obtained that will to some degree mask the strong odor and taste.

In extract of malt it seems to be less soluble than in syrup, or mucilage of acacia, the mixture just described having scarcely any of the odor and even less of the taste of naphthalin unless held on the tongue until it has been partly-dissolved by the fluids of the mouth. It was not the purpose of the physician to administer a medicinal dose of malt, hence only a sufficient quantity was used to make a satisfactory preparation—five grains of finely powdered naphthalin being contained in one fluid dram.

Some of the resinous substances most frequently administered in form of emulsion, yield with extract of malt, mixtures equal in all cases to the acacia emulsions, and, in most instances, more agreeable to the taste, and of more attractive appearance. The unsightly appearance of both the tincture and resin of guaiac when made into an emulsion with acacia is well known to every pharmacist, and it is a remedy which is frequently prescribed. It would seem to be worth making an effort to improve upon the old emulsion. With the *tincture of Guaiac* a good mixture can be made by stirring together in a graduate, equal measures of extract of malt and afterwards tincture of guaiac, gradually added; care must be taken not to allow the tincture to come in direct contact with the sides of the graduate, and it is well to take the precaution to first wet the sides with the extract and syrup before the addition of the tincture. The mixture obtained in this way, while not as bright in appearance as either the malt extract or the syrup, does not assume the blueish color of the gum emulsion. After standing for a day it separates

into two layers, the lower transparent and bright, the upper one having a slightly curdled appearance, but a slight shake of the bottle suffices to cause the layers to mix again. That the guaiac is contained in both layers I have determined by setting aside a portion in a narrow tube until the two layers had formed and examining them both; the lower one becomes opaque by the addition of water, but glass tubes or graduates containing it can be made perfectly clear and bright by simply rinsing with cold water, thus showing that the resin has been taken up or emulsified by the extract of malt.

With the *Resin of Guaiac* the method must be slightly different. It should be first rubbed thoroughly in a mortar with the extract of malt until a smooth paste is obtained, after which sufficient of the syrup of wild cherry is added to make the mixture fluid again.

With *Tincture of Asafetida* a mixture is obtained in the same manner as with tincture of guaiac, but to prepare a mixture from the gum resin, it is best to rub it first in a mortar with a small quantity of hot water to form a paste, then add the malt and syrup alternately in small portions; it can easily be made to contain 8 per cent. — Double the strength of the U. S. P. *Mistura Asafœtidæ*. An advantage of this over the official mixture is, that it does not have the exceedingly disagreeable smell of the latter and the taste is less unpleasant. Like the mixtures mentioned before the addition of water renders it opaque.

For the administration of the tincture and fluid extract of *Cannabis Indica*, malt extract answers very well; with these preparations the best result is obtained with the following proportions:

R Tincturæ Cannabis Indicæ ½ oz.
 Extracti Malti 1 dram.
 Syrupi Pruni Virginianæ . . ½ oz.

With *Copaiva* it is necessary to proceed much the same as in making an ordinary emulsion, starting with a small portion of the extract of malt in a mortar and adding with trituration alternately portions of copaiva, malt and syrup. The mixture retains about the color of the malt, forms two layers on standing, but is easily restored by agitation.

With other resinous tinctures and fluid extracts the results have been similar to those described, the ones selected for mention being those we are called upon most frequently to dispense, and are also typical resinous substances. Extract of malt, as prepared by the official process, or as found in the market prepared by the various manufacturers, is in itself too thick to dispense as a vehicle, hence it is necessary to use a diluent of some kind. I have selected the syrup of wild cherry for the purpose, because of its agreeable taste and slight odor of hydrocyanic acid. With an extract of malt made according to the direction of the *Pharmacopœia*, results were obtained identical with those

from the commercial extracts; about the only difference noticed was in the color of the mixtures, some of the commercial extracts being of a darker color.

In summing up the result of my work in this direction, it may be said that in extract of malt we have a ready, inexpensive and equally good substitute for acacia in suspending and masking the taste of disagreeable, resinous and other insoluble substances, wherever its presence in small quantity is not found to interfere with the therapeutic action of the substance prescribed.—*Am. Jour. Phar.*

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

WRITTEN MINOR EXAMINATION.

Quebec, October 13th, 1891.

N.B.—You are requested to—

- 1.—Write on one side of the paper only.
- 2.—Number and letter your answers so as to correspond with the printed questions.
- 3.—Number the sheets of paper in their proper order and attach them together, then fold them up and place your No. on the outside.

MATERIA MEDICA.

- 1.—Name and describe six official exudations with their sources and their chief characteristics.
- 2.—How would you distinguish between Sweet and Bitter Almonds by appearance, and from which of the two is the fixed oil obtained, and how? Name a substance which exists in the Bitter and not in the Sweet. Name the official preparations.
- 3.—Name the drugs which contain the following active principles: Veratrine, Santonine, Atropine, Eserine, Pilocarpine, Codeine and Picrotoxine.
- 4.—Give the doses of the following official preparations:—Tinct. Aconiti; Liq. Atrop. Sulph.; Liq. Arsenical.; Liq. Am. Acet.; Donovan's Sol.; Tinct. Chlorof. Co.; Tinct. Colchici.; Ext. Can. Ind.; Ext. Physostig.; Ext. Conii.

CHEMISTRY.

- 1.—What is the difference between an Element and a Compound? Name three Elements and two Compounds of each of these Elements?
- 2.—What is Sulphur? How is sublimed sulphur prepared? In which preparations of the B. P. is the latter used?
- 3.—Give the atomic weight and symbols of the following Elements: Potassium, Sodium, Phosphorus, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Lead and Iron.
- 4.—What is meant by specific gravity and how would you take the specific gravity of a liquid.

PHARMACY.

- 1.—How many fluid ounces of Spt. Rectif. B. P. would you require to make 78 fl. ounces of Proof

Spt. B. P.? What is Methylated Spirits of Commerce?

2.—Describe the method of making Tinctures by maceration and percolation. Name six Tinctures made by maceration and four by percolation giving strength and doses of each.

3.—How much Cocaine Mur. is required to make one ounce and a half of a 5 per cent solution?

4.—Write out the following prescription in full and translate the direction into French. Note the corrections to be made if any.

℞
Pulv. Jalap ʒi
Scammon ʒi
Hydrarg Perchlor gr × ×

M. et in pulv. × ii divide. quorum cap. ii vel iii ut necesse sit ad sedes.

WRITTEN MAJOR EXAMINATION.

Quebec, October 13th, 1891.

N.B.—You are requested to—

- 1.—Write on one side of the paper only.
- 2.—Number and letter your answers so as to correspond with the printed questions.
- 3.—Number the sheets of paper in their proper order and attach them together, then fold them up and place your No. on the outside.

MATERIA MEDICA AND TOXICOLOGY.

- 1.—Give natural order and source of Rhubarb. How many varieties are recognized by the B. P. Name them, with their characteristics. State composition and the adulteration sometimes found in the powder, with means of detection.
- 2.—Is Nux Vomica a fruit or a seed? Name two Alkaloids which it contains. State which is most poisonous and the percentage present.
- 3.—What is Acetanilide? Give its mode of preparation, physical properties, therapeutical effect and dose.
- 4.—Name the appropriate antidotes in cases of poisoning by Oxalic Acid, Arsenic, Nitric Acid, Liquor Ammonia, Corrosive Sublimate; Hydrocyanic Acid and Carbolic Acid.

BOTANY.

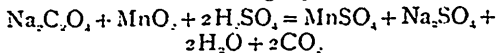
- 1.—Name the Botanical terms of the arrangement of leaves on the stem and describe the various kinds of leaves. Name also the different parts of a leaf, and give the cellular structure of a fleshy leaf.
- 2.—Explain the difference between Monoecious, Dioecious, neutral and polygamous flowers. Give an example of each kind.
- 3.—How many official plants belong to the natural order Solonaceae? Name them, and give outline of salient points of difference existing between said plants.
- 4.—Give diagnosis of the following natural order, mentioning three official plants belonging to each: Compositae, Umbelliferae, Leguminosae and Ranunculaceae.

CHEMISTRY.

1.—Give chemical tests for the following:—Borates, Chlorates, Nitrates, Hyposulphites, Hypophosphites, and state how to distinguish the chloride from the Cyanide of Silver.

2.—What percentage of real acid is present in diluted Sulphuric Acid, 30 grammes of which are neutralized by 84 cubic centimetres of the official volumetric solution of Soda.

3.—To what operation and what quantities of materials does the following equation refer:—



4.—Show by equations the chemical changes which take place in the preparation of Liq. Ferri Perchlor. Fort.

PHARMACY.

1.—Give the process for preparing Chloroform and mention its specific gravity, tests, dose and Pharmacopœia preparations.

2.—Write what you know about the preparation of Emulsions and describe the best method for making Emulsion of Turpentine, Bals. Copaibac, Cod Liver Oil and Castor Oil.

3.—Name the preparations of Phosphorous in the Pharmacopœia and give their doses. Describe the method of preparing Oleum Phosphoratum and Pilulæ Phosphori.

4.—Define Dialysis and its object, and give the Pharmacopœia method of making Dialysed Iron with characters, specific gravity, tests and dose.

One hundred grains by weight of Dialysed Iron affords a precipitate with solution of Ammonia, how much should the precipitate weigh when washed, dried and ignited?

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER A SOLVENT FOR URIC ACID CALCULI.*

By E. C. Laird, M.D., Haw River, N. C., and Fred. S. Whalley, M.D., Resident Physician at Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

STATEMENT OF DR. LAIRD.

The relief afforded by Buffalo Lithia Water to a patient of mine, Col. H., of this place, a sufferer from renal calculi, is I think, worthy of some record. The first of May last he came under my care subject to frequent attacks of nephritic colic. Except as to the usual treatment for the relief of present suffering, I put him exclusively upon Buffalo Lithia Water, Spring No. 2, under the influence of which he in a few weeks passed four calculi weighing from two to three grains each, which was followed by a disappearance of symptoms. Notwithstanding, however, the continued use of the water, after a short interval there was a return of these attacks with increase both of frequency and severity when he made a visit to the Buffalo Lithia Springs, where he used the water six weeks with the following results: Ten days after arrival he began the discharge at intervals, large quantities of

calculi and sand which continued for several weeks and afterwards gradually diminished, until at the expiration of the six weeks there was only occasionally and barely perceptible upon minute examination a slight sandy deposit in the urine. At the same time improvement in the general condition of the patient was very marked.

The amount of calculous matter discharged may safely be estimated at from one to one and a half ounces. Under microscopic examination it was evident, I think, that the calculi were originally parts of larger formations dissolved by the action of the water. Analysis made by Dr. F. S. Whaley, Resident Physician at the Springs and consulting physician in the case, showed it to be uric acid.

Six weeks have elapsed since he left the Springs. Use of the water continued. The urine is free from sediment and normal.

It is proper for me to add that I was in constant attendance upon Col. H., during his stay at the Springs.

STATEMENT OF DR. FRED. S. WHALLEY, RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

Dr. E. C. Laird brought to me for analysis in June last three calculi which he informed me had been passed by Col. H., of Haw River, N. C. They were egg shaped, hard, brown, and weighed respectively, two, two and a half, and three-fourths grains. All of them showed marked facets. Analysis proved these to be uric acid. The formation was in consecutive layers, and I made three analyses for one. One from the outer layer, one from the middle, and the other from the nucleus. All of these analysis proved a uric acid calculus. My examinations were both chemical and microscopical.

After this the patient came to the Buffalo Lithia Springs, where as resident physician, I was called in and saw him daily for about four weeks. He suffered from frequent attacks of nephritic colic and passed at intervals large quantities of uric acid calculi and uric acid sand under the use of Spring No. 2. The particles passed were irregular and so soft that they could be mashed between the fingers. The sand and fine particles under the microscope looked broken, porous, and presented a worm eaten appearance. I believe from this and similar cases which have come under my observation, that the Buffalo Lithia Water possesses solvent power over uric acid calculi. My belief is based on the following observations. 1st. That the calculi passed under the use of this water are softened so that they crumble easily. 2nd. The crystals under the microscope (which are passed under the use of water) are not so well defined and present a worn appearance, and the edges are not so sharp. 3rd. That patients with attacks of nephritic colic, under the use of water, passed uric acid sand and the attacks are relieved.

*Reprint from the Maryland Medical Journal of Nov. 1888.

RESORCIN THERAPEUTICALLY.

By ALFRED EICHLER, M.D. SAN FRANCISCO.

Resorcin, if exposed to light or kept in a moist place, will soon acquire a reddish tinge, but it does not lose its activity. It is soluble in water and alcohol, also in ether. Solutions assume on standing a darker, whisky-like color, *without any impairment of their activity*. In very concentrated solutions it acts as a mild caustic, if applied to mucous membranes; it does not irritate sound skin, however. When sufficiently diluted it seems to have a soothing effect on inflamed surfaces and also on the mucous membranes. Internally it may be administered in doses ranging from two to fifteen grains.

Resorcin is to be preferred to Carbolic Acid in all instances when the latter proves too irritating. Consequently it is especially useful in affections of the mucous membranes; it is then used in aqueous solution, largely diluted. A three to five per cent solution is mostly preferred. In Catarrh of the Posterior Nares and of the Pharynx it is found to be an excellent application; it is also useful in affections of the upper air passages. A good formula is presented by the following:

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Resorcin..... | 2 drams |
| Sodium Salicylate..... | 1 dram |
| Sodium bi-Borate..... | 1 dram |
| Glycerin..... | 2 fl. oz. |
| Water..... | enough to make 8 fl. oz |

Use freely three times daily.

This solution will soften and bring away all hardened secretion, relieve the congestion and lessen the discharge. For thus cleansing the nasopharynx a posterior nares syringe should be used instead of a nasal douche, which, in unskilled hands is very likely to create mischief, that is, inflammation of the middle-ear. In many other affections of the air-passages does Resorcin give great relief. Whooping-cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Laryngeal Ulcers are benefited by it. It is especially valuable in chronic ailments of this kind; it is of less use, however, in the acute affections—like Croup and Diphtheria. It should be applied in diseases of the throat with an atomizer or inhaling apparatus. A five to ten per cent solution will serve all purposes.

Resorcin sometimes acts charmingly in other diseases of the mucous surfaces; it is an excellent injection in all stages of Gonorrhoea, although it here also produces more benefit during the latter stages; in inflammation of the neck of the bladder it may also be employed. From two to five per cent solutions will be the proper strength to use.

—The *internal* use of Resorcin is chiefly limited to producing its antifermentative action. In Gastric and Intestinal Catarrh, Dilatation and Ulcer of the Stomach, and in all those diseases where gases are produced in the alimentary canal, its use is indicated. *Impure* Resorcin is said to occasion vomiting; but, according to Andeer, *pure* Resorcin is

one of the very best and most certain remedies against Vomiting, and he says that it will prove efficient in all possible forms of vomiting—as in those caused by pregnancy, kidney and liver diseases, also by sea-sickness and after excessive eating and drinking of alcoholic liquors. The dose as applied by him range from five to forty grains. It is most conveniently administered in capsules.—*Merck's Bulletin*.

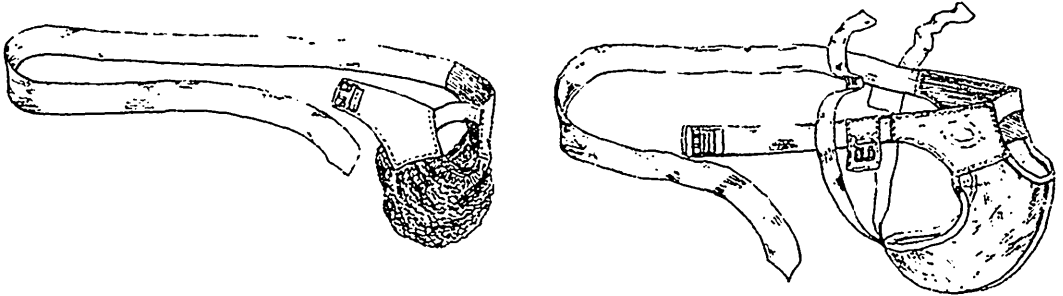
THE PRICES OF QUININE FOR SIXTY-NINE YEARS.

The *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter* has recently published the following table of the highest and lowest prices at which quinine has been quoted during each year since and including 1823. The prices given in the latter portion of the table are for foreign quinine in bulk, in New York:

| | PRICE PER OUNCE. | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| | High- est. | Low- est. | High- est. | Low- est. | |
| 1823..... | \$20 00 | \$16 00 | 1858..... | \$1 40 | \$1 25 |
| 1824..... | 14 00 | 12 00 | 1859..... | 1 50 | 1 25 |
| 1825..... | 8 00 | 8 00 | 1860..... | 1 80 | 1 20 |
| 1826..... | 7 00 | 5 25 | 1861..... | 2 10 | 1 80 |
| 1827..... | 7 50 | 6 00 | 1862..... | 2 90 | 2 25 |
| 1828..... | 6 00 | 3 25 | 1863..... | 3 25 | 2 70 |
| 1829..... | 2 90 | 2 25 | 1864..... | 3 75 | 2 60 |
| 1830..... | 2 50 | 1 75 | 1865..... | 2 40 | 2 20 |
| 1831..... | 1 50 | 1 35 | 1866..... | 2 60 | 2 35 |
| 1832..... | 2 00 | 1 75 | 1867..... | 2 20 | 1 95 |
| 1833..... | 1 87 | 1 70 | 1868..... | 2 35 | 1 90 |
| 1834..... | 1 80 | 1 25 | 1869..... | 2 30 | 2 00 |
| 1835..... | 1 65 | 1 60 | 1870..... | 2 30 | 2 10 |
| 1836..... | 1 58 | 1 45 | 1871..... | 2 45 | 2 20 |
| 1837..... | 1 40 | 1 40 | 1872..... | 2 45 | 2 40 |
| 1838..... | 1 90 | 1 60 | 1873..... | 2 55 | 2 45 |
| 1839..... | 3 30 | 2 75 | 1874..... | 2 50 | 2 20 |
| 1840..... | 3 12 | 2 87 | 1875..... | 2 30 | 2 15 |
| 1841..... | 2 62 | 2 50 | 1876..... | 2 70 | 2 20 |
| 1842..... | 2 00 | 1 60 | 1877..... | 4 50 | 2 70 |
| 1843..... | 1 80 | 1 55 | 1878..... | 3 60 | 3 40 |
| 1844..... | 3 00 | 2 00 | 1879..... | 3 60 | 2 60 |
| 1845..... | 2 40 | 2 35 | 1880..... | 3 25 | 2 25 |
| 1846..... | 2 40 | 2 20 | 1881..... | 3 25 | 1 90 |
| 1847..... | 2 40 | 2 30 | 1882..... | 2 50 | 1 80 |
| 1848..... | 2 70 | 2 60 | 1883..... | 1 80 | 1 60 |
| 1849..... | 3 65 | 2 95 | 1884..... | 1 80 | 90 |
| 1850..... | 3 70 | 3 70 | 1885..... | 1 05 | 75 |
| 1851..... | 3 25 | 3 25 | 1886..... | 80 | 65 |
| 1852..... | 3 00 | 2 80 | 1887..... | 70 | 46 |
| 1853..... | 3 20 | 2 70 | 1888..... | 50 | 30 |
| 1854..... | 2 50 | 2 50 | 1889..... | 30 | 22½ |
| 1855..... | 3 00 | 2 60 | 1890..... | 32 | 23½ |
| 1856..... | 2 60 | 2 40 | 1891..... | 24 | 18½ |
| 1857..... | 2 00 | 1 40 | | | |

DRUGGIST'S ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Druggists of the counties of Peterboro', Northumberland, Durham and Victoria was held in Port Hope lately, for the transaction of business and the general advancement of the mutual interests of the trade. The following gentlemen were in attendance:—Messrs. Walsh, McKee, and Schofield of Peterboro'; Messrs. Gregory, Higginbottom, and Perrin of Lindsay; Mr. Templeton of Cobourg, and the local druggists.

Suspensory Bandages



The Ware Manufacturing Co.,

CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

Our Goods are carried in stock by LYMAN, SONS & Co.

"SUPERIOR NUTRITION."

"THE LIFE"

"ORIGINAL UNRIVALLED."

"WORLD RENOWNED."

IMPERIAL GRANUM

REGISTERED TRADE-MARK

SAFE NOURISHING

DELICIOUS

PURE

FOOD

THE GREAT MEDICINAL

FOOD



For 30 Years the standard Dietetic Preparation.

Original ! Unrivalled ! World Renowned !

Imperial Granum stands to-day as the peerless children and invalid food. *The Medical World*, Philadelphia, Pa., April, 1891.

Imperial Granum has stood the test of many years and has not been displaced by an food yet introduced; while many competing kinds of prepared food have come and gone, and have been missed by few or none. But this will have satisfactory results in nutrition far into the future, because it is based on merit and proven success in the past.—*The Pharmaceutical Record*; New York, March 19th, 1891.

Constantly increasing Sales and Thousands of Testimonials from Physicians, Druggists, the Public and the Press, prove the Merited Success of this Celebrated Dietetic Preparation.

Shipping Depot, JOHN CARLE & SONS, 153 Water Street, New York

ARMBRECHT'S TONIC COCA WINE.

(ERYTHROXYLON COCA.)

Restores the functions of the digestive organs, strengthens the mental and physical powers and produces a general exaltation of the circulatory and nervous systems, imparting increased vigour to the muscles as well as to the intellect.

DOSE AS A TONIC.—A wineglassful before or with each meal. Children, half, quarter or an eighth of a wineglassful.

DOSE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.—Take a wineglassful on going to bed. Repeat during night if wakeful.

ARMBRECHT, NELSON & CO.
2 DUKE ST., GROSVENOR SQUARE,
LONDON.

CELEBRATED BRAND OF
COGNAC BRANDY,

FAUSTIN FRÈRES,

AS SHIPPED
IN ALL THE MARKETS
OF THE WORLD.

THE BEST VALUE IN BRANDY SUPPLIED
FOR THE PRICE.

AGENTS:
LYMAN, SONS & CO.

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN"

PLANTEN'S CAPSULES

H. PLANTEN & SON, ESTABLISHED 1836. New York.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGHEST GRADES

SOLUBLE HARD AND ELASTIC SOFT **CAPSULES,**

Improved French Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES:

SANDALWOOD, ERIGERON, CREASOTE, TEREBENE, COMPOUND SANDAL, IODIDE ETHYL, WINTER-GREEN, APIOL, MALE FERN, ETC.

PLANTEN'S SANDAL

HAVE AN ENVIABLE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION FOR UNIFORM RELIABILITY.

EMPTY CAPSULES

For Powders, 8 Sizes; Liquids, 8 Sizes; Rectal, 3 Sizes; Vaginal, 2 Sizes; Horses and Cattle, 6 Sizes; Veterinary Rectal, 3 Sizes.

Capsules for Mechanical Purposes.

SPECIAL RECIPES CAPSULED. NEW KINDS CONSTANTLY ADDED.

Send for Formula Lists of over 250 kinds.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTION.



- Dukehart's Extract of Malt and Hops (Non-Alcoholic),
RESTORATIVE TONIC TO THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.
- Dukehart's Extract of Malt with Beef, Wine, and Iron.
A TRUE IRON TONIC AND INVIGORANT.
- Dukehart's Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil and Hypo-phosphites Lime, etc., (Niemeyer Emulsion),
TONIC, BRONCHIAL, ALTERATIVE, AND WASTE PREVENTIVE.
- Dukehart's Extract of Malt with Cit. Iron and Quinine,
A SUPERB DOUBLE TONIC AND CURE FOR MALARIA, ETC.
- Dukehart's Extract of Malt with Cascara Sagrada,
TONIC LAXATIVE.
- Dukehart's Extract of Malt with Hypophosphites,
A TRUE NERVE AND BRAIN FOOD.
- Dukehart's Extract of Malt with Pepsin,
A DIGESTIVE AND ASSIMILANT TONIC.

These Preparations are manufactured with the most approved apparatus, by skilled workmen, and under scientific supervision, for

THE DUKEHART BREWING CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

A full-size bottle of any of the above preparations sent free to physicians paying Express charges.

JALAPA. JALAP.

The tuberous root of *Exogonium Purga*. Benham. Nat. Ord *Convolvulacea* Generic Character. Sepals five. Corolla campanulate. Stamens included. Style one. Stigma two-lobed: the lobes capitate. Ovary two-celled: cells two-seeded. Capsule two-celled. Lindley. Habitat, Eastern Mexico. Root roundish, somewhat pear-shaped tuber; externally blackish: internally white. The Jalap plant is a native of Mexico, and derived its name from the city of Xalapa, in the state of Vera Cruz, in the neighborhood of which it grows. The drug is brought from the port of Vera Cruz in bags containing usually between 100 and 200 pounds.

Jalap is apt to be attacked by worms, which are said to devour the amylaceous or softer parts, and to leave the resin. Worm-eaten Jalap should be employed for obtaining the resin, but should not be pulverized, as it would afford a powder of more than proper strength.

Jalap should be rejected when it is light, of a whitish color internally, of a dull fracture, spongy, or friable.

Adulterations or substitutions. It is sometimes collected in an immature state, or at an improper season, and then contains but little resin. Sometimes previously deprived of the resin.

Mealy jalap—jalap stalks; male, fusiform, or woody jalap, consists of the tuberous root of *Ipomoea Orizabensis*. Ledanois.

Tampico jalap—from *Ipomoea simulans*. Hanbury. Mirabilis jalap—L.in., or four o'clock—the tuberous root.

Tests for adulteration and substitution, and for plants collected in an immature state, or at an improper season:

On exhausting 100 parts of jalap by alcohol, concentrating the tincture and pouring it in water, a precipitate of resin should be obtained, which, after washing with water, and drying, should weigh not less than 12 parts, and of which not over 10 per cent should be soluble in ether.

Previously deprived of resin, it is sticky upon the surface, and of a dark color internally.

Mealy jalap resembles true jalap externally, but has few scattered resin cells and a mealy fracture.

Jalap stalks (male or light, fusiform or woody), etc., often cut into transverse slices two or three inches broad, light brown and more fibrous in texture, containing resin which is entirely soluble in ether.

Tampico jalap forms globular or elongated tuberous pieces, which are often smaller, but occasionally larger, than true jalap; deeply wrinkled, and destitute of transverse scars. The resin is completely soluble in ether.

Mirabilis jalapa resembles jalap in shape, but is darker externally, and contains a large number of acicular crystals.

Radix Mechoacanæ is always in sections of a whitish or gray color, destitute of resinous circles; it cannot be mistaken for jalap.

Jalap—the tuber—is heavy, compact, hard, brittle, with a shining undulated fracture, exhibiting numerous resinous points, distinctly visible with the microscope. Externally dark brown, with lighter colored spots and short transverse ridges; internally, pale grayish-brown, with numerous concentric circles composed of small resin cells.—*Pharm. Era.*

THREE CONIUM ALKALOIDS.

1.—**Pseudo-conhydrine**, $C_8H_{17}NO$,—a new Alkaloid from *Conium maculatum*.—E. MERCK recently succeeded in isolating this substance, which exists in very small proportion in the highest-boiling portions of CRUDE CONIINE, wherefrom it is obtained pure by fractional distillation *in vacuo*, and subsequent repeated recrystallization.

PSEUDO-CONHYDRINE crystallizes in needles: soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform: melting at about $98^{\circ}C$ [$208.4^{\circ}F$]; and boiling, as near as has been determined, at $230-233^{\circ}C$ [$456-461.4^{\circ}F$],—some degrees higher than Conhydrine.

Prof. LADENBURG is at present engaged in a thorough investigation of PSEUDO-CONHYDRINE, to which he gave this name on account of its isomerism with Conhydrine,—as appears from the above formula, derived by him.

2.—**Conhydrine**,— $C_8H_{17}NO$,—is a Natural Base contained besides CONIINE, in the seeds of *Conium maculatum*. Its action is similar to that of Coniine, but somewhat weaker. It forms lustrous white leaflets; difficultly soluble in water: easily so in ether and in alcohol.

3.—**Coniine** (*Conicine*, *Cicutine*), chemically pure, Merck— $C_8H_{17}N$,—the principal active substance of *Conium maculatum* (Poison-hemlock; Spotted Hemlock),—is a colorless, limpid liquid, of penetrant odor.—It has not before been placed on the markets in a degree of purity equal to that of E. MERCK'S preparation; as is shown by the absence of color from it, and its limpidity.—*Merck's Bulletin.*

RARE OPIUM ALKALOIDS.

Three such (Laudanine, Protopine, and Tritopine) were recently described as having been first prepared for the markets by E. MERCK, of Darmstadt; the existence of the latter-named one—TRITOPINE—and the method for its isolation, having both been discovered at E. MERCK'S LABORATORIES.

—Two more Rare Opium Derivatives (COTARNINE and LAUDANOSINE) are described below: while the Physiologic characterization of one of the above-mentioned three (PROTOPINE) is also here added.

Cotarnine,— $C_{12}H_{11}N(O)H_2O$,—a Narcotic.—COTARNINE is one of the Artificial Opium-bases: being formed, along with Opianic Acid, when Narcotine, in sulphurico-acidulated solution, is oxidized by manganese dioxide. COTARNINE is a

yellowish crystalline powder; soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether: insoluble in potassa lye.

According to BUCHHEIM and LOOS a dose of 0.0075 gramme [$\frac{1}{8}$ grain] of COTARNINE, in frogs, produces *paralysis of the peripheral nerve terminations*.

Laudanosine— $C_{22}H_{27}NO$, (*acc. to HESSE*): is a *Natural Opium-alkaloid*; very easily soluble in alcohol and in ether; crystallizing from officinal benzoin (petroleum ether) in fine white needles, mostly grouped in rosette form: melting at 89 C [192.2 F].

Identity-tests, according to E. KAUDER:

When LAUDANOSINE is thrown into pure concentrated sulphuric acid, the latter at first remains colorless; on crushing the alkaloid, a rose coloration takes place; which, on warming, changes to faint green, and, on evaporating the acid, into dark violet with a dingy reddish tinge. If the acid solution be diluted with water, or abandoned to draw water from the atmosphere, the color changes toward red-brown.

As shown by FALK, LAUDANOSINE is a **Spastic poison**.—the *lethal dose*, in rabbits, ranging between 0.07 and 0.08 grammes per kilogramme of animal [7-8 parts per 100,000].

Protopine, — a **Narcotic; Muscular, Nerve, and Cerebral Poison**. . . This OPIUM-ALKALOID, whose physical and chemical qualities were before described, *as above remarked*, has been *physiologically investigated* by ENGEE, with the following results:

1.—PROTOPINE, *in small doses*, given to frogs, acts as a *Narcotic*, similarly to most Opium-alkaloids.

2.—*In strong doses*, similarly given, it acts as a *Paralyzant* to the *Muscular substance and peripheral Nerve-terminations*.

3.—At the same time, the *Reflex excitability* is maintained under small and medium doses, but *suspended under large ones*.

4.—*In mammals*, PROTOPINE exercises an action similar to that of *Camphor given in toxic doses*; however, the effects are distinguished from those of Camphor by paralysis of the *Circulatory organs*.—*Merck's Bulletin*.

A FEW CORN CURES.

By H. M. WHELPLEY, PH. G., M.D.

It must not be forgotten that the conditions which caused the corn in the first place will induce its return under like circumstances. Always impress the customer's mind with this fact. The use of the surgeon's knife in removing toes is the only means of preventing the return of corns on some people's feet. But then the druggist need not worry over that, for the trade is a source of revenue if properly handled.

Probably the most popular corn cures depend on the action of salicylic acid. Among the many

therapeutic properties of this comparatively new remedy is its power to disintegrate epithelial tissue. It is usually combined with Cannabis Indica. The form I have found useful is to mix nine parts of salicylic acid with one part of extract of Cannabis Indica and forty-eight parts of collodion. This is applied to the corn every night with a camel's hair brush. The foot should be clean before it is applied and the mixture permitted to thoroughly dry before it comes in contact with clothing.

I am aware that there are several other formulas published for this same mixture, and that they usually call for less of the salicylic acid, but I believe the above amount should be used in order to get good results.

A salicylic acid corn plaster is made by mixing six parts of resin and adding five parts of balsam of fir, and then stirring in ten parts of salicylic acid as it cools. This can be spread on any suitable medium for a plaster. When used the corn must not be rubbed with the shoe.

Lanolin forms the basis of another salicylic acid plaster, and cocaine is added with the idea of making it painless. To form the plaster mix six drachms of salicylic acid thoroughly with ten drachms of lanolin. Dissolve five grains of hydrochlorate of cocaine in a small quantity of warm alcohol, and mix the solution with one fluid ounce of creosote. Mix one half ounce of melted white wax with one half ounce of vaseline and add the creosote solution. To this add the cocaine solution and mix.

Some of the salicylic acid corn cures are simply a salicylic acid cerate, made by mixing one part of salicylic acid with eight parts of simple cerate.

Among the corn plasters made without the use of salicylic acid is one composed of forty parts of resin cerate, forty parts of galbanum plaster, fifteen parts of verdigris, five parts of turpentine, (the oleoresin) and three parts of creosote.

There is also in the market a corn plaster which is an ordinary adhesive plaster with about fifteen per cent of salicylic acid and a small percentage of benzoin.

Salicylic acid is sometimes associated with arsenic in the proportion of two drachms of the salicylic acid with one drachm of arsenious acid and one ounce of vaselin. This is used as a salve on linen.

Still another corn plaster is made of salicylic acid one part, Burgundy pitch one part, and yellow wax one part.

A caustic corn salve is made by mixing a hot saturated solution of caustic soda or potassa with twice its bulk of glycerite of starch.

A solution for the cure of corns has been made by dissolving thirty grains of tannic acid in one ounce of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine, acetic acid and glycerin.

This list could be continued for some time, but the above formulas will enable the energetic druggist to satisfy his customers and aid in filling his money drawers.

PERSONALS.

C. A. LOVE, a Chicago druggist, exhibits the suggestive sign of "Love the Druggist."

THE corner store of the Masonic Temple, Chicago's wonderful building, has been rented to a druggist at a rental of \$15,000 per year.

DR. GOYETTE, of St. Johnsbury, Vt. has purchased Somers block, Magog, Que. He also intends buying the stock of drugs and carrying on the business.

MESSRS G. M. Anderson and M. T. Nelles have formed a partnership and are opening a drug store in London, Ont. Mr. Anderson was traveler for the London Drug Co., and M. T. Nelles was lately with Mr. B. A. Mitchell.

THE students at the Ontario College of Pharmacy are again up in arms. The students and the new professors have not been able to hitch well together, which resulted in a big row lately, the professors being hooted, etc. A deputation waited upon Prof. Shuttleworth and asked him if he would take charge of the institution again. The Ontario College of Pharmacy is certainly doing well in the way of keeping up its reputation.

THE Dominion Dyewood & Chemical Co. Toronto, Sole Agents in Canada for the Farbenfabriken, vormals Friedr Bayer & Co., Manufacturers of Phenacetine and Sulfonal-Bayer, announce that they are now offering these valuable products to the trade in the form of lozenges. The Phenacetine-Bayer Lozenges contain 4 and 8 grains and the Sulfonal-Bayer 8 and 16 grains, put up in neat boxes of 50 and 100 each. This will be a very convenient form for the prescribing of these valuable remedies.

MR. ALLAN CAMERON, for a number of years with Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, was the recipient on Saturday, Oct. 31st, of a very handsome souvenir from his fellow employees in the shape of a Gold Chain and Locket suitably engraved.

The presentation was made upon the occasion of his severing his connection with the firm mentioned. Mr. Cameron is a popular young man—a member of the Montreal Lacrosse Team and a champion hockey player. He will be much missed in his old circle, and carries with him the best wishes of all in his new field of labor.

B. M. CANNIFF.—The Globe says: "One of the largest drug dealers in Manitoba is B. M. Canniff, of Portage la Prairie. Mr. Canniff went to the Portage from Picton, Ont., in 1882 and, after surviving the boom, had the misfortune to be saddled with the church debt of the English church at the Portage. As one of the trustees he was personally responsible and had to pay about three thousand dollars in cold cash. Even with this load

he has steadily risen in the financial thermometer until to-day he is one of the most successful business men in the Portage. He has two splendid drug stores on Saskatchewan avenue. Mr. Canniff has recently erected a beautiful residence for himself on one of the finest streets in the Portage."

Illinois College of Pharmacy,

The winter term of the Illinois College of Pharmacy began September 24th. Its present class is the largest it has ever had, and contains 67 seniors and 144 juniors.

Seven of the students are ladies. The summer term will begin March 10th, 1892

Free Want Department.

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

A YOUNG married man who has had 13 months' experience in Drug business, wishes situation, as he is anxious to finish trade; best of references: will accept moderate wages, as have other means. Security if necessary; will live over or near store if desired.

WANTED—By a drug clerk with 3 years experience in the retail trade, a position in a good wholesale house in Quebec or Ontario. Good references furnished on application. Apply Morphia, Care of this Journal.

WANTED—Certified apprentice, English. Apply C. E. Scarff, St. Catherine St., Montreal.

WANTED—A certified clerk or an apprentice, with not less than two years experience, for a drug store in a small town. Address S.C., Box 1144, Montreal.

SITUATION wanted as assistant; 7 years experience—city and country. Graduates O. C. P. Address Druggist, 529 Young St., Toronto.

SITUATION wanted as Druggists' assistant. Thorough practical man; having eight years experience; good dispenser and salesman; highest testimonials; strictly temperate. Address B. D. Turquand, 84 Yorkville Av., Toronto

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—In the city of New Westminster, B.C. This is one of the best opportunities for a chemist or doctor to secure; THE LEADING AND FINEST DRUG BUSINESS in the city. Fine fixtures; nice stock; good trade; situated on the principal street; easy terms to a responsible party; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address "Druggist," P. O. Box 33, New Westminster, B.C. Don't write unless you mean business.

THE ANALYSIS OF BEESWAX.¹

By C. MANGOLD.

On account of the natural fluctuations of the so-called constants of yellow beeswax, such as the acid and saponification numbers, as well as the iodine number determined by the Hübl process, adulteration with less than 6 per cent. of paraffin or ceresin is difficult to detect.

A. and P. Buisine, applying (*Bull. Soc. Chem.*, 1890, 3, 567) the principle previously enunciated by Hell, Stürcke and Schwalb, have devised a method of sufficient apparent value to warrant its investigation at the hands of the author.

The wax is saponified with potash and heated with potash lime, by which treatment the higher alcohols are converted into fatty acids with elimination of hydrogen, which serves as a measure of their amount. The hydrocarbons present are unattacked and can be extracted from the residue.

The author's investigations confirm those of A. and P. Buisine, and have led him to recommend the following method: 2-10 grammes of the wax are melted and saponified by potash-lime, the reaction being aided by stirring. The saponified product is powdered when cold, intimately mixed with three times its weight of potash-lime, and the mixture transferred to a thick-walled, pear-shaped bulb-tube, which is heated to 250° C. (for two hours, according to Buisine, *cf.*, the time adopted by the author below) in a mercury bath contained in an iron vessel. This vessel is provided with a lid which screws on air-tight, pierced with four apertures through which pass air-tight, respectively, the pear-shaped bulb, a thermometer, a thermostat, and a long tube open at both ends to condense any mercury which may volatilize. A tube connects the pear-shaped bulb with a Hofmann's burette, in which the hydrogen is measured.

Although the author has made some determinations of its amount (obtaining results somewhat lower than those of Buisine), his attention has been chiefly directed to the estimation of the hydrocarbons present. Having observed, however, that the volume of hydrogen only becomes constant when the heating has been continued for three hours, he adopts this time as the minimum necessary for the determination of the hydrocarbons. After the completion of the reaction, the residue in the bulb-tube and the bulb-tube itself are powdered and extracted for some hours with petroleum ether in a Soxhlet's tube, the ether distilled off, and the residual hydrocarbon dried at 110° C. and weighed.

Schwalb has already noted (*Annalen*, 1886, 235, 149) that pure beeswax itself contains about 6 per cent. of hydrocarbons; while A. and P. Buisine have found as much as 12.5-14 per cent., a result confirmed by the author. In endorsing this statement, he arrived at the conclusion that as little as 2 per cent. of foreign hydrocarbons may be detected.

The best approximation to the true proportion of paraffin is said to be obtained by assuming the quantity of hydrocarbons normally present in beeswax to be 13.5 per cent.

The following table gives some figures for unbleached beeswax of diverse origins:

| Source of sample. | Hydrocarbons. | Acid number. | True saponification number (after deduction of acid number). |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| Aussee..... | 13.51 | 19.79 | 72.51 |
| Native..... | 13.75 | 20.44 | 70.65 |
| "..... | 14.72 | 20.42 | 67.84 |
| Dalmatia..... | 14.51 | 18.81 | 71.99 |
| Hungary..... | 14.60 | 23.04 | 66.55 |
| Bosnia (Banjaluka).... | 14.27 | 19.31 | — |
| Slavonia..... | 13.76 | 20.95 | 70.23 |
| Carniola..... | 13.64 | 20.08 | 69.62 |
| Bosnia (Dolna-Tulza)... | 13.32 | 20.02 | 70.37 |
| Lower Styria..... | 14.34 | 18.26 | 72.50 |
| Lower Austria..... | 13.72 | 20.58 | 67.83 |
| Mozambique..... | 13.37 | 19.42 | 71.78 |
| Chili..... | 13.35 | 19.99 | 70.01 |
| Monte Cristo..... | 13.50 | 20.24 | 67.45 |
| Morocco..... | 11.02 | 21.66 | 77.02 |
| Bombay..... | 14.04 | — | — |
| Madagascar..... | 11.77 | 20.03 | 72.85 |
| Saffi..... | 12.20 | 19.92 | 73.48 |
| Oran..... | 11.55 | 19.91 | 79.99 |
| Massanah..... | 12.80 | 21.11 | 69.49 |
| Mogador..... | 11.40 | 20.85 | 75.55 |

A sample of yellow beeswax from Transylvania had an acid number of 16.66, and a total acid number of 72.68; that is to say, a true saponification number of 56.02, plainly indicating that it was adulterated with paraffin or some similar hydrocarbon. The total percentage of hydrocarbons was 28.12, corresponding to an addition of 17 per cent. of paraffin calculated on the original wax. The percentage of hydrocarbons and the total acid number of the mixture being known, the total acid number of the original wax could be calculated, and was found in this case to be 87.6. A mixture made by adding 8 per cent. of paraffin to a genuine sample of beeswax gave figures on analysis corresponding to an addition of 7.4 per cent.

A few figures for bleached beeswax are also given:

| Source of sample. | Hydrocarbons. | Acid number. | True saponification number (after deduction of acid number). |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| Smyrna..... | 10.93 | 20.87 | 68.33 |
| Egypt..... | 11.35 | 20.04 | 69.94 |
| Transylvania..... | 13.61 | 24.68 | — |
| Hungary..... | 15.48 | 23.05 | *79.49 |

*79.49 in original.

According to A. and P. Buisine, bleached wax gives a lower result for hydrocarbons than yellow wax; the last two samples are apparently impure, and have been bleached by chemical means.

¹ *Chem. Zeit.*, 1891, 15, 799; *The Analyst*, August, 1891.

CASCARA SAGRADA AND ITS EXTRACTS.*

BY JOHN MOSS, F.I.C., F.C.S.

This paper is presented as the result of an endeavor to furnish a reply to question No. 8 in the Blue List. No one is more conscious than the writer that it does not approach completeness, and it is only submitted in the hope that it may be regarded as an instalment which may receive additions on a future occasion or may provoke an instructive discussion now. Though there is nothing of interest, from a chemical point of view, it may prove of some little practical value to the pharmacist.

An attack has been commenced on the chemical part of the subject, but the results are not sufficiently definite for publication. The difficulties of separating a number of proximate plant constituents are only to be overcome by much time and more patience, especially when they consist mainly of resinous bodies which overlap in their characters and are liable to change under the very operations by which it is sought to isolate them. When the separation is effected, it is intended to submit the principles to trial and observation under competent medical direction, and in this way it will be possible to furnish an answer to another part of the problem, viz., the relation of the bitter resin to the therapeutic activity.

Liquid extract with water.—The British Pharmacopœia directs that the liquid extract of cascara shall be prepared by boiling the coarsely powdered bark in distilled water till it is exhausted, evaporating the decoction until it measures in fluid ounces three-fourths of the weight of bark in ounces, and when cold adding thereto a third of its volume of rectified spirit. The average specific gravity is 1.05. During concentration and towards the end of the operation the decoction lets fall resinous matter of two kinds, one firm even in the hot liquid and the other of a softer character. The hard resin comes down first. The decoction being removed from this deposit, the softer portion can, whilst still warm, be for the most part separated from the harder one.

The official dose of the sold extract of cascara is 2 to 8 grains. Three grains of the harder resin produce a distinctly aperient effect in sixteen hours. The same quantity of the soft resin is only gently laxative at the end of a similar period. No pain was observed with either. The weight of the resins together from 100 pounds of bark varies somewhat, but averages 1 to 2 pounds.

A cask in which fifty gallons of the fluid extract, prepared as above from commercial spring gathered 1889 bark (the separated resin was added to it and in great part was taken up on addition of the spirit) at the end of twelve months contained a firm deposit which, when thoroughly drained, weighed 7 pounds 12 ounces, equivalent to 1.6

per cent. This corresponds closely with the proportion deposited during evaporation of the decoction, as described in a preceding paragraph, and the two have doubtless much in common. The fluid extract withdrawn was brilliant to the last drop.

Three grains of the residue completely dissolved or melted in the saliva in five minutes, the latter portion not so readily, indicating the presence of at least two bodies of different solubility. It was fairly bitter, with the characteristic cascara flavor, and slightly astringent to the tongue. A distinct laxative action was exercised in sixteen hours.

The deposit lost on the water-bath 18.6 per cent., and of dry extract so obtained 60.2 per cent. was dissolved by water. The solution filtered with difficulty and was dull and opalescent when cold, but became clear on heating. Water does not separate the components sharply, and of course it does not follow that what is soluble in water is also soluble in an aqueous solution of the constituents of the bark. The aqueous solution when evaporated gave a bright bitter extract drying to a deep brown varnish, slightly hygroscopic. It was feebly aperient or laxative in thirteen hours. The portion of the deposit not dissolved by water dried to a black cindery residue on the water-bath and was almost without taste. Three grains acted as a laxative in eighteen hours. In general characters it closely resembled the harder portion of the resins deposited from the original decoction during evaporation, as already described.

Proof spirit dissolves 93.2 per cent. of the dry cask deposit, but drops a portion on standing, so that when filtered the filtrate yields only 78 per cent. of dry residue. Rectified spirit (0.838) dissolves 88.2 per cent. of the cask deposit, practically the same as proof spirit. The portion not dissolved by proof spirit was seen under the microscope to consist of degraded organized matter.

One ounce of ground bark which has been used for the official liquid extract was dried, and percolated with proof spirit till almost colorless. Evaporated, the resulting extract was yellowish-brown and oily. It weighed 20.72 grains, equivalent to 4.73 per cent. Three grains taken in the mouth tasted somewhat bitter at first, afterwards acrid, and at the end of five minutes had not disintegrated and required to be swallowed in the mass. In three cases it was not merely ineffective as a laxative, but appeared to exercise a slight astringent action.

Liquid extract with proof spirit.—Seven pounds of thin, spring gathered 1890 bark were ground to number 40 powder and exhausted by percolation with proof spirit. After recovery of the proof spirit, the residual thin extract was made up to 7 fluid pounds by the addition of sufficient strong spirit to make the liquid equal to proof in strength of alcohol. The specific gravity was 1.025. A slight deposit has appeared after three months. In one instance 20 minims were very effective, producing slight pains in seven hours and full

* Read at the Cardiff meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

purging in fourteen, and again in seventeen hours. In a different and less sensitive subject, 30 minims produced analogous results. It is not improbable that a smaller dose in each case would have produced merely laxative effects, but further observations are obviously desirable.

Two ounces of the dried marc from the proof spirit liquid extract were boiled with water. The decoction was almost water white, with no tinge of yellow or brown, only dull: and when evaporated yielded a mucilaginous residue weighing 48 grains (5.48 per cent.) which gave the reaction for starch with iodine and did not reduce Fehling's solution. It was inert.

The results of these experiments appear to point to the conclusions:

1. That an aqueous liquid extract does not represent the full activity of the bark. Water extracts all the active constituents by boiling, but does not retain them when the decoction is concentrated. From this it follows that an aqueous solid extract would represent the full activity of the bark.

2. That a proof spirit liquid extract does represent the full activity of the bark. This extract in the same doses as the official liquid extract produces slight passing discomfort, but no unpleasant effect.

The communication from Dr. James Jardine which follows (and I beg to express my thanks to him for making this report at the instance of a total stranger and solely in the interests of medicine) gives the results of an enquiry into the therapeutic action of cascara collected in different years and seasons and localities.* Though not exhaustive it is extremely interesting, and tends to confirm the generally accepted views that bark from South Oregon is preferable to that from the northern parts of the same State, and that the older the bark the more benign is its action. In conclusion, a few explanatory references to Dr. Jardine's paper are necessary.

Liquid extract (a)—Prepared from fine bold quills of thin bark, spring-gathered in 1888, specific gravity 1.05.

(b) From thin bark, spring-gathered in 1889, specific gravity 1.05.

(c) From medium thick bark, spring-gathered in 1890, specific gravity 1.05.

(d) From a special bark kindly collected for me late in the summer of 1890 by Professor Searby on his own estate in Sonora county, dried just enough to travel without sweating or moulding, and forwarded by express. This was the most beautiful and carefully prepared specimen of cascara I have seen, and was in small quills uniformly nine inches long. Within fifty days of collection the liquid extract was ready. There was no separation during evaporation of the decoction. The preparation had a specific gravity of 1.067, was perfectly miscible with water and almost tasteless. After standing ten months it has acquired a bitter

taste, and some loose deposit has appeared occupying about 10 per cent. of its bulk. Professor Searby writes, "I have used the same bark (gathered a little earlier) for the last two years with most excellent results. I have used Coos Bay bark and also some from Humboldt county, and so far as medicinal effects go, cannot tell the difference. I have never used any but what was gathered in the spring and early summer." Dr. Jardine's observations agree with this, so it would appear that the bark collected in late summer is not inferior to spring-gathered in any respect.

Solid extracts (e)—Prepared by the official process from bark gathered in winter, 1888-9, in Northern Oregon. This bark and that referred to in *(f)* are fully described in my "Note on Cascara Sagrada" in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, February 16th, 1889.

(f) From bark gathered in winter, 1888-9, in Southern Oregon.

(g) From commercial spring-gathered bark in 1889.

Dr. Jardine's observations indicate that there is no important difference between the commercial spring-gathered bark and that collected in winter. As was the case in 1889, winter collected bark may only be looked for when great scarcity and demand hold out a prospect of adequate reward for exposure to the rigors of the season and the greater labor of cutting from the trees. It is, however, some satisfaction to know that winter-collected bark is not valueless. Barks from North Oregon must not, however, be judged too harshly from the unsatisfactory single specimen of winter bark reported upon. Properly collected and cured it may be valuable, but if so the inactivity of the present specimen indicates that it is liable to suffer from malign influence to which the specimen of southern bark has not been exposed.—*Druggists' Circular*.

* The communication referred to was not read at the meeting. The conclusions arrived at by Dr. Jardine are indicated in this paper.

PRODUCTION OF ABSOLUTELY PURE HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.

The following method is recommended by Crismer (*Bull. Soc. Chim.*): Any suitable quantity of 85 to 90 per cent. of barium peroxide is dissolved in a slight excess of dilute hydrochloric acid specific gravity 1.10 and shaken with an equal volume of ether. The ethereal solution of hydrogen peroxide is separated in a funnel, and shaken in another funnel with a little water, which takes up most of the hydrogen peroxide. The watery layer is then separated, and the ether shaken with some more of the solution of barium peroxide, and treated as above, with a fresh addition of water. After five or six of these extractions with ether, the process is finished. Solutions thus produced are completely neutral, free from solid substances, and contain 0.8 to 0.9 per cent. of hydrogen peroxide.

DR. S. A. RICHMOND'S TRADE-MARKS.

Are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, (including number 7 which is a part of number 2) represents my trade marks, which are printed on the Caddy or Cartoon that surrounds every bottle of SAMARITAN NERVINE manufactured by me. No. 1 represents my picture printed on the front side of the cartoon. No. 2 represents and contains my picture surrounded by four globes printed on the back side of the cartoon. Nos. 3 and 4 represent the sides of the cartoon, and contain the pictures of two men devoid of skin, showing the nervous system and blood vessels. No. 5 is printed on the top of the cartoon, and represents a man falling in a fit. No. 6 is printed on the bottom of the cartoon, and represents a temperance fountain. No. 7 is a part of No. 2 and represents a pictorial illustration of the Good Samaritan of bible history, and is printed below my picture which is surrounded by four globes. I am the sole owner and proprietor of said trademarks and any one who attempts to use the same, other than myself are imitators and frauds. The penalty for counterfeiting or imitating or offering for sale is a penitentiary offense or a fine of \$1,000.00 or imprisonment. The law does not screen the druggist who offers to sell goods of a fraudulent character, but binds him equally with the manufacturer of said bogus goods. I warn the trade and the public in general, that they are forbidden the use of any said trade-marks.

DR. S. A. RICHMOND,

The People's Medical Servant,

Formerly located at St. Joseph, Mo.

TUSCOLA, ILLINOIS.

STANDARD HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

DR. S. A. RICHMOND'S Family Medicines

Are prepared with great care expressly for family use, under the immediate supervision of Dr. S. A. Richmond himself, who is thoroughly acquainted with each drug and its effects upon the human system

Richmond's Samaritan Nervine

Is the only known infallible specific remedy for epileptic fits, spasms, convulsions, St. Vitus dance, alcoholism, opium eating and all nervous diseases. Price, \$1.50

Richmond's Rheumatic Lightning,

A balm for every ill that effects man or beast, requiring an external application. There is no pain it will not relieve; no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. Every application contains relief, and every bottle a cure. Rheumatics throw away your crutches and rejoice. Price, 50 cents and \$1.0.

Richmond's Radical Regenerator,

For spermatorrhœa, seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility and barrenness in both sexes. Price, \$1.50.

Richmond's Sexual Pills

For lost manhood, womanhood, sexual decline, and weakness in both sexes. As a sexual tonic there is no known remedy in the whole history of the pharmacopœia that will compare with them. They are an absolute specific. Price, \$1.50.

Richmond's Liver Pills,

Little in size and large in results. Absolutely free from mercury and other mineral poisons. Price, 25 cents.

Richmond's White Rose Cream,

Drives away tan, freckles and sunburn, invigorates and preserves the complexion, and renders the cheeks and lips as fragrant as a rose. Also cures tetter, salt rheum, and eczema, where all other known remedies have failed. Price, \$1.00.

Richmond's Hair Renewer

Will instantly remove that intense itching of the scalp, relieves the head of dandruff, stops the hair falling out and is one of the best hair dressings known. Price, \$1.00.

Richmond's Eye Salve,

For granulated lids, or chronic sore eyes. It has proved itself to be the most reliable medicine for the eye yet discovered. Price, 25 cents.

Richmond's Floriline,

A perfume distilled from a thousand flowers. This is one of the richest, most lasting and refined of all handkerchief perfumes. Price, 25 and 50 cents

Richmond's Rheumatic Resolvent

Given internally to resolve and eliminate the uric acid and lactic acids in the blood and joints of old, lingering and chronic cases of rheumatism. Price, \$1.00.

Richmond's Injection Bron.

An injection to be used in gonorrhœa spermatorrhœa, and Leucorrhœa. Price, \$1.00.

Richmond's Female Regulating Pills,

An infallible remedy, taken monthly, safe and always reliable. Price, \$1.50

Richmond's Lung Balsam

For all throat and lung diseases. Price, \$1.00.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

| | 1 DOZEN. | | 1 DOZEN. |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--|----------|
| Samaritan Nervine | \$12 00 | Richmond's Liver Pills | \$ 1 50 |
| Radical Regenerator | 12 00 | Richmond's Sexual Pills | 12 00 |
| Rheumatic Lightning, Large Size | 8 00 | Richmond's Eye Salve | 2 00 |
| Small | 4 00 | Richmond's Floriline, Small Size | 2 00 |
| Richmond's Rheumatic Resolvent | 8 00 | Large | 4 00 |
| Hair Renewer | 8 00 | Richmond's Injection Bron | 8 00 |
| Female Regulating Pills | 12 00 | Richmond's Lung Balsam | 8 00 |
| White Rose Cream | 8 00 | | |

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

PREPARED BY

DR. S. A. RICHMOND, Sole Proprietor, TUSCOLA, Ill.

Young & Smylie's *Licorice Preparations*

Have been before the public for half a century. This fact tells the story of their popularity. The

SPECIALTIES

named below are for sale by all first class leading houses in the Dominion.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THEM.

- Y. & S. Pure Calabria Licorice. 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 to pound.
- Y. & S. Acme Licorice Pellets.
- Y. & S. Licorice Lozenges.
- Y. & S. Tar, Licorice and Tolu Wafers.
- Y. & S. Ringed Licorice. 17 sticks to pound.
- Y. & S. Purity. Pure cent sticks.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

YOUNG & SMYLLIE, BROOKLYN

MONOGRAPH

Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Syrups and Colorings, with appendix.

Intended for the use of Druggists,
By **JOSEPH HARROP, Ph. G.**

The work shows it came from an experienced hand.—Prof. H. M. Whistley
The idea is good, the contents excellent and practical.—Prof. P. W. Bedford.
When published send me a copy, with bill, as I want it at once.—Prof. J. U. Lloyd.

Bound in Full Cloth, Interleaved.
PRICE, POST PAID, \$2.00.

Order of your Wholesale Druggist, or of the Publishers.

HARROP & CO., Columbus, Ohio.

W. A. GILL & Co. COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

PLAIN, LACQUERED AND DECORATED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

BOXES

• IN THE MARKET •

For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading wholesale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

BUY ONLY THE BEST



THE GAIL BORDEN Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

Has maintained its high reputation for **ABSOLUTE PURITY** for over a **QUARTER OF A CENTURY.**
AS A FOOD FOR INFANTS IT HAS NO EQUAL.
FOR SALE BY

LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

BOVININE IN SEA-SICKNESS.

From 'SEA-SICKNESS, (Cause, Prevention and Cure),

VOYAGING FOR HEALTH,'

By THOMAS DUTTON, M.D.

FOODS, Page 29.

Since the first edition of this work was published I have had brought under my notice a preparation known as BOVININE. I have given it a trial of over six months, and can speak in the highest terms of the result. It is "already made," and the patient has only to measure out ten drops in a wine-glassful of cold water, or soda water, and take it every hour, increasing the dose up to one teaspoonful as recovery from sea-sickness takes place, or is prevented, as the case may be. No other food is required. I have tested it in every way, and believe it to be prepared on sound scientific principles. Anyone can testify that it is extremely rich in albumen by putting thirty drops in an ordinary test tube half full of water and applying heat by means of a spirit lamp.

I have still greater pleasure in recommending it from the very favourable report which appeared in the LANCET, August 16th, 1890: "It is extremely rich in albumen, which, calculating on the nitrogen, we found to amount to as much as 16.96 per cent." Again, "BOVININE must accordingly be regarded as a food of high value, serving as a valuable nutrient, and, what is equally important capable of easy assimilation."

I should strongly advise every voyager to carry a bottle with him, for, in the event of not requiring to use it, the fluid will keep any time, and it will be sure to come in useful.

BOVININE has not only given me very pleasing results when used in sea-sickness, but also when it formed the only food of a child suffering from acute infantile diarrhoea, and likewise in many cases of consumption and dyspeptic diseases; it must therefore be considered a valuable food for those voyaging for health who are not liable to *mal-de-mer*.

POULTRY FOR PROFIT.

Are you keeping poultry for profit, either in large or small numbers? No matter if you keep only a dozen hens; are they paying you a profit over and above their keep and eggs and poultry used in your own family? If not, can you explain why not? For poultry properly kept pays the best of any domestic animals. Do you care to learn how a man of experience does make his hens pay better than \$2.50 per year for each hen, from eggs alone; and who has to buy all of his grain and meat food? Do you desire to know how to make hens lay the most eggs in a year; how to dress

and sell your poultry and eggs to obtain the highest prices? Do you care to learn about, and how to obtain the best breeds and crosses from which to get the largest number of eggs and most pounds of poultry to sell? And when and where to sell them? Do you desire to know how to prevent and treat diseases of poultry: how to get your hens through the moulting season well and strong; how to bring your pullets to early laying, etc.? Do you care to learn how to build the best poultry houses and yards economically, warm and dry? In short, do you desire to know how to make money with a few hens? If so, for the small sum of fifty cents you can learn all of the above and much more. Subscribe for one year to the FARM-POULTRY, if for no longer. Sample copy will be sent free. It is acknowledged on all sides to be the "Best Poultry Paper Published in the world." FARM-POULTRY is published by I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., and edited by Mr. A. F. Hunter, a well known, practical writer and experienced breeder of Poultry for Profit. Send for Index to last Vol. free: and judge yourself, if as much complete, instructive, practical matter regarding poultry raising can be found in any volume costing four times the price of FARM-POULTRY one year. Subscriptions can begin any time.

Queries.

Subscribers are invited to make frequent use of this Department, for obtaining information on questions of practical pharmacy, prescription dispensing, etc.

Conducted by W. H. CHAPMAN, Chemist, Member Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

| | | |
|---|--------------------|------|
| R | | |
| | Sodii Salicylatis | ʒ ii |
| | Quininae Sulphatis | ʒ ss |
| | Syrupi Simplicis | ʒ ii |
| | Aquae ad | ʒ vi |

In ft. Mist.

Sig.

ʒss. t. i. d.

Opinions invited regarding preparation of.

Montreal, Nov. 17th, 1891.

I should in dispensing this prescription rub the Quinine down and suspend it in the Syrupus, and dissolve the Soda Salicylate in water. Salicylate of Quinine is formed, but if dispensed as above I don't think it will be found to agglutinate together as when the quinine is in solution, so that a shake of the bottle will be sufficient, before pouring out dose.

It is not an elegant mixture, but that is the fault of the prescription and not dispenser, the latter would not be justified in adding mucilage to keep the Salicylate of Quinine in suspension without consent of prescriber, or in any way altering the prescription.

BASHAM'S MIXTURE.

By F. W. HAUSSMANN, PH. G.

Read at the Pharmaceutical Meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, October 20.

Few formulas of the present pharmacopœia have experienced as much adverse criticism from both pharmaceutical and medical standpoints as the *Mistura Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis*. Every pharmacist, in following out the officinal method, has doubtlessly experienced the same result, namely, instability of the mixture, and gradual precipitation of the iron as oxyacetate. When freshly prepared, the mixture presents an attractive appearance, but on standing several days, especially in warm weather, or only partly filled bottles, the above change takes place. It is generally noticed, when bottles which contained it are presented for renewal, when the bottom and sides of the vial are stained by the iron.

While recommending recent preparation in a number of the officinal mixtures, the pharmacopœia neglects this necessary order in this instance, a rule which whenever possible should be observed.

The reason for this decomposition may be found in the insufficient amount of acetic acid ordered, also the general very dilute condition of the preparation. While perhaps not often called for in some localities, in others it is continually in demand, and the pharmacist, to save both time and labor, is compelled to keep a supply on hand. It is in such instances that the above disadvantage is mainly felt.

The suggestion has been made, in the necessity of keeping a "stock" on hand, to prepare a concentrated mixture, according to the pharmacopœia, with the omission of the 50 parts of water, which was to be added at the time the mixture was dispensed. This "concentrated" mixture does, however, not last much longer than the finished article, precipitating in almost the same time.

An increased amount of acetic acid is, perhaps, the only remedy.

From a medical standpoint, the exceedingly slight amount of active ingredients is the main objection, and frequently physicians prescribe this valuable remedy extemporaneously. Others again, in prescribing it, specify "Old formula."

An older addition of the National Dispensatory gives a formula which yields a preparation in medicinal efficacy improved and in stability more perfect. It is nearly three times the strength of the now officinal article, and, while not without fault, is better than the pharmacopœial preparation. The following is the formula :

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Liq. ammon. acetatis..... | $\frac{3}{5}$ ijvss |
| Ac. acetici dilut | $\frac{5}{5}$ i |
| Tinct. ferri chlorid..... | $\frac{5}{5}$ ss |
| Tinct. aurant. cort | $\frac{5}{5}$ iss |
| Glycerini..... | $\frac{5}{5}$ ss |

The "modus operandi" is similar to the one of the pharmacopœia. When prepared by this method

the mixture will be of a deep brown, almost black color, due to the action of the iron upon the tincture of orange peel. If elixir of orange, U.S.P., or better a mixture of it with simple syrup, about equal parts, be substituted for the tincture, the preparation will be, though slightly darker, very similar in appearance to the freshly prepared officinal mixture. It does not precipitate unless under certain conditions to be mentioned.

A sample, one and a half years old, has not shown any change as yet.

In preparing the mixture, a few points are to be observed, viz. : (1) The solution of acetate of ammonium should be freshly prepared, care being taken that it is not too alkaline. This happens frequently, especially as is often the case when made by this method, if the carbonate of ammonia is left too long in contact with the acetic acid. If the second pharmacopœial method is followed, namely, mixture of a solution of carbonate of ammonia with the corresponding strength of acetic acid, more satisfactory results may be looked for. (2) In summer an increase of acetic acid often becomes necessary, as decomposition, especially in very hot weather, and particularly before a thunder-storm, frequently takes place. It manifests itself by the gradual darkening of the mixture, which soon becomes of a thickish consistence, with final, bulky precipitation. It becomes necessary to recommend to the consumer to keep the medicine in as cool a place as possible.

A change of this nature often gives rise to suspicion, and by previous information possible distrust may be avoided. In the selection of the material employed, some care is also necessary.

The acetic acid must be strictly U.S.P., free from empyreumatic impurities. If the latter be present on neutralization with the carbonate of ammonia, it will manifest itself both in odor and taste. Also, on the addition of tincture of iron, it will produce a considerably darker mixture. The same precaution may be observed in the ammonia salt, which is often of inferior quality.

In offering the substitute for the officinal Basham's Mixture, no new features are presented either in composition or method of preparation, merely slight alterations in an old and tried formula. But as improvement upon the pharmacopœial formula is a necessity, it may be worthy of consideration. It certainly has one advantage which the other does not possess, that of being stable.—*Amer. Journal of Pharmacy.*

NEW TEST FOR ARSENIC.

It is a well-known fact that a precipitate of the metal is formed by boiling arsenic with hypophosphorous acid. Thiele (*Chem. Zeit.*) has discovered that the same effect is readily produced by dissolving the arsenic in hydrochloric acid and adding hypophosphorous acid. This indicates a very convenient method of detecting arsenic in combination with antimony or tin. The solution to be ex-

amined, whether for arsenic acid, or arsenious acid, is strongly acidulated with hydrochloric acid, after which it receives an addition of hypophosphite of sodium in the proportion of at least 1 gram to every 10 c.c. By heating this liquid over a water-bath the arsenic is precipitated in the form of a brown or blackish powder, unless its amount is very small, in which case only a brownish coloration of the liquid will be produced. An addition of potassium iodide makes the test more delicate. Aside from the precious metals, copper alone, positively interferes with this reaction, its precipitate, even in very minute quantities, closely resembling that of arsenic in color. Bismuth and antimony exert scarcely any influence, their precipitates being black, and formed only from strong solutions. Still, when either of these are present, it is better to omit the potassium iodide, especially in the case of bismuth. This test is not available for a quantitative separation of arsenic from antimony or tin, since the precipitates oxidize very readily and cannot be washed.

HOW TO TEST DRINKING WATER FOR IMPURITIES.

By FREDERICK J. WULLING, PH. G.

Sometimes the pharmacist is called upon, especially if his sign reads "chemist and druggist," to ascertain whether a sample of water is fit for drinking and domestic purposes or unfit for that end. It isn't a very difficult matter to apply a few tests for the simple determination of the fitness or otherwise of a sample in question. A complete examination of the character of a sample of water is a very difficult problem and should be referred to a skilled chemist. The substances to be looked for primarily are organic matter, albuminoid matter, ammonia, nitrates and nitrites.

The nitrogen compounds are usually more abundant if animal matter is present; they of all other abnormal constituents render water the most unwholesome. Their presence and of ammonia and of albuminoid substances, does not necessarily render water unfit for domestic purposes, but water containing them or either one usually becomes the breeding place of the contagious disease germs if they are around.

1. For organic matter, put a little of the sample into a beaker, add 2 or 3 drops of dilute sulphuric acid and color distinctly with a solution of permanganate of potassium. If much organic matter is present, the color of the permanganate becomes discharged almost immediately; if less or very little, it takes longer to decolorize. If the color has not changed in 25 or 30 minutes it is safe to assume that organic matter was not present. This is a tolerably reliable test.

2. For nitrites, a little sulphuric acid added to the water forms nitrous acid if nitrites are present, which is easily detected by its power of liberating

iodine from iodide of potassium. A little starch paste is mixed with a small quantity of a solution of potassium iodide, and the mixture added to the suspected water containing the sulphuric acid. If nitrites were present the nitrous acid formed liberates the iodine from the iodide, which turns blue with starch. This indirect method is a ready means for detecting the nitrites if present in not too small a quantity.

3. Nitrates are detected by converting into nitric acid, which turns morphia red. A portion of the water is evaporated to dryness, the residue treated with a drop of strong sulphuric acid (which makes nitric acid of the nitrate) and a portion of morphine added. If nitrate was present the morphine gives red color.

4. For ammonia, Nessler's reagent is by far the best test. It may be made by dissolving 18 grains of iodide of potassium in a little water, adding solution of mercuric chloride until the red iodide of mercury first formed dissolves upon agitation. To this is added a solution of 50 grains caustic potassa and distilled water to make 8 ozs.

This reagent will detect 0.00375 of a grain in a pint of water by giving a yellow color. A reddish color or precipitate forms with larger quantities of ammonia.

5. Albuminoid matter requires a more elaborate proceeding for its detection. If all of the above were found it is hardly necessary to go to the trouble of looking for albuminoids: the water would be unwholesome even if they were not present. If it is desired to test for them, nevertheless, Chapman and Wankly's test is the simplest to employ. If the water was found to contain ammonia, the latter must first be removed, as must also any urea that may be present. *Pharm. Record.*

PURIFYING WATER.

M. Villon thinks that he has discovered a method of special value, as compared with all others, for the purification of water for industrial purposes. It consists in placing a solution of sodium nitrate into a vat divided into two compartments by a diaphragm: lead electrodes of large surfaces are put in this solution, and the current from a dynamo is then passed through. The sodium nitrate is decomposed, caustic soda being formed in the negative compartment and nitric acid at the positive pole, from which it dissolves a certain quantity of lead, forming lead nitrate. When the current has passed through the liquid for a certain time the solutions are run from the two compartments into the second vat, and there mixed by means of an agitator. The soda precipitates hydrated oxide of lead, and itself forms sodium nitrate. The solution is now filtered and the nitrate solution again submitted to electrolysis. When the baryta or lead oxide is used up, it is replaced by freshly prepared oxides.

The purification of barytes is found to be more

perfect than that by lead oxide, and, according to M. Villon, the use of the filter press can be avoided by employing plumbate of sodium, that is a solution of lead oxide in caustic soda, the precipitate being simply allowed to settle out, and the water obtained shows a hardness of two or three degrees.

INCOMPATIBILITIES OF COCAINE.

Bruner states that cocaine is frequently prescribed with silver nitrate in ointments, when, as is probably not known to the prescriber, decomposition of the hydrochlorate ensues, with formation of insoluble chloride of silver and a corresponding change in the cocaine. E. Schell, reports that if calomel and cocaine hydrochlorate are rubbed together, chemical reaction sets in. Mercuric oxide too, if dispensed in the form of ointment containing cocaine hydrochlorate, changes, so that the ointment, instead of producing an anæsthetic effect upon the eyes, is exceedingly irritating. This is due to the formation of oxychloride of mercury, the quantity of which depends on the amount of cocaine used, the intimacy of its mixture with the oxide, and the age of the ointment.

A NEW LABEL PASTE.—The *Moniteur Industriel* gives the following: Macerate in a small quantity of water 120 grams of gum arabic, and in another vessel with a similar quantity of water 30 grams of tragacanth. When the latter is thoroughly swollen, rub it up until it makes a homogeneous magma, and to this add the gum arabic. Force the mass through a linen strainer, and to the mixture add 120 ccm glycerine and 2.5 ccm. oil of thyme, and bring the volume up to 1 liter by adding distilled water and thoroughly incorporating the whole. This preparation should be preserved in well stoppered bottles.

THE town of Macleod is in distress. Those who have "town lots" or improved properties there will have the sympathy of all excepting perhaps the Railway Company and those who are destroying the work of years, for their own benefit. There can be no doubt but that a gross wrong is being perpetrated. It is a matter of history that railroad corporations have no soul, and there is nothing new in railroad officials selecting town sites as the road is built through the country. The company or its officers secure the land and then bring in the people and reap an enormous harvest in the sale of lots. In this case the benefit goes to the same pockets, but these sharks save the expense and trouble of advertising and of bringing in people from a distance by selecting a position that will destroy absolutely an existing town. We have a letter from a druggist in that section, and it seems to be actually, "move across the river or starve." The following appeared in the *Macleod Gazette* some time ago, and it explains the position:

TO MOVE OR NOT TO MOVE IS THE QUESTION WHICH NOW AGITATES US.

"The question of moving is now for the second time agitating the people of Macleod. When it became known that representatives of the C. & E. Railway Co., possessing authority to definitely state their intentions with regard to Macleod, would soon visit the town, a meeting of property holders was held. A committee was appointed to wait on such representatives, and hear what they had to say. Messrs. Ross, Mann, and McKenzie having arrived in town, an interview between them and the committee was arranged for Monday morning, Sept. 21. Accordingly that morning the committee met Messrs. James Ross and Wm McKenzie, and talked the matter over. On being pressed for some definite information, Mr. Ross stated that the railroad would be built to the north bank of the river: that it was not their intention to cross the river at present; that nothing we could offer them would induce them to build into the present town of Macleod, not even if the unoccupied portion of the town were given to them; that the company would establish a townsite at their terminus across the river, where the station, round-house and other permanent works would be built. Mr. Ross pointed out that the company did not wish to be understood as being antagonistic to Macleod; that they would come as close as possible to the present town, but that their terminal point had to be located with a view to future railroad building in the district, and that Macleod did not suit that purpose. He also pointed out that the new town would be the end of a division, both for the Calgary and Edmonton and the C. P. R., when the latter is built through the Crow's Nest pass: construction on the latter would probably commence at this terminus. Mr. Ross said the company wanted the people of Macleod to move to their town, and held that they would be bucking against fate if they did not do so. The company were prepared to deal most liberally with us if we would move. He concluded by asking the committee to make a proposition in three weeks, stating the terms upon which they would move, either to himself or a representative who would then be here. At a subsequent meeting of property holders, the same committee was authorized to telegraph the situation to the government, and ask their assistance. Several telegrams were sent to Hon. Mr. Dewdney, and answered. The final message came yesterday, and is as follows: "James Ross writes assuring me railroad company will treat Macleod people in a liberal spirit. He expects proposition from them, when he will do all he can to meet their wishes. He says it is out of the question for the railway to go through the present townsite. The government has no power to force company's hands, but will use all possible influence with the company in the interest of Macleod. Signed, F. Dewdney."

IMPORTANT TO DRUGGISTS!

GLUTEN FLOUR for Diabetes. The very best in the market. The highest medical testimony.

GLUTEN BISCUITS, fresh made and efficient, being used by the worst cases.

PREPARED BARLEY at moderate prices, so as to sell at 25c. and leave a good margin of profit.

PREPARED GROATS, fresh made and of excellent quality.

BARAVENA MILK FOOD for INFANTS, A complete substitute for the various expensive foods that are imported. Price moderate and good margin of profit for the Druggist.

FARINA. The Choicest Desicated Farina, and at lowest price. Fresh made and a good line to handle.

PEARL BARLEY in 2 lb. packages 1 doz. in case. Very choice and just the article for Druggists.

— WRITE FOR PRICES TO THE —

IRELAND NATIONAL FOOD Co., Ltd.,
109 Cottingham Street,
TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

HENRY R. GRAY,

Pharmaceutical Chemist,

122 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET 122

(Corner of Lagachetiere)

MONTREAL

THE following Specialties, all of which have been well advertised, more particularly the "Castor Fluid," may be obtained at all the Wholesale houses at Manufacturers' prices:—

Gray's "Castor Fluid," for the hair.

Gray's "Saponaceous Dentifrice,"—An excellent antiseptic dentifrice.

Gray's "Dental Pearline,"—An excellent antiseptic tooth wash.

Gray's "Sulphur Pastilles" for burning in diphtheritic cases.

SPECIFY ON EVERY ORDER

PURE ROYAL PEPSIN

\$1.00 per Ounce.

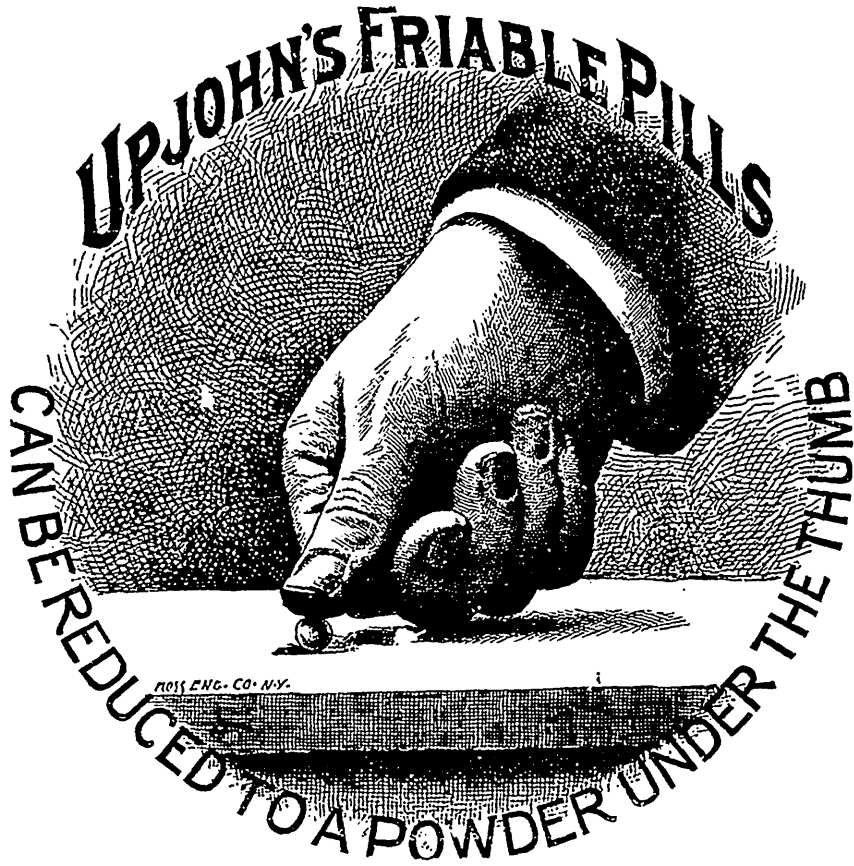
POWERFUL. SOLUBLE. ODORLESS.

ROYAL CHEMICAL CO.,

SAMPLES FREE.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Upjohn Pill & Granule Co.
KALAMAZOO, Michigan, U.S.



Send for Price Lists
and Samples to
LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
MONTREAL.

Apohaqui Mineral Water

A NATURAL EMULSIFIER OF COD LIVER OIL.

NO DISPENSING COUNTER SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

THIS WATER is now being extensively advertised as a natural cure for DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY and STOMACH TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and as a BLOOD PURIFIER.

Pint Bottles, \$3.00 per doz., packed in cases, 3 doz. \$7.50 per case.

1-2 Gallon Bottles, \$8.00 per doz.

Discount, 5 per cent. Cash.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Wholesale Agents, **MONTREAL.**

PRICES CURRENT.

NOVEMBER, 1891.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------------------|
| Acetum cantharides | lb | \$0 60 | |
| " colchici corn | lb | 50 | |
| " opii | lb | 1 20 | |
| " scilla | lb | 12 | |
| Acid. acetic glac. | lb | 40 | Whr. qt. 35 |
| " fort. | lb | 12 | carboy 10 |
| " benzoic exgum | oz | 20 | lb 2.50 |
| " " | ozs. Hwds | 25 | |
| " boracic | lb | 20 | 50lb 15 pulv. 18, 20 |
| " butyric conc. | oz | 30 | lb 3.75 |
| " carbolic No. 5 Cal. | gl | 1 50 | 10 gal. 1 25 |
| " common | gl | 80 | 10 gal. 70 |
| " " cryst | lb | 35 | 5 lb 28 |
| " " liq Slocum | lb | 35 | 10 lb 30 |
| " chromic | oz | 10 | lb 1.40 |
| " chrysophanic | oz | 30 | lb 4.00 |
| " citric | lb | 70 | 25 lb 65 |
| " " pulv | lb | 70 | |
| " gallic | oz | 10 | lb 1.25 |
| " hydro bromic dil. | lb | 45 | |
| " hydrochloric | lb | 5 | carboy 2½ |
| " " pur. | lb | 16 | |
| " hydrocyanic | doz. | 1 00 | in 1 oz. 10c peroz. |
| " " Scheele's doz. | | 1 00 | do 10c do |
| " lactic dilutum | lb | 1 15 | |
| " " conc. pur. | lb | 2 60 | |
| " nitric | lb | 12 | carboy 3½ |
| " " pur | lb | 20 | |
| " nitro-hydroch. dil. | lb | 15 | |
| " oleic pur. | lb | 45 | |
| " oxalic | lb | 12 | 50 lb 10 |
| " perchloric | oz | 30 | |
| " phos. dilut | lb | 17 | Whr. qt. 14 |
| " " glac. pur stick. | lb | 1 20 | |
| " " syr | lb | 50 | |
| " pierio | lb | 70 | |
| " pyrogallic Schering's | oz | 40 | 8 oz. 33 |
| " pyroligneos | lb | 10 | gall 55 |
| " salicylic | lb | 1 75 | 10 lb 1.80 |
| " sulphuric | lb | 4 | carboy 2½ |
| " " aromat. | lb | 50 | |
| " sulph. pur | lb | 16 | |
| " sulphuros | lb | 10 | 5 Galls. 8½ |
| " tannic | lb | 80 | 5 lb 75 |
| " tartaric | lb | 48 | 100 lb 44 |
| " " pulv | lb | 50 | do 45 |
| " valerianic | oz | 50 | |
| Aconitina exot. | gn | 4 | 60 gn. 3 |
| Adeps benzoatus | lb | 35 | |
| Æther S. G. 735 | lb | 45 | Whr. qt. 40 |
| " acetic | lb | 60 | dr 55 |
| " butyric conc. | oz | 20 | lb 2.50 |
| " chloric | lb | 65 | Whr. qt. 60 |
| " (Anæsthetic) | lb | 1 35 | { ½ lb 1.40 |
| " Squibns | | | { ¼ lb 1.50 |
| Alcohol brl. | cash | 3 33 | 10 gall 4 15 5 gall } |
| " absolut | lb | 1 25 | 4.20 1 4.25 in a/c } |
| Aloes Barb. | lb | 30 | Wr. 1 20 |
| " " pulv | lb | 35 | 10 lb 25 |
| " Cape | lb | 15 | do 32 |
| " " pulv | lb | 20 | do 13 |
| " Socotrina | lb | 45 | do 18 |
| " " pulv | lb | 65 | |
| Alolin | oz | 35 | |
| Alumen lump | lb | 3 | brl 1½ |
| " pulv | lb | 4 | brl 2½ |

SPECIAL

*
**PAUL
 PROT & CO.**
 55 Rue St. Anne, PARIS,
 FRANCE,
 Desire to draw the attention of all BUYERS of
 PERFUMES to the celebrated and well-
 known make of the establishment,
 "LUBIN,"
 the
 Proprietors.

TRADE

B
E
W
A
R
E

OF



I
M
I
T
A
T
I
O
N
S

NOTICE.

The American Antipyretic, Analgesic and Anodyne.

Antikamnia

— OPPOSED TO PAIN. —

A SUCCEDANEUM FOR MORPHIA.

The GENUINE is put up in two forms only:—"POWDERED" AND "FIVE GRAIN TABLETS."

Valuable in Neuralgia, Scleritis, Acute Rheumatism and Typhoid Fever; also Headache and other Neuroses due to Irregularities of Menstruation. Exhibited in Asthma, Hay Fever, Influenza, LaGrippe and Allied Complaints. It secures the desired result. Further information and samples sent free on application.

ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Antikumnia is now on sale by the principal jobbers of Canada.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

EVERY dealer should keep these packages in stock. Good seller. Good profit. Gives satisfaction. Order a Dozen from your Wholesale House TO TRY.



USE it in your Fountain. ONE Bottle is sufficient for about One Gallon plain syrup. It will sell better than all other kinds combined. TRY IT!

REFUSE ALL IMITATIONS.

T. J. COOKE & CO., ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL, - Agents for Canada.

THE NEW NEURALGIA SPECIFIC

— AND —

Cure for Inflammation, Rheumatism and Sciatica,

By a NEW Method.

External
AND
Internal
Remedy



—FOR—

Coughs, Colds, Croup, Catarrh, Earache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Sore Lungs, Stiff Neck, Lumbago, Debility, Cramps, Sprains, Burns, etc.

25c., 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles.

Wholesale from Sole Agent for Quebec and Maritime Provinces,

W. H. CHAPMAN, - Pharmaceutical Chemist,

2637 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----|-------------------------|
| Alumen chrom. lb | 25 | |
| “ exsiccata lb | 15 | |
| “ rupeum lb | 15 | |
| Ammonii benzoas. oz | 25 | lb 3.50 |
| “ bromid. lb | 65 | |
| “ carb. lb | 14 | 7-lb tins 15, 14-lb |
| “ pulv. lb | 18 | tins 14, 28-lb tins 12, |
| “ resub. lb | 50 | 112-lb kegs 10, 224-lb |
| | | brls 9, 550-lb casks |
| | | 9. Pkgs. free. |
| “ chlorid. lb | 12 | 100 lb 10½ |
| “ gran. lb | 12 | 100 lb 11 |
| “ pulv. lb | 13 | |
| “ pur. lb | 35 | |
| “ hypophosph. oz | 25 | lb 3.00 |
| “ iodid. oz | 40 | lb 5.50 |
| “ molybdas. oz | 25 | |
| “ monocarb. lb | 30 | |
| “ nitras gran. lb | 30 | 25 lb 25 |
| “ oxalas pur. lb | 1 | 00 |
| “ phosph. lb | 1 | 50 |
| “ salicylat. lb | 4 | 60 |
| “ sulphas com. lb | 9 | pur 25 |
| “ tartras. lb | 1 | 60 |
| “ valerian. oz | 40 | |
| Amygdala amara. lb | 45 | |
| Amyl. nitras. oz | 20 | |
| Amyl. valerian. oz | 35 | |
| Amylum pulv. lb | 10 | cwt. 8½ |
| Annatto Hispan opt. lb | 50 | 10 lb 48 |
| “ Fullwood ½ oz & 1 oz lb | 1 | 00 do 90 |
| Antim crocus pulv. lb | 28 | |
| “ nigrum pulv. lb | 11 | 50 lb 9 |
| “ oxid. lb | 65 | |
| “ sulphurat. lb | 50 | |
| “ tartarat pulv. lb | 45 | 10 lb 42 |
| Antifebrin. oz | 10 | lb 95 |
| Antikamnia. oz | 1 | 30 |
| Antipyrin Knorrs'. oz | 1 | 00 10 oz 95 |
| Apiol. oz | 60 | |
| Apomorph hydroch. gn. | 5 | 60 gn. 4 |
| Aqua anethi. lb | 10 | |
| “ anisi. lb | 10 | |
| “ aurantii flor trip. lb | 25 | Win qt 20 |
| “ camph. lb | 10 | |
| “ carui. lb | 10 | |
| “ cassia. lb | 10 | |
| “ cinnam. lb | 20 | |
| “ destillata. gl | 10 | carboy 9 |
| “ floridæ. gl | 4 | 50 |
| “ lauro-cerasi. lb | 25 | Whr qt 20 |
| “ lavandulæ. lb | 85 | do 80 |
| “ extra. lb | 1 | 00 |
| “ menthæ pip. lb | 10 | |
| “ rosæ. lb | 25 | Whr qt 20 |
| “ sambuci flor. lb | 25 | |
| Argenti chloridum. oz | 2 | 50 |
| “ nitras cryst. oz | 90 | 1200 lb cash |
| “ fus (4 to oz)oz | 1 | 00 |
| “ oxidum. oz | 2 | 40 |
| Aristol. oz | 1 | 75 5 oz 1.70 |
| Arsenicum alb. lump. lb | 15 | |
| “ pulv. lb | 7 | 100 lbs 6 keg 5 |
| Arsenici bromid. oz | 75 | |
| Asphaltum exot. lb | 13 | 100 lbs 11 |
| Atropina. gn. | 3 | dram 80 |
| Atropinæ sulphas. gn. | 3 | do 80 |
| Auri chloridum (15 gr) . . . doz | 3 | 25 |
| Baccæ aurantii. lb | 25 | |
| “ capsici. lb | 22 | |
| “ cassiæ. lb | 25 | pulv. 30 |
| “ cubebæ. lb | 1 | 65 |
| “ pulv. lb | 1 | 75 |
| “ juniper. lb | 7 | 10 lb 6 |
| “ pulv. lb | 12 | do 11 |
| “ xanthoxylon. lb | 50 | |

Prunol

THE COUGH SPECIFIC OF THE DAY!

Is a uniform emulsion, pleasant to the taste and very quick in its action.

Prunol

is being well advertised in the daily papers, consequently druggists throughout the province had better see that their patent medicine case contains at least a sample bottle.

Prunol

can be purchased from any wholesale or jobbing house at a fair figure, leaving a good margin for profit.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL
Selling Agents for Canada.

MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., NEW YORK.

PRICE LIST.

| | Retail Price. | Per Dozen. | 5 pt. Bottles. | | Retail Price. | Per Dozen. | 5 pt. Bottles. |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| MALTINE Plain..... | \$1 00 | \$8 50 | \$3 00 | MALTINE, with Phosphates Iron, Qui- | \$1 50 | \$12 00 | \$4 50 |
| " Ferrated | 1 00 | 8 50 | 3 00 | nia and Strychnia.... | 1 00 | 8 50 | 3 00 |
| " with Cod Liver Oil..... | 1 00 | 8 50 | 3 00 | " WINE..... | 1 00 | 8 50 | 3 00 |
| " " Pepsin & Pancreatine . | 1 25 | 10 00 | 3 50 | " " with Pepsin and Pan- | | | |
| " " Hypophosphites | 1 25 | 10 00 | 3 50 | creatine..... | 1 25 | 10 00 | 3 50 |
| " " Cascara Sagrada..... | 1 25 | 10 00 | 3 50 | " " with Beef and Iron. | 1 25 | 10 00 | 3 50 |
| " " Peptones..... | 1 50 | 12 00 | 4 50 | " " " Coca Wine ... | 1 25 | 10 00 | 3 50 |
| | | | | MALTO-YERBINE..... | 1 00 | 8 50 | 3 00 |

NEW YORK PHARMACAL ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK.

| | Retail Price. | Per dozen. | 5 pt. Bottles. |
|--|---------------|------------|----------------|
| LACTOPEPTINE (powder) Ounce Bottles..... | \$1 00 | \$8 50 | |
| " " 1/2 lb " per lb..... | \$10 50 | | |
| " ELIXIR..... | 1 00 | 8 50 | \$4 50 |

REED & CARRICK, NEW YORK.

| | Retail Price. | Per Dozen. |
|--|---------------|------------|
| Beef Peptonoids, 6 oz. Tins (powder) | 1 00 | 8 50 |
| " " 16 oz. " " | 2 25 | 18 00 |
| Liquid Peptonoids, 16 oz. Bottles | 1 00 | 8 50 |
| " " with Coca. | 1 00 | 8 50 |
| Peptonoids, Iron and Wine, 16 oz. Bottles... | 1 00 | 8 50 |
| Carrick's Soluble Food, 8 oz..... | 0 50 | 4 25 |
| " " 16 oz..... | 1 00 | 8 50 |
| Lacto-Preparata, 8 oz..... | 0 50 | 4 25 |
| " " 16 oz..... | 1 00 | 8 50 |
| Phospho-Caffein Comp..... | 1 00 | 8 50 |
| Pancrobin (Liquid)..... | 1 50 | 12 00 |

For Sale by all Wholesale Druggists in Canada.

Canada Branch: **R. L. GIBSON, 30 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.**



C. ALFRED CHOUILLOU,
Agent General Pour le Canada. - MONTREAL.

Lundborg's

PERFUMERY,

TRIPLE EXTRACTS,

OIL OF COLOGNE

RHENISH COLOGNE, ETC.

Always Uniform and Reliable

LADD & COFFIN,

Proprietors & Manufacturers,

24 Barclay Street,

NEW YORK.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------|-------------------|
| Baccæ pimentæ.....lb | 11 | |
| “ pulv.....lb | 13 | 25 lb boxes 12 |
| Balsam canad.....lb | 40 | Winch. 35 |
| “ copaiba.....lb | 75 | Whr. qt. 70 |
| “ peruvian.....oz | 20 | lb 2. 25 |
| “ tolut.....lb | 50 | |
| Barii chlorid pur.....lb | 25 | |
| “ nitras pur.....lb | 30 | |
| Barytes carbonas.....lb | 6 | Pur 45 |
| “ nitras pulv exsic.....lb | 20 | 10 lb 18 |
| “ sulphas.....lb | 7 | |
| Bath Pipe.....lb | 45 | |
| Bay rum.....gal | 3 00 | sec. 2.50 |
| Beberinæ sulphas.....oz | 90 | |
| Beef and Iron Wine.....whr. | 2 00 | 4.00 per gal |
| Benzine.....gal | 40 | |
| Bismuthi carb.....lb | 3 00 | |
| “ citras.....oz | 20 | |
| “ et ammon-cit.....oz | 35 | lb 4.50 |
| “ subnitras.....lb | 2 60 | 10 lb 2.25 |
| “ valerian.....oz | 50 | |
| Bismuthum (metal).....lb | 3 25 | |
| Bole armen.....lb | 6 | |
| Borax.....lb | 11 | keg 9 brl. 8 |
| “ pulv.....lb | 12 | do 10 do 9 |
| Cadmii bromid.....oz | 25 | lb 2 75 |
| “ iodid.....oz | 45 | |
| “ sulphid.....oz | 40 | |
| Caffeina pur.....oz | 25 | |
| “ citras.....oz | 25 | |
| Calamina præparata.....lb | 7 | |
| Calcii bromid.....oz | 15 | lb 1.80 |
| “ carb. præcip.....lb | 10 | keg 9 |
| “ chlorid. cryst.....lb | 25 | |
| “ “ fusum.....lb | 30 | |
| “ hypophosphis.....lb | 1 20 | |
| “ lactophosph.....oz | 15 | lb 2.00 |
| “ nitras.....lb | 75 | |
| “ phosphas præcip.....lb | 28 | |
| “ sulphas.....lb | 3 | brl. 2 |
| “ sulpho-carbolas.....lb | 2 50 | |
| “ sulphid.....lb | 1 00 | |
| “ sulphis.....lb | 18 | pulv. 20 |
| Calx chlorinata.....lb | 4 | keg 2½ brl. 2½ |
| “ in packets.....lb | 6 ½ | lb 7 ½ lb 8 |
| Camphor monobrom.....oz | 20 | |
| Camphora opt.....Hd's.....lb | 75 | bell 70 |
| “ blocks 1 oz.....Hd's | 80 | |
| “ American.....lb | 65 | brl 60 |
| “ 5 oz blocks lb | 70 | case 65 |
| “ 1 oz blocks lb | 75 | |
| Cantharides Russian.....lb | 1 65 | pulv. 1 75 |
| “ Chinese.....lb | — | do 90 |
| Cantharidine.....grain | 10 | |
| Cap papav. alb.....100 | 1 00 | |
| Carbo animalis pur.....lb | 15 | |
| Carbo ligni.....lb | 6 | |
| Carbo ligni pulv.....lb | 10 | br' 5.50 each |
| Carbon bisulphidum.....“ | 20 | Whrqt 15 drums 12 |
| Carmine.....oz | 40 | lb 5 25 |
| Caryophyllum.....lb | 20 | pulv 25 |
| Cassia fistula.....lb | 30 | |
| Castoreum.....oz | 55 | lb 8.00 |
| Cera alba.....lb | 65 | sec 45 |
| “ “ paraffin, opt.....lb | 25 | 50 lb 20 |
| “ “ “.....lb | 18 | 50 lb 13 |
| “ flav opt.....lb | 40 | secs 35 |
| “ “ lithographers.....lb | 60 | |
| Cerii oxalas.....oz | 10 | lb 1.25 |
| Cetaceum.....lb | 60 | 10 lb 55 |
| Cetraria Iceland.....lb | 15 | |
| Chirata Incis.....lb | 30 | |
| Chloradamid.....oz. | 50 | |
| Chloral hydrate recryst.....lb | 90 | 10 lb 75 |
| Chlorodyne Lyman.....lb | 2 00 | |

BELLADONNA PLASTERS

PROF. D. HAYES ACNEW
OF PHILADELPHIA,

Very kindly permits us to say
to Physicians and Druggists
that “He is greatly pleas-
ed with

JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S BELLADONNA PLASTERS

That it gives a quicker
and better effect than any
Belladonna Plaster he has
heretofore used.”

For Descriptive List apply to

THOS. LEEMING & CO.,

25 St. Peter Street.

MONTREAL.

E. MERCK.

INQUIRIES for MERCK'S Fine Chemicals or Specialties will have our prompt attention. The celebrated mark of E. MERCK, Darmstadt, is a "standard" the world over, and we are now enabled to inform the trade in Canada that anything and everything that may be required from the extensive list of this manufacturer can be promptly supplied.

MERCK'S ACID SALICYLIC,
MERCK'S SODA SALICYLATE,
MERCK'S COCAINE HYDROCHLOR,
MERCK'S ICHTHYOL,
MERCK'S C. P. ACIDS,
MERCK'S SOLID EXTRACTS,
MERCK'S C. P. CHEMICALS.

Trade supplied by **LYMAN, SONS & CO.,** Wholesale Druggists, **MONTREAL.**

 **CAUTION.** 

LUBINS & PERFUMES.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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

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

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

PAUL PROT & CO., 55 Rue St. Anne, PARIS

Proprietors **MAISON LUBIN.**

❖ Special Offers ❖

INSECT POWDER FOR 1892.

We are now booking for Spring delivery.

Price and Quality guaranteed as usual.

VICHY WATER, \$10.50 per case.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, MONTREAL.

November, 1881.

Subject to Market Fluctuations.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------|---------------------------|
| Chlorof pure Smiths.....lb | 75 | Whr. qt 60 |
| " D. F. & Co's pur....lb | 1 75 | 5 lb 1.65 |
| " " meth....lb | 80 | 5 lb 75 |
| Cinchonidin sulph.....oz | 15 | Hds. 20 |
| Cinchoninæ murias.....oz | 15 | |
| " sulphas.....oz | 15 | |
| Cocaine hydrochlor crys,dram | 1 25 | oz 8.50 |
| Cocculus Indicus... ..lb | 10 | pulv 20 |
| Coccus cacti S. G.....lb | 40 | pulv 45 |
| Codeina.....dr. | 80 | |
| " Sulp.....dr. | 80 | |
| Colchici corn.....lb | 40 | |
| Collodium....." | 60 | canthar lb 2.25 |
| " flexile....." | 60 | |
| Colocyntis Turc select....lb | 75 | pulv 85 |
| Confectio rosæ Gallic.....lb | 50 | |
| " sennæ.....lb | 25 | |
| Cortex aurantii Ang.....lb | 50 | |
| " " coml.....lb | 15 | |
| " " opt. $\frac{1}{8}$ s.....lb | 20 | |
| " canellæ.....lb | 20 | pulv 25 |
| " cascara sagrada.....lb | 25 | |
| " cascarillæ.....lb | 25 | |
| " cassiæ.....lb | 13 | pulv 18, 25 lb box 16 |
| " cinchon flav.....lb | 90 | pulv. 1.00 |
| " cinchon flav.....lb | 30 | pulv. 35 |
| " " rub quill...." | 90 | pulv. 1.00 |
| " granat....." | 20 | |
| " " radices....." | 50 | |
| " limonis ang....." | 75 | |
| " mezerei....." | 25 | |
| " myricæ (bayberry)...." | 20 | |
| " pruni virginianæ...." | 15 | 20 lbs 12 |
| " quillaiæ....." | 15 | grd. 20 pulv. 25 |
| Cortex sassafra....." | 18 | pulv. 22 |
| " ulmi....." | 16 | pulv. 16 grd 14 |
| Creosot. Aug (Morson's).....oz | 20 | lb 2.25 exot 1.75 |
| " (Beechwood) opt....lb | 2 50 | |
| " " French lb | 2 75 | |
| Creta gallic.....lb | 18 | |
| " " pulv.....lb | 5 | hgs 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " præcip.....lb | 10 | keg 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " præarata.....lb | 5 | 50 lbs 4 |
| Crocus stigmat amer.....lb | 35 | |
| " " valent.....oz. | 1 00 | |
| Croton chloral-hydrate.....oz | 40 | |
| Cudbear.....lb | 20 | |
| Cupri ammonio-sulphas...lb | 1 10 | |
| " chloridum pur.....lb | 1 10 | |
| " nitras.....lb | 75 | |
| " oxidum nigr. pur.....lb | 2 00 | |
| " sulph.....lb | 7 | keg 5 brl 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " " recryst. lb | 30 | |
| Cuprum scales.....lb | 40 | |
| Currie powder.....lb | 35 | |
| Cusso.....oz | 10 | pulv 15 |
| Damiaua.....lb | 50 | |
| Dextrine, white.....lb | 10 | 50 lb 8 |
| " yellow.....lb | 9 | " 7 |
| Diapente.....lb | 30 | |
| Dolichos pruriens pubes....oz | 60 | |
| Eau de Cologne.....lb | 85 | Whr. qt. 80 |
| Elaterium.....oz | 2 50 | |
| Emplast. arnica.....lb | 2 50 | |
| " ammoniaci.....lb | 85 | |
| " belladonnæ.....lb | 1 00 | |
| " calefaciens.....lb | 90 | |
| " cantharidis.....lb | 90 | |
| " ferri.....lb | 25 | |
| " galbani.....lb | 60 | |
| " hydrargyri.....lb | 70 | |
| " opii.....lb | 85 | |
| " picis.....lb | 25 | |
| " plumbi.....lb | 25 | 10 lbs 20 |
| " resinæ.....lb | 25 | |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Emplast. roborans.....lb | 25 | 10 lbs 20 |
| " saponis.....lb | 25 | |
| " vigo.....lb | 70 | |
| Ergota.....lb | 55 | pulv. 65 |
| Ergotinum Bonjean.....oz | 60 | |
| Eserine sulph.....gn | 12 | 1 grain tubes |
| Ess. zingib fort.....lb | 75 | Whr qt 70 |
| Eucalyptol.....oz | 40 | |
| Euonymin.....lb | 1 00 | |
| Exalgine.....oz | 1 25 | |
| Extract. accon. (rad alco.)..oz | 35 | lb 4.80 |
| " aloes barb.....lb | 75 | |
| " " pulv.....oz | 10 | lb 1.25 |
| " " socot....." | 10 | lb 1.25 |
| " anthemides....." | 20 | lb 2.50 |
| " belladon ang....." | 25 | lb 3.50 |
| " " pulv....." | 40 | lb 5.50 |
| " " aqueos.....oz | 15 | lb 1.50 |
| " " alcoh.....oz | 25 | lb 3.00 |
| " calumb.....oz | 25 | lb 3.25 |
| " cannabis indicæ.....oz | 30 | lb 4.00 |
| " cascara sagrada.....oz | 40 | lb 5.50 |
| " cinchonæ flav.....oz | 35 | lb 4.50 |
| " colchici.....oz | 20 | lb 2.60 |
| " " acet.....oz | 15 | lb 2.00 |
| " colocynth co.....oz | 25 | lb 3.50 |
| " " pulv oz | 20 | lb 2.50 |
| " " pulv.....oz | — | lb 1.50 |
| " conii.....oz | 10 | lb 1.00 |
| " conii pulv.....oz | 20 | lb 2.50 |
| " copaibæ resin.....oz | 15 | lb 1.50 |
| " digitalis.....oz | 20 | lb 2.50 |
| " " pulv.....oz | 30 | lb 3.50 |
| " ergotæ pulv.....oz | 60 | |
| " gentianæ.....lb | 45 | |
| " " pulv.....oz | 25 | lb 3.00 |
| " glycyrrh mol.....oz | 8 | lb 0.75 |
| " " pulv.....oz | 10 | lb 1.00 |
| " hellebor nig.....oz | 25 | |
| " hæmatoxyli.....lb | 80 | |
| " hyoseyan.....oz | 20 | lb 2.50 |
| " " aquos.....oz | 10 | lb 1.50 |
| " " pulv.....oz | 25 | |
| " hyoseyanu exot.....oz | 15 | lb 1.50 |
| " ignatia amara.....oz | 60 | |
| " ipecac acetic.....oz | 1 25 | |
| " jaborandi.....oz | 60 | |
| " jalapæ.....oz | 25 | lb 3.50 |
| " " pulv.....oz | 40 | c. b. |
| " krameria.....oz | 25 | lb 3.50 |
| " lactucæ.....oz | 20 | lb 2.20 |
| " logwood.....lb | 11 | (15 & 30 lb boxes) |
| " " 1 lb pkts..lb | 15 | (30 lb boxes) |
| " " $\frac{1}{2}$ lb pkts..lb | 16 | " |
| " " $\frac{1}{4}$ lb pkts..lb | 17 | " |
| " " asst. pkts..lb | 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " |
| " lupuli.....oz | 25 | lb 3.00 |
| " malt.....lb | 25 | |
| " mezerei æther.....oz | 60 | |
| " nucis vomic.....oz | 40 | lb 5.40 |
| " " pulv.....oz | 55 | c. b. |
| " opii.....oz | 90 | lb 13.50 |
| " opii pulv.....oz | 1 10 | |
| " " liquid.....lb | 1 10 | |
| " papaveris.....oz | 16 | lb 2.25 |
| " physostigmatis.....oz | 2 00 | |
| " podophylli.....oz | 25 | lb 3.00 |
| " quassia.....oz | 20 | lb 2.40 |
| " rhamni frang.....oz | 50 | lb 5.00 |
| " rhei E. I.....oz | 30 | lb 4.00 |
| " " pulv.....oz | 40 | |
| " sarsæ jam.....oz | 30 | lb 4.00 |
| " " co.....oz | 28 | lb 3.25 |
| " " hond co.....oz | 20 | lb 2.75 |
| " stramonii fol.....oz | 20 | lb 2.50 |

MORRHUOL.

(CHAPOTEAUT.)

(*Extractum olei morrhuae alcoholicum.*)

The curative active principles of Cod Liver Oil.

"Morrhual unites in a concentrated form all the therapeutic properties of the oil, type of those alimentary remedies which prevent the wasting processes of disease.

—*Tribune Medicale.*

MORRHUOL CRÉOSOTÉ.

"By dissolving pure Creosote (Guaiacol) in Morrhual which is not fatty, but has all the remedial properties of Cod Liver Oil, the assimilation of Creosote is considerably facilitated.

"Morrhual Créosoté is dispensed in small spherical capsules, containing in each three grains of Morrhual with one grain of pure Creosote. The latter, boiling at 205° C., is carefully separated by fractional distillation from the irritating Creosol, which boils at 210° C., so that it is practically the Guaiacol which Professors Penzoldt and Sahli have shown to possess the therapeutic value attributed to Creosote."—*Tribune Medicale.*

APIOLINE.

(CHAPOTEAUT.)

The true active principle of Persian Parsley, differing from so-called Apiol.

Therapeutic Application—Recommended in obstinate cases of suppressed or irregular menstruation and in Dysmenorrhœa.

FERRUM SANGUINIS.

Fer physiologique des Globules Sanguins.

The natural albuminate of iron or hæmoglobin, such as is supplied by the aliments to the system; isolated from fresh defibrinated bullock's blood; a crystalline powder.

DIALYSED PEPSINE.

(CHAPOTEAUT.)

In a communication to the Academy of Science (Paris), M. Chapoteaut showed that by his process of extraction, he obtained a p-epsine which, by subsequent dialysis, was neutral, free from peptone and all impurities.

SANTAL-MIDY.

(OL. SANT. FLAV. PUR. MIDY.)

Dispensed in phials of 40 capsules, each containing 5 drops of pure essential oil, distilled by Midy's process from Mysore Sandalwood.

Valerianic Ether.

(VIAL.)

This is an anti-spasmodic, combining in a most active and convenient form the properties of Ether and Valerian.

All the above are dispensed only in small spherical capsules, size of a pea, easily soluble in the stomach. Your physicians are ordering them, and you had better get a line and keep up with the times. Send for price lists.

WHOLESALE:

LYMAN, SONS & CO., - MONTREAL.

TRUSSES.

I. B. SEELEY & Co.

For Twenty Years exclusive Manufacturers of

Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters and Pile Pipes,

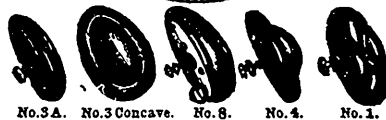
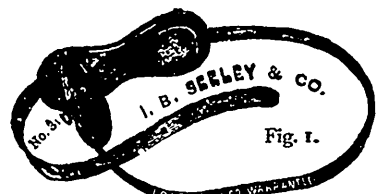
ALSO ALL KINDS OF

Leather and Elastic Trusses.

Abdominal and Uterine Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, Body Belts, Rheumatic Bandages, Suspensories, etc.

Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses,

MADE IN EVERY DESIRABLE PATTERN.



Will successfully retain the most difficult form of HERNIA or RUPTURE with comfort and safety, thereby resulting in a radical cure. Impervious to moisture, may be used in bathing; and fitting perfectly to form of body, are worn without inconvenience by the youngest child, most delicate lady, of the laboring man, entirely avoiding all sweaty, sour, padded unpleasantness, being light, cool, cleanly, and always reliable. Endorsed by leading Surgeons, Physicians, Medical Colleges, both here and in Europe. Over 100,000 applied in Philadelphia.

Avoid the various imitations made to look like SEELEY'S and to sell on the enviable reputation acquired by our goods during the past 25 years, by purchasing only Hard Rubber Trusses, stamped, spring and strap, "I. B. SEELEY & CO.—Warranted."

ESTABLISHMENT:

25 S. ELEVENTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

"Mechanical Treatment of Hernia and Illustrated Catalogue." Contents: Hernia or rupture delineated; its cause, treatment, and cure. Also Corpulency, Abdominal Weakness, and Variocoele. Book of 88 pages and 180 illustrations. Mailed on application.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY

LYMAN, SONS & Co
MONTREAL.

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------------------------|---|----|----------------------|
| Extract stramonii pulvoz | 25 | lb 3.00 | Fuller's earth lb | 4 | 100 lb 3 |
| " taraxaci lb | 50 | | " pulv lb | 8 | 100 lb 5 |
| " valerian oz | 15 | lb 2.00 | Gallæ œerule lb | 25 | bag 22 |
| " veratri viride oz | 45 | | " pulv lb | 28 | grd 26 |
| Fabæ physostigmatis lb | 50* | | Gelatine, sheet lb | 30 | 45 60 |
| Fehling's solution lb | 1 | 00 | Glue lb | 12 | 17 |
| Fel bovinum purificat oz | 20 | 2.00 lb | " white lb | 25 | 30 |
| Ferri alum lb | 60 | | Glycerine (double dest) 1200 deg. lb. | 23 | 56 lb tin 17 case 16 |
| " ammon chlorid lb | 75 | | Glycerine Price's lb | 70 | W. qt. 60 |
| " ammon. sulph lb | 30 | | Grana paradisi lb | 25 | |
| " tartras lb | 70 | | " pulv lb | 30 | |
| " arsenias oz | 15 | lb 1.60 | Guarana pulv lb | 3 | 50 |
| " bromidum oz | 20 | lb 2.00 | Gum acacia ture elect lb | 90 | |
| " carbonas sacch lb | 30 | | " pulv lb | 90 | |
| " citras lb | 80 | | " " opt. sorts lb | 65 | 20 lb 55 |
| " et cinchon oz | 25 | | " " sorts lb | 45 | 20 lb 40 |
| " et ammonii citras lb | 80 | 5 lb 75 | " ammon in gutta lb | 45 | |
| " et quinina citras B.P. oz | 25 | 10 oz 20 (1 lb bot 2.75 | " asafetid. opt lb | 35 | sec 20 |
| " " howard's oz | 30 | 10 oz 25 | " " pulv lb | 60 | |
| " " 10% oz | 20 | 10 oz 18 (1 bot 2.50 | " benzoin. opt lb | 65 | |
| " " amorph oz | 15 | 1 lb 1.50 | " gambogia lb | 1 | 00 pulv 1.20 |
| " et strychn. citras oz | 14 | 10 oz 13 lb 1.75 | " catechu nig lb | 12 | 20 lb 11 pulv 25 |
| " et strychn. citras c. } oz | 40 | | " catechu pallid cubes lb | 16 | 10 lb 15 |
| " " quinina (25% } oz | 30 | | " copal lb | 60 | |
| " " 16% oz | 30 | | " damar lb | 35 | |
| " hypophosphis oz | 20 | lb 2.50 | " elemi lb | 45 | |
| " iodide oz | 40 | | " euphorb. pulv lb | 40 | |
| " lactas lb | 1 | 00 | " galban opt lb | 4 | 50 |
| " perchlorid lb | 40 | | " guaiaci lb | 75 | sec 50 pulv 85 |
| " phosphas lb | 85 | | " juniper lb | 50 | |
| " pyrophosph lb | 75 | | " kino lb | 20 | pulv 40 |
| " sulphas commercl lb | 2½ | brl 1.00 | " mastiche select lb | 1 | 25 |
| " " exsic lb | 6 | | " myrrh. ture opt lb | 70 | |
| " " pur lb | 7 | 10 lb 6 | " " sorts lb | 45 | pulv 55 |
| " sulphid lb | 15 | | " olibani lb | 25 | |
| " valerian oz | 25 | | " sang. draconis lb | 50 | reed 90 |
| Ferrum redactum lb | 70 | | " " pulv lb | 65 | |
| " tartaratum lb | 80 | 10 lb 70 | " scammon. aleppo } lb | 6 | 50 |
| Flor. anthem. opt. French lb | 35 | | " " resin lb | 3 | 75 |
| " " Roman lb | 30 | bale 22 | " seedlac lb | 40 | |
| " German lb | 30 | | " shellac, orange lb | 35 | 10 lb 30 case 24 |
| " arnicæ lb | 20 | | " " bleached lb | 40 | 50 lb 35 |
| " lavand lb | 15 | pulv. 25 | " spruce lb | 35 | 10 lb 30 |
| " rosæ gall lb | 2 | 00 | " thus lb | 6 | |
| " white lb | 75 | | " tragacanth lb | 75 | |
| Folia aconiti lb | 25 | pulv. 40 | " " sorts lb | 60 | and 50 |
| " belladon lb | 25 | pulv. 35 | " " pulv. opt. lb | 1 | 00 |
| " buchu, long lb | 1 | 00 short 25 | Gum cotton oz | 70 | 1 oz box 65 |
| " cocæ green lb | 55 | | Humulus lupulus lb | 20 | assorted packages |
| " conii lb | 20 | pulv. 35 | Hydrarg. bicyanid oz | 50 | |
| " digitalis lb | 20 | pulv. 35 | Hydrarg. bisulphid lb | 1 | 00 |
| Folia eucalypti glob lb | 18 | | " iodid rubr oz | 40 | lb 4.80 |
| " hyoscy, Ang Bien lb | 2 | 00 | " " virid oz | 25 | lb 3.50 |
| " " exot lb | 25 | powd. 40 | " oxyd. flav lb | 1 | 50 |
| " jaborandi lb | 70 | | " " rubr lb | 1 | 20 powd. 1.25 |
| " maticæ lb | 50 | | " perchlor lb | 1 | 10 pulv. 1.20 |
| " pulegii lb | 20 | | " subchlor lb | 1 | 20 |
| " sennæ alex lb | 50 | | " sulph flav lb | 1 | 50 |
| " " tenny lb | 20 | 15, bale 16, 12, 7 | " " alb lb | 95 | |
| " " pulv lb | 25 | | " " c sulph lb | 1 | 10 |
| " uvæ ursi lb | 12 | | " tannas oz | 35 | |
| Fruct. anethi lb | 30 | | Hydrargyrum lb | 95 | 10 lb 85 |
| " anisi alicante lb | 20 | star 50 | Hydrarg. ammon lb | 1 | 35 |
| " " pulv lb | 25 | | " c. creta lb | 60 | |
| " " chilian lb | 12 | 25 lb 10 | " oleas 5% lb | 55 | |
| " " pulv lb | 14 | " 12 | " " 10% lb | 65 | |
| " capsici lb | 22 | " 19 | " " 20% lb | 80 | |
| " " pulv lb | 28 | 10 lb 25 | Hydrastin oz | 1 | 35 |
| " carui lb | 12 | 10 lb 11 | Hydrogen peroxid (10 Vols) lb | 35 | |
| " canad lb | 11 | 10 lb 10 | Hycosiamine gr | 25 | sulph gr 35 |
| " " pulv lb | 18 | | Ichthyoc. inc. Brazil lb | 2 | 00 |
| " conii lb | 30 | | " " " oz packets | 2 | 25 dozen |
| " coriandri lb | 11 | bag 9 | " " Russian lb | 5 | 25 |
| " " pulv lb | 18 | | Ichthyol oz | 50 | |
| " foeniculi lb | 15 | pulv 20 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|----------------------|------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|
| Indigo Madras opt.....lb | 75 | sec 65 | Mangan sulph. pur.....lb | 75 | |
| “ “ pulv.....lb | 90 | | Manna flak parv.....lb | 80 | |
| “ Paste.....lb | 20 | | “ “ select.....lb | 1 70 | 5 lb 1.60 |
| Insect powder Dalmatian...lb | 35 | 25 lb 28 56 lb 27 | Maranta Bermuda.....lb | 45 | 19 lb 42 |
| Iodoformum.....oz | 40 | lb 5.50 | “ St. Vincent.....lb | 14 | |
| “ precip.....oz | 40 | lb 5.50 | Mel. canadensis.....lb | 15 | 10 lb 14 |
| Iodol.....oz | 1 30 | | Menthol.....oz | 30 | lb 4.00 |
| Iodum.....oz | 30 | lb 4.25 | Morphinae acetat.....oz | 1 50 | 10 ozs. 1.40 |
| “ resub.....oz | 40 | lb 4.75 | “ hydrochloras.....oz | 1 50 | “ 1.40 |
| Jalapin ang.....oz | 1 00 | lb 13.50 | “ sulphas.....oz | 1 60 | “ 1.50 |
| Kamala.....lb | 60 | | | | 100 1/2 oz phials etc or extra |
| Kava Kava.....lb | 90 | | Moschus in grain.....dram. | 9 50 | 7.50 4.50 |
| Lac sulphuris.....lb | 15 | | Naptha vegetable.....lb | 75 | |
| Lactopeptin.....oz | 8 50 | doz. | Naphthaline resublimed....lb | 50 | |
| Lactopeptin 1/2 lbs.....lb | 10 50 | | Naphthol Beta.....oz | 10 | lb 1.40 |
| Lactucarium ang.....oz | 70 | | Nickel sulph cryst.....lb | 75 | |
| Lanolin.....lb | 90 | 5 lb tins 85 | “ ammon. sulph.....lb | 35 | |
| Lapis calam. prap.....lb | 7 | | Nux. arca select.....lb | 20 | puly 35 |
| “ pumicis select.....lb | 8 | ordinary 6 | “ myristica.....lb | 90 | puly 1 00 |
| “ “ pulv.....lb | 5 | 100 lb 4 1/2 | “ vomica.....lb | 12 | puly 25 |
| Leptandrin.....oz | 45 | Keiths 50 | Ol. absinth.....oz | 50 | lb 6.50 |
| Lichen Hibern opt.....lb | 20 | Sec 15 | “ amygd. dulc.....lb | 50 | Whr. qt. 45 |
| Lignum guaiaci rass.....lb | 7 | | “ “ essent. Ang. oz | 75 | |
| “ quassia incis.....lb | 10 | 50 lb 9 | “ “ sine } oz | 50 | |
| “ sant. flav. grd.....lb | 65 | Rub 10 | “ acid pruss } oz | 35 | |
| Linimentaconiti.....lb | 90 | Whr. qt. 80 | “ anethi Ang.....oz | 30 | lb 4.50 |
| “ belladon.....lb | 95 | Whr. qt. 55 | “ anisi.....lb | 2 75 | Whr. qt. 2.50 |
| “ camph.....lb | 55 | | “ anthem Ang.....oz | 1 50 | |
| “ camph comp.....lb | 6 | Whr. qt. 55 | “ aurantii.....lb | 3 00 | |
| “ iodi.....lb | 1 50 | | “ bergam super.....lb | 5 00 | |
| “ opii.....lb | 90 | | “ bichu.....oz | 3 00 | |
| “ saponis.....lb | 60 | Whr. qt. 55 | “ cali.....lb | 35 | Whr. qt. 30 |
| “ saponis co.....lb | 45 | “ 40 | “ cajeputi.....oz | 10 | lb 1.25 |
| “ “ c pot iod. lb | 90 | | “ carui.....lb | 2 50 | |
| “ terebinth.....lb | 30 | | “ caryoph.....lb | 1 50 | Whr. qt. 1.25 |
| Liquorammon. acet fort.....lb | 30 | | “ cassia.....lb | 1 75 | “ 1.60 |
| “ ammon fort s. g. 880lb | 12 | 12 Whr. qts. 8 | “ cetacei (sperm).....gl | 1 65 | 10 gall 1.50 |
| “ antim. chlor.....lb | 18 | W. qt. 16 | “ cedri.....lb | 75 | Whr. qt 65 |
| “ arsenicalis.....lb | 10 | pt, Whr. qt 8 | “ “ lign.....oz | 35 | |
| “ arsenii et hyd. iod. lb | 25 | W. qt. 20 (Donovans) | “ chaulmoogra.....lb | 2 00 | |
| “ ferri dialysatus.....lb | 40 | W. qt. 35 lb | “ cinnamomi ver.....oz | 1 50 | |
| “ “ iodid. i to vii. lb | 3 00 | | “ citronella.....lb | 90 | bot. 75 lb |
| “ “ perchlor fort. lb | 12 | Whr. qt. 10 | “ cocoanut.....lb | 15 | |
| “ “ pernit.....lb | 20 | | “ cognac.....oz | 2 00 | |
| “ “ persulph.....lb | 14 | Whr. qt. 12 | “ Cologne.....oz | 60 | |
| “ hydrogenii perox.....lb | 35 | | “ conii.....spruce lb | 75 | Whr. qt. 70 |
| “ plumbi subacet.....lb | 12 | Whr. qt. 10 | “ copaiba.....lb | 1 50 | |
| “ potassæ.....lb | 7 | | “ coriandri.....oz | 70 | |
| “ santal flav comp.....lb | 1 50 | | “ crotonis.....oz | 12 | bot. 1.16 lb |
| “ sodii chlor.....lb | 16 | | “ cubeba.....oz | 90 | lb 12.00 |
| “ strychnine.....lb | 50 | Whr. qt. 45 | “ cumini.....oz | 40 | |
| Lithii bromid.....oz | 30 | | “ eucalypti.....lb | 1 30 | |
| “ carbonas.....oz | 25 | lb 3.50 | “ erigerontis.....lb | 2.25 | |
| “ citras.....oz | 20 | lb 2.75 | “ filic mas.....lb | 2 50 | |
| “ iodid.....oz | 50 | | “ foeniculae dulc.....lb | 1 50 | |
| “ salicylat.....oz | 30 | | “ gaulther.....oz | 25 | lb 2.75 |
| Litmus.....oz | 12 | lb 1.00 | “ geranii rosæ.....oz | 50 | |
| Lupulinum.....lb | 90 | | “ “ snper.....oz | 1 00 | |
| Lycopodium.....lb | 60 | | “ gurgun.....lb | 30 | |
| Macis.....lb | 1 20 | puly 1.30 | “ jasmin triple.....lb | 3 20 | |
| Madder compound.....lb | 10 | carbony 9 | “ juniperi bacc.....oz | 20 | |
| “ Dutca.....lb | 12 | brl 10 | “ “ lig.....lb | 60 | Whr. qt. 55 |
| Magnes citr. gran. Bishop. lb | 50 | 7 lb 75 | “ lauri.....lb | 40 | |
| “ “ Lyman. lb | 35 | | “ lauri essent Bay.....oz | 40 | lb 5.00 |
| “ calcined.....tins | 60 | | “ lavand ang.....oz | 1 20 | |
| “ “.....lots | 70 | | “ “ exot.....lb | 3 50 | sec 2.50 1.50 |
| Magnesii carb levis 2 oz pkt lb | 18 | “ 17 | “ limonis super.....lb | 2 50 | |
| “ “ “ 1.....lb | 20 | “ 18 | “ “ extra.....lb | 3 00 | |
| “ “ “ powd. lb | 25 | 1 lb tins | “ macis.....oz | 25 | lb 3.50 |
| “ sulphas.....lb | 3 | Brl. 1.50 | “ menth. pip. Amer.....lb | 3 75 | Whr. qt. 3.50 |
| Magnesium.....oz | 80 | wire, ribbon 30 | “ “ English.....oz | 1 00 | lb 19.20 |
| Maltopepsin 1/2 lb lots.....lb | 5 35 | | “ “ Japan.....lb | — | |
| “ “.....doz | 6 35 | | “ “ puleg.....lb | 2 00 | |
| Mangan chlorid.....lb | 75 | | “ “ virid.....oz | 25 | lb 3.50 |
| “ oxyd. nigr.....lb | 10 | brl. 7 1/2 | “ morrhua Newf.....gl | 90 | to 1 00 brl. 75 |

BORDEAUX
WINES

||| **JULES** |||

MERMAN

||| **& CO.** |||

Bordeaux.

Agents for Canada:

LYMAN, SONS & CO., : : MONTREAL.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| Ol. morrhue Norweg.....gl | 1 20 | 1 25 | brl. 1 10 | Plumbi oxyd rub.....lb | 8 | keg 6 (red lead) |
| " " Nfld by Norweg. process } | | | kegs 18 gal's 80 gal 90 | Podophyl'in resin.....oz | 35 | |
| " myrrhane.....lb | 30 | W hr. qt. 25 | | Potassa caustica sticks.....lb | 55 | |
| " myristice.....oz | 30 | bot. 25 | | " " cake.....lb | 45 | |
| " neatfoot, pale.....gl | 1 10 | brl. 90 | | " sulphurata.....lb | 35 | |
| " neroli super.....oz | 4 50 | | | Potassii acetat.....lb | 50 | gran 55 |
| " olive sublime salad.....gl | 2 50 | brl. 2.25 | | " bicarbonas.....lb | 14 | |
| " " green.....gl | 1 25 | brl. 1.15 | | " " pulv.....lb | 15 | |
| " " yellow.....gl | 1 20 | brl. 1.10 | | " bichromas.....lb | 14 | keg 11 |
| " " (Salad American)gl | 90 | brl. 80 | | " binoxal'as.....lb | 23 | 10 lb 22 |
| " origani.....lb | 75 | 45 10 lb tin 70 40 | | " " pu'v.....lb | 25 | 10 lb 23 |
| " palma select.....lb | 15 | | | " bitart.....lb | 30 | 25 lb 28, 100 lb 27, brl 26 |
| " patchouli.....oz | 1 25 | | | " bromid.....lb | 40 | 5 lb 38 |
| " petit gran.....oz | 75 | | | " carbonas.....lb | 14 | 10 lb 12 |
| " picis.....lb | 12 | Whr. qt. 10 | | " " pearl ashes.lb | 10 | 100 lb 8 |
| " pimenta.....oz | 25 | lb 3.20 | | Potassii chloras.....lb | 20 | keg 17 |
| " pini silvestris.....lb | 1 50 | | | " " pulv.....lb | 21 | keg 18 |
| " rapii.....g | 1 00 | | | " chlorid. pur.....lb | 40 | |
| " rhodii.....oz | 90 | | | " chromas.....lb | 50 | |
| " ricini E. I.....lb | 12 | case 9½ tins 11 | | " citras neutral.....lb | 65 | |
| " " Ga. water p'ne. lb | 13 | tins 12 | | " cyanid. B. P.....lb | 1 25 | |
| " " Ital.....lb | 20 | tins 18 | | " " fusum.....lb | 55 | 10 lb 50 |
| " rosmarini ext.....lb | 70 | W. qt. 65 | | " hypophosph.....lb | 1 20 | |
| " ruta.....oz | 25 | Ang. 75 oz | | " iodid. phosph.....lb | 3 75 | 5 lb 3.50 |
| " sabina.....lb | 1 50 | | | " nitras.....lb | 10 | 112 lb keg \$ 25 |
| " sam'uci vir.....lb | 30 | | | " nitras pulv.....lb | 11 | (Gran) 10 keg \$ 5.50 |
| " santali a g.....oz | 60 | lb 3.50 | | " " pur.....lb | 20 | |
| " " exot.....oz | 45 | lb 6.50 | | " oxal'as, neutra'.....lb | 35 | |
| " sassafras.....lb | 70 | Whr. qr. 65 | | " permangan pur.....lb | 35 | 10 lb 30 |
| " sem sauton.....oz | 25 | lb 3 20 | | " pruss. flav.....lb | 35 | |
| " sesame.....gl | 1 35 | case 1.25 | | " " rubr.....lb | 75 | |
| " sinapis essent.....oz | 75 | lb 9.50 | | " silicas.....lb | 6 | pur 1.25 |
| " spike.....lb | 25 | | | " sulphas.....lb | 12 | pulv 13 |
| " succin. rect.....lb | 70 | Whr. qt. 65 | | " sulpho-cyanid.....oz | 15 | sulphocarb 1.90 lb |
| " tanacetii.....oz | 25 | lb 3.50 | | " tartras.....lb | 80 | |
| " terebinthino.....lb | 40 | | | Potassium.....oz | 4 00 | |
| " " coml.....gl | 80 | br'. 65 | | Propylamine.....oz | 90 | |
| " theobromatis.....lb | 65 | (tablets) | | Pulv aloes c. caue'la.....lb | 40 | |
| " valerian.....oz | 1 00 | | | " antimionialis P. L.....lb | 60 | |
| " verbena.....oz | 10 | lot. 9 | | " catechu comp.....lb | 70 | |
| Ol. vini.....oz | 25 | lb 3.50 | | " cinnam comp.....lb | 75 | |
| " ylang-ylang.....oz | 8 50 | | | " crete aromat.....lb | 1 90 | |
| Opium Turc.....lb | 3 75 | 5 lb 3.50 | | " " c. opio.....lb | 2 25 | |
| " " pulv.....oz | 40 | lb 4.75 | | " " comp.....lb | 50 | |
| Os sepia.....lb | 25 | sselect 40 pulv 35 | | " " c. opio.....lb | 70 | |
| Otto rose Doupsi.....oz | 6 00 | 2 oz bots 5.75 oz | | " crete c. camph.....lb | 25 | 10 lb 22 |
| " virgin.....oz | 7 00 | " " 6.75 | | " " (1 in 8) lb | 40 | bottle 35 |
| Pancreatine.....oz | 1 00 | | | " glycyrrh comp.....lb | 1 30 | |
| Papoid.....oz | 3 25 | | | " ipecac comp.....lb | 75 | |
| Paraffinum durum.....lb | 20 | 50 lb 15 | | " jalap comp.....b | 1 00 | |
| Paraldehyde.....oz | 25 | lb 2.25 | | " kino comp.....lb | 1 00 | |
| Pepsin.....lb | 2 25 | | | " liq. c'eo B. P. '85.....lb | 5 | brl 4 [crushed] |
| " ang. come.....oz | 30 | lb 3.50 | | " " No 2.....lb | 4 | brl 3½ |
| " Beudant's.....oz | 1 20 | | | " " No 3.....lb | 3½ | brl 3 |
| " medicinal Morson's oz | 85 | | | " rhei comp.....lb | 75 | |
| " porci Morson's.....oz | 2 25 | | | " savo cast.....lb | 25 | |
| " sacchar.....oz | 25 | lb 3.50 | | " " alb.....lb | 35 | |
| " G. & J. golden scale oz | 75 | | | " scammon comp.....oz | 30 | |
| " Jensen's ".....oz | 1 40 | | | " seidlitz Howards.....lb | 3 | 20 lb 28 |
| Petrol Barbadians.....lb | 15 | | | Quinine bisulph.....oz | 75 | |
| Phenacatine Bayer.....oz | 75 | | | " bromid.....oz | 90 | |
| Pil. hydrarg.....lb | 70 | | | " citras.....oz | 8 | |
| Pilocarpin nitras.....gu | 4 | hydroch ¼ (5 gr. tubes | | " hydroch'or.....oz | 85 | |
| Pipe clay.....lb | 5 | 100 lb 4 | | " iodid.....oz | 1 20 | |
| Piperina.....oz | 1 00 | | | " salicylas.....oz | 90 | |
| Piper alba.....lb | 23 | pulv 25 | | " sulph German.....oz | 35 | 5 oz tin 30 100 oz 23 |
| " Cayenne.....lb | 3 | 10 lb 25 | | Quinine sulph Howard'.....oz | 4 | 100 oz 35 |
| " nigrum.....lb | 18 | pulv 20 25 lb 17 | | " valerian.....oz | 75 | |
| Pix Burgund bladders.....lb | 10 | 20 lb 9 | | Rad. aconiti napel.....lb | 16 | |
| Pinrabi acetat brown.....lb | 10 | 50 lb 9 | | " " contus.....lb | 20 | pulv 30 |
| " " Xtls.....lb | 12 | 50 lb 10 | | " alii.....lb | 35 | |
| " iodid.....oz | 35 | 10 oz 30 | | " althaeae decort.....lb | 35 | pulv 40 |
| " nitras coml.....lb | 16 | | | " auchusa.....lb | 20 | |
| " oleas.....lb | 1 00 | | | " angelicae.....lb | 22 | pulv 30 |
| " oxyd pulv.....lb | 9 | keg 7½ (litharge) | | " arctii (burdock).....lb | 20 | |



**A Natural Remedy,
Potent and Harmless,
Cures Constipation.
Restores the Complexion.**

CONSTIPATION POISONS THE BLOOD.

WHEN it is removed, the **BLOOD** becomes pure, and **PURE BLOOD** CURES RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MALARIA, DROPSY, DIABETES, CANCER, CONSUMPTION, Etc. And this remedy has been found invaluable in diseases of the **LIVER, KIDNEYS** and **BOWELS**, and well-nigh a Specific in regulating and removing **FEMALE WEAKNESS**.

GARFIELD TEA is composed wholly of **HARMLESS HERBS**; it accomplishes all the benefits that ever result from the use of CATHARTICS, and avoids not only the unpleasantness, but the too often injurious effects of PURGATIVE PILLS.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PATENT MEDICINES.

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

**D. DENSMORE & CO.,
317 Church Street, - - TORONTO, Ont.**

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Rad. belladon.....lb | 18 | contus. 30 | Scoparii cacumin.....lb | 20 |
| " calam. aromat.....lb | 45 | | Sem. canary.....lb | 4 1/2 bag 3 1/2 |
| " calumb.....lb | 20 | 15 pulv. 20 | " cardam Malabar.....lb | 1 75 1.50 & 1.25 |
| " curcumæ Madras.....lb | 10 | " 12 | " " decort.....lb | 1 00 |
| " galangal minor.....lb | 15 | | " " pulv.....lb | 1 50 |
| " " pulv.....lb | 25 | | " celery.....lb | 35 |
| " gentian, select.....lb | 10 | ord'y 8 Bale 7 | " colchici.....lb | 55 pulv. 65 |
| " " contuse.....lb | 10 | ground 11 keg 10 | " cumini.....lb | 15 pulv. 25 |
| " " pulv.....lb | 15 | keg 13 | " cydoniæ.....lb | 60 |
| " ginseng.....lb | 4 50 | | " fœnugræci.....lb | 5 |
| " glycyrrh decort.....lb | 26 | 10 lb 22 | " " pulv.....lb | 7 ground 6 brl 5 |
| " " incis.....lb | 60 | | " hemp.....lb | 6 bag 5 |
| " glycyrrh dec't pulv.....lb | 10 | bundles 12 | " hyoscyam.....lb | 60 |
| " " sicat.....lb | 12 | brl. 11 | " jambul.....oz | 20 |
| " " grd.....lb | 12 | | " lini sifted.....lb | 4 1/2 brl. 3 1/2 |
| " helleb alb.....lb | 16 | keg 14 br. 13 | " " crushed.....lb | 5 brl. 4 |
| " " pulv.....lb | 2 50 | | " lobeliæ inflatæ.....lb | 50 pulv 55 |
| " ipecac.....lb | 2 75 | | " maw.....lb | 15 10 lb 14 |
| " " pulv.....lb | 50 | | " millet.....lb | 6 keg 5 |
| " iridis flor.....lb | 30 | | " pumpkin.....lb | 25 |
| " " pulv.....lb | 75 | | " rapii.....lb | 8 bag 7 |
| " jalapæ Vera Cruz.....lb | 85 | | " santonicæ.....lb | 18 pulv. 28 |
| " " pulv.....lb | 40 | | " sinapis alb.....lb | 10 20 lb 9 |
| " krameriæ.....lb | 40 | | " staphisagriæ.....lb | 20 |
| " pareiræ brava.....lb | 40 | | " stramonii.....lb | 25 |
| " pyrethri.....lb | 35 | | Soda caustica stick.....lb | 40 |
| " rhei E. I. opt.....lb | 1 25 | 10 lb 1.20 | " caustica cake.....lb | 35 |
| " " " sec.....lb | 75 | 10 lb 70 chips 50 | " crystals.....lb | 2 brl 1 10 per 100 lbs |
| " " chinensis.....lb | 2 50 | cubes 2.25 | " tartarata.....lb | 32 10 lb 30 |
| " " pulv elect.....lb | 2 25 | 10 lb 2.15 | Sodii acetas pura.....lb | 25 |
| " " " E. I. opt.....lb | 1 30 | " 1.20 | " arsenias.....oz | 10 lb 1 20 |
| " " " sec.....lb | 90 | " 80 | " benzænas.....oz | 15 lb 2 00 |
| " sanguinariæ.....lb | 14 | pulv 16 | " bicarb. pulv.....lb | 8 |
| " sarsæ Hond.....lb | 45 | incis 50 | " " Hd's.....lb | 16 14 lb 15 |
| " " Jam.....lb | 60 | " 70 | " " pulv. coml.....lb | 4 keg 2 75 5 kegs 2 70 |
| " " Mex'can.....lb | 18 | 20 lb 16 | " bisulphis.....lb | 50 |
| " scil'æ sicc.....lb | 10 | | " bromid.....lb | 65 10 lb 60 |
| " " pulv.....lb | 30 | | " carb. recryst.....lb | 15 |
| " senegæ.....lb | 55 | | " carbo'as pur.....lb | 3 50 |
| " spigeliæ.....lb | 45 | pulv 65 | " chlorid.....lb | 1 1/2 bag 1 (Rock Salt) |
| " sumbul.....lb | 90 | | " hypophosphis.....lb | 1 10 |
| " taraxac sicc.....lb | 18 | 10 lb 15 | " hyposulphis.....lb | 5 keg 112 lbs. 3.50 |
| Rad. tormentillæ.....lb | 20 | | " iodid.....oz | 40 1/2 lb 5.25 |
| " " pulv.....lb | 30 | | " nitras pur.....lb | 30 |
| " valerian.....lb | 15 | | " phosph.....lb | 20 pulv 25 |
| " zingib. Afric. u. b.....lb | 13 | 20 lb 12 bag 10 | " salicylas.....lb | 2 00 5 lb. 1.80 |
| " " " pulv.....lb | 15 | 30 lb 14 | " silicas xtlis.....lb | 15 |
| " " " Jam. u. b.....lb | 25 | brl 20 | " " solut conc.....lb | 10 |
| " " " bleached.....lb | 30 | 10 lb 28 | " sulphas.....lb | 3 brl. 1 1/4 Hds 5 [brl. 4. |
| " " " pulv opt.....lb | 30 | 10 lb 28 | " " exsicc. pulv.....lb | 15 |
| " " " sec.....lb | 25 | | " " pur recryst.....lb | 30 |
| Resin flav.....lb | 4 | brl 4.00 | " sul'phid.....lb | 1 50 |
| " " pulv.....lb | 5 | 50 lb 4 | " sulphis.....lb | 7 pulv. 7 |
| Resorecin.....oz | 20 | lb 3.00 | " sul'pho carbo'as.....lb | 1 10 |
| " resublim.....oz | 50 | | " valerian.....oz | 50 |
| Rhizoma arnicæ.....lb | 30 | contus 40 | Sodium.....oz | 50 |
| " cimicifugæ.....lb | 15 | | " acid osmic.....oz | 1 50 |
| " podophyl'i.....lb | 14 | | " cocain 4%.....oz | 50 |
| " serpentariæ.....lb | 65 | pulv. 100 | " nitro glycerin 1%.....oz | 25 |
| " valerianæ.....lb | 15 | pulv. 22 | Sparteïn sulph.....dr | 50 oz 2.25 |
| Ronge—Jewellers.....lb | 65 | | Spice pickling.....lb | 40 |
| Saccharine.....dram | 25 | oz 1.10 | Spt. ætheris comp.....lb | 60 |
| Sacch. lactis pulv.....lb | 35 | | " " nit S. G. 845.....lb | 60 Whr. qt. 55 |
| Sago perlat. parv.....lb | 6 | bag 5 1/2 | " ammon. arom.....lb | 55 " 50 |
| Sai prunellæ glob.....lb | 20 | lb 2 50 | " " foetid.....lb | 85 " 60 |
| Salicinum.....oz | 40 | | " camphor.....lb | 65 " 60 |
| Salol.....oz | 20 | lb 2.75 | " chlorof. S. G. 871.....lb | 65 " 60 |
| Santoninum.....oz | 20 | lb 2.75 | " cinnam.....lb | 2 00 |
| Sapo castil alb conti.....lb | 16 | 60 lb 14 | " menthæ pip.....lb | 1 10 |
| " " " shell.....lb | 12 | " 11 | Spt. methylated.....gl. | 2 00 |
| " " mottled.....lb | 12 | " 11 | " myristicæ.....lb | 90 |
| " " " sec.....lb | — | 30 lb box 9 | " rectificatus 65 o/p.....gl | 4 25 5 gl. 4 20 in a/c. |
| " mollis ang.....lb | 10 | 20 lb 8 | " " " Brl | 3 83 cash. |
| " " German Green.....lb | 35 | | " vini gall.....gl | 4 75 opt. 6 50 |
| " " Green opt.....lb | 55 | | Spongia usta.....lb | 2 50 |
| Scammonie resin pulv.....lb | 4 00 | | Stanni chlorid. crist.....lb | 25 |

PHENYO-CAFFEIN.

An Effectual Remedy for Headache and Neuralgia.



If you havn't it in stock we will take pleasure in sending the trade, post-paid, free of charge, one-half dozen trial boxes that sell at 10 cents each, together with sample packages, counter wrappers and puzzle cards; also a lithograph. We make this offer feeling confident from experience that the samples rightly used will create a demand for the remedy. Druggists have repeatedly stated that the samples sold the goods

— TRADE SUPPLIED BY —
 Lyman, Sons & Co., - - - - - Montreal
 AND - - - - -
 Lyman, Bros. & Co., - - - - - Toronto

PHENYO-CAFFEIN CO., - WORCESTER, MASS.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC - Schnapps -

IS THE BEST STIMULANT, IN THE PREPARATION OF BEVERAGE AND BY ITSELF.

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

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

\$9.00 per case; 5 cases at \$8.50

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



ADOPTED THIS DESIGN AS AN ADDITIONAL PROTECTION

NICIOUS IMITATIONS, THE PROPRIETOR HAS A GLANCE THE GENUINE SCHNAPPS FROM PER

TO ENABLE CONSUMERS TO DISTINGUISH AT

INJECTION "G"

Outsells all Similar Preparations Combined

The most effective and at the same time an absolutely non-poisonous cure for

CONORRHOEA AND GLEET.

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

Order so as to Avoid Risk of Freezing in Transit.

Retailing at \$1.00—1 dozen Big G @ \$ 8.00 gives 50 per cent. profit.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-------|---|----|---|---|
| 3 | " | " | @ | 23.25 | " | 55 | " | " |
| 6 | " | " | @ | 45.00 | " | 60 | " | " |

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

BIG G

CURES
In 1 to 5 Days.
GUARANTEED
 Not to cause stricture.
 Use two or three times a day with a 2-4 oz. cone point Syringe. Inject slowly and as far into the urethra as it will go.

Manufactured only by
The Evans Chemical Co.
 CINCINNATI, O.
 U. S. A.

TRADE MARK.

ALE & BEEF

"PEPTONIZED"

EXTRACT-BOVIS CUM MALTO

IS THE IDENTICAL COMBINATION SUGGESTED BY THE LATE EMINENT FOTHERGILL

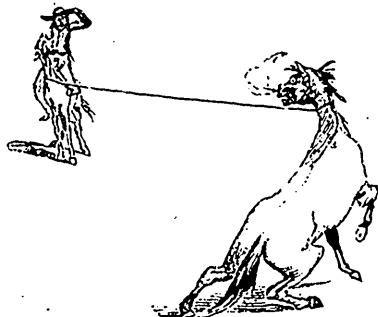
Each Bottle Represents 1/2 Pint of Peptonized Ale & Beef

PREPARED BY
THE CANADA PEPTONIZED BEEF & ALE CO LIMITED
 HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

"What a boon it would be to the Medical Profession if some reliable Chemist would bring out an Extract of Malt in combination with a well-digested or peptonized Beef, giving us the elements of Beef and the stimulating portions of Ale."—J. MILNER FOTHERGILL, M.D.

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| Stanni oxid (putty-powder) lb | 65 | | | Troch. mentha pip.....lb | 50 | [XXX] |
| Stearin..... lb | 15 | | | “ morphinæ.....lb | 1 00 | |
| Strontii nitras exsicc.....lb | 20 | 10 lb 18 | | “ “ et ipecac. lb | 1 00 | |
| “ chloridum.....lb | 25 | | | “ mosch.....lb | 75 | |
| Strychnina cryst.....oz | 1 00 | 10 oz 90 | | “ opii.....lb | 70 | |
| “ sulph.....oz | 1 20 | in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz bots | } | “ paregoric.....lb | 70 | |
| Styrax liquid.....lb | 40 | 25 extra | | “ pontefract.....lb | 50 | |
| Succus conii.....lb | 75 | | | “ potass. chlor.....lb | 50 | Tablets (60) |
| “ glycyrrh. corrig.....lb | 35 | | | “ pyrethri L. T. H.....lb | 90 | |
| “ “ Solazzi.....lb | 48 | | | “ rosæ.....lb | 70 | |
| “ “ Y. & S.....lb | 35 | Lozenges 5 lb lots | | “ sedative L. T. H.....lb | 90 | |
| “ “.....lb | 40 | Pellets 5 lb tins | | “ to'u.....lb | 70 | |
| “ limæ fruct W. I.....gl | 90 | bri. 80 | | “ tussi [cough].....bot | 1 20 | Gibson's |
| “ rhamni.....lb | 25 | | | “ “.....lb | 50 | [Preston's] |
| “ scoparii.....lb | 70 | | | “ “ Watsons.hot | 1 35 | |
| “ taraxaci.....lb | 65 | | | “ vermifuge.....lb | 50 | worm |
| Sulphonal—Bayer.....oz | 45 | bulk 40 oz | | “ voice [jubes].....lb | 85 | |
| Sulphur præcip (lac sulph.) lb | 12 | 14 lb 10 | | Ung. acid boric.....lb | 70 | |
| “ rotund.....lb | 4 | bri 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | Ung acid carbonici.....lb | 1 00 | |
| “ sublim.....lb | 5 | bag 110 lbs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | “ “ salicylici.....lb | 1 10 | |
| “ vivum.....lb | 5 | 25 lb 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | “ althææ.....lb | 35 | |
| Sulphuris iodid.....oz | 25 | | | “ belladon.....lb | 70 | |
| Syrup aurant.....lb | 20 | | | “ califaciens.....lb | 50 | |
| “ codeinæ.....lb | 60 | | | “ calamingæ.....lb | 40 | |
| Syrup ipecac.....lb | 45 | | | “ cantharidis.....lb | 80 | |
| “ ipecac comp.....lb | 36 | Whr qt. 32 | | “ cetacei.....lb | 80 | |
| “ lactucarii.....lb | 45 | | | “ chrysarobini.....lb | 80 | |
| “ limonis.....lb | 30 | “ 25 | | “ eucalypti.....lb | 75 | |
| “ papaveris.....lb | 35 | | | “ gallæ c opio.....lb | 90 | |
| “ pruni virg.....lb | 25 | “ 20 | | “ hydrarg ammon.....lb | 75 | |
| “ rhamni.....lb | 50 | “ 45 | | “ “ fort.....lb | 60 | 25 lb 55 mit. 50 |
| “ rhei.....lb | 32 | “ 28 | | “ “ nitrat.....lb | 50 | dilut 45 |
| “ rhei aromat.....lb | 35 | “ 30 | | “ “ oxid rub.....lb | 75 | |
| “ rhœados.....lb | 30 | | | “ iodi.....lb | 60 | |
| “ sarsæ co.....lb | 35 | | | “ iodoformi.....lb | 1 20 | |
| “ scillæ.....lb | 20 | “ 15 | | “ picis liquid.....lb | 30 | |
| “ “ co.....lb | 35 | “ 30 | | “ plumb iodid.....lb | 1 20 | |
| “ senegæ.....lb | 50 | | | “ plumbi.....lb | 25 | |
| “ sennæ.....lb | 45 | “ 40 | | “ resinæ.....lb | 45 | |
| “ simplex.....gl | 1 00 | 5 galls. 90 | | “ roborani.....lb | 25 | |
| “ tolu.....lb | 22 | Whr. qt. 16 | | “ sabinæ.....lb | 70 | |
| “ zingiberis.....lb | 30 | “ 25 | | “ sambuci.....lb | 45 | |
| Tamarindus, W. I.....lb | 14 | 10 lb 12 | | “ simplex.....lb | 50 | |
| Tapioca Flake.....lb | 8 | bag 7 | | “ sulph.....lb | 25 | |
| Tapioca pearl.....lb | 8 | bag 7 | | “ “ comp P. L.....lb | 25 | |
| Terebenc.....lb | 75 | | | “ zinci.....lb | 30 | |
| Terebinth canadensis.....lb | 45 | chian oz 40 | | “ zinci oleati.....lb | 60 | |
| “ Venet.....lb | 15 | | | Urethane.....oz | 55 | |
| Thymol.....oz | 40 | | | Vanilla beans.....lb | 7 50 | \$ 50 & 10 50 |
| Tonquin beans.....lb | 2 50 | & 1 50 | | Vaseline 1 lb tins.....lb | 30 | 5 lb tins 24 |
| Tripoli.....doz | 90 | | | “ “ a'b 1 lb tins.....lb | 50 | 5 lb tins 40 |
| Triticum repens.....lb | 20 | | | Veratrina.....oz | 1 20 | |
| Troch acid carbonic.....lb | 75 | L. T. H 1 60 | | Verdigris.....lb | 35 | powd 40 |
| “ “ drops.....lb | 75 | Gibson's 1 20 | | Vinum rubrum [port].....gl | 3 00 | qr. cask 2 90 |
| “ “ tannic.....lb | 75 | L. T. H. 1.60 | | “ “ opt “.....gl | 3 50 | “ 3 25 |
| “ “aconite L. T. H.....lb | 90 | | | “ “ xericum [shery]gl | 1 75 | “ 1 65 |
| “ Bath pipe.....lb | 45 | | | “ “ opt “.....gl | 3 00 | “ 2 75 |
| “ boracic acid L. T. H.....lb | 90 | | | “ “ “ fine.....gl | 3 50 | “ 3 25 |
| “ cachou dwarf bouquet lb | 52 | | | Witch Hazel extract.....gl | 1 50 | 5gals 1.25 10gals 1.00 |
| “ “ floral gems.....lb | 52 | | | Whiting.....lb | 1 | bri 65c per 100 lb |
| “ camphor.....lb | 75 | | | Zinci acetat.....lb | 45 | |
| “ capsici.....lb | 60 | Domestic 35 | | “ renzoas.....lb | 1 50 | |
| “ catechu.....lb | 80 | T H P. 1 00 | | “ bromid.....oz | 25 | |
| “ chlorodyne.....lb | 65 | Gibson's 90 | | “ carb.....lb | 35 | |
| “ coltsfoot.....lb | 40 | | | “ chlorid. sticks.....oz | 15 | $\frac{1}{2}$ lb 45, 1b 65, bt. free |
| “ cubeb T. H P.....lb | 90 | | | “ iodid.....oz | 65 | |
| “ fruct.....lb | 90 | [Black currant] | | “ oleas.....lb | 1 20 | |
| “ gelatine.....lb | 60 | | | “ oxidum Howard's.....lb | 65 | |
| “ glycerin [jubes].....lb | 85 | | | “ “ Coml.....lb | 15 | 10 lb 12 |
| “ guaiaci L. T. H.....lb | 90 | | | Zinci phosphas pur.....lb | 1 25 | |
| “ ipecac.....lb | 70 | | | “ phosphid.....oz | 60 | |
| “ kino T. H P.....lb | 1 15 | | | “ sulphas com.....lb | 5 | keg 4 |
| “ kramarizæ.....lb | 1 00 | | | “ “ pur.....lb | 9 | 10 lb 8 |
| “ licorice (pipe).....lb | 35 | | | “ sulphocarb.....oz | 10 | lb 1 20 |
| “ lime fruit tat.....bot | | Gibson's 1.20 | | “ valerian.....oz | 30 | lb 4.00 |
| “ mentha pip.....lb | 65 | [curiously strong] | | Zincum granulatum.....lb | 50 | |
| “ mentha pip.....lb | 65 | [extra super] | | | | |

ROPED !



FIGURATIVELY speaking, we want to "rope" your attention. We know that you Canadians are ready for a good thing and know it when you see it. We know that you will see that you should make and sell all your own toilet preparations, such as Tooth Powder, Paste and Wash, Perfumes, Glycerine Toilet Jellies, Cosmetics, &c.

Now, before you make up your stuff, order some of our Liquid and Powder Stoppers for your Tooth Wash, Perfume and Tooth Powder Bottles, also some Collapsible Tubes for Tooth Paste, Ointment Prescriptions, Glycerine Jellies, Cosmoline. &c., and embellish your packages with nice brilliant labels.

By taking this advice you will increase your sales in all lines.

Send for Samples and Prices to

HERO FRUIT JAR CO.,

Gaul and Adams Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SYRUP OF FIGS.

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

SYRUP OF FIGS sells well and gives general satisfaction. It will be extensively advertised in Canada during the coming Winter and Spring.

☛ We offer it to the trade at \$6.00 per dozen, and it retails at 75 cents per bottle.

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

Your orders respectfully solicited.

Yours truly,

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP COMPANY,

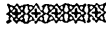
San Francisco, Cal.

Louisville, Ky.

New York, N.Y.

The Premier W A X of the World.

WATERSTON'S



Sealing, Drug Bottling,

— AND —

Packing Wax.



PRIZE MEDALS.



Established in Edinburgh 1752.

GUM MUCILAGE, Warranted for export.

LIQUID GLUE, Made from best Scotch Glue.

CEMENT, TOOTHPICKS, Lettered and Plain.

WAFERS, Paste and Paper.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

GEORGE WATERSTON & SONS, London and Edinburgh

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

is an OLD and WELL TRIED REMEDY, and for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, cures wind colic, is very pleasant to the taste, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP and take no other kind, as mothers will find it the Best Medicine to use during the teething period.

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS. No. 2.

The waters from these Springs have been recommended by the leading doctors in the United States as very beneficial in cases of affections of the nervous system. The waters belong to the alkaline class, and can be used as a remedy for Gout, Rheumatism and Stone in the Bladder.

THOS. F. GOODE, Proprietor.

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

Something New FOR YOUR Xmas Trade!

NEW SACHETS FOR LADIES' FANCY WORK!



Arbutus

India White Lilac

Peau d'Espagne

Russia Leather

Corresponding to these Popular Extracts.

Of great Richness and Permanence.

In ¼ lb. Bottles..... \$2.75 per lb.
 In 1 ounce Bottles 2.25 per doz.
 In Envelopes [½ ounce] 0.90 per doz.

These we make only in one quality, and that is

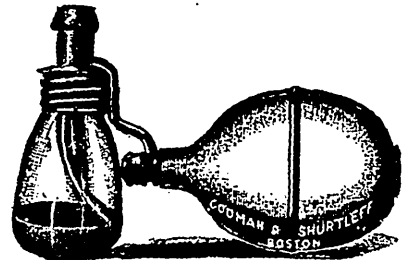
No. 1

Samples on application. **LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL.**

VASELINE ATOMIZER

FOR WARMING AND ATOMIZING

Pure Vaseline Ointments.



Designed for Warming and Spraying pure Vaseline for the treatment of Nasal Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the respiratory organs.

These Atomizers are admirably adapted for use with **Albolene, Benzoinol** and other ointments and oils.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Surgical and Veterinary Instruments, MONTREAL.

PAUL LARCHER

BORDEAUX.

"The best CLARETS and genuine COGNACS"

SPECIALTY OF FINE BRANDS:

Red Wines.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Medoc | Chateau Larose (recommandé) |
| Fronsac | Chateau Cantenac |
| Saint Emilion | Chateau Cos d'Estournel |
| Saint Estèphe | Chateau Léoville |
| Saint Julien | Chateau Pichon Longueville |
| Chateau Dulamoy | Chateau Mouton Rotschild |
| Chateau Pontet-Canet | Chateau Haut-Brion |
| Chateau Palmer. | Chateau Latour |
| Chateau Beychevelle | Chateau Margaux |
| Chateau Lagrange | Chateau Lafite |

White Wines.

| | |
|----------|-------------------------|
| Graves | Chateau Sudvirant |
| Barsac | Chateau La Tour Blanche |
| Sauterne | Chateau Yguson |

Cognacs, Fine Champagne, Grande Champagne.

All the Wines and Cognacs of our house are guaranteed as being absolutely pure and best quality. They are the object of our constant care, and the high reputation our brands have acquired, both in France and abroad, is due to their irreproachable quality and the scrupulous attention we devote to the execution of orders.

Our Cognacs are specially recommended for medical and pharmaceutical purposes, and the favor accorded to them by the medical corps is owing to their absolute purity.

On sale at

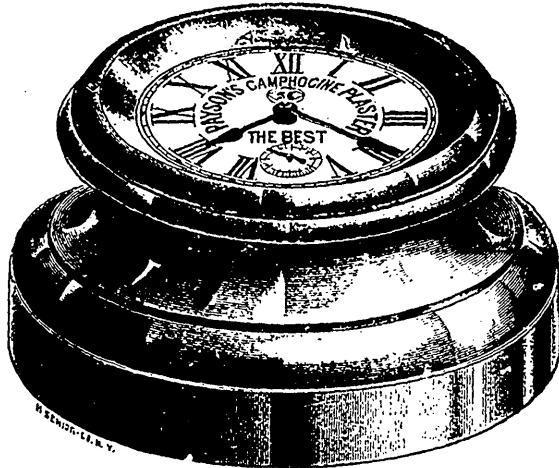
Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal

Apply for Quotations.

A Handsome Nickel Plated PAPER WEIGHT CLOCK--FREE.



In advance of spending our money in Newspaper Advertising, we make it an *object* for Druggists to purchase a supply of our Plasters.



One of these Nickel Paper Weight Clocks given away with each two dozen of PAYSON'S CAMPHOCINE PLASTERS.

With every Order for only Two Dozen of **PAYSON'S CAMPHOCINE PLASTERS**

We give One of these Clocks.

Price, \$2.00 per Dozen

NOTICE.

These Plasters are thoroughly first-class goods, made of the best materials under special formula of Olibanum, Capsicum, Belladonna and Camphor, by *Seabury & Johnson*, which is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence and quality.

GUNDER & PAYSON CO., Proprietors,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

NOTICE. - Our Clocks are manufactured and warranted by **THE SETH THOMAS CLOCK CO.**, and a guarantee goes with each Clock. Your orders solicited.

Choice Burgundy Wines.

Moulin a Vent,
Thorins,
Fleuris,
Chenas,
Julienes,
La Roche,
Morgon,
Brouilly.

St. Etienne,
Quincie,
Regnie,
Marchampt,
Latignie,
Pouilly,
Chaintre.

For Prices, &c.,

Address,

LYMAN, SONS & Co.,
MONTREAL.

A. TRITCHARD,
Romanèche-Thorins,
(Sne & Lre)
FRANCE.

HIGH GRADE
BRANDIES.

L. L. Rapnouil

Cerac sur Cognac.

The Choice Brands of several Vintages
always on hand.

Particulars upon application to

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
MONTREAL.

Sparkling
Champagnes

CHAUREY-AMSINGER
EPERNAY, FRANCE.

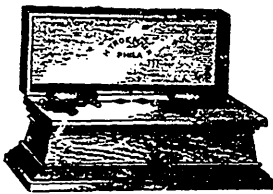
Crème de Champagne
Cuvée Reserve.

Quality Excellent. Price Reasonable.

For particulars apply to

LYMAN, SONS & Co.,
MONTREAL.

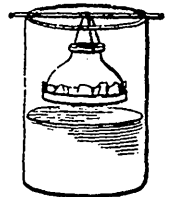
Chemical Apparatus



Bohemian Glassware,

OF ALL KINDS AND OF BEST QUALITY.

Berlin Porcelain Crucibles,
Evaporating Dishes, &c.



AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION FOR THE MANUFACTURES OF

The Morgan Crucible Co.

OF BATTERSEA, LONDON.

Analytical Balances, Scales and Weights, Blow-pipes, Blow-pipe Sets and Chemical
Cabinets, and all other requisites for Experimental and
Analytical Work, and Assaying

CHEMICALLY PURE REAGENTS AND VOLUMETRIC SOLUTIONS.

An Illustrated Priced Catalogue on application.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

Phoenix Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

Cash Capital, \$2,000,000.

H. KELLOGG, *President.*

J. H. MITCHELL, *2nd Vice-President.*

D. W. C. SKILTON, *Vice-President.*

GEO. H. BURDICK, *Secretary.*

CHAS. E. GALACAR, *Asst.-Secretary.*

ESTABLISHED — **CANADA BRANCH** — 1890.

HEAD OFFICE, 114 St. James Street, - MONTREAL.

GERALD E. HART, *General Manager.*

**Full Deposit with the Dominion Government in
Canadian Securities.**

AGENCIES WILL BE ESTABLISHED THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--------------|
| Losses paid to date, exceed | - | - | \$25,000,000 |
| Daily Income, 1889 | - | - | 7,611 |

The favor of a share of your Fire Insurance is requested for this reliable, wealthy and liberal Company. Losses promptly settled and paid by the Canadian Management.

Carl L. Jensen's

STANDARD

"CRYSTAL" PEPSIN PREPARATIONS

PEPSIN in Scales or Crystals and the same Powdered } For the special use of the Physician.

CRYSTAL PEPSIN TABLETS FOR POPULAR USE.

PRICE LIST: { CRYSTAL PEPSIN, SCALES OR POWDER, - - - - per oz. Bottle, \$ 1.40
CRYSTAL PEPSIN TABLETS, 50 cent. size, - - - - per gross, 45.00

Jensen's Pepsin (both Crystal and Tablet form) is widely known, largely advertised and ready selling. It has long been the standard, because giving the best practical satisfaction, owing to intrinsic value and uniform quality. So far as the digestive power of Jensen's Pepsin is concerned, the many tests of it made by the highest authorities, and published extensively, prove its high power.

The ready solubility of Jensen's Crystal Pepsin perfectly adapts it for all liquid forms.

To each druggist carrying Jensen's Tablets in stock, we will mail, postpaid, upon request, one of our elegant advertising banners, representing a Swedish peasant girl.

CARL JENSEN & CO., 100 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK

Sole Agents for Canada: LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

DAMSCHINSKY'S LIQUID HAIR DYE



Guaranteed Harmless

No Silver. No Lead.

Made in three colors, Blonde, Brown and Black. It is the most popular preparation in the Market. Only one application from one bottle will dry the hair in a few minutes, by merely combing the hair through with it.

Price, \$8.00 per doz.; Retail at \$1.00 a bottle

CARL DAMSCHINSKY,

226 & 228 East 26th St., NEW YORK CITY

Sold by all Wholesale Houses in Canada.

The above cut is a miniature representation of a sign 15 x 30 inches (framed and glassed), showing specimens of dyed hair. Every customer will receive one with the first order.

Now in stock at all Wholesale Druggists

WAMPOLE'S

| | | |
|--|------------|---------------|
| Compound Syrup of Hypo-phosphites | Doz. | 5 Pts. |
| | - - - - | \$8.50 \$3.17 |
| Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil | - - - - | 8.50 3.17 |
| Syrup Hydriodic Acid | - - | 8.50 |
| Hypno-Bromic Compound (True Hypnotic) | } ¼ lb. | \$7.37 |
| | } ½ " | 12.64 |
| Bromo-Pyrine (Gran. Eff.) | { 2 oz. | 4.75 |
| | { 4 " | 9.00 |
| | { lb. each | 2.37 |

PREPARED SOLELY BY

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.

CANADIAN BRANCH:

42 LOMBARD STREET, - TORONTO.

EAGAR'S WINE OF RENNET,

For making Sweet Curd, Junket, Cheese Cake, etc.

A Delicious Dessert can be made from this Wine in five minutes, and at a cost of only a **Few Cents**.

It can be eaten plain or with Cream and Sugar, or Wine Sauce.

This **WINE OF RENNET** contains the digestive principle of the stomach and pancreas with the active principle of the Rennet of the sucking calf, and the dessert of Junket made from it will prove a preventive and cure for

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Read the following:

WILMOT, N.S., 10th November, 1885.

DEAR SIR,—As a confirmed Dyspeptic, I cannot speak too highly of EAGAR'S WINE OF RENNET, it never fails to give me relief, and as a dessert I think it delicious.

R. S. BESSONET.

AS AN INFANT FOOD

EAGAR'S RENNET thoroughly sterilizes and peptonizes Cow's Milk, and as Cow's Milk more nearly resembles the Human Milk than does any of the so-called Milk Foods, it stands to reason that Cow's Milk when sterilized by

Eagar's Wine of Rennet

will prove to be the best, most nutritious, and most easily digested food for infants.

Read the following certificate from DR. ALMON, Physician and Surgeon to POORS' ASYLUM, Physician to INFANTS' HOME, Lecturer on diseases of Infants and Children at Halifax Medical College:

DEAR SIR:—I have ordered a Junket made from Eagar's Wine of Rennet to be given in the Infants' Home to Infants who have failed to digest or assimilate either the usual "Infants' Foods" or cow's milk, and so far in no case has it failed to be beneficial.

I have also directed its use as a diet in case of diarrhoea and cholera infantum with satisfactory results. I consider cow's milk, when peptonized by your Wine of Rennet, superior to the wheaten and milk food which are so largely used.

Yours, &c.,

T. R. ALMON, M.D.,

Phys. and Sur. Poor's Asylum, Phys. to Infant's Home.

To MR. EAGAR.

EAGAR'S Phospholeine

— A COMBINATION OF —

Cod Liver Oil Cream

— WITH —

HYPOPHOSPHITES

FOR THE CURE OF

Consumption, Paralysis, Chronic Bronchitis,
Asthma, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and other Skin and Blood
Diseases, Rickets, Anæmia, Loss of Flesh, Wasting, both
in Adults and Children, Nervous Prostration.

The value of **Eagar's Phospholeine** must not be estimated by the many Emulsions in the market. **EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE** only requires to be tried to prove its superiority to all other Emulsions.

RECOMMENDED BY THE FOLLOWING PHYSICIANS.

HON. WILLIAM J ALMON, M.D., Senator.
W. B. SLAYTER, M.D., &c., F.O.S.L., L.R.C.P.,
England, Consulting Physician Provincial and City Hospital,
Lecturer in Diseases of Women and Children Halifax
College of Medicine.
R. S. BLACK, M.D., 49 Granville Street, Halifax.
T. R. ALMON, M.D., Physician and Surgeon to Pooors'
Asylum, Physician to Infants' Home.
ARCH LAWSON, M.D., Professor of Surgery, Halifax
Medical College.
ARTHUR MOREN, M.D., Edin., Member of R. Col.
S., Edinburgh, City Medical Officer, Surgeon of Police and

City Prison, Physician to Deaf and Dumb Institute, Licentiate
of Medical Faculty, Edin.
W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D., Inspecting Physician Port
of Halifax.
C. O'REILLY, M.D., C.M., Superintendent Toronto
General Hospital.
H. L. KELLY, M.D., Yarmouth.
R. ADLINGTON, M.D., Edin., Bedford, L. R. C. S.,
England.
HENRY D. RUGGLES, M.D., Weymouth.
G. M. DUNCAN, M.D., Bathurst.

Dr. Weeks, of Brooklyn, sends the following report of a few of the cases in which he ordered **EAGAR'S PHOSPHOLEINE** :

W.D., aged 5, a delicate boy, of marked strumous habit, had whooping cough which ran a very protracted course which rendered him very weak ; a slight exposure to cold was followed by a chill, violent cough and consolidation of the right lung. After the acute symptoms subsided he was put on **Eagar's Phospholeine**, and made a rapid and complete recovery—gained flesh and strength, and was soon in much better health than before he took the whooping cough.

E. L., girl, aged 7, had measles complicated with bronchitis, very severe cough and profuse puriform expectoration, night sweats, etc. Took **Phospholeine** with marked benefit, all the symptoms subsiding rapidly, leaving the lungs in a healthy state.

A. W., girl, aged 15, family history good ; contracted a severe cold which resulted in general bronchitis, both lungs being extensively involved, convalescence tedious, and showing a marked tendency to consumption. Under the use of **Phospholeine** the symptoms gradually yielded, and she regained her ordinary health. About one year after, took whooping cough, during which all the threatening lung symptoms returned, accompanied by hectic, night sweats, etc., the expectoration being occasionally bloody, she lost flesh and strength rapidly, she again took **Phospholeine** and though for three months she was confined to the house, she is now entirely free from all symptoms of consumption, and the respiratory sounds of the lungs quite normal.

50c. per Bottle containing 50 doses.

Wholesale by **LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL.**

Druggists will find this a good seller wherever introduced, and for any Druggist who will buy not less than 6 dozen, an **ADVERTISEMENT** will be inserted in the local paper in his district, advertising him as having it in stock. Address, **M. F. EAGAR, Halifax, N.S.**

"Vinolia" Soap.

TESTS FREE.

Test Your Soap.
 Test Your Soap.
 Test Your Soap.
 Test Your Soap.
 Test Your Soap.
 Test Your Soap.
 Test Your Soap.
 Test Your Soap.
 Test Your Soap.

We will supply, free on application, Tests for Soaps, with bona-fide reports from medical and other scientific journals, together with facts and figures showing "VINOLIA" SOAP to be the Purest, Safest and Best for Skin Irritation, Toilet, Nursery and Bath.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

THE LANCET, London, reports :
 "Odour delicate and the article of excellent quality."
THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, London, reports :
 "'Vinolia' Soap is of unquestionable excellence, and is much in favour with the Profession.
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, London, reports :
 "An ideal soap delightfully perfumed ; a very little of it gives a lasting lather, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."
THE QUEEN, London, reports :
 "Excellent from its purity, lathers freely, and is very lasting."

Purest, Safest, Best.
 Purest, Safest, Best.
 Purest, Safest, Best.
 Purest, Safest, Best.
 Purest, Safest, Best.
 Purest, Safest, Best.
 Purest, Safest, Best.
 Purest, Safest, Best.
 Purest, Safest, Best.

"Vinolia"

For Itching, Insect Bites, Sunburn, Rash, &c.
Face Spots Eczema
Face Spots Eczema
Face Spots Eczema

"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—*The Baby*.
 "An Emollient Cream for the Skin in Eczema, Rash, Eruptions, &c."—*Lancet*.

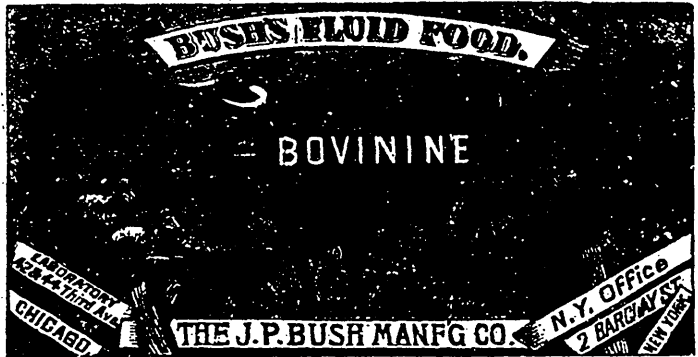
227 Floral 15c., Medical 25c., Otto Toilet 35c. and Vestal 85c. per tablet. Vinolia 50 cts., \$1.00 and \$1.75 per box. Vinolia Powder 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75 per box. Vinolia Dentifrice, English, 75c. American, 50 cts. Vinolia Shaving Foam, in collapsible tubes, 50 cts. Vinolia Shaving Soap, 30 cts., 40 cts. and 60 cts. per stick, flat boxes 50 cts.

BLONDEAU & CIE., - London and New York
 New York Address, 469 Greenwich St., New York, U.S.A.

BOVININE



BUSH'S FLUID FOOD.



CONTAINS more than 26 per cent. of Soluble Albuminoids. Is the only Raw Food in the world. Keeps in any climate. Does not become rancid like most other meat extracts. Is retained by the most irritable stomach. Creates new and vitalized blood faster than any other preparation. Sustains life for weeks by injection. Is daily saving life in cases of Phthisis, Typhoid and Relapsing Fever, Diphtheria, Bright's Disease, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Anemia, Marasmus, Cholera Infantum and all diseases of Children. Builds up the system after severe surgical operations. Soothes and alleviates ulcerated and cancerous conditions of the stomach and rectum. Is the only nutrient that will permanently cure nervous prostration and debility. Upon it, puny and feeble infants and children and their exhausted mothers thrive wonderfully. Contains no medication whatever. Put up in 6 and 12 oz. bottles, at 60c. and \$1.00. 12 oz. contains the strength of 10 pounds of meat.

Prepared by the **J. P. BUSH M'FG CO.,**

Laboratory: 42-44 3rd Avenue, CHICAGO, Ill.

2 Barclay Street, NEW YORK CITY.



A-CORN SALVE



**Removes the Toe Corn Every Time!
The Best Corn Remedy Known!**

THOUSANDS of Druggists in the United States have found that it is the quickest seller of its kind ever introduced because it is the best CORN Salve in the market.

EVERY dozen is mounted upon our handsomely Lithographed Counter Stand which attracts immediate attention and thus helps to advertise the goods.

We are advertising in a number of Canada papers, and in response to our offer are sending out many trial size boxes to individuals. This method will at once create a demand for the "A-CORN" in Canada. To meet this first demand you should have the goods in stock. Send to your jobber for a single dozen. We know you will soon order in gross lots.

We give a few extracts from letters we have already received from Canada from those who have sold it, and from some who have used it:

GIANT CHEMICAL CO., Phila., Pa.

YARMOUTH, N.S., Dec. 10th, 1887.

GENTLEMEN:—I can recommend A-Corn Salve ahead of all other corn cures. I cannot sell any other corn medicine since I introduced A-Corn Salve, and once used by anyone suffering they send others far and near to buy it, and in no case has it failed to cure.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed), J. A. CRAIG.

"I find it a ready seller and a good article."—R. GORHAM, Hamilton, Bermuda.

"The A-CORN beats all other kinds of Corn Salves. It has taken out two large corns for mother."

—WM. MCGIRR, Medina, Ont.

"It is an excellent remedy."—A. ATKINSON, Cascades, Quebec.

REMEMBER this is not a new article you are asked to buy as an experiment which may possibly prove worthless, but a well tried remedy in the United States and an established success, and we desire to make it the same thing in Canada.

A trial order for 1 doz. from your Jobber will verify all we have said.

Price in Canada \$1.00 per doz.

Sold by LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Canada.



ENGLISH BRUSHES.

A. D. 1777.

G. B. Kent *and* Sons, London,

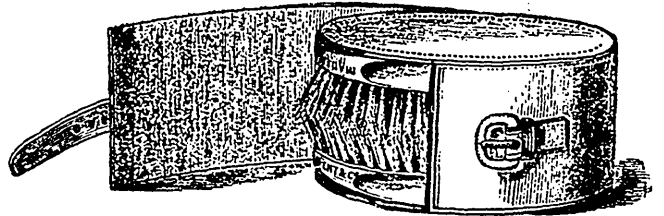
ESTABLISHED A D. 1777.

are the manufacturers of the most durable English wire-drawn Toilet Brushes,

for Hair,

Tooth,

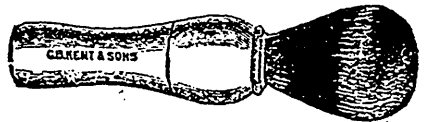
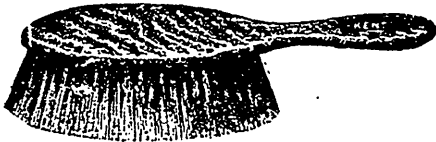
Nail,



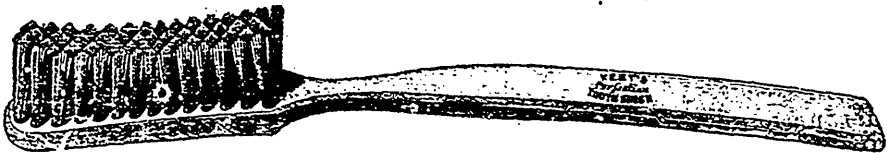
Shaving,

Cloth,

and Hat.



PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF JOHN GOSNELL & CO'S BRUSHWARE.



Import orders of 12 dozen and upwards for Best Tooth Brushes, may be sampled gratis with the name and address of the retailer.

Kent's Brushes are for sale by all wholesale druggists and druggists-sundrymen in the Dominion.