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ESTABLISHED 1868.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

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

Vol. XXIX.

OCTOBER, 1895.

No. 3

IN 1886

We were Awarded a Bronze Medal

At the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, England, for the excellency of our display of **Fluid Extracts** and other pharmacals. Our nine years subsequent experience has enabled us to improve our methods in many directions, and we can, therefore, confidently offer **Fluid Extracts** of the very best quality at the lowest prices possible for goods of that grade. Remember, we do not claim to supply cheap extracts, nor will we under any circumstances reduce the quality of our goods.

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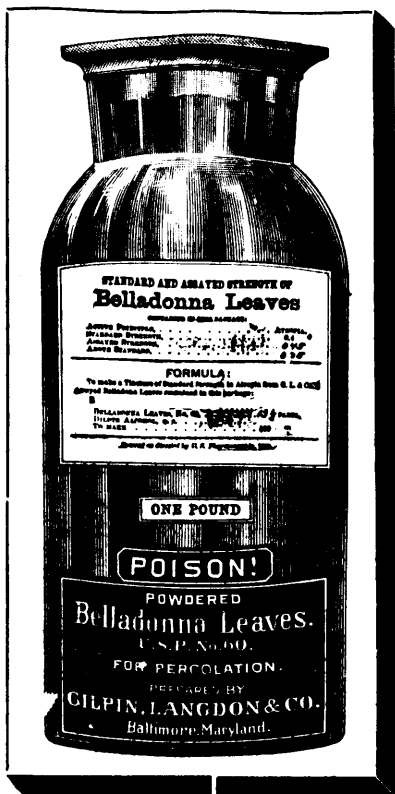
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" Stramonium Seed	" "	1/216 "	Daturine

The above represents only about one-third of the list of drugs susceptible to assay, but we deem these sufficient to illustrate our methods. We also prepare for percolation, with the same care, a list of over 400 Roots, Barks, Herbs, etc., making it the most complete list of POWDERED DRUGS ever issued. The vital importance of accurate medicine in the treatment of disease is obvious. These Tinctures furnish a uniform as well as known strength, and can be obtained from any pharmacist who uses our Assayed Powders for Percolation. We solicit your inquiries for samples. **W. LLOYD WOOD, Toronto,** carries a stock of our goods, and will be pleased to supply your wants.

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Are the BEST in the world for the Throat and Chest. For the Voice unequalled. Try them.

Drops

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

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

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The most Effective Powdered Disinfectant, Deodorizer, Germicide, known to modern science.

Of interest to all who value comfort and health . . .

Phenyle

Sweetens things generally. Destroys all Germs.

Bannerman's Patent.

Destroys all offensive odors instantly. Certain death to insect life. Prevents contagious diseases, and those arising from foul premises. Endorsed by numerous Boards of Health. Protect your home. Don't be without it. Expense trifling. Results incalculable. Will prevent and cure Hog Cholera, and disease in animals. Necessary useful article winter and summer.

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- E. B. Shuttleworth, Phar. D., Trin. Univ., F.C.S.; Prof. of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, &c.
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- C. Trow, M.D., C.M., Trin. Univ., L.R.C.P., London; Clinical Lecturer on diseases of the Eye and Ear.
- W. H. Pepler, M.D., C.M., Fell. Trin. Med. Coll., L.R.C.P., London; Assistant in Pathology.

SUMMER SESSION

Teaching Staff

- Prof. Grasett, Surgery of Genito-Urinary Organs and Clinical Surgery.
- Prof. Stuart, Chemical Analysis of the Fluids of the Body
- Prof. Teskey, Injuries and Diseases of Joints, and Clinical Surgery.
- Professor Davison, Fevers—Medical Diagnosis, & Clinical Medicine.
- Prof. Bingham, Amputations, Fractures, Dislocations, Clinical Surgery.
- Prof. Powell, Surgical Diseases of Children and Clinical Work.
- Prof. Baines, Diseases of Children and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine.
- Prof. Shuttleworth, Bacteriology.
- Prof. Gordon, Obstetrics, other than Operative.
- Dr. Spilsbury, Clinical Instruction, with Practical Teaching of Diseases of Nose and Throat, with the practical use of Rhinoscope, Laryngoscope, &c., at hospital.
- Dr. Trow, Clinical Instruction, with Practical Teaching, of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, with the practical use of Ophthalmoscope, and Otolaryngoscope, etc., at the hospital.
- Dr. Wishart, Applied Anatomy.
- Dr. Fotheringham, Clinical Medicine.
- Dr. Meyers, Pathology of Diseases of the Nervous System and Electrotherapeutics.

The Winter Session will commence on Monday, October 1st. For particulars and terms address

WALTER B. GEIKIE, M.D., C.M., D.C.L., Dean

Asthma Consumption Bronchitis

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND AIR PASSAGES

The Amick Chemical Treatment

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More than 100,000 Cases treated by _____

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Largest percentage of actual cures known. Merits of Method now fully established by unimpeachable evidence open to all. These medicines are the best and purest drugs science can produce. Physicians may prescribe them with implicit confidence and with absolute certainty of better results than may be obtained from any other line of treatment.

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PURE MALT STOUT

FOR INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

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It was found by chemical analysis to be the PUREST STOUT in the world.

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JOHN BOTT, Walkerville, Ontario.

DRUGGISTS

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**The Handsomest Line of Christmas Perfumes
The Leading Line of the World
Without a Rival in the Field**

Send us your name and address and we will arrange to see you. Agents now at work in all portions of the United States and Canada.

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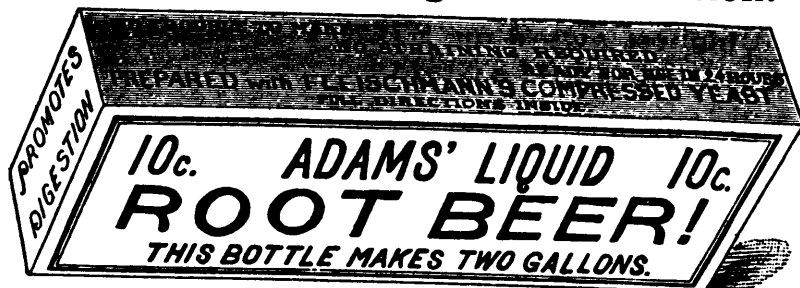
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Ask your wholesaler for it. Send for advertising matter to decorate your store window.

ADAMS & SONS COMPANY, 11 & 13 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

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Order from any Wholesale Dealer.

We Make Close Estimates

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All Formulæ submitted to us are considered strictly confidential, the private property of our correspondents, and are guarded so with scrupulous care

Our facilities for manufacturing and finishing special preparations are unequalled, for, in addition to our well equipped manufacturing and finishing departments, we possess complete and extensive printing, binding and paper box-making establishments, and are thus able to turn out first-class work at the lowest cost. We are in a position to prepare any private formulæ put up in the form of a Fluid Extract, Solid Extract, Elixir, Wine, Syrup, Glycerole Capsule, Cachet, Perle, Pill (sugar, gelatine, pearl or silver coated), Lozenge (hand cut or compressed), Tablet Triturate, Compressed Tablet, Effervescing Granular Salt, etc., as well as preparations in the form of Sarsaparillas, Cough Syrups, Liniments, Veterinary Remedies, Toilet Preparations, etc. We charge nothing for making an estimate on any preparation, but are pleased to do so, and trust we may be favored with formulæ for the purpose.

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MALTINE (Plain).
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MALTINE with Peptones.
MALTINE with Phos. Iron Quinia and
MALTINE WINE. [Strychnia.

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

New York Pharmacal Association's Preparations.

LACTOPEPTINE POWDER (ounce bottles).
 " " (½ lb. bottles).

LACTOPEPTINE ELIXIR. Plain.
 " " Iron, Quinia and Strychnia

Lactopeptine Tablets.

Arlington Chemical Company's Preparations.

Peptonoids (Powder).

Liquid Peptonoids.

Peptonoids Iron and Wine

Liquid Peptonoids with Coca.

Liquid Peptonoids with Creosote.

Reed & Carrick's Preparations.

Carrick's Soluble Food, 8 oz.
 " " " 16 oz.
Lacto Preparata, 8 oz.
 " " 16 oz.
Lacto-Cereal Food, 8 oz.
 " " 16 oz.
Cordial Analeptine.
Sulpho-Calcine.

Zymocidin
Pancrobinin (Liquid).
 " (Pills).
 " (Pills, comp. and tonic).
Corrigent Pills.
Analgesine Tablets.
Cardiene Tablets.
Cholagogine Tablets.

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

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s

Blaud's Pill Capsules

ARE SOFT AND FLEXIBLE

NEVER BECOME HARD

NEVER BECOME OXIDIZED

NEVER VARY IN STRENGTH

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

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R. L. GIBSON, General Agent,

30 Wellington St. East.

TORONTO.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXIX.

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1895.

No. 3.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1868

All copy for publication must be sent in by the 20th of the month.

New Advertisements and changes received up to the 25th or 20th if proofs are required.

Advertising Rates sent on application.

Address all communications to

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL,
Toronto, Ont.

CUTTING BY DRUGGISTS.

THE complete demoralization of the retail drug trade of Hamilton, Ont., by inter-necine cutting, appears to have proved so encouraging that the practice has been introduced into the neighboring city of Brantford, by the late representative of the College of Pharmacy for that district. We have during the past month received a number of communications and newspaper excerpts in regard to this matter, in which this person comes in for an expression of opinion that is certainly well deserved, though, from the official career of the ex-councilman, it may be said that his recent action is quite in keeping with the principles by which we believe he has all along been actuated.

We are in receipt of a large circular issued by this individual, in which he gives to the public a list of some two hundred proprietary articles and drugs, in which a comparison is made between the old and new prices of each. The cut is sometimes as great as 45 per cent., and covers all classes of articles except a particular line of substitutes, which, for a reason that will be evident enough, are spared from competition.

The circular is too large for reproduction, but the following advertisement, taken from the Brantford *Expositor* of September 5th, will sufficiently show the character of the attack which has been made on the trade:

BIG CUT RATE WHITE DRUG STORE

Where? Next door to Commercial Hotel, Market Square, Brantford.

C. K. McGregor and Wm. Wright have left the Corner for good, and moved into their new and handsomely fitted White Drug Store, where the rent is only one-fifth of what they have been paying. We have a lease of our new place for 9 years and 9 months, and our customers are to have the benefit, as a sample of prices under will show.

	OLD PRICE.	NEW PRICE.
Pink Pills	\$.50	29c.
Dodd's Pills .....	.50	28c.
Ayer's Pills .....	.25	15c.
Indian Root Pills .....	.25	15c.
Carter's Liver Pills .....	.25	13c.
Paine's Celery Compound	1.00	55c.
Hood's Sarsaparilla	1.00	65c.
Burdock Bitters	1.00	65c.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla	1.00	65c.
Ayer's Hair Vigor	1.00	65c.
Scott's Emulsion	1.00	65c.
" " .....	.50	35c.
K. D. C.	1.00	75c.
Luby's Hair Renewer .....	.50	40c.
Garfield Tea .....	.25	20c.
Castoria .....	.35	25c.
Nestle's Food .....	.50	40c.
Lactated Food .....	.50	40c.
Syr. Red Spruce Gum .....	.25	20c.
Radway's Relief .....	.25	20c.
Thomas' Electric Oil .....	.25	15c.
Hirst's Pain Exterminator .....	.25	19c.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup .....	.25	19c.
Fowler's Extract Wild Strawberry .....	.35	23c.
Seigel's Syrup .....	.60	40c.
Glycerine .....	.30 oz.	3c. oz.
Tr. Opium (Laudanum) .....	.15 oz.	7c. oz.
Tr. Iodine .....	.15 oz.	10c. oz.
Paregoric .....	.10 oz.	4c. oz.
Carbolic Acid .....	.15 oz.	5c. oz.
Castor Oil .....	.20 lb.	10c. lb.
2 grain Quinine Capsules .....	.25 doz.	15c. doz.
Howard's Quinine, best English	1.00 oz.	50c. oz.
Stick Fly Paper, 4 sheets .....	.15	5c.
8 oz. prescription in bottle .....	.60	25c.
4 " " " .....	.40	19c.
2 " " " .....	.35	15c.
Diamond and Turkish Dyes	10c., 8c., 3 for 23c.	
White Castile Soap	12c. a pound.	

And all other medicines at reduced price.

Come and see us.

McGREGOR & CO.,

Chemists and Druggists.

North side of Market Square, next door to Commercial Hotel.

Telephone 232.

This is a fairly good effort for one who has tried to pose as a champion of the retail drug-

gist; the protector of the interests of his local fellow-tradesmen, and the official exponent of pharmaceutical ethics. The financial harm that this attack is likely to accomplish will be ruinous to many. As one of our correspondents says: "If this craze goes on, it, of course, means the utter destruction of pharmacy throughout the country, and the list has been circulated throughout the adjoining towns, and so the evil work is going on."

There is, however, another aspect besides that of a purely financial kind, and this is well pointed out in a letter from one who has some regard for his position as well as his pocket. "There is supposed," says he, "to be a professional side to pharmacy (if one can find it), and it may be that a member of that fraternity can descend to conduct which is or ought to be considered unprofessional. Here is a man who has received the honor, at the hands of his fellow-druggists, of being their representative for the past eight years at the College of Pharmacy. His first act, after he ceases to represent them, is to thus degrade the profession. Is the issuing of such a circular to the general public, and adding the words 'The bottom not cracked yet,' professional? If it is, druggists had better go back to the days when they had no college, for it cannot be said that any progress has been made."

THE CHEMICAL SECTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

DRUGGISTS who visited the Industrial Exhibition, at Toronto, last month, must have been struck with the almost entire disappearance of any exhibits of a strictly chemical character. These formerly occupied some of the most prominent positions in the Main Building, and, to certain classes, were among the most interesting features. Such exhibits appear to be extinct, and in looking for the reason one had better ask the representatives of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. These gentlemen should be told that their positions as members of the association were not created for the purpose of entitling the holders to badges and free passes, but that the representatives should endeavor to persuade manufacturers to display their goods, and take an active personal interest in the exhibits.

In the earlier days of the exhibition we have known the College representatives to spend days and even weeks in such work, and in efforts to locate to the best advantage and add to the attractiveness of the collections shown. This kind of thing is not perhaps so congenial to some as is that of gazing, badge-bedizened, at a Punch and Judy show, or some second-rate acrobatic performance, but it is the sort of work the members of the Exhibition Associa-

tion are expected to perform. The neglect of duty now complained of has been evident for years, and it is questionable whether the representation of the College of Pharmacy would not be better dropped, and the interests of chemical manufacturers placed in the hands of those who really have some concern in the matter.

A NEEDED REFORM.

THE following letter, which appeared in the *Toronto Evening News*, has been handed to us by a city druggist, who prefixes it by saying: "This is sensible. Can you not give a helping hand? Push a good thing along: we have nothing":

Editor,—Allow me to place before your many readers a suggestion *re* the medical law. The Medical Act does not allow a druggist to prescribe anything for symptoms described unless it be some patent medicine. No matter how simple the case may be, nor how little a customer can afford to pay, he must go to a doctor in the regular expensive and ethical way. I noticed in the *News* last winter that Mr. Haycock, Patron leader, wished to reform the Medical Act. Allow me to suggest that he cannot commence a more popular work than by pruning it of this very arbitrary clause.

The druggist is compelled by law to have a knowledge of the action of medicines. Why, then, should he not be allowed to exercise that knowledge? A much better law obtains in Great Britain. There a customer is allowed to consult his druggist, and at a very nominal price secure some simple medicine which answers his purpose. Why should not such a law be in force here?

The *News* has always been the workingman's paper, and I do not know a better thing for the workingman than to be relieved of arbitrary laws.

ANDREW P. STIRRETT,
Chemist.

The Quantity of Hydrocyanic Acid found in Wild Cherry Bark, was made the subject of experiment by Messrs. Stevens and Jury, who read at the meeting of the Am. Phar. Assoc. a paper in which the results are recorded. The object of the inquiry was really that of ascertaining whether thin, green bark is really more valuable therapeutically than older and thicker bark. The authors conclude that their results appear to furnish to this query a negative answer, and on examining the figures given, the average of hydrocyanic acid in the thick bark is found to be higher than in that which is younger. Two methods of determination were employed. In the first the drug was macerated and distilled, the distillate being

AS DIGESTIBLE AS MOTHERS' MILK

Cows' milk modified by the Peptogenic Powder is just as digestible as mothers' milk—no more so, the baby has to do the rest.

Fairchild's Peptogenic Milk Powder affords the only known method of modifying cows' milk to the standard of human milk.

**FAIRCHILD BROTHERS & FOSTER,
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GEO. H. CHANDLEE.

H. C. CHANDLEE.

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TO THE DRUG TRADE:**

XX Petrolatum in 50 lb. tubs...	7c. per lb.
“ “ 25 “ ...	7½c. “
“ “ lb. lacquered tins (24 tins to case)...	...\$3.00 per case.
White Petrolatum in 25 or 50 lb. tins... ..	18c. per lb.
Benzine in 5 gallon tins... ..	20c. per gal.
Extra Gasoline in 5 gal. tins...	25c. “
Sewing Machine Oil, in 5 gal. tins... ..	80c. “
Sewing Machine Oil, in 2 oz. bottles... ..	\$6.00 per gross.
Cycle Oil in 2 oz. bottles... ..	\$6.00 “
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conducted into a solution of potash. Additional water was added, and the process repeated four times. The dilute solution of potassium cyanide furnished by the distillate was then titrated with decinormal silver nitrate solution. In the second method the distillate was passed directly into silver nitrate solution, and the precipitate of silver cyanide weighed. The volumetric method was found preferable. Tests were made to ascertain whether it was possible to obtain all the hydrocyanic acid by distillation, and this was found difficult, so that the authors think that even with five distillations the deficiency of hydrocyanic acid will amount to about one per cent. of the quantity present. The average quantity of acid found in five samples of thick bark by the first method was 0.351 per cent., and in the thin bark, 0.260 per cent. This is more than twice the amount reported by previous observers.

Lodge Practice is not the worst manifestation of medical aberration. A lower form of degradation is that which has unfortunately shown itself in Toronto by the establishment of what is termed The Workingmen's Medical Association, of which the headquarters are to be found on Queen street east. The object of this concern, as set forth in the by-laws, is to provide its members with "the best medical skill and the highest grade of medicine at the lowest possible cost." This, it is stated, may be secured through the membership of the association, which can be secured by an entrance fee of ten cents, and a weekly payment of three cents. The only stipulation as to the supply of medicine is that members must furnish their own bottles. For medical calls after 8 p.m. an extra fifty cents per visit must be paid, and confinements, vaccinations, chronic diseases and major fractures are subject to extra charges. This cut will be hard on the physician who practises among the poor, and usually does at least half his work for charity, and it will also affect the dispensing druggist. If the advice and medicine are commensurate with the pay, the patient cannot certainly expect much, and is probably not likely to be disappointed.

Distilled Extract of Witch Hazel is now one of the most popular of external applications, and, as far as we have had opportunity of judging, is also one of the biggest humbugs. A manufacturer has to comply with the demands of trade, and, as such, we have, in the past, been instrumental in turning out some thousands of gallons of the stuff, but always with a conscience somewhat sullied, and a feeling of contempt for a public that insist on being humbugged. If the hazel were anything but *witch hazel* the charm would be lost, for few people could be persuaded to put their trust in a 10 or 15 per cent. mixture of alcohol and water, which, with a trace of acetic acid, and an

infinitesimal odor, the distilled hamamel is really is. Mr. W. D. Hoeffken (*Bulletin of Pharmacy*), has lately made an examination of seventeen commercial samples, and finds the quantity of alcohol to vary from 8.76 to 12.79 per cent., by volume. The reaction was always acid, and in a few cases the extractive amounted to 0.1 per cent. The writer concludes by saying that the compound is "nothing more or less than a highly diluted alcohol, containing traces of valueless extractive matter, and a small quantity of a soluble oil, to which its peculiar and agreeable odor is due."

Carbolated Camphor, made from two parts of camphor and one of carbolic acid, and resembling camphor phenique, is known to every druggist, but it is not all that are acquainted with the fact the caustic character of the acid is neutralized or overcome by the camphor. A correspondent of *Merck's Market Report* emphasizes this, and also calls attention to the usefulness of the combination, in the form of a ten per cent. ointment, as an application for old sores, piles, and burns. For the latter, when the cuticle is unimpaired, the ointment gives speedier relief than any other common remedy. He also throws out the idea that camphor might be used as an antidote to carbolic acid, but, of course, in this connection, it must not be forgotten that camphor itself is a poison, and the combination may not be less so than the constituents. An intimation is given that spirit of camphor might be applied when carbolic acid is spilled upon the hands, as often happens, and this is certainly easy of verification.

The Presence of Starch in elm bark, flax seed, and mustard seed is a question of considerable commercial importance, as starchy substances are frequently employed as adulterants of the powdered drugs. This was made the subject of inquiry by Prof. Lloyd, who gave the results of his experiments in a paper read at the recent meeting of the Am. Pharm. Assoc. He found that elm bark gives the iodine reaction characteristic of starch, but that neither flax nor mustard seeds, when pure, contain this substance. Commercial samples are, however, generally mixed with foreign seeds, some of them containing starch, and ground mustard and linseed meal, will, from this cause, give the starch reaction.

The editor of *Merck's Market Report*, who is undoubtedly a gallant man, thinks that the new woman has a place in pharmacy which she has already commenced to occupy, and that she has come to stay. All doubts on this point are said to be dispelled by the recent action of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which elected a woman to its third vice-presidency. "The next meeting of the Association," says

the editor, "is to be held in Canada. Was there, perhaps, a silent hope that, as Canada is benignly governed by a Queen, so the American Pharmaceutical Association, when meeting in the Queen's domain, should be presided over by a pharmaceutical queen? Imagination need not run wild to depict such a possibility." While there is a possibility of obtaining a Canadian female pharmacist for this position, our acquaintance with the registers of the various Provinces does not encourage the hope that the choice would be very large. The salaries enjoyed by the average apprentice and drug clerk, and the large expenses incurred in complying with educational requirements, will probably deter the new woman from entering a field which promises so little, more especially, when the way is open to typewriting, book-keeping, and such like light occupations, which are easily acquired and more remunerative.

Books and Pamphlets.

Maisch's Materia Medica—A Manual of Organic Materia Medica; being a guide to Materia Medica of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms. For the use of Students, Druggists, Pharmacists and Physicians. By John M. MAISCH, Phar. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. New (sixth) edition, thoroughly revised by H. C. C. MAISCH, Ph.G. Philadelphia, LEA Brothers & Co., publishers, 1895. Toronto, J. A. CARVETH & Co. 12 mo., pp. 509, with 285 engravings. Cloth, \$3.00.

It is useless to recapitulate what we have already said in reviewing previous editions of a work which is well known to almost every pharmaceutical student in Canada, and is a recognized text-book in the colleges in this and other countries.

The work of revision, after the death of the distinguished author, devolved upon his son, who has carried it out with fidelity and ability. The publication of the U. S. Pharmacopœia rendered this a work of some magnitude, as many additions had to be made, and the descriptions and nomenclature of the drugs had to be brought into conformity with that standard. Official substances are now characterized by larger type, while those that have been dropped, or are unofficial, appear in a smaller letter. The text has in all respects undergone a thorough revision, so that it embraces the results of recent investigations. This has not sensibly increased the size of the volume, as the condensation effected has nearly equalled the new matter. The illustrations, which have been considerably increased in number, are of the same high character as those by which former

editions were enriched, and are reproduced in the best style of the typographic art.

Exercise and Food for Pulmonary Invalids.—By Charles DENISON, A.M., M.D., Professor of Diseases of the Chest and Climatology, University of Denver, etc., etc. Denver: The CHAIN and HARDY Co. 1895. Cloth, 24mo., pp. 71.

Department of Pharmacy, University of Iowa.—Announcement, 1895-96.

Prospectus of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York. 1895-96.

British Columbia Pharmacy Act as amended 1895, and By-Laws of the British Columbian Pharmaceutical Association, as adopted and sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, June, 1895.
From the Secretary.

A Practical Treatise on How to Preserve Perfect Nutrition in health and disease, by natural means. The BOVININE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill., U.S.

The following new publications are announced by Messrs. LEA Brothers:—

A Text-Book of Practical Therapeutics; with Especial Reference to the Application of Remedial Measures to Disease and their Employment upon a Rational Basis. By Hobart Amory HARE, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. With special chapters by Drs. G. E. de SCHWEINITZ, Edward MARTIN, and Barton C. HIRST. New (fifth) edition, thoroughly revised. In one octavo volume of 740 pages. Cloth, \$3.75; leather, \$4.75.

Physical and Natural Therapeutics. The Remedial Use of Heat, Electricity, Modifications of Atmospheric Pressure, Climates, and Mineral Waters. By Georges HAYEM, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Edited with the assent of the author, by Hobart Amory HARE, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics in the Jefferson Medical College of Phila. In one handsome octavo vol. of 414 pp., with 113 engravings. Cloth, \$3.

The Urine in Health and Disease, and Urinary Analysis, Physiologically and Pathologically Considered. By D. Campbell BLACK, M.D., L.R.C.S., Professor of Physiology, Anderson College Medical School. In one 12mo. volume of 256 pages, with 73 engravings. Cloth, \$2.75.

Disorders of the Sexual Organs of the Male. By Eugene FULLER, M.D., Instructor in Venereal and Genito-Urinary Diseases, New York Post-Graduate Medical School. In one very handsome octavo volume of 238 pages, with 25 engravings and 8 full-page plates. Cloth, \$2.

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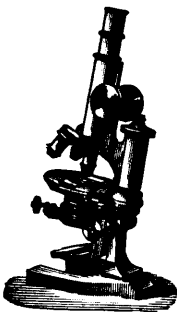
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British Pharmacopœia. Cloth, \$2.00; with Addenda, \$2.25	Lupton's Chemical Arithmetic, \$1.25	Squire's Companion to B.P., 1894 edition, \$3.
Craig's Posological Tables, 35c.	Sayre's Organic Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy. Cloth, \$4.00.	National Dispensatory. Cloth, \$7.25 Leather, \$8.00
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Pathology and Morbid Anatomy. By T. Henry GREEN, M.D., Lecturer on Pathology and Morbid Anatomy at Charing-Cross Hospital Medical School, London. Seventh American from the eighth and revised English edition. Octavo volume of 595 pages, with 224 engravings, and a colored plate. Cloth, \$2.75.

Messrs. BAILLIERE, TINDALL & COX, of London, announce the following new book, which will be issued during the current month: *The Methods of Microscopical Research.* By Arthur C. COLE, F.R.M.S. London: BAILLIERE, TINDALL & COX, 20 and 21 King William Street, Strand, London. (Paris and Madrid.) 8vo, 224 pp., in cloth binding, gilt lettered; price \$1.50, post free to Canada.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS.

THE Semi-Annual Examinations for Major and Minor Candidates will commence on Tuesday, October 15th, 1895, at 9 a.m., and will be held in Laval University, Quebec. Candidates must file their applications, duly certified, with the Registrar, on or before the 5th of October. Printed regulations and form of application must be obtained from the Registrar, and be duly signed by the applicant.

Candidates who have failed more than once in their examinations will be required to pay the full examination fee.

No applications for these examinations will be received after the 5th of October, and candidates remitting their examination fees must do so in funds payable at par in Montreal.

E. MUIR, Registrar,
595 LaGauchetiere Street.

Montreal, September 5th, 1895.

THE ADVANCE IN OPIUM.

THE recent rise in opium is thus explained by the *Chemist and Druggist*:

The course of the opium market is no exception to the rule that the unexpected generally happens. The season for this important drug is now at its height in Smyrna and Constantinople, and, according to almost all prognostications, the beginning of the arrival of the new crop at the shipping ports should have been signalized by a general collapse of the already very unstable prices. As a matter of fact, the exact opposite has occurred. The crop, it is now generally admitted, is one of the biggest on record, and will probably reach, if not surpass, the enormous total of 10,000 cases, which is more than is required to cover the world's yearly requirements of Turkish opium. By the end of August no fewer than 2,200 cases of

new opium had already been received at Smyrna, and over a thousand at Constantinople, which is a good deal more than double the quantity that had reached those trading centres from the growing districts at corresponding date of 1894. If the crop estimates are correct, it follows that some 6,500 cases would still remain in the hands of farmers and middlemen in the interior, while we have further to take account of a stock of about 1,100 cases in Constantinople, and 2,800 cases in Smyrna. The opium supplies in London are said to be unusually light (not over 500 cases in the public warehouses), and those in the States also are thought to be by no means excessive; but even allowing for this, it seems safe to assume that the total available quantity will be a large if not a copious one. And it is not only the opium crop which has been a good one. Raisins and figs, two other staple articles of Smyrna export, are also abundant this year; and the valonia harvest promises well. There is, consequently, less chance than usual that the farmers and dealers in Asia Minor will be compelled to sell their produce at any price, and perhaps this uncommon plentifulness of money has to some extent helped the upward movement which sprang up in Smyrna quite suddenly a month ago, and has since taken a strong hold of the market.

The guiding spirits in this apparently unjustifiable, and certainly hazardous, movement are two or three firms of speculators who are supposed to hold a good deal of old-stock opium themselves, and who are now assiduously engaged in vamping up a rise, which, when taken at the flood, may enable them to get rid of their supplies, at a price not warranted by the actual conditions of supply. The first result of this bold policy has been the discomfiture of another set of dealers who had sold opium on speculation, mostly for export to the States, before the crop was actually off the fields. These gentlemen have been compelled to pay much higher rates than they expected, for between August 11th and August 30th the price of new currant tale quale opium has advanced in Smyrna from the parity of 7s. to 7s. 8d. per pound, while other kinds have risen in the same proportion. This result has been brought about with very little trouble on the part of the bull-speculators, for during the whole month of August only 150 cases of opium were sold in Smyrna, about 70 of which were taken for shipment to the consuming markets, principally America, while the rest went into the storehouses of the speculators *à la hausse*, who will probably come out at the little end of the horn, to use an expressive Americanism. The great consuming markets, who are the ultimate arbiters of the position, do not seem to show any inclination to be bounced into buying at present, and if they keep aloof for a few more weeks there is every probability

that the Smyrnesse traders will tire of keeping up a market that lacks inherent elasticity. Of course London brokers, dealers, and morphia makers are doing their best to take advantage of the upward movement by painting it to their clients in lurid hue, but we do not think that their confidence in the continuity of the advance is sufficiently great to induce them to assist it by placing orders in Smyrna. A fair amount of business has lately been done in London, it is true, both in manufacturing and "soft shipping" kinds, the latter being the opium used by the Chinese coolies in the West Indies and South America, but this is far from meaning that there is any general faith in the Smyrna movement. A singular feature of the position is that London remains, as it has long been, the cheapest market for opium all round, quotations here being below the parity either in Turkey or the States. The chief sufferers by the movement will probably be those Smyrna speculators who, counting upon a falling market, contracted in June for opium deliverable in August, and who have now to pay the full penalty of their recklessness. With them we cannot sympathize. In estimating the position, it should also be taken into consideration that the sowings which will yield the winter crop of opium are now imminent. If they are favored by warm and rainy weather there will be every prospect that the second crop will also be large, and that fact would probably hasten the end of the present abnormal advance.

WHAT A PHARMACIST SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE EYES.

THE following is extracted from an article by Dr. H. L. Wolfner, which appeared in *Meyer Brothers' Druggist*, and will be found to contain much useful information. After describing the structure of the eye, the author says:

In the normal eye the rays of light coming from an object at a distance of twenty feet or over are accurately focused on the retina; this is done through the agency of the cornea and lens. Distinct vision of near objects is accomplished through the intervention of a muscle which increases the convexity of the anterior surface of the lens.

There are several deviations from this normal type.

Long sight or hyperopia. The long-sighted eye is flatter than it ought to be antero-posteriorly, and the consequence is that rays of light which in the normal eye would be focused on the retina are brought together behind it. In order to remedy this defect the lens in the eye would have to be made more convex or a convex glass worn.

In the myopic or short-sighted eye the reverse obtains; the eyeball is longer from before backward than it should be, and in consequence, rays of light from a distance come to a focus in front of the retina, and in this case concave glasses are needed, as they disperse rays of light.

In astigmatism, the defect is usually in the cornea; this membrane instead of being a section of a sphere as it is in the normal eye, is curved more in one direction than the other, producing a surface similar in shape to the bowl of a spoon. In order that a distinct image should be formed on the retina of such an eye it is necessary to prescribe glasses which are cylindrical; that is, either convex or concave in one direction and perfectly plane in the other.

Headache from eye defects. These defects not only cause indistinct vision but are the cause, especially in young people, of severe eye and headaches. This fact should be remembered, as many persons are dosed for years with all sorts of headache specifics, but get relief only when properly adjusted eyeglasses are given.

The fitting of glasses should never be done by a pharmacist or optician, as they have not had the opportunity of becoming familiar with the minute anatomy, physiology or pathology of the eye. We frequently see patients who have been given glasses by an optician—he seldom refuses to give them, as it is his business to sell glasses—who are suffering from some grave eye trouble and for that reason see badly. These patients find that they can see better for a time after buying the spectacles, but later, when they present themselves for treatment, the disease has made such headway that there is very little to be done. So that it is well to remember, that although defects in the shape of the eyeball cause bad sight, there are more serious causes which bring about the same result. Another fact which is not generally known, is that many diseases, such as diabetes, Bright's disease, meningitis, brain tumor, etc., do in very many instances cause eye affections which are almost typical. It happens very often that a patient complains of bad sight, and an examination with an ophthalmoscope reveals grave changes due to one of the diseases mentioned above, and very strange to say, it frequently is the first intimation he has received of his kidney or other trouble.

There are quite a list of diseases of the eye which can be made out without special instruments.

Cold in the eye. This list commences with what is usually called a cold in the eye, and ends with destructive processes in the cornea which eventually destroy the eye.

Eye washes. Very many of these diseases

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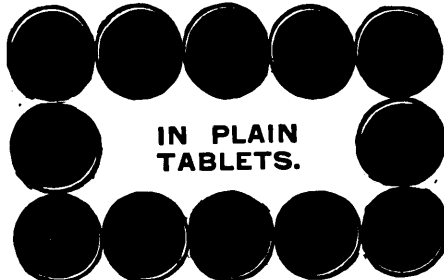
is a Compound Coal Tar product, and is in no way connected with the Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum. In hospital practice it has been demonstrated to be a powerful heart stimulant as well as a most efficient antipyretic and antineuralgic. It may with absolute safety be placed in the hands of chronic sufferers from Neuralgia or Headache, as, unlike other antipyretics, it is never known to depress the heart's action in the slightest degree, but, on the other hand, adds tone and strength to the action of a weak heart, when administered for the reduction of fever or the relief of pain. Hundreds of British Physicians have written us concerning its power in stimulating the heart's action in a great variety of cases. **There is no substitute for Antitoxine.**

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Amylaceous Dyspepsia

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Is capable, under conditions specified by Junek's malt test, of converting fully 1500 times its weight of dry starch into sugar, in three hours. Or, under the same conditions, Taka-Diastase will in ten minutes (and this rapid test should invariably be employed) convert 100 times its weight of dry starch into sugar.

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4. **TAKA-DIASTASE** is free from sugar. Malt extracts are heavily loaded with sugar and apt to exaggerate already present pathological conditions.
5. **TAKA-DIASTASE** is perfectly soluble, and is compatible with other medicaments in neutral or slightly alkaline media. Malt extracts, owing to their viscosity, are difficult to handle and to incorporate with other ingredients in prescriptions.
6. **TAKA-DIASTASE** is economical, owing to its small dosage. Necessarily large dosage renders malt extracts expensive in comparison.

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demand the use of collyria, which should always be carefully prepared with distilled water. In most of the solutions of the alkaloids, moulds will form after standing a week or two, and therefore, with the exception of the sulphate of esserin, these solutions ought not to be kept in stock. This is especially true of solutions of cocaine; they deteriorate rapidly and should be prepared freshly when needed.

Ointments for use in or about the eye should be perfectly smooth and should contain no gritty particles. In preparing them, it is best to rub up the active ingredient with a few drops of oil of sweet almond before adding the base. Of course, it is needless to say that these ointments should be made on a tile and not in a mortar.

Since the introduction of cocaine many pharmacists have been in the habit of using it in the eyes of their patrons with painful eye diseases. There is not one single disease in which cocaine can do good, and as a rule it does harm. Cocaine should be used only to produce anaesthesia when an operation on the eye is to be performed.

Atropine is another drug which is frequently abused. It is only indicated in inflammations of the iris and in certain perforations of the cornea. Its use in persons of over fifty years of age occasionally causes glaucoma, a disease which rapidly destroys sight.

One of the Inventors of the Lucifer Match.—

A French journal announces the death of the alleged inventor of the lucifer match, a poor country doctor named Sauria, at St. Lothian in the Department of the Jura, at the age of 84. It is alleged that in 1831, Sauria, when a pupil at the College of Dole, had the idea of making matches with chlorate of potash, phosphorus and sulphur, but he was unable to patent his discovery for want of means. He mentioned the matter to M. Nicolet, professor of physics at his college, and that gentleman, on visiting Germany, shortly afterwards, delivered several lectures about his pupil's discovery. The Germans are alleged to have obtained the formula in this way, and manufactured the matches, which were then imported to France, and called "Allemandes." Ten years ago, Sauria, being then old and poor, petitioned the President of the Republic, with a result that a tobacco-shop was given to him. This, says our contemporary, was all the country could do for a man who benefited the nation to the extent of 300,000,000 f. a year by his invention.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

A man in Paris, France, was recently fatally injured by the bursting of a mineral water syphon.

TAKA DIASTASE.

BY FERDINAND LASCAR, PH. GR.

Pathologist to the Demilt Dispensary, etc.

IN the human system a continued waste takes place which it is necessary to provide for, and to this end man partakes of food which must contain the elements for this purpose. To bring such food products into proper form, so that they can be assimilated and taken up in the system, the digestive organs perform their functions, and these are of a mechanical and chemical order. The food needed is both animal and vegetable in nature, the latter forming by far the greater and more important part. It can truly be said that upon the proper digestion of his food, man's health, happiness, and very life depend, and progressive science has fully demonstrated the unerring truth of this. Any irregularity or fault in the process of digestion very soon becomes manifest, and dyspepsia, malnutrition and ill health follow. As the food man partakes of is twofold, so is the process of digestion a twofold one, animal and nitrogenous foods needing an acid, while vegetable, starchy foods need an alkaline process to bring them into a soluble form ready for assimilation. The general idea about faulty digestion is that the stomach performs its duties improperly. While this, in very many instances, is undoubtedly so, the fact is, nevertheless, that in the greater number of cases of impaired digestion improperly performed processes of other organs are at the bottom of the evil in failing to properly convert the starchy food partaken of.

The changing of amylaceous food into dextrose and maltose is the beginning of digestion. All will have observed that bread, crackers, or potatoes, not being sweet in themselves, very soon become so when masticated and thoroughly mixed with the saliva in the mouth, and that their taste becomes sweeter the longer this is continued. This sweet taste is due to the conversion of the hydrated starch by the action of the saliva upon it, the saliva containing an enzyme called ptyalin, which, by its presence, splits up the starch into soluble products which I will mention later on, and this splitting-up process of the starchy food even continues after it has left the stomach. Animal foods needing the acids which are found in the stomach are digested there, but acids materially interfere with the action of enzymes, which cause the conversion of starch, even destroying such action altogether. For this reason it seems practically incorrect to say that the conversion of starch continues after it leaves the mouth; but nature has provided against a too soon interference of acids, because it is now well understood that acid, especially hydro-

chloric acid, is secreted in the stomach a considerable time after the food has arrived there, and this may be one of the reasons why the converting of starch continues after it has left the mouth.

Since medical science has thoroughly grasped the philosophy of digestion, it has been the aim by artificial means to supply the enzymes which digestion calls for when they do not appear to be present in a sufficient quantity, or are secreted in less potent form by the digestive organs. Science has succeeded fairly well in supplying gastric and pancreatic ferments when nature lags behind; but our success has so far been only a very partial one in supplying starch-converting substances, and for this reason a new and seemingly valuable discovery in this direction at once becomes interesting.

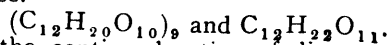
That diastase has an identical action with ptyalin upon starch is a fact long known, and for this reason the diastase contained in malt has been employed for this purpose. Diastase is contained to a lesser or greater extent in the different extracts of malt, and in minute quantities also in fermented malt preparations. In the latter the diastatic action, however, is generally totally destroyed by the acids present. Even in the best extract of malt there is only a limited and variable amount of diastase present; and while the extract of malt will continue to play an important rôle as a dietetic agent, its utility as a starch-converting agent will always remain a limited one. From time to time pure diastase has been offered to the profession, but none has so far proved of a sufficient potency to recommend itself to general use. Great progress in this direction is the discovery of Mr. Takamine, a chemist of no mean ability, who acted as one of the commissioners of Japan at the Cotton Exhibition in New Orleans several years ago. At that time he showed me an extract of malt, as manufactured in Japan, very rich in diastase and nutritive properties, and which I have mentioned in a paper on the diastatic and nutritive properties of malt extracts, published in December number, 1891, of the *Epitome of Medicine*. In that paper I warned against too great heat in the manufacture of malt extracts, as heat impairs, and is even liable to totally destroy, the diastatic action. The avoiding of all undue heat in preparing diastase may be one of the reasons why the diastase which is now manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co., under Mr. Takamine's discoveries, is so perfect in its action in converting starch into maltose and dextrose. His product is a dry powder similar in appearance to some I received from a reputable German firm years ago, but is vastly superior in potency. Since the receipt of this German preparation I have frequently had occasion to experiment with various diastases, some being named vegetable

ptyalin, but in no instance have they come up to the desired standard, and failed to fill the void felt for an enzyme which will accomplish what the enzyme of saliva in a healthy individual does accomplish.

In comparing notes of experiments lately conducted with taka diastase, other available diastases, and different extracts of malt, I find that the claim of the taka diastase that it will convert a hundred times its own weight of starch into a soluble state is well authenticated, for I have succeeded in converting even fifty per cent. more of starch than is claimed for it. Another point in favor of taka diastase above other similar products is the quickness of its action upon starch, for the action is almost instantaneous. To convert one hundred parts of starch into a soluble state by the action of one part of taka diastase, under proper conditions, it takes only four minutes until neither iodine test nor the microscope can detect unconverted starch. The product of converted starch, with Mr. Takamine's taka diastase, is to a great extent maltose. Compared with the time required by the best extract of malt to convert starch, this is certainly an excellent showing, for it took the best malt extract between seven and eight minutes to convert its own weight of starch into a soluble state, while with some other extracts of malt it took fifteen, twenty and thirty minutes to partially accomplish this end. Tests with Fehling's solution to ascertain in the converted starch products the amount of contained sugar therein were equally favorable to taka diastase.

In converting starch into a soluble state by the action of diastase, the rearranging of the molecules of starch is understood to be as follows:

Starch $(C_{12}H_{20}O_{10})_{10}$ plus water, H_2O , are first formed into erythro-dextrose and maltose.



By the continued action of diastase further hydration of the erythro-dextrose takes place.

The erythro-dextrose further splits up into erythro-dextrose- β and maltose, the ultimate result being a small amount of dextrin (anhydro-dextrose) and eight or nine equivalents of maltose. Since Leuch's discovery of the specific starch-converting property of saliva and its ptyalin, we have lacked an agent of sufficient potency to accomplish what good healthy saliva does, and, for the first time, we find in taka diastase a substitute of undoubted worth, which, even in the presence of a minute quantity of acid, does not cease to be potent. The ptyalin in saliva is present there in a neutral or weak alkaline state, and for this reason it suggests itself that diastase, being an analogue with the former, acts also at its best in such a state, and is incompatible with acids. I employed in the

greater number of my experiments with diastase carefully washed arrow-root—a perfectly bland and neutral starch; but I found that starches giving a slight acid reaction on blue litmus were equally well converted by taka diastase. In testing diastase as to its potency, I would recommend that the iodine as well as the copper tests be employed, and that undue employment of heat under all circumstances should be guarded against, as heat, as already mentioned, destroys the action of diastase.

Taka diastase being a dry powder, tasteless, and of no perceptible odor, can be given in very small bulk, and for this reason I think it will prove itself of value in infant feeding, where it is desirable to give starch-containing foods, provided said food would easily dissolve and the infant's saliva could be relied upon to perform that function. That the new diastase is destined to become a favorite with the profession I have no doubt, having acquainted myself with its potency in converting starch in a minimum of time into a form ready for absorption by the system, and I think it will be found the very remedy for which we have waited so long.—*Therapeutic Gazette, July, 1895.*

GLYCERIN OVULES AND SUPPOSITORIES.

BY E. LOMULLER.

NOW that suppositories and ovules containing glycerin have entered the dominion of pharmacy, it will not be altogether useless, perhaps, to give a new *modus operandi* for their preparation. The usual formula for their manufacture is with general accord given as follows:—Isinglass or gelatin, distilled water, and glycerin. Such suppositories have the great disadvantage of being more or less sticky, of adhering frequently to the mold, and when the mass is not sufficiently homogeneous, of giving defective, opaque, and dirty grey colored products. The author has tried various excipients having the power of solidifying glycerin, but none have given completely satisfactory results.

Finally, he had recourse to agar-agar, or gelidium corneum, and believes he is right in his preference for it. These are the proportions used:—Agar-agar, in small pieces, 10 grammes; distilled water, 200 grammes. Make a smooth soft paste by the aid of heat, stirring constantly, and then add glycerin, 200 grammes. Mix thoroughly, add any medicament required, and strain. The suppositories and ovules obtained are transparent, less elastic than those made with gelatin, and more easily detachable from the molds and from the capsule used to make the mass in, from the little tendency it has to become granular or lumpy. It seems, therefore, from the double point of view, cleanliness and ease of manipulation, it is advan-

tageous to substitute agar-agar for gelatin, and its price is equally low with that of gelatin.—*Il Giornale de Farmacia in Pharm. Jour.*

EMERGENCIES AND MISHAPS IN PHARMACEUTICAL PRACTICE.

THE life of the pharmacist is not always free from adventure, nor his path from thorns, and even though he may gather in 700 per cent. profit on an emetic or a dose of salts, there are contingencies in his business that the average merchant does not share. From the time when the druggist's boy burns holes in his shirt with acid, charging the soda-fountain, to the hailing of him before the county judge, as proprietor, for repeating a "prescription" once too often, he must ever be on his guard against calamity.

The time was—we know a few old fellows who remember—when the long green vial was in common use, and when the thin glass was fain to crush in the process of corking, entailing painful consequences to the fingers; when the older clerk would plan disagreeable surprises for the boy, in the educational line, utilizing for the purpose his superior knowledge of drugs like cowhage, hellebore or capsicum pods, or setting him to work on a batch of mercurial ointment, supplying him with the freshest of lard and highly enjoying his perspiring efforts to incorporate the coy and elusive mercury.

However, the mill has taken the place of the mortar, and the clerk no longer makes mercurial ointment nor powders crude drugs, and he now charges the soda-fountain from a cylinder and saves his shirts. Occasionally the accidents of the druggist partake of the comic, as when a young friend of ours, just ready one Sunday evening to go out with his best girl, was called upon to prepare a pint of "black oil," and, adding the acid sulph. all at once, with a vigorous shake to the other ingredients, was transformed instantaneously from a well dressed and scented beau to a lugubrious specimen of disappointed hope and ill-smelling clothes. The spot on the ceiling long showed the centre shot of the prescription.

A large bottle of stronger ammonia, in the hands of a clerk who was on a step-ladder, having been broken by an unlucky tap against a step, no little trouble and pain was caused by some of the contents running down in front of him, beneath his loose overalls. It was no fun for the young man, though his companions took it that way. This was in a wholesale store, and a somewhat similar accident befel another of the boys, again by the step-ladder route: in taking down a bottle of nitro-muriatic acid, some of the acid was unaccountably spilled on the top of his head, and such a mass of capillary stickiness resulted! The near-by water-

faucet and the ready resources of the chemist prevented very serious consequences. Not so easily, though, did the packer escape, when a gutta-percha bottle of hydrofluoric acid, which he was pressing into a small space in a box of goods, threw out its stopper, sending a small quantity of the acid into his eye. The incident furnished another instance of the value of the gold medal chemist, whose promptness and skill saved the victim from blindness. A still more serious trouble came upon a poor fellow we knew, whose position as under-porter obliged him to repack Paris green. Disregarding instructions as to protecting his nose and mouth thoroughly from the dust, he inhaled enough of the poison to render him a physical wreck. For a long time he was under pension from his employers, till death came to his relief.

Recently we were shown a rough hole in a drug store shelf, made by the top of a bottle of peroxide of hydrogen, which exploded beneath, and which would just as readily have gone through the druggist's head had it been in the way. During the same week we saw in another store the effects of an explosion of a tube of amyl nitrite, where thousands of particles of glass were blown into the near-by woodwork. The pharmacist was almost directly in front of and near the tube when it "went off," but, most fortunately for his countenance, not to say his eyes, he had moved his head to one side at the moment of explosion. A close call.

Probably sulphuric acid has left its mark in the form of scars upon more druggists than has any other article in the drug line. We once knew a clerk in an Eastern city who broke, in handling it, a carboy of the acid, and was pretty thoroughly saturated with the fluid. It was sheer good luck in his case that the back door opened upon the Erie Canal, into which he jumped *instanter*, saving his flesh, though losing his trousers. The same establishment furnished another victim a little later, who in pouring acid from the carboy into a pitcher (the old way) splashed his face with a little acid, which struck the corner of his eye. The pain caused him to quickly jerk the carboy to an upright position, which movement threw out an additional quantity of the caustic fluid upon his arm, which was bared to the shoulder. This accident left our friend with a bad scar on his face, and caused running sores, lasting many years, upon his arm. Incidents of similar accidents might be multiplied indefinitely, and almost every old drug store could furnish reminiscences of startling explosions and sudden combustions more or less serious in their effects, but which the progress of pharmaceutical knowledge is rendering less and less frequent.—*California Druggist*.

COLORED IODOFORM GAUZE.

IODOFORM gauze and iodoform cotton are to be found on the market, which, despite their beautiful yellow color, contain mere traces of iodoform. Auramin is used to create this deception, which may be detected by shaking up small pieces of iodoform gauze in a test tube with water: if the water be colored yellow, then the gauze has been dyed, and the proportion of iodoform should be quantitatively determined. Grashof's method is best: the gauze is exhausted by repeated boiling with ether in a return-flow condenser; the ether is distilled off from the extracts, and the remaining iodoform decomposed with a 10 per cent. solution of silver nitrate. The resulting silver iodide is weighed.—*Rundschau*.

ADVERTISING A PHARMACY.

SOME very pertinent remarks by Mr. A. B. Thomas appear on this subject in the last number of *Merck's Report*. After speaking of the necessity of frequent changes, at least weekly, in window display, and the occasional exhibition of a line of crude drugs, chemicals, glassware, or a still in operation, etc., etc., to arouse the curiosity of the public, he goes on to show the value of free samples.

Passing to another form of direct advertisement—that of distributing free samples of articles of your own manufacture—I can speak in the highest terms. If the preparations are meritorious, the result will be found very gratifying. For instance, put some sachet-powder into small envelopes printed especially for the purpose—bearing its name, the announcement of its quality, and your own name as the manufacturer; then carefully distribute among the patrons. Not only is a demand sure to be created, but the fact of your enterprise in presenting such an article leaves an impression on the minds of many people, and your industry will very likely be rewarded accordingly.

Tooth-powder, face-powder, and many other specialties may be profitably introduced in the same manner; and such opportunities for associating your name with popular articles should not be neglected, for it bespeaks energy on the part of the house. Every opportunity to present your name to the public should be availed of, providing the expense does not bar and that it is legitimate. Avoid sensational methods or any form which tends to be deceptive, for we all know that a reputation for integrity and honest business methods is essential to the success of any business house.

ADVERTISING IN THE STORE.

I think it quite pertinent to the subject to say something regarding the management of the store. No form of advertising equals that

which is obtained gratuitously from the people who patronize you, in their intercourse and associations with their friends—their commendations of your accuracy, skill and honesty; hence the necessity of your careful, kind and conscientious treatment of all who enter the store. See that your employes, besides possessing the required skill, possess also the proper interest in the business to regard their every action as a responsible one, in attending to the wants of customers; affable and pleasing manners are features greatly noticed by patrons, and leave a permanent impression on the minds of many people.

Create a reputation for being accommodating, and always try and fulfil the wants of a patron. Show great deference to their wishes when they purchase, and avoid a common method of pushing something "just as good"; your patrons will then form a personal respect for you, which the other method will not obtain. If they did not desire the article called for, they would not ask for it; and if they are willing to accept a substitute, they will make the fact known, and then the home-made article may be advantageously offered.

Believe in making every feature in the store—from its cleanliness and the neatness of the packages sent out, to the politeness and skill of the employes—a standing advertisement. Let it be said that Mr. Jinks has the cleanest store, the best clerks, and the best quality in everything; and an increasing trade will be the consequence.

Acquire a reputation for accuracy and care in dispensing, both in prescription work and in ordinary sales. Acquaint your patrons with the fact that your poisons are kept separated from the mass of medicines, and that therefore the chance of mistake is reduced to a minimum. Allow no package to go out unlabeled or carelessly wrapped, for that indicates carelessness—a feature which should be absent from the pharmacy.

Secure the confidence and good-will of physicians, the benefit of which is patent to all pharmacists; and, as a means of so doing, a very important thing is to allow them to understand that in your store are kept none but first-class chemicals. Catering to physicians is an art which, if carefully cultivated, leads to most flattering results; and it behooves every pharmacist to diligently cultivate an art which bears so directly on his business, and which is essentially a mode of advertising.

Rector (sympathetically) to wife whose husband has sprained his arm badly: "Well, Mrs. Tagg, and how is the sprain to-day?" "'Tain't any better, sir, though we rubbed and rubbed with imprecations."

EMULSION OF CREOSOTE WITH MILK FOR RECTAL INJECTION.

SURCHET finds that of all the methods hitherto suggested for the suspension of creosote for rectal injection, none are so satisfactory as a simple emulsion made with milk. A good sample of creosote may be mixed with fresh milk in any proportion from 1 to 10 per cent. without causing coagulation of the casein; in fact, the proportion may be raised to 25 per cent. If coagulation takes place it is due to inferior creosote containing phenols. Pure creosote mixes perfectly with milk by simply shaking, and after standing for several days the creamy layer on the surface does not show a drop or the slightest floating disc of separated creosote. This creosote emulsion may be diluted with water without separation; it keeps indefinitely. The author has kept a milk emulsion containing 5 per cent. of creosote for four months, and a diluted solution of 60 parts of this emulsion in 190 parts of water remained unaltered for a similar period. For extemporaneous preparation of the emulsion, 43 drops (1 gramme) of pure beech-wood creosote are counted into a quarter of a glass of milk, well stirred up, and the glass filled up with water. For hospital use a 1 in 30 solution is prepared with beech-wood creosote, 16 grammes, fresh milk sufficient to produce half a litre. This is to be diluted with water before injection. Guaiacol may be similarly combined. Among other substances which readily emulsify in milk the author cites eucalyptol. Not only is the milk injection useful, but the same vehicle may be employed for administering creosote in the ordinary way. The prescribed dose is stirred into a bowl of milk, which is readily taken by the patient, and is much better tolerated by the stomach than when taken in any other form.—*L'Union Pharm.*, xxxvi., 289, in *Phar. Jour.*

THE ELEMENTS OF WEAKNESS IN PHARMACY.*

BY W. B. CLEVES.

IN large measure the present condition of the retail drug trade is due to the causes which affect all trades alike. A prosperous series of years stimulated the extension of business in increase of stocks and the establishment of new stores wherever support of such seemed possible. There was a great rush from the country to the cities; from rural occupations to storekeeping; and pharmacy got its full share of recruits. When the bubble of overproduction, inflation and speculation burst in 1893 there commenced a decline in trade the extent of which is not yet fully seen, but the

**American Druggist.*

evidences of its pressure are on every hand. Price cutting among druggists and the invasion by manufacturing pharmacists and dealers in other lines of what is considered the legitimate field of the retail pharmacist, are but evidences of the scramble for what is left of trade. Now this, the purely commercial situation, will right itself by the failure of the weak, the survival of the fittest and the strengthening of the lines of legitimate pharmacy by legislation and probably by some form of trade union which shall originate and give direction to such legislation.

A PLEA FOR SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

But there is another and graver element of weakness and dry rot in the drug business; an immorality and disregard of the fundamental laws of life which can be remedied only by an assertion of the moral element. In his struggle for a living the druggist forgoes largely his Sabbath rest and prolongs his hours of labor (or his assistant's, generally both) throughout the week.

While humanitarians are telling us that under present conditions of life eight hours of labor a day are all that any man should perform, and that the professional man should have a vacation of at least one month in the year, here is a class of semi-professional workers who are required to be on their feet and alert from 12 to 15 hours each day, and many of them seven days in the week, 52 weeks in the year, with the exception of rare vacations.

THE PACE TOO SWIFT.

No man and no business can survive such a pace and make progress, and in the absence of any compelling power to hold the man to this slavery I hold that it is immoral. The plea is trite that public necessity requires that drug stores shall be kept open on the Sabbath. If the sale of liquors, soda water, confections and cigars on that day were prohibited by law and the law enforced, it is very doubtful if one druggist in ten would find the necessities of the dear public sufficiently urgent to compel attention to business on that day. I can remember when in our own city no drug store was opened on the Sabbath, and a druggist was rarely called upon to supply medicines, yet there was no complaint made by the public or physicians of insufficient service.

INJURIOUS INFLUENCE OF UNREMITTING STRAIN.

Now, druggists are but human and cannot be at their best under such unremitting strain. It is no wonder that they show a lack of professional dignity and do not develop a higher degree of scientific attainment or business ability—rather it is evidence of a high average of mental capacity and physical endurance that the druggist of to-day in the United States is what he is and no worse.

I look for an amelioration of the condition of pharmacy and the pharmacist by legal enactments which shall restrain him from overwork to the extent at least of giving him his Sabbath rest; which shall prohibit the sale of secret remedies, and of liquors save for medicinal use, and restrict the manufacture and sale of medicinal preparations to those who are technically fitted for the responsibility and licensed to prosecute this calling.

But above all I look for it in a higher education of the pharmacist which shall lead him to require in himself and in his occupation that which is worthy of his Maker and his being. For pharmacy is after all only a means to manhood.

August 3, 1895.

WHICH IS THE LAND OF THE CUTTER?

THE Danish Pharmaceutical Society has been curious to know what medicines cost in various countries, and about two years ago sent round a prescription, with the following results:

Denmark	100	Switzerland	149
Norway	116	Portugal.....	163
Austria	117	Russia.....	197
Hungary	125	Italy	242
Sweden	126	France	247
Belgium.....	141	England.....	259
Germany	145	United States	350
Holland.....	147		

The figures represent the proportionate cost. It is rather curious that the three countries in which prices of medicines are not controlled by law appear by the list to be the dearest; yet we feel that the 259 put against England could be much reduced by judicious selection of the shop at which to present the prescription. We have on record as much variation of prices in England as is shown by the table.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

English as She is Wrote in Japan.—The *Daily Chronicle* says that the following advertisement of a tooth paste was widely circulated in English ships in Japan: "In the East there was no good sanitary tooth paste that was sure to cure and safe to use, so our company resolved to prepare a good natured paste and succeeded. The efficiencies of this paste are as follows: Firstly, to strengthen and preserve the nature of the tooth; secondly, to tight the tooth with thingams; thirdly, to defend a hemonhage arisen by frictrir; fourthly, to take away the offensive smell of the mouth; fifthly, to difend the putrifaction of tooth and so prevent the carious one. Any one who uses this paste will certainly discover that it is a very worndrful and valuable nature, by this practice. To use this paste it is necessary to vinse the mouth with walir afr brash."—*Br. & Col. Druggist*.

INDEX OF DISEASES TREATED WITH

PARVULES

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

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

This is a class of medicines (spherical in form) designed for the administration of remedies in small doses for frequent repetition in cases of children and adults. The elegance and efficiency of Parvules, and the avoidance of cumulative effect, depend on our mode of preparation.

Pocket Cases, with any 20 selections, for the use of Practitioners, \$5.00 net.

Pocket Cases, with any 10 selections, for the use of Practitioners, 2.50 net

One hundred kinds, 20c. per 100. All kinds, \$1.00 per 500.

Cases with 10 varieties, \$2.50, as below.

SUPPLIED BY ALL DRUGGISTS OR SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

CAUTION—Parvules are not labeled Pink Granules.

Discount for Quantities.

Orders for ten 500 bottles, assorted, with a ten vial pocket case as a Present, \$10.00 net.

Prepared only by WM. R. WARNER & CO., Chemists

1228 Market Street, Philadelphia

52 Maiden Lane, New York

ONE LITHIA TABLET (WARNER & CO.'S)

in a glass of water. makes a delightful drink of Effervescent Lithia Water, EFFICACIOUS, CONVENIENT AND INEXPENSIVE. An effectual remedy in **Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Eczema, Bright's Disease, etc., etc.** IT IS DIURETIC AND ANTACID. Each tablet contains 3 grains Citrate of Lithia, so that a definite quantity of soluble Lithia is administered in a pleasant form, besides the advantages of having fresh water with each dose, presenting a therapeutic value of higher standard than the various Lithia spring waters. This is a scientific preparation of the highest standard. Supplied by all Druggists, or by mail, price 40 cts.

Granular Effervescent

Bromide of Lithia

Each teaspoonful contains FIVE grains of the chemically pure salt.

This preparation has been strongly recommended as a remedy for Epilepsy and as a Hypnotic of great value.

Granular Effervescent

Salicylate of Lithia

Dose—A teaspoonful containing ten grains of salt.

A convenient and pleasant Remedy in Gout and Rheumatism.

This preparation is intended for Physicians' use, and will be found to possess advantages over Salicylic Acid, being less irritating to the stomach, and combining the efficacy of Lithia and Salicylic Acid.

Granular Effervescent

Salicylate of Sodium

ANTI-RHEUMATIC.

Each heaping teaspoonful contains ten grains of Salicylate of Sodium.

Salicylate of Sodium is now generally preferred to other forms of Salicylic Acid, owing to its greater solubility, etc.

Granular Effervescent

Citrate Lithia

Each heaping teaspoonful contains four grains of the chemically pure salt. Valuable in Rheumatic, Gouty and analogous disorders, and acceptable to delicate stomachs where the Carbonate is not well borne.

Granular Effervescent

Lithiated Potash

Each heaping teaspoonful contains five grains of Carb. Lithia and ten grains of Bi-Carb. Potash.

Granular Effervescent

Carbonate Lithia

Each heaping teaspoonful contains four grains of the chemically pure salt. A remarkable and often magical resolvent of Gouty Rheumatic deposits.

Dr. A. Garod, a well known English authority on Gout, who was the first physician to introduce the Lithia Salts in the treatment of the gouty diathesis, states that their action is materially increased by being administered in a freely diluted form. The effervescing salts of Lithia furnish an easy and elegant way of applying Dr. Garod's methods.

Granular Effervescent

Salicylate of Soda

WITH

Bromide of Potash

Anti-Rheumatic, Sedative.

Each heaping teaspoonful contains ten grains of Salicylate of Soda, and ten grains of Bromide of Potash.

The dose is usually one large teaspoonful in half a glass of water, three times a day, before eating.

This is the minimum dose for adults, and may be increased with advantage in many cases of Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout.

This preparation is particularly valuable in cases of Lythiasis, in which the more prominent symptoms are inflammation of mucous membranes of the respiratory and digestive tracts and ill-defined muscular soreness.

Superior to Pepsin of the Hog.



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

A most potent and reliable remedy for the cure of Marasmus, Cholera Infantum, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Sick Stomach
It is superior to the Pepsin preparations, since it acts with more certainty, and effects cures where they fail.

A SPECIFIC FOR VOMITING IN PREGNANCY

In Doses of 10 to 20 Grains.

PRESCRIBED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

"IN MEDICINA QUALITAS PRIMA GRAVIS EST."

POTENT. RELIABLE. SOLUBLE.

Standard and Officinal Preparations

FOR PHYSICIANS ONLY.

Special Recipes made to order for 3,000 Pills or upwards.

Pil. Cascara Cathartic

(DR. HINKLE)

Each containing

Cascarin. Ext. Belladon. $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Aloin. aa $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Strychnin. 1-60 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-6 gr. Gingerine, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Dose—1 to 2 pills.

Pil. Peristaltic

(WARNER & Co.)

Each containing

Aloin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Bellad. $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Strychnin. 1-60 gr. Ipecac, 1-16 gr.

Dose—1 to 2 pills.

Therapeutics—Cathartic, tonic

40 cts. per hundred

Pil. Peristaltic Comp.

(WARNER & Co.)

Salol, 2 grs. Strych. Sul. 1-100 gr.
Ingluvin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Bellad. 1-30 gr.
Aloin, 1-10 gr.

80 cts. per hundred

Pil. Peristaltic Aperient

(WARNER & Co.)

Aloin, 1-10 gr. Strych. Sul. 1-100 gr.
Ext. Bellad. 1-20 gr. Ipecac, 1-30 gr.

40 cts. per hundred

Phenacetin and Quinine

(WARNER & Co.)

Phenacetin, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Sul. Quinine, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Therapeutics—Tonic, Antipyretic

\$1.50 per hundred

Pil. Salol Phenacetin

(WARNER & Co.)

Salol, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Phenacetin, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
Therapeutics—Antipyretic, Analgesic

\$2.00 per hundred

Pil. Sumbul Comp.

(W. R. WARNER & Co.)

R—Ext. Sumbul, 1 gr.; Ferri Sulph. Ext., 1 gr.;
Asafœtida, 2 grs.; Ac. Arsenious, 1-30 gr.

DR. GOODELL:—"I use this pill for nervous and hysterical women who need building up." This pill is used with advantage in neurasthenic conditions, in conjunction with Warner & Co.'s Bromo-Soda, one or two pills taken three times a day.

Price, \$1.00 per hundred

Pil. Chalybeate

(WM. R. WARNER & Co.'s FERRUGINOUS PILLS)

3 grains. Dose 1 to 3 pills.

Ferri Sulph. Fe SO₄ } = Ferri Carb. Fe CO₃
Potass. Carb. K₂ CO₃ } = Potass. Sulph. K₂ SO₄

Carbonate of Protoxide of Iron

The above combination, which we have successfully and scientifically put in pill form, produces, when taken into the stomach, Carbonate of Protoxide of Iron (Ferrous Carbonate) in a quickly assimilable condition.

40 cts. per hundred

Pil. Chalybeate Comp.

(WARNER & Co.)

Same as Pil. Chalybeate, with $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Ext. Nux Vomica added to each pill to increase the tonic effect.

Dose—1 to 3 pills.

55 cts. per hundred

Pil. Arthrosia

(WARNER & Co.)

For cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout

FORMULA—Acidum Salicylicum; Resina Podophyllum; Quinina; Ext. Colchicum; Ext. Phytolacca; Capsicum.

Almost a specific in Rheumatic and Gouty Affections. Please specify Warner's, and order in original bottles of 100 pills.

60 cts. per hundred

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS.

SOLUBLE.

RELIABLE.

PERMANENT.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.'S Soluble Coated Granules

PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR PRESCRIBING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Codeia..... ¼ gr.
Med. prop.—Anodyne, replacing Morphia without
the usual disagreeable after-effects produced by
the latter.

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

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

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

Ext. Ignatia Amara..... ¼ gr.
Med. prop.—Nerve Sedative. Dose—1 to 2.

Ext. Nuc. Vomica ¼ and ½ gr.
Med. prop.—Nerve Stimulant. Dose—1 to 3.

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

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

Mercury Proto. Iodid..... ¼ gr.
Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose—1 to 2.

Mercury Proto. Iodid..... ½ gr.
Med. prop.—Alterative. Dose—2 to 4.

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

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

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

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

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

Podophyllin I-10, I-6, ½, ¼ and ⅛ gr.
Med. prop.—Cathartic. Dose—1 to 4.

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

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

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

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

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

Please specify Warner & Co.'s when ordering or prescribing.

Granules sent by mail to any address.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & Co., Chemists,

1228 Market Street, Philadelphia.

52 Maiden Lane, New York.

Formula.

Improved Ferrated Extract of Apple.—A good "Extractum Ferri Pomatum" can be obtained, according to E. Adam (*Pharm. Centralh.*, XXXVI, p. 441, in *Merck's Report*), in the following manner: Ripe sour apples are cut fine and put into a percolator so arranged that a pressure of 4 atmospheres can be applied to the contents. The clear juice, which is collected in a well-tinned vessel, is saturated with washed, freshly precipitated ferrous carbonate, then filtered, and finally evaporated, in a vacuum, to the proper consistence. The author claims that in this extract crystals of iron succinate do not appear, as no decomposition of the malic acid is produced. Percolation under pressure is further said to give good results in the rapid preparation of the extracts of ergot, gentian, licorice, etc., and is of special advantage when working with large quantities of material during the warm season.

Tasteless Ferrous Iodide.—According to the *Pharm. Zeitsch. f. Russl.*, XXXIV, p. 510, abstracted in *Merck's Report*, a tasteless ferrous iodide may be prepared as follows: 81.85 Gm. of iodine are mixed with a sufficient quantity of iron and water to form iron iodide, the solution is filtered, and in the filtrate 40.87 Gm. of iodine are dissolved; 130.25 Gm. of citric acid are dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water and exactly neutralized with potassium hydroxide; this solution is then mixed with the iodine solution previously made, and finally, as soon as a green coloration begins to develop, the whole is evaporated to dryness. The crystalline mass thus obtained is said to be stable, excepting in direct sunlight. To prepare a tasteless syrup of iron iodide, it is then only necessary to dissolve the required quantity of this salt in a little water and syrup, to correspond to the strength required by the Pharmacopœia.

Solution Thymol, Compound—

Boric acid.....	600 grn.
Benzoic acid.....	600 grn.
Menthol.....	50 grn.
Thymol.....	100 grn.
Oil eucalyptus	100 min.
Oil wintergreen	100 min.
Alcohol	21 fl. ozs.
Fl. ext. baptisia	To color.
Water	To make 4 pints.

Triturate the four solids and the oils in a mortar with a little water, then add the alcohol and the water, which have previously been colored with the fluid extract, making in all 4 pints. The mixture is kept at a temperature of about 15 degrees C. (59 degrees F.) for several days, being frequently shaken, and is then quickly filtered through talcum.

Or:

Oil wintergreen	20 min.
Oil eucalyptus	40 min.
Menthol	40 grn.
Thymol	40 grn.
Alcohol	18 fl. ozs.
Boric acid	2½ ozs.
Water	To make 4 pints.
Fl. ext. baptisia.....	To color.

—*Monatsblatt.*

Table Sauce.—The following formula is said to yield an excellent sauce:

Allspice	2 parts.
Cloves.....	1 part.
Black pepper.....	1 part.
Ginger	1 part.
Cayenne pepper	1 part.
Mustard	16 parts.
Salt	16 parts.
Shallots	16 parts.
Brown sugar	64 parts.
Tamarinds ..	32 parts.
Curry powder	8 parts.
California sherry	120 parts.
Vinegar	To make 500 parts.

Powder the spices, etc., mix all the ingredients, and simmer together very gently for one hour, adding enough vinegar from time to time to make up for the loss by evaporation. After removing from the fire, add a little caramel to give the required color, let stand for a week, strain, and bottle off. Use a porcelain kettle, and remember that the less heat that is used over and above the amount required to properly extract the drugs, the more delicate the flavor of the sauce.

Salol Tooth-Wash—

Salol	7 parts.
Alcohol	180 parts.
Water.....	8 parts.
Saccharin	4 parts.
Perfume	To suit.

Glove Cleaners.—(1) Take fine curd soap, 1 lb., scrape it into a fine powder, put into a jar, and pour upon it from time to time sufficient strong alcohol to make it into a thick jelly; add 1 teaspoonful of ether or ½ teaspoonful liquor potassa; mix, and put into bottles well corked. To use, put the glove on the hand, and rub on the preparation with a piece of flannel, when the dirt will disappear.

(2)

Strong solution of ammonia.....	½ oz.
Solution of chlorinated soda.....	8 "
Distilled water.....	9 "
Yellow soap in fine shreds.....	12 "

Make into a paste, and apply with a clean piece of flannel.—*Phar. Era.*

Petroleum Brass Polish—

Tripoli (true).....	16 ounces.
Spanish whiting	16 "

Powdered pumice..... 8 ounces
 Petroleum 2 "
 Petroleum jelly, enough to make a soft
 paste.
 Oil mirbane to suit.
 Mix.

Putz Tablets—

Powdered soap 480 parts.
 Precipitated chalk 60 "
 Jeweler's rouge 30 "
 Cream of tartar..... 40 "
 Magnesium carbonate 30 "
 Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the soap in the smallest quantity of water, over a water-bath. Add the other ingredients to the solution while still hot, stirring all the time to make sure of complete homogeneity. Pour the mass into a box with shallow sides, and afterwards cut into cubes.

Delsol's Furniture Polish.—This is a French patent, and consists of $3\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. of carbonate of soda, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. of beeswax in 50 ozs. of water and 10 drs. of spirit. The carbonate of soda is put in the water and heated until it comes to the boil, when the wax is added in small pieces, and the boiling continued for about five minutes. The liquid is then allowed to cool spontaneously, being stirred all the time, and water added little by little to 100 ozs. After cooling, the methylated spirits is added, and the polish is then the color of natural wax.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Santonin Cakes.—A French pharmacist makes a novel suggestion in regard to the manufacture of santonin cakes or biscuits. A solution of 15 grs. of santonin in 20 minims of S.V.R. and chloroform 3ss should yield 200 drops, and his suggestion is to allow 10 drops of the solution to each biscuit. Following this idea, Huntley & Palmer's "dinner biscuit" (a tiny thing one inch square and of the rusk type) would do well for the purpose. The solution should be dropped on the bottom of the biscuits, and the latter then dried in the oven. From one to four of the biscuits will be a dose. A dose of liquorice-powder or effervescent saline should be given first thing in the morning.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Our Willie passed away to-day,
 His face we'll see no more;
 What Willie took for H_2O
 Proved H_2SO_4 .

Toothache Gum—

(1.) Paraffin 94 grains.
 Burgundy pitch 800 "
 Oil cloves, } of each $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. dr.
 Creosote, }

Melt the first two ingredients, and when nearly cool add the rest, stirring well. This may be made into small pills or sent out in form of small cones or cylinders.

(2.) Chloral hydrate, powdered..... 5 grams.
 Opium, powdered 6 "
 Mastic, powdered 10 "
 Venice turpentine 24 "
 Beeswax 60 "

Melt the mastic, Venice turpentine and beeswax together, introduce the chloral and opium, and stir until plastic. Roll out into rods or form into pellets.

Cleaning Fluids—

Benzine, deodorized..... 1 quart.
 Alcohol 1 ounce.
 Bay rum,
 Oil wintergreen,
 Ammonia,
 Chloroform
 Ether, } of each..... $\frac{1}{8}$ ounce.

Satisfactory results have been obtained from the use of the following pastes or benzine emulsions:—

(1.) Cocoa soap 5 grams.
 Ammonia 0.8 cc.
 Solution of potassa 0.4 cc.
 Water, enough to make ... 0.30 cc.

Dissolve the soap, with the aid of heat, in 10 cc. of water, add the ammonia and potassa solution, and sufficient water to make 30 cc. To this saponaceous cream carefully add in small portions at a time 5,000 cc. of benzine.

(2.) Dissolve 12 parts of soap in 20 parts of boiling water after cooling somewhat; add 3 parts strongest ammonia water. Stir, and add little by little sufficient deodorized benzine to make 100 parts. The result is a gelatinous paste that is very efficacious in removing grease. It may be perfumed, if desired, with a little oil of wintergreen or bergamot. All soaps do not give equally good results. The best are obtained from soaps containing an excess of alkali.—*Pharm. Era.*

Dressing for Tan Shoes.—It is late in the season for formulas of this kind, but we append the following:

Soft soap..... 4 drams
 Linseed oil 6 "
 Annatto solution (in oil)..... 2 ounces
 Beeswax 6 drams
 Turpentine 2 ounces
 Water 2 "

Dissolve the soap in the water and add the annatto. Melt the wax in the oil and turpentine; then gradually stir in the soap solution. Keep stirred until cold.—*Am. Druggist.*

Polishing Paste, Hard—

Rotten stone $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
 Oxalic acid 4 ounces.
 Turpentine 1 "
 Sweet oil 3 "
 Boiling water..... 16 "

Dissolve the acid in the water, add the rotten stone, and incorporate the other ingredients to make a stiff paste.—*Bull. of Pharm.*

Wart Powder—

Salicylic acid 5 parts.
Boric acid..... 15 "
Calomel 30 "

Mix and make into a fine powder. Put up in small glass tubes, with the direction to rub a small portion on the wart thrice daily.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

Calcium carbide, from which the new illuminant acetylene is made, can now be obtained, in quantities, in Germany, at a price of about a hundred dollars a ton.

Rossler says a good test for distinguishing cod-liver oil from seal oil is to shake 50 minims of it with 30 minims of fresh aqua regia in a test-tube, and allow to stand for eight minutes. At the end of that time the oil appears greenish, and there is a beautiful brownish-violet ring between the acid and the oil. Seal-oil does not show that.—*Chemist and Druggist.*

From statistics presented at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association it appears that morphine heads the list as the poison which, either by intention or design, produces in the United States the most fatal results. The proportion between that and other poisons is represented by the following numbers: morphine 108, carbolic acid 99, arsenic 65, opium 46, rough on rats 45, Paris green 35, laudanum 31, strychnine 21, chloroform 14, and paregoric 1.

The Treatment of "Black-Eye."—According to the *Practitioner*, in the treatment of "black-eye," there is nothing to compare with the tincture or strong infusion of capsicum mixed with an equal bulk of mucilage and a few drops of glycerin. The bruised surface should be painted with a camel-hair pencil, and when dry the operation should be repeated once or twice. Blackening of the bruised tissue may sometimes be prevented if the application be used directly after the injury is inflicted. The same remedy is said to be beneficial in rheumatic sore or stiff neck.—*Pharm. Jour.*

Yeasts and Molds.—Dr. Jörgenson, of Copenhagen, has confirmed Juhler's observation that typical alcohol-producing *saccharomyces* cells are produced in flasks in which *Aspergillus oryzae* has converted rice starch into sugar, and, as the result of experiments subsequently performed, has succeeded in demonstrating the evolution of wine yeast cells from a particular mold found on grapes. The problem whether yeasts may not be only transitory forms in the life-history of molds, seems therefore to be in a fair way to solution (*Nature*, lii., 397) in *Pharm. Jour.*

NEWS ITEMS.

R. A. Taschereau, of Montreal, has assigned. Dr. McAlpine is opening a new store in Rossland, B.C.

R. T. McPherson, of Vancouver, is removing to Kamloops, B.C.

E. S. Blackie is about commencing business in Halifax, N.S.

The Roy & Boire Drug Co. have been registered at Montreal.

S. J. Mackay has commenced a new business at Winchester, Ont.

The business of R. A. Hill, Tilbury Centre, Ont., is advertised for sale.

A new business has been commenced at Sydney, C.B., by D. L. Tremaine.

H. F. Gordon, Wingham, Ont., intends opening a drug and book store in the Talbot block.

We are sorry to learn that R. Wood, of Erin, was a sufferer by the fire that occurred at that place.

The business of the estate of G. S. Hobart & Sons, Kingston, Ont., has been advertised for sale by tender.

Dr. J. G. White, Prince Albert, Sas., has dissolved partnership with W. J. Fleming, and the latter continues.

The death is reported of two New Brunswick druggists, H. McLearn, of St. John, and Alex. Barnett, of Edgett's Landing.

Dr. W. J. Anderson, Smith's Falls, Ont., who is desirous of retiring, would dispose of his business. The stock is worth about \$2,000, and the rent is \$250. The returns have been satisfactory, and a good prescription business has been done.

W. G. Smith, of Guelph, has removed from the stand which he so long occupied at the corner of Wyndham and Macdonnell streets, to larger and handsomer premises four doors west. A new front has been put in the premises, which have been fitted and furnished throughout in the most elegant manner, so that it ranks as one of the best appointed establishments of the west.

In our last number we announced that the old-established retail business of W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal, had been acquired by John Lewis, who is also one of the veterans of the trade in Montreal. This was correct, but we have since learned from Mr. Lewis that he has also purchased the wholesale business, as well as all registered trade marks, private formulas, in short, the business carried on by the firm.

L. J. Maxwell, drugs, Oshawa, has sold out to Jury & Gregory.

John McBride, drugs, Port Dover, has sold out to R. M. Taylor.

Paul Mathie, a well-known druggist of Quebec, was accidentally drowned on September 5th at Murray Bay.

W. G. Pettingell, of Regina, N.W.T., has resigned his position as Registrar-Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Association of the N. W. Territories.

The Whiskey Trust of the United States has been reorganized under the name of the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$35,000,000, of which \$7,000,000 is preferred 5 per cent. stock. Seventeen distilleries under the old trust have been taken in at a cost of \$9,800,000 estimated in stock of the new concern.

We notice that a complimentary dinner was given in London, Eng., by the travelling representatives of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. to A. E. Holden, representative of the firm of Fairchild Bros. & Foster. The event seems to have been a very happy one, and will no doubt increase the pleasant recollections which Mr. Holden will have of his sojourn in England. Mr. Holden will be remembered as a Canadian, who, if we remember rightly, some twenty-five years ago learned his business in the establishment of J. A. Chase, Paris, Ont., after which he was for several years with Kenneth Campbell & Co., of Montreal, when he became the representative of the well-known New York house with which he is still connected.

Some twenty-five or thirty druggists of Detroit held a meeting last month, at the Cadillac Hotel, for the purpose of organizing a joint-stock company to manufacture proprietary medicines. The stock was put at \$100 per share, and could only be issued to those in the retail drug trade. It was suggested that if members of the association are known to cut prices of any article, the guilty persons should be summarily expelled from membership, the object of the association mainly being to maintain prices and to do away with the habit of cutting which prevails in Detroit. It does not appear that the meeting completed the proposed organization, as it was thought best to communicate with the manager of a similar association which was supposed to be located in Toronto. The sum of twenty-five dollars was subscribed to take that worthy, whoever he may be, to Detroit, so that he might explain the working of the plan in detail. If such a project has been carried out successfully here, so as to be at all general, we have yet to learn of it.

Poisoning Cases this month include a case at Mount Pleasant, near Brantford, Ont., in which a young physician took strychnine by mistake for some other remedy. Carbolic acid caused

the death of a seventeen months old child, who swallowed a quantity of the poison, which speedily induced death. Attempted suicides by Paris green were reported from Teeswater, Ont., and Toronto, and a suicide by strychnine also took place in the latter city.

Market Report.

Drugs.—*Camphor* is still in a strong position, the market for crude being firmer; *aloes* remain about as before, though fine samples of *curacao* are scarce. *Opium* is rather flat, though without change in price; there is a very large stock on hand, and the market is characterized by an undertone of weakness, which is not improved by the large accumulations of old stock, and the arrival of new. *Acacia*, of the Soudan kind, is quoted higher abroad, though without change here. *Castoreum* is very scarce, and held for higher rates. *Balsam of tolu* is dearer, but *copaiba* and *Peru* have declined somewhat. The demand for *ergot* is slow, and *cubeb*s are neglected and cheap. *Canary seed* is unsettled owing to the appearance of large quantities of South American seed in the market. *Celery seed* is very firmly held. *Buchu leaves* are tending upwards, the short variety being in brisk demand on this side of the Atlantic. *Chamomiles* are dearer, as the crop of the Belgian kind does not turn out so plentiful as was at first anticipated. *Cascara* is dull. *Sponges* of all kinds are very dear.

Chemicals, etc.—The excitement in *cream of tartar*, and *tartaric acid*, still continues, and prices have advanced; *citric acid* is in sympathy, and is also dearer. *Heavy chemicals* are unchanged, but firmer on account of negotiations of joint control of the American and English markets. *Copper sulphate* is in a strong position, but *brimstone* and *sulphur* are quiet. *Potassium chlorate* is easier. *Silver nitrate* has been very steady throughout the month; and though *mercury* is dearer, its salts have not advanced. *Glycerin* is higher. *Salicylic acid* is still demoralized.

Alkaloids, etc.—*Quinine* remains firm, but is without advance here. *Morphias* have continued at last month's prices. *Caffeine* is scarce and dear, and *cocaine* is higher. *Acetanilide* is very cheap.

Essential Oils.—*Anise* is very firm, and has again been marked up, as also *cassia*. *Orange* is higher, but *peppermint* weaker, and *tansy* is developing a firmer tendency, on account of rumors of a short crop.

Paints and Oils.—*White and red lead*, and *litharge*, remain quite firm. *Spirits turpentine* is rather higher, as distillers are holding back for increased rates. *Linseed oil* is a little lower. *Cod-liver oils*, Norwegian and Newfoundland, are very firmly held here and abroad.

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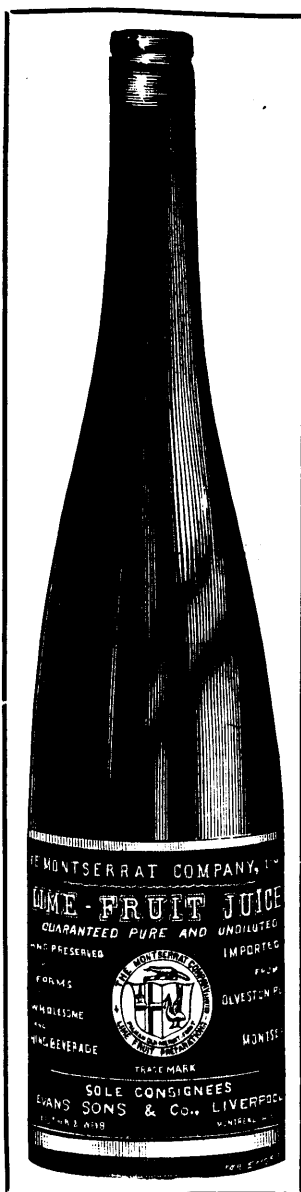
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Juice, in Imp. Pints
and Quarts

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Canadian Cattle Spice

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IS THE BEST VALUE ON THE MARKET

Sold in bags of 100 pounds each, and 10 cents (retail) packages
containing about one quart.

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ASSORTMENT OF

Ed. Pinand's Perfumery

American Smelling Salts, assorted

Brilliantine, assorted

Extrait Vegetal, Lilac

Eau de Quinine

Aurora Cologne

Sachets, in 5 oz. bottles

Eau de Lavande Blanche

Extrait Lilas de France, 1 oz. & 8 oz.

Perfumes, 8 ounce, assorted

Ol. Amyd. Dulc. Allen.

Carbolic Acid Crystals, E.

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- Bandages, Cotton.
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- Bandages, Plaster Paris.
- All Sizes.
- Catgut, assorted.
- Cotton Wool, Absorbent.
- Cotton Wool, Borated.
- Cotton Wool, Salicylated.
- Cotton Wool, Sublimated.
- Drainage Tubes, Rubber and Bone.
- Gauze, Absorbent.
- Gauze, Borated.
- Gauze, Carbolized.
- Gauze, Eucalyptol.
- Gauze, Iodoform.
- Gauze, Naphthalin.
- Gauze, Sublimated.
- Gauze, Salicylated.
- Gutta Percha Tissue, Inhalers, Coghill; Inhalers, Celluloid Aurnasal.
- Jute, Plain Bleached.
- Jute, Absorbent.
- Jute, Carbolized.
- Jute, Naphthalin.
- Lint, Plain and Borated; McIntosh Cloth, Oakum Tarred, Peat, Silk, White on Reels; Silk, Iron Dyed, all Sizes; Sponges, Antiseptic; Sponges, Gamgee's Plain; Sponges, Gamgee's Eucalyptol, Sanitary Towels, Ladies'.

Physicians [in ordering these Antiseptic Articles will please specify

W. A. DYER & CO'S.

A SAMPLE SENT ON APPLICATION

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO OCTOBER, 1895.

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

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

THE Lyman Bros. & Co. LTD.

TORONTO.

Offer the following Goods by the Celebrated Perfumer,
ED. PINAUD.

PINAUD'S SACHETS.

IN 5 OZ. BOTTLES

Acacia de France
Aurora Tulip
French Pansy
Heliotrope
Jockey Club
Iris
Lilas de France
Lily of Valley
Paquila Lily
Peau de Espagne
Santol
Stephanotis
Violet
White Rose
Wood Violet
Ylang Ylang

1 OZ. PERFUMES

Acacia de France 3228, 3 in box
Aurora Tulip 3219, 3 in box
Anemone de France 3274, 1 in box
Aurora Tulip 3219, 1 in box
Bresa de Las Pampas 2310, 3 in box
Borghetto 4424, 3 in box
" 4418, 1 in box
Brilliantine 2869
Cologne Aurora 1101, small
" " 1102, medium
" " 1105, large
" Europia 1108
Eau de Quinine 2690, small
" " 2702, large

1 OZ. CONT.

Green Pink 3200, 1 in box
" " 3200, 3 in box
Lilas de France 4431, 1 in box
" " 4432, 1 in box
Lis de France 3272, 1 in box
Myosotis de France 3262, 1 in box
" Russe 3240, 1 in box
Odontalique 2478
Paquita Lily 3227, 3 in box
" " 3226, 3 in box
" " 3227, 1 in box
Pansy French 3225, 1 in box
Pomade Hungroise 686
Rhum and Quinine 2703
Smelling Salts, assorted, Iris, Rose, Lavender, New Mown Hay and Violet
Trefle a Quatre Feuilles 2918, 3 in box
Violette de Parme 2962, 3 in box
" Reine 3266, 1 in box
" France 3282
Vegetal Lotion Lilac 2630
" " Violet 2637
" " Paquita Lily 2625

IN 8 OZ. BOTTLES

Acacia de France
Anemone de France
Aurora Tulip
Borghetto
Europia
Favonia des Bosques
Green Pink
Jockey Club
Lilas de France
Lis de France
Paquita Lily

Bark, Bayberry, powdered	.. .. lb.	18	20
CanelaAlba, .. ..	.. .. lb.	15	18
Cassia, .. ..	.. .. lb.	15	20
gronnd,.. ..	.. .. lb.	18	28
Cascara, .. ..	.. .. lb.	25	30
Cinchona, Red, .. ..	.. .. lb.	50	60
powdered, .. ..	.. .. lb.	60	70
Calisaya, yellow,.. ..	.. .. lb.	40	50
pale, .. ..	.. .. lb.	35	50
powdered, .. ..	.. .. lb.	40	50
Elm, selected, .. ..	.. .. lb.	20	22
ground .. ..	.. .. lb.	18	22
flour, packets, .. ..	.. .. lb.	28	30
Prickly Ash, .. ..	.. .. lb.	25	30
Sassafras, .. ..	.. .. lb.	15	16
Soap Tree, cut, .. ..	.. .. lb.	13	15
" " grd. .. ..	.. .. lb.	18	20
Wild Cherry, .. ..	.. .. lb.	10	12
Bean, Calabar, .. ..	.. .. lb.	45	50
Tonka, .. ..	.. .. lb.	1 00	2 75
Vanilla, .. ..	.. .. lb.	5 00	8 50
Berry, Cubeb, .. ..	.. .. lb.	0 20	0 25
Juniper, .. ..	.. .. lb.	0 30	0 35
powdered, .. ..	.. .. lb.	6	8
Bismuth, Sub-carbonate, .. ..	.. .. lb.	2 30	2 40
Ammonio-Citrate .. ..	.. .. lb.	40	44
Iodide .. ..	.. .. oz.	60	64
Salicylate .. ..	.. .. oz.	30	35
Sub-Nitrate, .. ..	.. .. lb.	1 75	1 90
Liquor, .. ..	.. .. lb.	35	40
Borax, .. ..	.. .. lb.	6	7
powdered, .. ..	.. .. lb.	7	8
Butter, Cacao, .. ..	.. .. lb.	75	80
Caffeine, .. ..	.. .. oz.	60	65
Citrate, .. ..	.. .. oz.	65	70
Camphor, English, .. ..	.. .. lb.	85	90
American, .. ..	.. .. lb.	80	85
Cantharides, .. ..	.. .. lb.	1 50	1 60
powdered, .. ..	.. .. lb.	1 65	1 75
Capsicum, .. ..	.. .. lb.	25	30
powdered, .. ..	.. .. lb.	30	36
Carbon, Bisulphide, .. ..	.. .. lb.	16	20
Cerium Oxalate, .. ..	.. .. lb.	1 50	1 65
Chalk, French, powdered, .. ..	.. .. lb.	6	10
Precipitated, .. ..	.. .. lb.	10	12
Prepared, .. ..	.. .. lb.	5	6
Chloroform, pure, .. ..	.. .. lb.	1 10	1 20
D. & F. .. ..	.. .. lb.	1 00	2 00
German, .. ..	.. .. lb.	60	65
Chloral hydrate, .. ..	.. .. lb.	1 20	1 25
Cinchonine, Muriate, .. ..	.. .. oz.	15	20
Sulphate, .. ..	.. .. oz.	20	25
Cinchonidia, Sulphate, .. ..	.. .. oz.	15	20
Cloves, .. ..	.. .. lb.	15	17
powdered, .. ..	.. .. lb.	35	40
Cocaine, Mur. .. ..	.. .. oz.	6 00	7 00
Cochineal, S. G., .. ..	.. .. lb.	40	45
Black, .. ..	.. .. lb.	42	45
Codeine, .. ..	.. .. oz.	8 00	8 50
Collodion, .. ..	.. .. lb.	75	80
Confection, Senna, .. ..	.. .. lb.	35	40
Copper, Sulphate, .. ..	.. .. lb.	6	8
Copperas, .. ..	.. .. lb.	1	2 1/2
Cotton, absorbent, .. ..	.. .. lb.	32	70
Cream Tartar, powdered, .. ..	.. .. lb.	25	28
Croton Chloral, .. ..	.. .. oz.	50	56
Creolin, .. ..	.. .. lb.	50	60
Creosote, Wood, .. ..	.. .. lb.	1 00	2 30
Cudbear, .. ..	.. .. lb.	18	20
Cuttle-fish Bone, .. ..	.. .. lb.	25	35
Epsom Salts, see MAGNESIUM SULPH.			
Ergot, .. ..	.. .. lb.	55	60
Ether, Acetic, .. ..	.. .. lb.	75	80
Nitrous, Spirits, lb.	35	65
Sulphuric, 725, lb.	35	75
Eucalyptol, oz.	35	40
Exalgine, oz.	1 20	1 25

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For Druggists, Clerks, Students



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MAKE YOUR OWN Fluid Extracts

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Father Mathew Remedy.

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Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers

Carleton Works, Erskine Street, Hulme, MANCHESTER, and
1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., LONDON, Eng.

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 one dozen cases as required. These sweets are absolutely pure, and we especially 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-LASS 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 dozen, 6 dozen and 12 dozen 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.

Extract Belladonna , lb. 1 75 2 55
Colocynth, Co. lb. 2 00 2 25
Gentian, lb. 50 56
Hemlock, Ang. lb. 1 00 1 10
Henbane, " lb. 3 00 3 20
Jalap, lb. 2 50 3 00
Logwood, bulk, lb. 13 14
packages, lb. 15 18
Mandrake, lb. 1 75 2 00
Nux Vomica, oz. 30 35
Opium, oz. 85 90
Rhubarb, lb. 4 00 5 00
Sarsa. Hond. Co., lb. 1 00 1 20
" Jam. Co., lb. 3 00 3 20
Taraxacum, Ang., lb. 70 80
Flowers , Arnica, lb. 20 22
Chamomile lb. 25 30
Lavender, lb. 13 15
Rose, Red, French, lb. 2 40 2 60
Fuller's Earth , powd., lb. 5 6
Galls , lb. 20 25
powdered, lb. 23 25
Gelatine , Cox's 6d., doz. 1 20 1 25
French, lb. 45 60
Glycerine , 30°, tin or lb. 16½ 18
Price's, lb. 65 70
Grains Paradise , powd., lb. 30 35
Green , Paris, lb. 19 22
Gum , Aloes, Barb., lb. 25 35
Aloes, Cape, lb. 18 20
powdered, lb. 27 30
Socot, lb. 45 18
powdered, lb. 70 75
Arabic, select, lb. 40 60
" powderd., lb. 0 60 90
sorts, lb. 25 27
powderd., lb. 40 50
Asafoetida, lb. 40 45
Benzoin, lb. 50 1 00
Catechu, lb. 17 18
powdered, lb. 22 25
Gamboge, lb. 1 10 1 20
Guaiacum, lb. 50 1 20
Myrrh, lb. 48 65
Opium, lb. 3 50 3 75
powdered, lb. 5 25 5 75
Scammony, powderd., lb. 6 25 7 00
Shellac, orange, lb. 45 50
bleached lb. 45 50
Storax, lb. 55 65
Tragacanth, flake, lb. 95 1 00
common, lb. 65 75
Herb , Chiretta, lb. 25 30
Goldthread, in ozs. lb. 90 1 00
Horehound, in ozs. lb. 18 20
Lobelia, lb. 18 20
Honey , Canada, best, lb. 11 13
Hops, lb. 22 25
Hydrogen Peroxide , C.P., Harvey's, No. 1, doz. 8 50
Ichthyol, oz. 40 45
Indigo, Madras, lb. 75 80
Insect Powder , pure lb. 23 25
Iodine , commercial, lb. 5 00 5 25
Resublimed lb. 5 50 5 75
Iodol , oz. 1 30 1 35
Iron , Carbonate, Precipitated, lb. 16 20
Saccharated, lb. 35 40
Chloride, solution, B. P., lb. 15 18
Citrate and Ammonium, lb. 70 80
and Quinine, 4 per cent., oz. 14 16
" " 10 per cent. oz. 18 20
" " 25 per cent. oz. 23 30
" Quinine and Strychnine, oz. 35 00
and Strychnine, oz. 15 00
Dialyzed, solution, lb. 50 60
Iodide, Syrup, lb. 40 45
Pyrophosphate, lb. 1 00 1 20

Rapid Sellers

Luxton's Insect Powder

London Drug Co.'s Sticky Fly Paper

" " " Lime Juice, ¹/₂ Pints, Pints & Quarts.

Moth Balls in 10c. boxes

Storey's Headache Powders, ¹⁰/_{cent} Packages.

Gem Rings

Mixed Spices

Stafford's White Paste, Cleaner & stronger than Mucilage.

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WE have been printing them for twenty years and ought to know how. In one or more colors, bronze, or gold. Fancy and plain.

Printing of any description needed by druggists or physicians, or patent medicine manufacturers. Prices right.

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The External Remedy for
Rheumatism, Sciatica and Nervous Diseases

REV. ALEX. GILRAY, College Street Presbyterian Church, writes :

DEAR SIRS,—It is with much satisfaction that I learn that you have decided to establish a branch office in Toronto, believing as I do that the more widely your Acetic Acid remedy is made known the greater will be the gratitude accorded you for the relief experienced by many sufferers in Canada. We have used your Acid for over eighteen years and are now prepared to state that it is worthy of a place in every family. We have found it thoroughly safe and effective, and have commended it to many, for which we have been thanked. We wish you success in your new quarters, as we feel sure your success will bring relief here as it has already done to large numbers in the old land and other countries. Much will depend on the patient and persevering use of the Acid as set forth in your little book.

Toronto, 28th November, 1893.

ALEXANDER GILRAY,
91 Bellevue Avenue.

ACETOCURA may be had direct from us or through the wholesale trade.

Price per dozen, \$8.00

Sponges for application, \$2.40 per dozen

Ask for advertising matter.

Mention this paper.

COUTTS & SONS, 72 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO.

**E. B. Shuttleworth's
PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES.**

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GREEN SOAP

(Sapo Viridis.)

This Soap has been in use for the past ten years in the Toronto General Hospital and by leading dermatologists, and may be thoroughly relied on as being in every way satisfactory.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

T. MILBURN & COMPANY,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Iron Sulphate, pure,	lb.	7	8
Iodoform,	lb.	6 00	6 50
Jalapin,	oz.	65	70
Japonica,	lb.	8	9
Lanoline,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Lead, Acetate, white,	lb.	12	15
Iodide	oz.	30	35
Sub-Acetate, sol.	lb.	10	12
Leaf, Belladonna,	lb.	25	30
Buchu,	lb.	22	25
Coca,	lb.	50	60
Digitalis,	lb.	20	22
Eucalyptus,	lb.	20	22
Hyoscyamus,	lb.	25	28
Jaborandi,	lb.	50	56
Matico,	lb.	75	80
Senna Tinnevely,	lb.	15	25
" India,	lb.	13	17
Stramonium,	lb.	25	30
Uva Ursi,	lb.	15	17
Leeches,	dz.	1 00	1 10
Leptandrin,	oz.	50	60
Lime, Chloride,	lb.	4	5
packages,	lb.	6	7
Hypophosphite	lb.	1 25	1 35
Phosphate,	lb.	35	38
Sulphite,	lb.	9 1/2	10
Liquorice, Solazzi,	lb.	45	50
Pignatelli,	lb.	35	38
Y. & S. Pellets,	lb.	40	00
" Stick,	lb.	35	00
Other Brands,	lb.	14	35
Lithium, Bromide	oz.	40	44
Carbonate,	oz.	38	40
Citrate	oz.	25	00
Salicylate	oz.	35	40
Lye, concentrated,	dz.	90	1 00
Madder, best Dutch,	lb.	12 1/2	14
Magnesia, Carb, 1 oz.	lb.	15	18
" 4 oz.	lb.	13	15
Calcined,	lb.	55	65
Citrate, gran.,	lb.	40	75
Sulphate,	lb.	2	3
Manganese, black oxide,	lb.	4 1/2	6
Manna,	lb.	1 60	1 75
Menthol,	lb.	7 00	8 00
Mercury,	lb.	75	90
Ammoniated,	lb.	1 30	1 40
Bichlor,	lb.	0 90	1 00
Biniodide,	lb.	4 25	4 60
Bisulphate,	lb.	1 10	1 15
Chloride,	lb.	1 00	1 10
c. Chalk,	lb.	60	65
Nitric Oxide,	lb.	1 25	1 30
Oleate,	lb.	1 25	1 30
Oxide, yellow,	lb.	1 60	1 70
Milk Sugar,	lb.	25	30
Morphia Acet,	oz.	1 60	1 75
Mur,	oz.	1 60	1 75
Sulph,	oz.	1 65	1 80
Moss, Iceland,	lb.	9	10
Irish,	lb.	9	10
Musk, Tonquin, true,	oz.	46 00	48 00
Canton,	oz.	60	70
Naphtha, Wood	pt.	75	80
Naphthol, Beta,	oz.	10	12
Nutmegs,	lb.	90	1 00
Nux Vomica,	lb.	8	10
powdered,	lb.	22	24
Oil, Almond, Bitter,	oz.	75	80
Sweet,	lb.	50	55
Amber, rectified,	lb.	75	80
Anise,	lb.	2 50	2 75
Bergamot,	lb.	3 00	3 25
Caraway,	lb.	3 50	4 00
Cassia,	lb.	1 75	1 80
Castor,	lb.	7 1/2	10
Cedar,	lb.	75	1 25

"THE BEST OF AMERICAN."

Planten's Capsules

Known nearly Sixty Years for "GENERAL EXCELLENCE."

H. PLANTEN & SON, NEW YORK.

Established 1836:

FILLED CAPSULES

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Soluble Hard, Elastic Soft.

Improved Pearls and Globules.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

Sandal, Compound Sandal, Apioi, Creosote, Terebene, etc.

PLANTEN'S SANDAL

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EMPTY CAPSULES.

For Powders, 8 Sizes; Liquids, 8 Sizes; Vaginal, 9 Sizes; Rectal 3 Sizes. For Horses, Oral use, 6 Sizes; Horses Rectal use, 3 Sizes.

Capsules for Mechanical Purposes.

Private or special formulas a specialty. New kinds constantly added. Send for samples new kinds.

Specify PLANTEN'S on all orders.

Take no other. Beware of substitution

◊ Hooper's ◊

Meloderma

FOR FACE, ARMS AND HANDS



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

Hooper's Lavender Water.

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

HOOPER & CO., Druggists

TORONTO.

Young & Smylie's Licorice Preparations

Have been before the public for half a century ; this simple fact tells the story of their popularity ; and should convince the most sceptical of their intrinsic value, else why have they continued so long in the market ? The Specialties named below are for sale by all the leading and first-class houses in the country.

- Y. & S. Stick Licorice, 4s., 6s., 8s., 12s., and 16s. to the lb.**
- Y. & S. Acme Licorice Pellets, packed in 5 lb. tin cans, glass fronts.**
- Y. & S. Licorice Lozenges, packed in 5 lb. tin cans, glass fronts.**
- Y. & S. Tar, Licorice and Tolu Wafers, packed in 5 lb. tin cans, glass fronts.**
- Y. & S. Ringed Licorice, 17 sticks to lb., 5 lb. wood boxes.**
- Y. & S. Purity, pure one cent sticks.**

As the season is approaching when these goods are required, we beg to remind the trade that no stock is complete without an assortment of some of the above mentioned articles.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

YOUNG & SMYLIE,

54-64 South Fifth Street,

BROOKLYN, New York.

We also keep a fine line of CHOICE
SPANISH ROOT, selected, and put up
in 5 lb. bundles. Wired at both ends.

Oil, Citronella,	lb.	90	96	Resorcin,	oz.	18	20
Cloves,	lb.	1 20	1 30	Rosin, strained,	ttl.	2 50	3 00
Cod-liver, N. F.,	gal.	1 50	1 75	Clear, pale,	ttl.	4 00	4 75
Norwegian,	gal.	2 75	3 00	Root, Aconite,	bulk,	lb.	22 25
Cotton Seed,	gal.	95	1 00	Blood, powdered,	lb.	16	20
Croton,	lb.	1 50	1 60	Cohosh, Black,	lb.	15	16
Cubeb,	lb.	2 00	2 25	Colchicum, German,	lb.	40	45
Eucalyptus,	lb.	1 25	1 60	Columbo,	lb.	20	22
Geranium, India,	lb.	3 15	3 20	powdered,	lb.	25	30
Hemlock,	lb.	75	80	Curcuma, ground,	lb.	13	15
Juniper wood,	lb.	65	70	Elecampane,	lb.	15	17
Lavender, English,	oz.	1 40	1 50	powdered,	lb.	20	22
French, pure,	lb.	3 50	4 00	Gentian,	lb.	9	12
Garden,	lb.	1 50	3 50	ground,	lb.	10	13
Lemon,	lb.	1 75	2 00	powdered,	lb.	11	15
Lemon Grass,	lb.	1 50	1 60	Ginger, E. I.	lb.	16	20
Linseed, Boiled,	9 lb., gal.	55	70	powdered,	lb.	20	22
Raw,	gal.	63	67	Jamaica,	lb.	24	28
Male Fern	lb.	2 00	2 50	powdered,	lb.	28	30
Neatsfoot,	gal.	1 00	1 10	Golden Seal, powdered,	lb.	50	55
Neroli, Bigarade,	oz.	4 25	4 50	Hellebore, White, powdered,	lb.	13	15
Olive, common,	gal.	1 20	1 25	Ipecac,	lb.	1 35	1 40
Salad,	gal.	2 40	2 50	powdered,	lb.	1 55	1 60
Orange,	lb.	2 50	2 75	Jalap, powdered,	lb.	65	00
Origanum,	lb.	65	85	Licorice, select,	lb.	12	23
Pennyroyal,	lb.	2 75	3 00	powdered,	lb.	14	15
Peppermint, English,	lb.	16 00	16 50	Mandrake,	lb.	13	16
American,	lb.	3 50	3 75	Orris, Florentine	lb.	30	35
Pinus Sylvestris,	oz.	10	12	powdered,	lb.	40	45
Rose, Kissanlik,	oz.	10 00	10 50	Pink,	lb.	80	90
good,	oz.	7 50	8 00	Rhubarb, E.I.	lb.	90	1 00
Rosemary,	lb.	75	80	fine trimmed	lb.	2 50	4 50
Sandalwood,	lb.	5 50	7 50	powdered,	lb.	1 00	2 50
Sassafras,	lb.	75	80	Sarsaparilla, Honduras,	lb.	50	53
Seal, pale,	gal.	55	60	Jamaica,	lb.	60	65
Sperm, Winter Bleached,	gal.	1 40	1 50	Sarsaparilla, Mexican,	lb.	22	25
Tansy,	lb.	4 25	4 50	Senega,	lb.	75	80
Union Salad,	gal.	1 25	1 30	Squill, white,	lb.	15	20
Wintergreen,	lb.	2 70	2 90	Valerian, English,	lb.	18	20
Ointment, Mercurial,	lb.	70	75	Salol,	oz.	30	35
Citrine,	lb.	45	50	Sal Soda,	lb.	2	2½
Opium.—SEE GUM.				by ttl.	lb.	1½	2
Orange Peel,	lb.	16	70	Epsom, by ttl.	100 lb.	1 75	2 00
Paraldehyde,	oz.	13	15	Salicin,	lb.	2 75	2 90
Pepsin, Morson's,	oz.	85	90	Santonin,	lb.	2 60	2 75
Saccharated,	lb.	2 50	6 00	Seed, Anise, Italian,	lb.	13	14
Pepper, Black,	lb.	12	14	Star,	lb.	35	38
powdered,	lb.	12	15	Canary, Sicily,	lb.	4	4½
White powdered,	lb.	22	25	Caraway,	lb.	13	15
Pill, Blue, Mass,	lb.	75	80	Cardamon, Malabar,	lb.	1 20	1 50
Pilocarpine,	gr.	35	40	decorticated,	lb.	1 50	2 00
Pitch, Black,	ttl.	3 50	3 75	Celery,	lb.	30	35
Burgundy,	lb.	13	15	Colchicum, German,	lb.	75	1 00
Phenacetine,	oz.	35	38	Coriander,	lb.	10	12
Phosphorus,	lb.	90	1 00	Flax, cleaned, Ontario,	10 lbs.	3 25	3 75
Podophyllin,	oz.	40	45	pure ground	lb.	3½	4
Poppy Heads,	100	90	95	Fenugreek, powdered,	lb.	6	8
Potassa, Caustic, white sticks,	lb.	65	70	Hemp,	lb.	4	4½
Liquor,	lb.	10	12	Mustard, white,	lb.	12	13
Potassium, Acetate,—granulated	lb.	35	40	powdered,	lb.	20	50
Bicarbonate,	lb.	17	20	Rape,	lb.	8	9
Bichromate,	lb.	14	15	Saffron, American,	lb.	65	70
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar),	lb.	25	28	Spanish,	oz.	1 00	1 10
Bromide,	lb.	65	70	Sage, ozs.	lb.	18	20
Carbonate,	lb.	13	15	Silver, Nitrate,	cash, lb.	7 90	9 50
Chlorate,	lb.	15	18	Soap, Castile, mottled,	lb.	10	12
Cyanide, Fused,	lb.	35	45	White,	lb.	10	16
Iodide,	4 00	4 25		Soda, Ash,	keg or cask.	2½	2½
Nitrate,	lb.	7½	9	Caustic,	drum or lb.	3½	5
Permanganate,	lb.	50	55	Sodium, Acetate,	lb.	25	30
Prussiate, Red, powdered,	lb.	50	55	Bicarb, Howard's,	lb.	16	17
Yellow,	lb.	35	38	Newcastle,	keg.	2 75	2 75
and Sodium Tartrate (Rochelle				Carbonate, crystal,	lb.	1½	3
Salt)	lb.	25	27	Hyposulphite,	lb.	5	6
Sulphure	lb.	25	27	Salicylate,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Quassia,	lb.	10	12	Sulphate, Glauber's salt	lb.	1½	3
Quinine, Howard's,	oz.	40	42	Sponges, Grass	lb.	45	55
German,	oz.	30	32	Reef	lb.	1 50	1 75

Sponges, Slate,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Sheepswool,	lb.	2 25	3 00
Bath, loose, common.. ..	lb.	1 75	2 50
Bath, fine qual.,... ..	100	10 00	40 00
Surgeon's	string	1 50	2 50
Turkey.. .. .	string	3 00	10 00
Turkey, Cup, fine	each	0 50	1 00
Strychnine, crystals.	oz.	0 90	1 10
Sulphonal,	oz.	42	45
Sulphur, precipitated,.. ..	lb.	13	20
sublimed,	lb.	3	4
roll,	lb.	2½	3½
Tin, Muriate, crystals,.. ..	lb.	25	28
foil	lb.	30	32
Tamarinds,	lb.	15	16
Tar,	bbl.	3 50	3 75
Barbadoes,.. .. .	lb.	15	16
Terebene,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Turpentine, Spirits,	gal.	50	55
Chian,.. .. .	oz.	70	75
Venice,	lb.	12½	13
Veratria	oz.	2 00	2 50
Verdigris,	lb.	25	35
Wax, White, pure,	lb.	55	75
Yellow,.. .. .	lb.	40	45
Mineral,	lb.	25	35
Woods, Camwood,	lb.	8½	10
Fustic, Cuban,	lb.	2½	3
Logwood, Campeachy,	lb.	2½	3½
Quassia,	lb.	10	12
Redwood,	lb.	3½	5
Zinc, Chloride,	oz.	12½	15
Oxide,	lb.	13	60
Sulphate, pure,	lb.	9	12
common,	lb.	6	9
Valerianate,	oz.	25	28
Sulphocarbonate,	lb.	1 00	1 10

Druggists' Exchange.

MEMBERS OF THE ONTARIO AND MANITOBA ASSOCIATIONS, AND SUBSCRIBERS TO THE JOURNAL, may insert small advertisements, of about 25 words each, FREE OF CHARGE.

All other persons who desire to use the exchange columns must forward with the advertisement the sum of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each insertion of 25 words, and, in excess of this, at the rate of one cent per word.

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Hardwood drug store fixtures. Modern. Will fit any store. Your own price. Address, Box 10, office of this journal.

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Set of drug store fittings. Must be very low in price. Send sketch to Box 12, office of this journal.

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- Canadian Pain Destroyer.
- Bickle's Anticonsumptive Syrup.
- N. & L.'s Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites.
- N. & L.'s Quinine Wine.
- Dr. Kellogg's Catarrh Snuff.
- " Eye Water.
- Darley's Horse Powders.
- Holloway's Lozenges.
- Shoshonees Pills.
- Persian Beautifier.
- Carboline.
- Canadian Liquid Hair Dye.
- Pettit's American Eye Salve.
- Shoshonees Remedy.
- Copland's Sweet Castor Oil.
- Holloway's Corn Cure.
- Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy.
- Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.
- Holloway's Worm Candy.
- Gantz Insect Powder.
- N. & L.'s Porous Plasters.
- N. & L.'s Belladonna Plasters.
- Holmes' Frostilla.
- Worm Powders for Horses.
- Darley's Arabian Oil for Horses.
- " Black Oil for Horses.
- Pearl Tooth Powder.
- Handy Package Dyes.
- Ure's Diamond Cement.
- Elixir of Beef, Iron and Wine.
- Kennedy's Liniment.
- Soper's Salve.
- Balsam of Aniseed.
- Handy Package Ink Powders.
- Durham Spice.

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President.

Vice-President,

E. D. HOWE, Secretary.



To The - - -
**Retail
Trade**

IN Canada, as elsewhere, trade is being perfectly systematized ; and, as a consequence, manufacturers are now confining their business almost entirely to the legitimate wholesale and jobbing trade, which is in constant touch and communication with retailers.

It is also noticeable that retailers are wisely concentrating their business accounts with wholesale houses that are fully alive to modern retail wants and interests.

Our popular proprietary articles,

**PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND,
DIAMOND DYES, LACTATED FOOD and
W. R. & CO.'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR,**

so long before the public, are now handled by every wholesaler and jobber, from whom they can be bought at old prices.

Our vastly increased trade last year with the wholesale and jobbing houses in Canada proves conclusively that business is now running in its proper channels. Noting with pleasure the growing tendency of retail dealers to place orders with some chosen wholesale house, we have almost entirely withdrawn our travellers from the road, satisfied that the business interests of the retail trade will in no way suffer, as far as our products are concerned.

As usual, retailers who require advertising matter for any special line of our goods will have the same sent to them charges paid.

In accordance with the above, we beg to announce that after this date we will pay freight only on jobbing quantities.

Yours very truly,

Wells & Richardson Co.

Montreal, January 1st, 1895.



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LYMAN BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED.

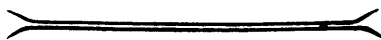


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