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# MONTREAL Pharmaceutical JOURNAL

Mason, Jas. D. B. & Son

ESTABLISHED 1890.

A Monthly Journal of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

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

Vol. V—No. 6.

SEPT., 1894.

Terms: \$1.00 per annum.

## SOMETHING NEW

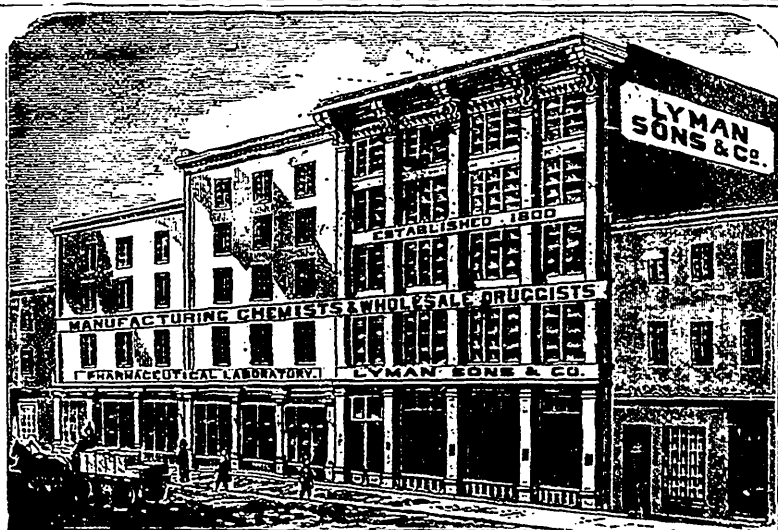
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Extract of Herbs,  
Ginger Ale Extract,  
Hop Extract,  
Foamine, Horehound,  
Wine Essences.

**GRODER'S SYRUP** FOR  
DYSPEPSIA.

**ACETORCURA**, The Great Remedy  
for SPINAL COM-  
PLAINTS.

**WILSON'S FLY PADS.**



CONTREXEVILLE MINERAL WATER SOURCE PAVILLION,  
\$12 00 per Case Cash. \$3.50 per doz. 4 months, or 5 per cent. Cash.



The above illustration shows a dozen bottles of

# Rubifoam

in box set on top of its cover, as it should be shown on dealer's counter or show case. Rubifoam is only put up in one size, retailing for 25 cents.

Price to Dealers.....\$21.00 per doz.  
 " " .....\$24.00 per gross.

Advertising Novelties will be furnished on application.

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**E. W. HOYT & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.**

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14 & 16 PHILLIPS SQUARE, +

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Do PLASTER PARIS.

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ALL SIZES.

## CATGUT, ASSORTED.

COTTON WOOL, ABSORBENT.

COTTON WOOL, SALICYLATED.

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Do ABSORBENT.

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MACINTOSH CLOTH, OAKUM TARRED.

FEAT SILK, WHITE, ON REELS.

SILK, IRON DYED, ALL SIZES.

SPONGES, GAMGEE'S PLAIN.

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SANITARY TOWELS, LADIES'.

DYER'S JELLY OF CUCUMBER AND ROSES.

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OF COD LIVER OIL WITH PEPSIN AND QUININE.

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## Anchor Medicine Company

have opened a branch establishment in Montreal . . .



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GENUINE NON-FREEZING

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Prepared in Newfoundland under special supervision.

Remains perfectly clear and limpid at 19° below freezing point.

This Oil has a body that is quite absent in Norwegian Oil and has certainly more health giving powers.

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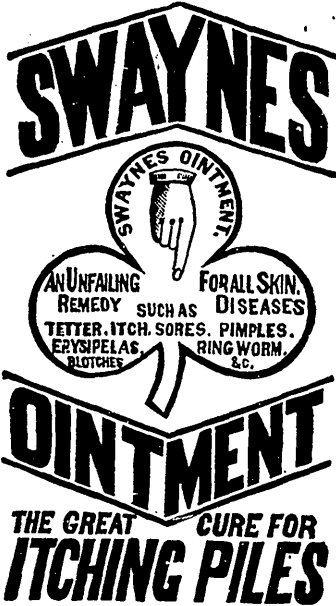
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Gives better satisfaction, has the largest sale of any Ointment in the United States.

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

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Ask your Wholesale Druggist to kindly send you one of our Automatic Easels, free,

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# WATSON'S Cough + Drops

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

They allay irritation and produce a soothing effect upon the vocal organs. Public  
Speakers and Singers find them of great value in clearing  
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None Genuine unless the letters "R. & T. W." are Stamped on each Drop.

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Medicated Lozenge Manufacturers,

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

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## SUPERIOR BOILED SUGARS

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Lemon Tablets,  
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 Butter Scotch Drops,  
 Strawberry Drops.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

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For Singers and Public Speakers.

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

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(As per T. H. Pharmacopoeia.)

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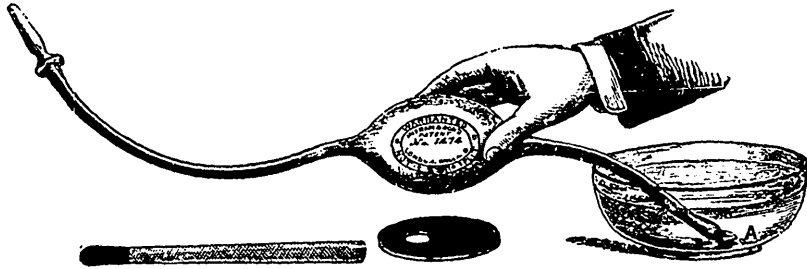
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# ❖ INGRAM'S 1474 ❖

## Imitation is the Highest Form of Flattery.

Owing to the many imitations of our Patent Enema, we are compelled to warn all who wish for a **GENUINE INGRAM'S ENEMA**, to refuse any that does not bear the No. 1474.



It will take [years of practice for fresh hands to make this Enema—it being far more difficult to manufacture than the ordinary Barrel Enema.

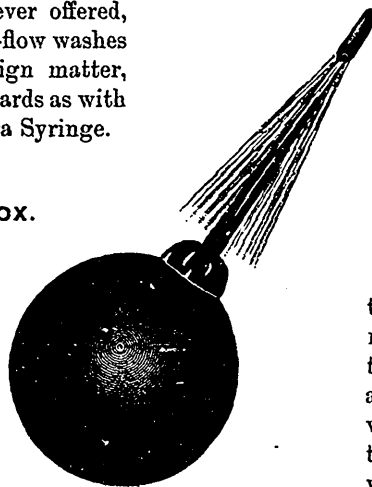
J. G. INGRAM & SON have had 14 years' experience; therefore they do, with the utmost confidence, warrant every Enema of their manufacture bearing the number

# ❖ 1474 ❖

## The New Back-Flow or Reverse-Current Ball Urethra SYRINGE.

Acknowledged to be the most efficient Urethra cleanser ever offered, as the action of the Back-flow washes and drives out all foreign matter, instead of sending it inwards as with the old-fashioned Urethra Syringe.

EACH IN A NEAT BOX.



"Undoubtedly a Syringe of exceptional utility."

J. F. TAYLOR,  
M.R.C.S., L.S.A., London.



### DIRECTIONS.

Tightly compress the Ball with the thumb and fingers, place the vulcanite pipe in the liquid, then release the Ball, which becomes quite full and prevents any air being injected with the liquid; insert the Pipe into the urethra and compress the Ball, when a perfect syringing and cleansing takes place.

**NEW**  
**Ingram's Patent Seamless Collar or Rim Teat,**

**THE BEST**

**Soothing Teat**

**in the World.**



**PATENTED**

**No. 22458**

Patented in France, No. 220745. April 7th, 1892.

**IN ENGLAND**

**DEC. 23RD, 1891**

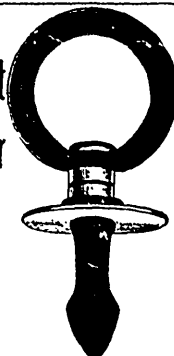
**AMERICAN PATENT APPLIED FOR.**

Made in the same sizes as the ordinary Teats, viz:—  
 Small, Medium and Large.

**ADVANTAGES :**

- 1.—Will not collapse during suction.
- 2.—The Rim (AA) prevents the Teat swelling when in use.
- 3.—Entirely prevents air entering the mouth.
- 4.—The cylinder of the Teat being narrow, does not distend the lips of the child.
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- 6.—Its soothing properties are unrivalled.
- 7.—It is made of Absolutely Pure Rubber, Tasteless and Free from Smell.
- 8.—Acknowledged to be the Best Teat ever offered to the Public.

**NEW**  
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**Seamless Collar**  
**or Rim Teat.**



The best Soothing Teat in the world.

The above is also made up in the following styles of

**Soothing Toys....**



Fig. 31

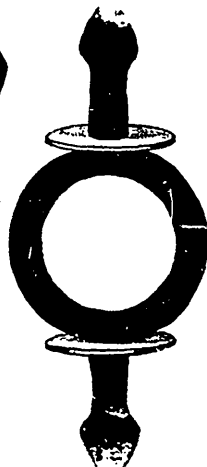


Fig. 32

Fig. 30  
 In two sizes, Small and Large.

**THE RESPIROREGENERATOR**

— OR —

**Perfect Inhaler.**

Patented in England, 16th August, 1892.

PATENT No. 14518

HEIGHT OF WATER.

**Directions for using the Inhaler.**

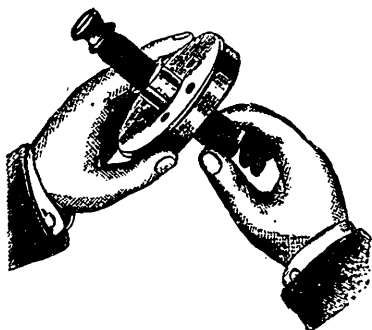


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

1. Take the lid off the Inhaler and pass the mouth-piece through the hole from the inside, drawing it tight, as shown in Fig. 1.
  2. Remove the stopper of the glass bottle and pour the drug or medicine to be inhaled into the bottle, and place same in the Inhaler, as shown in Fig. 2.
  3. Fill the Inhaler with hot water up to the top of the perforated tube, replace the lid of the Inhaler, and apply the mouth-piece to the mouth and inspire or breathe in freely.
  4. If a strong vapour is required, pull the india-rubber tube closer down to the neck of the glass bottle containing the medicine.
  5. When again requiring to use the Inhaler, remove the stopper, and simply re-fill the Inhaler with hot water as before, or if more convenient, the water can be made hot in the Inhaler.
- N.B.—Procure the drug or medicine most suitable for your complaint from your own doctor.

**ADVANTAGES :**

1. When the patient has finished inhaling, the stopper of the bottle has only to be replaced, and no more of the drug is evaporated or wasted, which is a great advantage when expensive drugs are being used, as in ordinary inhalers the drug is mixed with the water, and consequently thrown away with it.
2. No mistakes can occur in the strength of the dose of drug or medicine, and it is immaterial how much drug is put into the glass bottle.
3. These advantages prove this Inhaler to be the most reliable and the most economical, and therefore the cheapest in the market.

**TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.**



**NOW READY** THE NEW AND REVISED  
EDITION OF

# THE NATIONAL DISPENSATORY.

Fifth Edition, Thoroughly Revised, in accordance with the new U. S. Pharmacopœia and issued under the official authorization of the Committee of Revision. In one magnificent imperial octavo volume of 1910 pages, with 320 engravings. Cloth, \$7.25. Leather, \$8.00. With Ready Reference Thumb-Letter Index, Cloth, \$7.75. Leather, \$8.50.

The revised edition of The National Dispensatory not only presents all the information contained in the latest U. S. Pharmacopœia, but also the Pharmacopœias of Great Britain, Germany and France have been laid under tribute for all data which might prove of interest or use to the pharmacist. It is accordingly especially rich in Pharmaceutical and Clinical information, with formulas, tables, etc., gathered from all official sources. As an encycpædia of the latest therapeutical knowledge, it deals with each official drug, all the new synthetic remedies of value and with the official preparations now so largely in use. Pharmacists will appreciate its systematic descriptions of materia medica, its clear explanations of chemical and pharmaceutical processes and tests, its illustration of important drugs and of the most approved apparatus. Indispensable therapeutical information as to the efficacy of drugs is given through the text, and is placed at instant command in a special Therapeutical Index, which together with the General Index, covers more than one hundred treble-columned pages containing 25,000 references.

In brief, the new edition of The National Dispensatory is the standard for accuracy, the embodiment of completeness without inconvenient bulk, and though the revised edition was only published on February 1st, it has already received the official endorsement as the standard text-book and work of reference for use in The Medical School of Maine, The Mass. College of Pharmacy, College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, The Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy, The Buffalo College of Pharmacy, The Starling Medical College, The School of Pharmacy of University of Michigan, The University of Toronto, The McGill University of Montreal, The Chicago College of Pharmacy, The Rush Medical College, The Chicago Medical College, The School of Pharmacy of the University of Wisconsin, The University of Minn., The University of Iowa, The College of Physicians & Surgeons of Keokuk, Ia., The University Medical College, Kansas City, Tulane University, New Orleans, The Medical College of Alabama, The College of Physicians & Surgeons, Richmond, etc. etc.

From A. D. Blackader, M. D., Professor of Pharmacology & Therapeutics, McGill University, Montreal:

"I beg to express the high appreciation in which I hold this very comprehensive work. For both student and practitioner in medicine, as well as in pharmacy, this book must prove of the greatest value."—February 18th, 1894.

From Jam es MacCallum, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica & Therapeutics, University of Toronto:

"To praise this work is as unnecessary as to attempt to find fault with it is vain."—February 6th, 1894.

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Hair Tonics, etc.**

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These odors are the perfection in the art of Perfumery and are put up in artistic style—no finer Holiday Goods attainable.

DR. LAVIOLETTE'S  
**Syrup of Turpentine,**  
 For Diseases of the Respiratory  
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SMALL SIZE.

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Fatigue of Mind and Body, Nervousness  
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ARMBRECHT, NELSON & CO.,  
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Prepared strictly according to the formula  
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For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Spring  
 Lassitude, Severe Colds, Neuralgia, General De-  
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Quinine in this agreeable form is quicker in action and more re-  
 liable than when taken in capsules, powders or pills

USUAL DOSE—Half a Wineglassful.

MEAGHER BROS. & CO.,  
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 \$6.25 per Case of 1 doz. Bottles.

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**Lablanche Face Powder.**  
 The only Perfect Toilet Powder in the market



Over one million boxes sold every year.

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Trade supplied by LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal,

**SPONGES**

The following lines now on  
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**Honeycomb,**

Sizes	0	1	2	3	4
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**Fine Toilets**  
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**Surgeons**

Full assortment, prices on appli-  
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**Capsules** Oleum Santal (Midy) always gives satisfaction in Gonorrhœa and Cystitis. The oil is distilled by Midy's process, from the best freshly-cut Mysore Sandal Wood, and is vastly superior to commercial sandal oil, copaiba, cubebs, etc. Original bottles contain 40 capsules of 5 mins each—they are value for money and pay to sell.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris,

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In Amenorrhœe of anæmic or chlorotic patients, one capsule 2 or 3 times a day, given a week preceding menstruation, rarely fails to induce a normal flow.

**APIOLINE**  
(CHAPOTEAUT.)

The true active principle of Parsley, differing from the so-called Apiol.  
Dispensed in spherical capsules of 20 centigramme.

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In Dysmenorrhœa, (congestive and spasmodic) amenable to internal remedies, the suppressed, irregular or painful menstruation is promptly relieved. □



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The Enterprising Druggist  
always has in Stock . . .  
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Hamburg Medicines,

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Send for Fancy Lithographed Cards and attractive Advertising matter.

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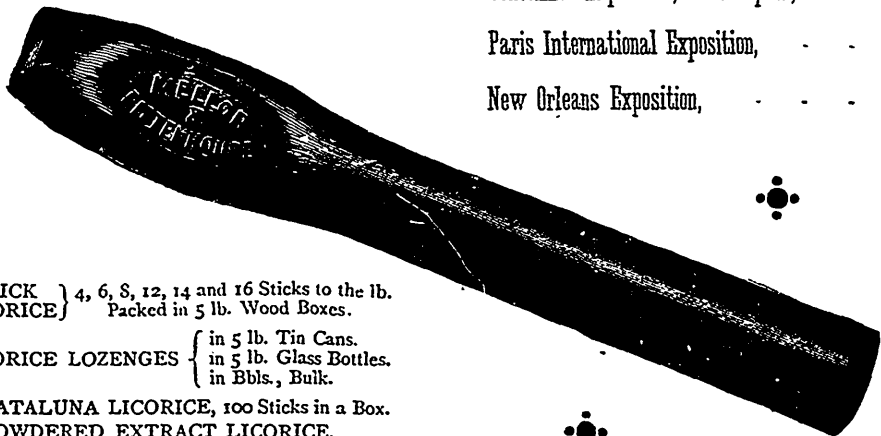
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Lock Box 362 - Windsor, Ont.

Mention this Journal.

# LICORICE

## HIGHEST AWARDS :

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- Paris International Exposition, - - 1878
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STICK } 4, 6, 8, 12, 14 and 16 Sticks to the lb.  
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**STRENGTH.**  
STRICTLY PURE.

**PEROXIDE**  
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Hard Rubber Trusses, Supporters and Pile Pipes,

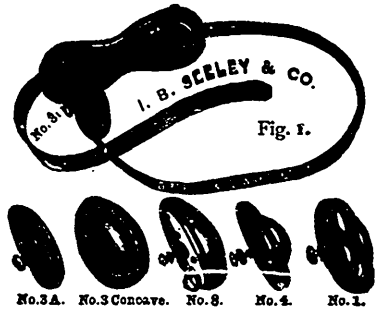
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**Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses,**

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

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

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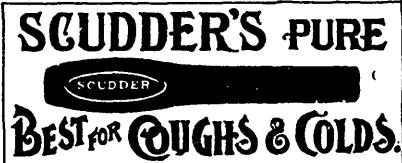
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of our own manufacture, and we guarantee the goods to  
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**S. V. & F. P. SCUDDER,**  
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### Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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

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

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Selling Agents for Skinner's Spoon Bait—the best made.  
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25 CTS. **PISO'S CURE FOR** 25 CTS.  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use  
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**CONSUMPTION**

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the  
Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.  
**CATARRH**  
Sold by Druggists or sent by mail,  
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The highest grade of petroleum jelly, chemically pure, sweet, and odorless. Put up in all sized packages from one to fifty pounds

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The largest manufacturers in the world of Surgical Elastic Hosiery, Trusses, Abdominal Belts, Chest and Lung Protectors, Bath Gloves, Suspensory Bandages, Obstetric Binders, Chest Expanding Braces, Surgical and other Corsets, Ear Caps for Children, Eye Shades, Elastic Webbing, Roller Bandages, also Weavers of Silk Ribbons, Stay Cord and Bindings, Webs, Etc.

The trade supplied free of charge to those stocking my goods Statuettes, Plaster Legs, Show Cards, Circulars, etc. Sole proprietor and manufacturer of the Eureka medicated Pine Wool Felt appliances. A sample order requested.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK **V.W. "EUREKA."**  
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## DICK'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINES

FOR

### Horses and Cattle.



DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER is no sham made up to sell only, but is prepared from the best material. One package of Dick's Blood Purifier we confidently believe contains more real medicinal strength and virtue than ten times its weight of any other Powder in the market. It tones up the system, imparts new life and vigor, and is adapted for the cure of worms, loss of appetite, roughness of the hair or coat, stoppage of water and bowels, all coughs and colds, inflammation of the lungs and bowels, recent founder, swelling of the glands of the throat, horse distemper, hide bound, bots, scurvy, loss of end-horn distemper, black tongue, &c., and also will backen the heaves, and in recent cases effect a cure. In fact there is no case of disease among Horses and Cattle where Dick's Blood Purifier is not called for, and by its timely administration will save the lives of many valuable animals.

- DICK'S BLISTER, for Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs Swellings, &c.
- DICK'S OINTMENT, for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Saddle Galls, Sores, Flesh Wounds, Scratches, &c.
- DICK'S LINIMENT, for Swellings, Scalds, Contusions, Frost Bites, Cracked Heels, Chapped Hands, &c., but above all for Rheumatism.

#### RETAIL PRICE LIST.

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- Dick's Blister, ..... 50c
- Dick's Ointment ..... 25c
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Try DICK'S MEDICINES and be convinced of their merit. Ask for them and take no other. Advertising cards and circulars sent on application.

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## Our Self-Selling Family Medicines

Apart from the goodness and rightness of them, never before attained, if indeed they have been attempted; apart from the book in the box, to tell the buyer what he ought to be told (as different from the usual "wrapper" as day from night); apart from these new virtues which make them useful, and bring your customer back for more; apart from the goods and they good the do to the buyer, you too, consider the means they afford of selling themselves.

Our ten-cent boxes and bottles of family medicines sell themselves if seen; they are made so.

The dozen box contains a card to stand up and be seen. It says "I am good for headache, or frog in your throat, or constipation, or diarrhoea, or cramps, or indigestion, or wounds, or malarial troubles, or sore mouth, or worms, or catarrh, or inflammation of the eyes, or foul breath, or piles, or a cold—a lot of such common disorders—I do no harm; and I cost ten cents."

A score of them standing together say: "We are good for these simple aches and disorders for which a family treats itself without calling a doctor. We help you to help yourself, if you can; if you can't we tell you to call the doctor; and we cost ten cents." These speaking cards have good manners and pleasant voices; they seem to tell the truth; and they do—your customers find they do.

Was there ever a better combination? Good medicines that the people want; information about the use of them; they sell themselves and bring your customers back for more.

Now turn to the goodness and rightness of them.

They are the very medicines the best physicians are giving their patients; and the advice is the very advice the best physicians are giving their patients.

The scheme is right; the system is right; it works right for buyer and seller; it brings them together and keeps them together; makes money for both; but health is more than money.

A dime is a beautiful coin for business. A dime is just right for these medicines—little enough for the buyer and big enough for the seller. Little and often make good business.

This is the list at present; many other things are in preparation. Let us send you an assorted gross, with plenty of advertising matter; \$7.

Philadelphia Callowhill and Marshall Streets  
 New York 17 Platt Street  
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**Hance Brothers & White**  
 Pharmaceutical Chemists



CHEAP, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE.

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants at 50 per cent. proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell wherever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it. Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

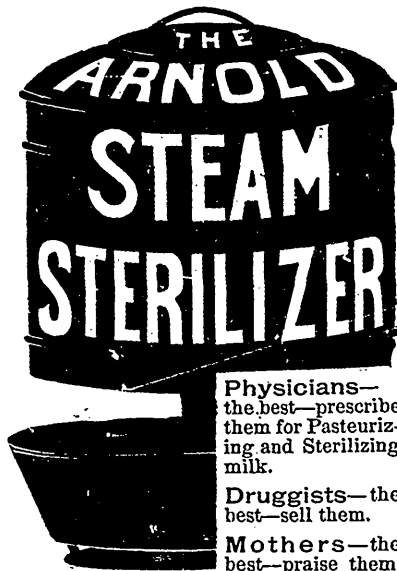
Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c bottle will make four gals. strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, DRUGGIST, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE DOMINION.

To be had from all Wholesale druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.



Physicians—the best—prescribe them for Pasteurizing and Sterilizing milk.

Druggists—the best—sell them.

Mothers—the best—praise them.

Babies—all thrive on milk prepared in them. We sell every kind of apparatus for Physicians, Hospitals and Laboratories. Correspondence solicited.

**Lyman, Sons & Co.,**  
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**THE FORREST CANNING COMPANY'S**

**"Jersey" Brand Condensed Milk.**

Made from Jersey Milk and  
Pure Granulated Sugar.  
Acknowledged the finest made  
where ever used.



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**AGENT FOR**  
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**Fragrant, Delicious Coffee in a Moment!**



BY USING

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Samples, (equal to 5 cups) .....	\$0 35 per doz.	Retail at \$0 05
¼ lbs. (equal to 25 cups) .....	2 00	" " 0 25
½ lbs. (equal to 50 cups) .....	3 50	" " 0 50
Lbs. (equal to 100 cups, or 4½ galls. W M.)	6 75	" " 2 00

**ANTI-DANDRUFF.**

THE object in view when Anti-Dandruff was first produced was to offer the public a preparation for the hair that would in the first place remove Dandruff effectually and also act as a perfect hair-dressing without containing any ingredient injurious to hair, head or scalp. Anti-Dandruff has in a short time proved itself a perfect specific for the hair, and now stands in the estimation of its patrons as being head and shoulders above any similar preparation.

- Why?** It removes Dandruff with 3 applications.
- " It makes the hair soft and pliable.
  - " It is not of a greasy or oily nature.
  - " It stops falling of the hair—Is not a dye.
  - " It is of a nature peculiar to itself.
  - " It is pleasant to use—Clear as crystal.
  - " It possesses a most agreeable and delicate odor.
  - " Men, women and children endorse it.

Price for Anti-Dandruff,  
75c per bottle. \$6 per doz.  
*We trust there will be no cutting.*

**DR. L. A. SMITH & CO.**



**MAKE YOUR OWN BEER**

Nine Gallon Cask of Alecholic Beer from a brewery will cost you \$4.00, but eight gallons of beer made from . .

**MASON'S EXTRACT OF HERBS**

can be obtained for 25c plus a pound or two of sugar and a little yeast.

WE ARE ALSO MAKERS OF

**MASN'S**

Extract of Herbs, Ginger Ale Extract, Ginger Extract, Hop Extract, Foamine, Horehound, and Wine Essences.

Inventors and Manufacturers: **NEWBALL & MASON,**

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

**NO DRUG-HABIT INDUCED - NO TOXIC EFFECT**

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**OPPOSED TO PAIN**

  
 10 Gr.

  
 5 Gr.

  
 3 Gr.

  
 2 Gr.

  
 1 Gr.

  
 5 Gr.

  
 5 Gr.

  
 5 Gr.

AND CODEINE QUININE AND SALOL  
 OUR TABLETS WILL HEREAFTER BEAR MONOGRAMS  
 SHOWN IN EACH FAC-SIMILE ABOVE.  
 -- NONE OTHERS ARE GENUINE --  
**A SUCCEDANEUM FOR MORPHIA.**

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**



In order to avoid vulgar imitation be sure that each bottle of Vichy Water State property bears the above neck label in red, white and blue colors.

**MONGENAI, BOIVIN & CO., Montreal,** Sole Agents for Canada.



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The SALTSBURG BOTTLE WARE CO., Limited, offer to the trade their **New and Elegant** designs in **FLINT BOTTLES**, viz: **EXCELSIOR OVAL**, **MONOGRAM SQUARE** and **SALTSBURG ROUND**. The styles named have received the unqualified approval of the Dispensing Trade, wherever introduced, being neat and shapely in appearance, right capacity, and well finished.

Baltimore and Philadelphia Ovals, Tall Blakes and French Squares, Nursing Bottles, Toilet Water Bottles, Tooth Wash and Tooth Powder Bottles, Vaseline or Pomade Bottles, Liquor Bottles, in new designs, etc.

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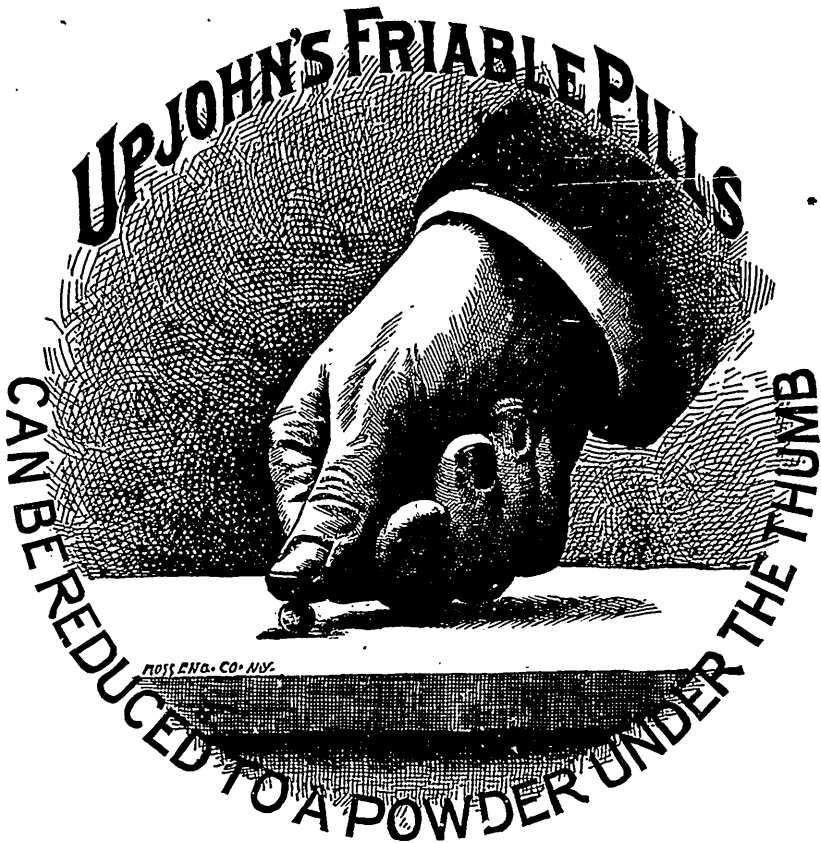
**PITTSBURG, PA.**

Full line kept in Stock and sold at Manufacturer's

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**COUTTS' ACID CURE**

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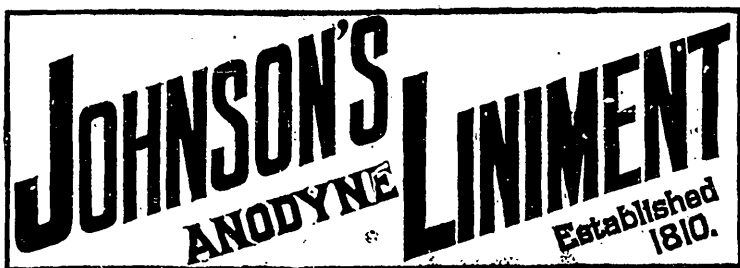
London, Glasgow and Manchester.

❖ **ACETOCURA** ❖

The most effectual remedy for **Spinal Complaints, Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.**, should be stocked by every druggist. You will be asked for it and it will pay you to push it.

From all Jobbers  
Pamphlets and Advertising Matter Free. . .

**COUTTS & SONS.**



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## DOMINION OF CANADA PRICE LIST.

— FOR —

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

EACH INVOICE SUBJECT  
TO CONTRACT.

Goods to be Invoiced in all cases after December 1, 1893, as follows :—

<b>JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT</b>	— \$2.00 per doz. without rebate.		
<b>PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS</b>	— 1.50	“	“
<b>SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER.</b>	Small— 1.50	“	“
	Large— 8.00	“	“

**REBATE IF PAID IN 4 MONTHS.**—To Retailers for orders amounting to \$20.00 or more, 5 per cent.

To Jobbers “ “ \$120.00 “ 12½ per cent.

**QUANTITIES** as above may be made up of any one or more articles at the long prices, but in all cases must amount to \$20.00 and \$120.00 or more respectively.

**FOR SPOT CASH** we shall allow 5 per cent. discount extra after rebate as above has been deducted. Extra 5 per cent. not allowed after 10 days.

# MONTREAL PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

VOL. V—No. 6.

SEPTEMBER, 1894.

\$1.00 per annum.

## The Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal.

171 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

JOSEPH E. MORRISON, Editor.

Subscription, \$1.00 per Annum.

Advertising Rates will be made known on application.

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

MONTREAL PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

P. O. Box 1144, Montreal.

F. L. BENEDICT, Secretary.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The next convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Denver, Col., the time of meeting to be decided by the local committee.

One of the first acts of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at the Asheville convention, was to decide that in future the initials A. P. A. should no longer be used, as in consequence of the existence of a secret religio-political society to which no respectable member of society would belong, and which uses the same initials, confusion has arisen, and has acted to the detriment of the American Pharmaceutical Association and of many of its members.

The subject of pharmaceutical education was thoroughly discussed at the convention. The proposition that colleges of pharmacy should grant two degrees, "one representing one year's work and one representing an additional year's full work," made by Prof. Oldberg, did not meet with much favor. In our opinion, in-

stead of granting a degree for one year's work, the present course should be extended to three years, and after passing the necessary examinations and receiving the degree of graduate in pharmacy, if a post graduate course of one or two years be taken, then give a degree of pharmaceutical chemist or doctor of pharmacy, but to grant a degree only after one year's work would be to lessen the standard of pharmaceutical education and degrade the value of the degree which has been attained by many only after at least two year's work.

The colleges which profess to give two courses in one year also came in for some hard knocks, and justly so, as it is impossible to expect that any student, no matter how talented, can cover the present field of pharmaceutical knowledge in two consecutive courses of three or four months each. Such teaching is, at best, only cramming, and can never produce permanent results, because the student cannot have the time to properly digest and absorb the instruction which he receives.

The American Public Health Society will hold its annual convention in Montreal, commencing September 24th. The meeting promises to be an important and interesting one, as several valuable contributions to sanitary science will be presented. Matters of special interest to pharmacists as regarding patent and proprietary medicines will be presented, and the views of the American Medical Association on these subjects will be discussed, the latter body having appointed Mr. J. E. Morrison as the delegate to this convention.



### The Entertainments.

The entertainments furnished by the Citizen's Committee for the visitors were arranged without regard to expense. On Monday evening, a reception was tendered the members of the Association by the citizens of Asheville. About 400 members, many accompanied by their wives, attended, and after the formal part of the reception had been gone through with many of the younger druggists present indulged in dancing.

On Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, a visit was made to the many points of interest around Asheville, including the far famed Biltmore, G. W. Vanderbilt's beautiful estate, on which millions have already been expended and which is still unfinished. The view from the house is unequalled in America, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the visitors who were loath to leave when the time came to return to the hotel.

On Thursday evening, Manager Rhodes, of the Kenilworth Inn, held open house, and his hospitality was appreciated by many who attended his reception.

On Friday afternoon, a journey to the Hot Springs was made. This beautiful spot was reached after a ride of thirty miles along the French Broad River, celebrated for its scenery, and was one which will not soon be forgotten by those who took part in it.

Mayor Patton, Nat. S. Rogers, Chairman of the Citizen's Committee, and W. S. Smith, Local Secretary, were indefatigable in their efforts to promote the comfort and enjoyment of the visitors.

COL. GEORGE J. SEABURY, head of the firm of Seabury & Johnson, is mentioned as the coming mayor of New York. It is said that he will have the support of the republicans, good government clubs, grand army men, and honest democrats, and we believe it, and believe that he would fill the position or even that of president, with honor to himself and to the American people. One only has to know the gallant Colonel to be thoroughly impressed with his many good qualities of head and heart.

WHILE on the way to Asheville, we had the pleasure of meeting, among many others, Mr. A. H. Mason, formerly of Evans, Mason & Co. Mr. Mason looks hale and hearty and somewhat heavier than when a resident amongst us. New York agrees with him apparently. He thoroughly enjoyed his trip to the South.

NOTICEABLE features of the drug stores of Asheville are the size, most of them being much larger than those of any other town we have seen; in fact, very few stores in Montreal equal those of Asheville. Only a legitimate drug trade is done, no paints or oils and mixed trade such as is generally done in the smaller American cities; no displays of patent medicines, etc., in the windows; instead of which, pots of palm, cactus and other foliage plants adorn the windows; and, most wonderful of all, every one seemed to be doing well, in spite of the fact that two cut-rate stores are in existence.

We had the pleasure of attending the annual meeting of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association and heard some interesting papers read and discussed, some of which we hope to publish later on. The members seemed to be all young men; in fact it looked as though there were no old or middle-aged druggists at all in North Carolina, very few looked to be over 25, but they got through business in good style.

MR. J. H. BOBBIT, the new President of the N. C. P. A., is a typical Southerner in every way, generous, hospitable and enterprising; in appearance he is not at all like the traditional lean and lanky Carolinian, but rotund and rosy cheeked, and looks like a man who takes the world easy.

### PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

- Annual Announcement of the Montreal College of Pharmacy.
- Annual Announcement of the New York College of Pharmacy.
- Annual Announcement of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

Moncton, N.B., druggists are quite amused over the local name very generally acquired of belladonna plasters, viz: Billy Dorman plaster.

## Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

The forty-second annual meeting of this Association opened at Asheville, N. C., September 3rd, over four hundred members and delegates, many of them accompanied by their families, being in attendance. The meetings were held in the spacious ball room of the Battery Park Hotel.

The first session was opened by the President, Prof. Patch, after which Mayor Patton welcomed the visitors to Asheville, and expressed the hope that they would enjoy their visit, and that the objects for which they had come together would be successfully carried out.

Vice-President Eliel returned thanks for the welcome extended, after which President Patch read his address as follows:—

*Fellow Members of the American Pharmaceutical Association*,—In reviewing the addresses of several past presidents, I find it is customary to devote some time to commendation of the place of meeting, the local secretary and the committee of entertainment.

Permit me to depart from this custom, and to merely remark that the beautiful panorama spread before us on every hand bears eloquent testimony to the goodness of God and the wisdom of your choice in selecting Asheville as a place of meeting; and allow me to suggest that a total absence of criticism, and a determined effort on the part of every one present to show appreciation of the labor bestowed to make our stay agreeable and profitable, will be more appreciated by your local secretary and his assistants than any words of mine.

It is also customary to ask for the shortcomings of your presiding officer the forbearance and indulgence of the Association. This I will not do. Find all the fault you wish with my incapacity, and my failure to meet your expectations, but bear in mind that in so doing you are criticising your own lack of good judgment in selection, and learn to do more wisely in the future.

I lay no claim to ability as orator, writer or parliamentarian, but will do the best I can to discharge the duties of the office I find myself in, thanking you for your generous estimate that permitted you to place me here, and expressing my appreciation to all members who have so willingly extended their help to make the year a successful one.

Very soon after my election I was called upon to appoint a temporary successor to our late lamented permanent secretary, Professor Maisch, who departed this life September 10th, 1893.

Holding this position for years without a rival, and securing to our Association the honour and *prestige* of his useful and successful career, his loss seemed irreparable.

I was informed by several that it was my official duty to appoint a successor, but the step appeared too important an one to take without counsel or advice, hence I brought the matter to the attention of the Council. Sentiment appeared to be about evenly divided between Prof. Whelpley, Prof. Caspari and Prof. Remington, and several votes were necessary to secure a choice.

Prof. Remington was selected, and, consenting to serve, has given to the office the care and attention it merits, and we believe the Association has no reason to discredit the appointment.

Very late in the season, Mr. Main resigned as chairman of the Transportation Committee. As the committee was appointed by the Council, it seemed fitting that the resignation should be acted upon by that body, and I referred the matter to the secretary, Mr. Kennedy.

He considered it incumbent upon me to act without consulting the Council, and the time being at hand requiring the action of the committee, and the circular of the local secretary being held for the announcement of the Committee on Transportation, at the suggestion of the retiring chairman, I appointed Mr. Caswell A. Mayo, of New York, to succeed him.

In accordance with the vote passed at the Chicago meeting, instructing the president to appoint a special Membership Committee, to consist of one member from each State and Territory, and one each from the District of Columbia and the provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec, correspondence was at once opened with representative members in each of the sections referred to; and after the delay incident to securing acceptance, appointing substitutes, etc., we were able to announce the committee as complete, excepting representatives for the sections of North Dakota and South Carolina.

Failing to secure acceptance of the appointments for these districts after much effort, it was thought best to report the committee as constituted, that the work of organizing and canvassing might be prosecuted without further hindrance.

The names of the special Membership Committee, and an account of their work, will appear in the report of the Chairman of the Membership Committee of the Council, Prof. Caspari, Jun. Enough for me to say that applications have been received from more than 125 druggists, scattered over the entire United States and Canada, thus widely extending the usefulness of our Association.

It is considered to be the duty of the president to present with his annual report a *resume* of matters of practical import that have transpired during the interval between the meetings, and to offer such suggestions for the furtherance of the usefulness of the Association as may occur to him.

An attempt to name the new ants, the anes and the ines, that have sprung, Minerva like, from

the synthetical laboratory, or from the office of the clever manipulator, each twenty-four hours since our last meeting, seems out of place, in view of the enterprise of our trade journals, and the careful sifting to be given them by our reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy.

The exhaustive and able review of the last edition of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, presented at our last meeting by my predecessor, leaves little to be said in that direction.

The book has been open for criticism for a year, and it would be strange indeed if some defects and faults could not be found, but I believe every unprejudiced mind must see in it a work of rare excellence as practical in character as could be expected, and far enough in advance of the general pharmacist to prove an educator of the highest value.

Should any pharmacist or assistant undertake the systematic comparison of his products with the detailed description furnished him, he would soon of necessity require a fund of information concerning pharmacy, chemistry and botany that would largely increase his appreciation of the book, his own self-respect, and his value to the community at large.

Our last Volume of Proceedings, in the character of original papers presented, the reports on the progress of pharmacy, including the abstract of the scientific papers presented to the various State Associations, the alphabetical list of new remedies, the index to papers and publications of interest appearing at home and abroad, equals its predecessors, is worthy the highest position as a valuable work of reference, and should be at the disposal of every progressive pharmacist in our country.

The present volume possesses unusual interest. Its story of the life and achievements of our late honored permanent secretary, Prof. Maisch, illustrating the possibilities of American pharmacy and the attainments to be reached by one who persistently, with singleness of purpose pursues a high ideal, should be an inspiration to many young men at the threshold of their careers.

In addition, the Proceedings of 1893 bear witness to the presence among us, at our last meeting of distinguished pharmacists from abroad and in the addresses and discussions of Messrs. Carteighe, Martindale, Martin, and others, we find much that is helpful and interesting.

Every honest seeker after improvement has courage to occasionally pray with Burns,

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see oursel's as ithers see us,"

and in the pleasant criticisms of our method of conducting business, and of the wide latitude we allow to irrelevant debate, which some of us heard at Chicago, this prayer was partially answered, while in the report of Mr. N. H. Martin to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain we are permitted to see a profile of American Pharmacy cut with all

the precision of the scissors artist who does "one in black while he waits."

Such efforts may be measured by the size of the cardboard and not considered true to nature by the subject; nevertheless they are dim points of resemblance that permit recognition by impartial and observing friends.

Some of the peculiarities or defects might be largely modified by a full face view, but the most patriotic would be remiss if they professed satisfaction with the best portrait a camera could produce.

We are quite aware that there is unlimited field for improvement in pharmacy here as in Great Britain, and are not surprised that our defects should be manifest to an interested and critical observer from abroad. Nevertheless, it affords any of us who have an active interest in pharmaceutical education the deepest satisfaction to observe the great improvement in the quantity and quality of education offered to the American pharmacist and to predict that our vantage ground is so well fortified and maintained that future progress must be much more rapid.

In my own experience, entering pharmacy as a stepping stone to the study of medicine, and matriculating at a college of pharmacy, I was much disappointed at the superficial character of the instruction, materia-medica, botany and theoretical chemistry and pharmacy, each year, being a practical repetition of the previous course, while no opportunity was given for a moiety of laboratory experience.

But our friend Mr. Martin is sadly mistaken when he assumes that this is the state of affairs to-day. Of the thirty-six pharmacy schools one only is in this condition.

In the brief time since my graduation the particular college referred to has come to be the possessor of a building and laboratories valued at over one hundred thousand dollars, its facilities for practical instruction are very extensive and elaborate, its course carefully graded, and its instruction largely consists of laboratory work. It more than fulfils the ideal of the most hopeful dreamer of twenty years ago, although he may to-day be as unsatisfied as he was then, the possibilities of the future being so much greater.

And what is true of this institution is true of many of the schools of pharmacy of our country. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Buffalo, St. Louis, Toronto, and many other American cities have erected costly buildings and equipped departments for practical work in manufacturing and dispensing pharmacy, general chemistry, analytical chemistry and microscopy, that a few years since would have been deemed impossibilities.

In this brief time the facilities for pharmaceutical instruction must have appreciated from a few hundreds of thousands to two millions or more in value.

When we consider that the last fourteen years have witnessed the establishment of twenty-three pharmaceutical journals, the enactment of thirty-seven of our forty-six pharmacy laws and the inauguration of instruction in pharmacy in more than twenty-five of our universities and independent schools of pharmacy, we should be unwise to expect the solidity and adjustment of an old and conservative community, although we believe a little more accurate knowledge would have convinced our friendly critic that we have more than one refreshing oasis in our sea of "educational chaos."

But no man, no community, no nation can live long on past achievements or develop by idle dreams. The cost of having done well is a necessity for doing much better.

And as the mightiest construction is only as strong as its weakest points these must be sought for and assiduously built against before enlarging the area of embellishing the superstructure.

Advance on all lines of education has been extensive.

Medical colleges have adopted graded courses, extended the term from two to three or more years, broadened and deepened the lines of instruction and hedged about admission with entrance examinations that will exclude fifty per cent. of the students of twenty years ago.

Compare some of our medical schools with forty to fifty professors and instructors and a four years graded course of seven months each with those of forty or fifty years ago when seven professors gave the same instructions each successive term of twenty weeks only, and attendance upon two such courses was all required.

Yet no one assumes that the medical training is ideally perfect and incapable of extensive improvement.

Judging from our foreign exchanges there are plague spots to be cut from the pharmaceutical body abroad, but that does not concern us. Our attention should be given to search for the philosopher's stone, to turn our dross and base metal to gold.

That there is much needing transmutation is apparent to the most careless reader of the medical and pharmaceutical journals.

Medical men are found disclaiming against prescribing pharmacists and mere sellers of nostrums and are advocating in public the desirability of dispensing their own remedies on the ground of self-defence against the popularity of homœopathy that saves the patient a medicine bill, against the unwarranted repetition of the prescription or the transfer to another, and against the scrutiny of their treatment by the examination of their prescription, or, that they may retain the profit which they now divide with the pharmacist.

Conjointly with this you may observe other earnest, progressive physicians, who have no time to devote to the consideration of such selfish trifles,

but are wholly occupied with the important duties of their noble profession, and considering the broad questions of national supervision of the public health, the improvement of the sanitary conditions of our cities and towns, and the establishment of such regulations for isolation and inspection, as shall prevent all epidemics, and largely do away with the need of medication.

In our own ranks, hours of talk and reams of paper have been given to airing the grievances of dispensing by physicians, the encroachment of large manufacturing houses, the rivalry of department stores and the grocer pharmacist, the annoyance of the bar sailing under a drug licence, and retailing by wholesalers.

Yet some are still found who accept the situation as an inevitable product of our social condition, and pursue their onward course, perfecting processes, enlarging their fund of knowledge, and striving after a faithful performance of the duties of their calling.

They recognise that in place of half a score of manufacturing pharmacists and chemists and a few hundred manufacturers of nostrums, we now have nearly six thousand of the two combined; that the number of stores has constantly increased, until now we have one to every eighteen hundred and sixty of the population in the entire country, and one to eight hundred and fifty in some of our older sections,

Place this against one to twenty-eight hundred in Italy, one to fifty-three hundred in France, one to fifty-five hundred in Switzerland, and one to ten thousand three hundred in Germany, and we see the necessity for the struggle for maintenance, and the cause of the artificial cultivation of the medicine craze, encouraging the consumption of drugs and remedies that more often outrage than assist Nature.

There is no doubt that about one-third the number of drug stores and one-sixth the number of physicians, would be a greater benefit to the public health than the number we have, could we wisely differentiate, particularly when we bear in mind the fact that, in spite of the marvellous advance in surgery, medication is still a process of uncertain experimentation. But socialism has not yet issued its dictum in these matters; and, crowded out of mechanical pursuits by the sacrifice of personal independence and the prohibition of personal excellence which labor organizations enforce, young men of any individuality will continue to enter professional, non-professional and mercantile life.

We must, then, be willing to divide, and accept the conclusion that a modest compensation is all we may look for.

As president of this body, associated with Dr. Chas. Rice and Prof. A. B. Prescott, I was called upon to judge the papers in the Merck contest.

The competition was restricted to "proprietors or clerks actively engaged in pharmacy as a com-

mercial business, and excluding teachers, instructors and students as such."

It may not be wise to generalize, and conclude that the product is truly representative of American pharmacy, for we know some of our best trained and most successful men cannot be prevailed upon to give the benefit of their observation and training to their fellows, either through the medium of this Association or that of their local organization.

Yet it may be proper to present the facts as they appear. First, observe that although the offer was a munificent one, only one hundred and thirty of the nearly one hundred thousand associated with pharmacy found it an inspiration to compete.

Several of the papers presented fell outside the plan of competition, but one hundred and thirteen were carefully considered. Most of you are familiar with the fifteen topics presented. Five permitted valuable original work.

Query 2.—Articles to be prepared to advantage by the druggist.

Query 3.—Our native medicinal plants.

Query 5.—Adulteration and sophistication.

Query 9.—Prescription difficulties, and how to solve them.

Query 15.—Iron.

The four papers presented in answer to Query 2 principally suggest non-secret or proprietaries. The two in reply to Query 4 showed manifest study and personal effort. In reply to Query 5 we are told that powdered drugs are largely mixed with bran, flour and corn meal; that manufacturers furnish fluid extracts much deficient in drug power and wanting in alcoholic strength, and from these the pharmacist makes tinctures, syrups and infusions that are of little value.

We are told that many give preference to fluid extracts so reduced in strength that they will not precipitate.

It is pointed out that many chemicals are deficient in quality, and we should use those of the promoters of the competition if we would always be sure of having them "O K.;" but the ground upon which these conclusions are based, the method by which they are determined and improved, and processes by which impurities may be avoided, are not presented.

Query 9, which is presumed to touch every retail pharmacist in a most vital point, is neglected by all but one respondent. Fortunately, this paper showed observation and care, was adjudged worthy of a prize, and will be published.

It occurred to me that this Association might publish an "Observation Sheet." This should be arranged so that any difficulty in practice, or any peculiarity in experience, could be at once made note of, and a copy of the completed sheet forwarded to the chairman of our Scientific Section for comment and presentation at our next meeting. If our members would show interest in this

direction, a large store of valuable suggestions, as to incompatibilities, improved formulas, improvement in menstrua, refinement of tests, correction in description, etc., might be secured.

These observation sheets might be mailed with the minutes of the meeting to each member, with a request to use them.

We might say that a rough classification of the Merck papers would give—

Papers requiring original observation and personal work, 8 per cent.

Papers involving commercial aspect only, 10 per cent.

Papers relating to educational, ethical, remuneration and general business aspect, 82 per cent.

The difficulties barring the way of success may be summarized as too many stores; lack of sense of accountability; too great a variety of stock, and impossibility to become familiar with it; the smallness of the trade narrowing the mind; long hours and mass of detail generate apathy and lack of attention in all but strong-willed or persistent minds; too close competition, and too great expense in conducting business; too "physicians dispensing;" cost of maintaining favour with the physician; too little preliminary education to meet the requirements of the present day; insufficient remuneration for demands that must be met; too little attention to the commercial side of business; a general lack of business methods; too much theoretical training, unfitting for the commercial acumen or business push.

Some of the remedies recommended are—A national pharmacy law, involving a national commission, which shall arrange for a uniform practical examination in all the States and Territories; combinations that shall reign and maintain control of the distribution and the adjustment of prices of proprietary and kindred goods; the manufacture and pushing of non-secrets to replace every advertised nostrum of note; greater care in selecting apprentices; more personal attention to the training of apprentices; increased compensation, to encourage better trained young men to enter pharmacy; a training that will enable the pharmacist to do the testing of milk, of water, of wall-paper, of urine, etc., and displace the analytical chemist.

The ideal concerning education differs greatly. It ranges from the sentiment that "experience in an ordinary store is the one essential with possibly the addition of the little surface polish a college of pharmacy can give," to the demand that the "apprentice must be a high school graduate and pass examination in the rudiments of history, natural history, philosophy, geology, algebra, geometry, chemistry, anatomy, Latin and German, before entering a store or attending a college.

A necessary college course is variously considered to include teaching in theoretical pharmacy, botany and chemistry and microscopy with a good knowledge of hygiene, anatomy and physi-

ology, and a proficient training in the analysis of drugs, food, water and urine, and in the detection of poisons."

By some the college is deemed to possess the one advantage of fitting the young man to "pass the State Board examinations without undergoing the drudgery of the store." Others conclude that "colleges have raised the standard of attainments of clerks so high, that they demand and secure much higher compensation than formerly and so deplete the proprietor's profits that the clerk is oftener better off financially than his employer."

The testimony of the great majority is that "pharmacy as an investment has long since passed its prime, holds its present votaries only by compulsion and warns off all new comers." Three only think their calling is all it should be, "the grandest calling one can engage, demanding the highest grade of character, furnishing unlimited opportunity for the acquisition of knowledge, the enlightenment and expansion of the mind, and supplying all the recompense, mental, moral and financial, one has a just right to expect."

One of those cheerful optimistic brothers remind us:

"'Tis hard work but grit makes the man,  
The lack of it the chump,  
To be successful boys,  
Hang on and hump."

Thinking it might be of some interest and give something to think about, I request the successful contestants to state briefly whether they were members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, of a State Association or any local association, if graduates in pharmacy, and if they had enjoyed the advantages of any special training

Eight of the nine successful proprietors replied as follows:

Two are members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, three will join this year, three are not, four are members of their State Associations, and four are not. Three are members of local associations, five are not. Three are graduates of American Colleges of Pharmacy, two had pharmacy training at Gottingen, Germany, one is a doctor of medicine, one is a graduate in analytical chemistry and one has had home training and taken the Institute of Pharmacy reading course.

Eleven of the fourteen clerks replied as follows:

One hopes to join this Association at this meeting. Ten, no.

Three are members of State Associations, eight are not. One a member of local organization, ten are not. Seven are graduates of American Colleges of Pharmacy, two are about to graduate, one is a graduate of a classical college, one is engaged in a manufacturing laboratory.

I see you are already weary, but consider, my friends, that to-day I have my innings for the first, last and only time, by your grace, and bear with me while I offer three suggestions, in addition to

that relating to the observation sheet, a rough draft of which I submit herewith.

First. I recommend that the establishment of a National Pharmacy Commission and the enactment of a National Pharmacy law, securing as far as practicable, uniform methods of registration by practicable examination, be referred to the Section on Education and Legislation with the request that a bill be drafted and presented to the Association for discussion, amendment and subsequent advocacy. It will be some time before this can be secured, but a beginning can be made at once.

Second. I recommend that the Sections on Education and Legislation and on Scientific papers present to the Association an outline of a course of instruction in pharmacy, such as in their estimation it would be desirable for teaching colleges to conform to as far as practicable. We admit that we cannot secure uniformity in instruction, but we can present an ideal good for five to ten years, that may exert some influence upon the standard of education in pharmacy, although we do not assume to dictate to any school how it shall do its work.

Third. Two years ago we met very near Heaven, among the White Mountains of our beloved New England. On that point of lofty vantage, Dr. Hoffman presented to this Association his conception of the duty of our colleges to husband the resources frittered away in prizes, and establish an endowment fund for the higher education of promising graduates, that we might secure in the not distant future a corps of teachers of pharmacy far in advance of those of to-day.

Here at Asheville we are said to be still nearer Heaven than two years ago, (if that is possible) and I desire to embrace the opportunity to present for your consideration a project which may possibly seem cloudlike and visionary, yet which might readily be executed, be eminently practical, and extend the usefulness of the association in advancing the interest and honor of American pharmacy.

I recommend the establishment of an American Pharmaceutical Association Scholarship Fund of fifteen hundred dollars annually, for the purpose of securing to suitable candidates the advantage of higher education in pharmacy.

This sum to be raised by voluntary subscriptions or by appropriations from our treasury of one-half the sum and the solicitation of the balance from the various state associations.

*The Candidate*—1. He must be an honor graduate of an American college of pharmacy.

2. He must pass a good physical examination.

3. He must be free from the impairment caused by indulgence in the use of tobacco, alcoholic beverages or any other vice that hinders the highest possible physical development and the severest training of the body and mind.

4. He shall present to the examining board an original paper involving the results of personal ob-

servation or experience in some department of investigation of value to pharmacy. This paper shall be published in the Proceedings if considered worthy.

5. He shall pass a satisfactory examination in mathematics, geography, American history, botany, theoretical pharmacy, chemistry and latin of pharmacy and medicine, (Robinson's grammar.)

*How Selected.*—This Association and each State Association may recommend two candidates for examination, this examination to be held at any annual meeting decided upon.

*Examining Board.*—This shall consist of the officers of the Association and the members of the Committee on Scientific Papers with the Committee on Education and Legislation.

*Character of Training.*—The successful candidate shall be sent to some desirable Continental school or university where he may secure, during three years, the highest training in systematic chemistry, plant analysis and manufacturing pharmaceutical processes. He shall submit to this Association an annual report, embracing a *resume* of the year's instruction, and the methods of instruction employed and facilities enjoyed in teaching pharmacy in some prominent school, first in the German Empire, second in France, third in Great Britain.

He shall also submit annually a *resume* of all original works personally performed during the year, in suitable form for publication.

Any failure to meet the responsibilities of the scholarship may be cause for his recall and substitution by another candidate.

On his return to the United States he shall give at least two years to instruction in some college of pharmacy, if such position offers (as it undoubtedly will), and present each year for two years an original paper for publication in the Proceedings.

I have trespassed upon your patience, and I can only incidentally refer to the new edition of Remington's Pharmacy, the United States and National Dispensatories, "A Study in Pharmacy," coming from the pen of Prof. Lloyd, the promised new work on pharmacy by Prof. Caspari and that of Prof. Coblenz, to the practical interest displayed at the meeting of the International Pharmaceutical Congress, held last year at Chicago (the first meeting on American soil), and to many things yet undeveloped that are taking shape at the hands and in the minds of American pharmacists to prove that the genius of American pharmacy is not idle, she is not wasting golden opportunities and being left behind in the race, and is not an outrider on an indifferent passenger but she drives the chariot of progress and like Jehu of old, rides furiously. She is fully aware that

"A three-fold measure dwells in space,  
Restless length, with flying race,  
Stretching forward, never endeth  
Ever groundless, Depth decendeth.

Types in these thou doth possess,  
Restless, onward thou must press,  
Never halt nor languor know,  
To the perfect wouldst thou go.

Let thy reach with Breadth extend,  
Till the world it comprehend,  
Dive into the depths to see,  
Germ and root of all that be,  
'Tis the progress gains the goal,  
Ever widens more its bound ;  
In the full the clear is found,  
And the truth,—dwell underground."

—Schiller.

G. W. Kennedy, Secretary of the Council, then read his Report on Membership and Records of the council during the past year. At the council meeting held that morning, a motion was presented and carried that, in consequence of the existence of another society which used the same initials, namely A. P. A., which fact frequently caused trouble to the members, and cast discredit upon the American Pharmaceutical Association, it was resolved that in future this combination of letters should not be used, but that the name should be spelled out in full. The Finance Committee also presented their report, which, on motion of Mr. Ebert and Mr. Hancock, was unanimously adopted after considerable discussion, which was taken part in by Messrs. Ebert, Sheppard, Remington and Whitney. Mr. Ebert moved a vote of thanks to this committee for the valuable suggestions contained in their report.

The appointment of the Nominating Committee was then proceeded with, it being composed of the following State delegates :

Alabama, Candidus and Mohr ; Arizona, Eschman ; Arkansas, Dr. Anderson ; Colorado, Dr. Scott and C. M. Ford ; District of Columbia, W. S. Thomson and Dr. Reid ; Delaware, J. M. Harvey ; Florida, S. P. Watson ; Georgia, Jno. Ingalls and G. F. Paine ; Illinois, G. C. Bartels and A. E. Ebert ; Indiana, J. N. Hurty and F. Carter ; Iowa, L. E. Sayre ; Kentucky, C. L. Diehl and G. A. Newman ; Louisiana, Messrs Legendre and Royer ; Maryland, C. A. Dohme and W. Simons ; Massachusetts, H. M. Whitney and Butler ; Michigan, G. Macdonald and Lockerby ; Missouri, H. M. Whelpley and J. M. Good ; New Jersey, W. C. Alpers ; G. W. Parisen ; New York, A. H. Mason and J. H. Pfeifer ; North Carolina, H. R. Horne and F. W. Hancock ; Ohio, T. L. A. Greer ; G. B. Kaufman ; Pennsylvania, W. MacIntyre and E. A. Cornell ; South Carolina, O. A. Thomas ; Tennessee, J. O. Burge and R. W. Vicars ; Texas, L. Myers Connor ; Virginia, T. Roberts Baker ; Wisconsin, J. A. Dadd ; Province of Quebec, J. E. Morrison.

Delegates at large, W. C. Gordon, Cincinnati ; Tilden, Mass ; Alexander, St. Louis.

The committee, on time and place of next meeting, was then appointed by the president,

and was composed of the following gentlemen : C. A. Dohme, S. A. D. Shepherd, J. M. Good, C. M. Ford, and J. E. Morrison, after which the meeting adjourned.

## SECOND DAY.

The Association was called to order by the president, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Secretary Kennedy then read the minutes of the council.

One of the recommendations of the council was that the meeting of this Association begin on Wednesday and end on Tuesday.

Mr. Hallberg disapproved of this change, thinking that it would necessitate a practical two weeks absence from business.

Mr. Whitney, the mover of the motion, said in explanation of the change of the time of meeting, that he could only repeat the pleasant experience of the adoption of the course in our meeting in 1892 at the Profile House, which avoided the necessity of traveling two Sundays, and give us a Sunday's rest, enabling the officers of the Association, who are busy all the time from Monday until Saturday or thereabouts, time for social intercourse, time for meeting their friends, and giving a chance to review the work previously done, and rest and recreation.

Mr. Hallberg agreed with the remarks of Mr. Whitney, saying that the argument advanced by Mr. Whitney had convinced him of the desirability of meeting on Wednesday, always having thought that if he could travel on Sunday it was just that much gain of time.

Prof. Sayre asked if the report of the council was accepted whether it would bind the Association.

The President.—This is a recommendation, and of course will have force at the coming meeting. It cannot go beyond that ; but if these records are adopted it will virtually give instructions to the local secretary for the next meeting, and it cannot go beyond that.

Mr. Bartley.—As I heard the recommendation read, it said "hereafter," binding the Association for a' time.

The President.—We would hardly suppose that the council could legislate for future meetings.

Mr. Bartley suggested the changing of the reading, making it for the meeting next year instead of hereafter.

Mr. Whitney thought there was no necessity for the amendment, as the recommendation provides that the local secretary in connection with the council shall fix the date of meetings, and if there was an objection, could act in reference to the objections, having full power, if an exigency arose.

Mr. Kennedy did not think that the resolution was understood, and therefore read it over again. The resolution is as follows:—"That when the

place of the next meeting shall be decided by the Association, the date of the meeting shall be left with the local secretary and the council to determine, and notice given through the Pharmaceutical Journals on or prior to the following January, and furthermore that all future meetings begin on Wednesday and close on the following Tuesday."

The question being on the adoption of this recommendation, it was agreed to.

The minutes were then on motion, approved.

Secretary Kennedy stated that 96 names proposed for membership yesterday afternoon had been hung up in a prominent place, and that the committee on membership had heard no objection to anyone of the 96 names, and moved that they be invited to become members of the Association. This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Gordon, of the Nominating Committee, submitted the following names :

President—Wm. Simpson, North Carolina.

First Vice-President—C. M. Ford, Denver, Col.

Second Vice-President—J. N. Heuty, Indianapolis, Ind.

Third Vice-President.—Jos. E. Morrison, Montreal, Can.

Treasurer—S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston, Mass.

Permanent Secretary—Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy, Henry Kramer, New York.

Members of Council—William C. Thompson, Washington, D. C. ; H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis ; S. P. Watson, Atlanta.

These are the three vacancies occurring in the present year, and there will be, on the election of Mr. Ford, one more vacancy, and the committee while in session nominated conditionally, provided Mr. Ford was elected, G. W. Vose, of Cleveland, to fill that vacancy.

On motion of Mr. Alexander the report was adopted, and the secretary of the convention cast a ballot for the nominees, and afterwards cast a ballot for G. W. Vose, of Cleveland, Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. Ford as 1st vice-president.

Mr. Dohme, chairman of the committee on the time and place of meeting, made a report for the committee at Denver, Col.

Mr. Main moved to amend the report by substituting Montreal in place of Denver.

The amendment was debated by Mr. Dohme, Mr. Eiel, Mr. Ford, Mr. Hallberg, Mr. Morrison and others.

The question being on the amendment a division was called for, and there being 36 ayes in favor of Montreal and 49 nays in favor of Denver, the amendment was lost, and the report of the committee was adopted as presented.

Mr. Hallberg moved a reconsideration of the question, and Mr. Thompson moved to lay the motion on the table, which motion was agreed to.



The report of the Treasurer was then presented, as follows:—

Cash on hand, 1893 .....	\$5191 14
Received from sale of eight certificates @ \$5.00 .....	40 00
“ “ eleven “ @ \$7.50 .....	82 50
“ “ proceedings.....	86 70
Badges .....	38 00
Interest on deposit in the N. E. Trust Co., Boston .....	124 10
Interest invested in the bonds of the general fund .....	150 00
From the Centennial Fund.....	50 00
For annual dues for the year '90 .....	5 00
“ “ “ '91.....	55 00
“ “ “ '92.....	120 00
“ “ “ '93.....	3995 00
“ “ “ '94.....	1000 00
Total	\$9075 00

## DISBURSEMENTS.

On the membership com. '93 and '64.....	\$228 42
Proceedings .....	3585 59
Stenographer .....	125 00
Journals for reporter of the Progress of Pharmacy.....	25 44
Salaries.....	1275 00
“ for '93 and '94.....	1225 00
Travelling expenses .....	134 35
Section on scientific papers.....	24 07
“ education.....	33 05
“ commercial interests .....	69 33
For transportation .....	63 04
For membership 1892 and 1893.....	17 00
“ 1893 and 1894.....	2281 42
International Pharmacy Congress .....	4541 67
Printing and stationery .....	161 40
Insurance .....	10 00
Miscellaneous .....	219 19
Badges .....	111 50
Blank certificates of membership.....	75 00
Total amount paid out .....	7851 96
Paid into the life membership fund.....	48 00
Centennial fund.....	50 00
International formulary .....	143 35
Cash on hand July 1st, 1894.....	4091 67
Total	\$12184 98

Of the cash \$735.73 belongs to the account of the committee on arrangements as per the following statement:—

Cash on hand, committee of arrangements, July 1st, 1893.....	\$721 31
Interest July 1st. 1894.....	17 42
Total	\$735 73

## PROSPECTIVE ASSETS.

Not counting dues from members whose names will probably be dropped from the roll at the next annual meeting, and also those members whose residences are unknown, there is now standing on the books for annual dues for 1893 .....	\$ 590 00
Annual dues 1894 .....	4765 00
Total.....	\$5355 00

Mr. Ebert inquired the expense of printing the papers each year prior to the meeting.

Mr. Sayre stated that it does not cost the Association anything, as the printer holds the type for the report.

Mr. Sheppard, the treasurer, stated that the total cost of the proceedings chargeable to the section on scientific papers last year was \$24.

Mr. Eliel said that he had listened to the report very carefully, hoping that he would find a credit item for the use by the U.S. dispensatory of the National Formulary.

Prof. Remington explained that the National Formulary was intended to be used by every druggist and every doctor in the U. S., and that there was, so far as he knew, no copyright giving the A. P. A. the exclusive right to the use of all the Formulary, which had been contributed by druggists from all over the U. S. freely, the intention being that the book should be used by every druggist in the country and every doctor. Before the Formulays were put into the U. S. dispensatory, this fact was called to the attention of the members of the A. P. A., and I was told to go ahead, and that I would receive the thanks of the druggists of the country, and of all the members of the A. P. A., for putting it into the U. S. dispensatory.

Mr. Eliel stated that he was perfectly satisfied with Prof. Remington's explanation, his only thought being that an explanation was due to the members of the Association in the matter.

Prof. Remington further remarked that if the A. P. A. desired any money consideration from the publishers of the U. S. dispensatory, that he would answer for them that they would be very glad to give it to them.

Mr. Hallberg thought that the reason why physicians did not utilize the National Formulary to the extent that they might do, was owing to the fact that it was not presented to them for use, and if it could be incorporated in the dispensatories it would be used, or in other medical works which would render its use more popular and much more attractive.

The report of the treasurer was then approved and accepted.

The report on the progress of Pharmacy was then read by Mr. Kramer of New York.

Mr. Hallberg moved that the report be adopted.

After some discussion on last year's proceedings which was taken part in by Messrs. Ebert, R. Remington, Whelpley, Payne, Hallberg and Kramer, the motion was carried.

Mr. Hallberg referred to Chapter 5, Article 2, in reference to the exchange of publications for the report of the Association, and stated that the Association, being now 42 years of age, ought to have a vast library, and that it was pretty near time to begin to preserve those publications for the future.

Mr. Fennel then made the report of the committee on credentials, which on motion was accepted.

Mr. Whelpley moved that the A. P. A. inform all pharmaceutical journals and pharmaceutical organizations, and other scientific bodies relating to pharmacy, that their publications and proceedings would be very acceptable to our reporter on the progress of pharmacy.

Adopted.

Mr. Diehl then read his report on the National Formulary.

Prof. Remington moved in view of the very important character of this report, the appointment of a committee of three to consider the report and to report upon it in order that it might be discussed.

Agreed to.

Mr. Pfeiffer moved that the thanks of the A. P. A. be extended to the committee on the National formulary for the able contribution to the welfare of the retail druggists.

Agreed to.

The president then appointed Prof. Goode, Mr. Alers and E. A. Cornell, a committee to consider the report.

Mr. Alexander—At the 45th annual meeting of the American Medical Association, recently held in San Francisco, in June, 1894, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: *Resolved*, "That the A. P. A. be invited to contribute to the U. S. Journal of the A. M. A. reports of the examination of proprietary and secret nostrums made under its direction to the officer of the Section on Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and act with a committee to be appointed by the A. P. A., as a committee of conference in order to carry this resolution into effect." I move that this be referred to the Committee on National Formulary.

The President—I understand this motion to refer to our general committee on the National Formulary, and not the special committee which has been appointed.

Mr. Alexander thought it would be very appropriate to refer it to the standing committee.

Mr. Ebert asked whether it would not be better to refer the subject to the special committee, who would bring up the subject and give us more information in relation to it.

Mr. Alexander accepted the suggestion of Mr. Ebert, and the question being on the motion of Mr. Alexander, it was agreed to.

The report of the delegates to the American Medical Association was then made by Prof. Remington.

Mr. Hallberg stated that he had a communication from the chairman of the section on State Medicine of the A. M. A. which related to nearly this same question, and desired to know whether it would be desirable to bring it up at the present time or afterwards.

The president: Unless it is deemed otherwise, we had better dispose of this report. The report was then received.

Mr. Hallberg: It was my intention to introduce this matter before the adoption of the report. The chairman on the section on State Medicine of the A. M. A., Dr. H. Montgomery, of Chicago, requested me to present this subject before this Association,—the action of the section on State Medicine of the A. M. A., with reference to the

possible enactment of legislation to regulate the sale of patent medicines and proprietary medicines. If the Association desires, it will only take three minutes to read the communication.

A paper was presented to the Section on State Medicine in San Francisco, by Samuel P. Defelt, M.D., of Michigan, formerly health commissioner. It was published in the "Journal of the American Medical Association," of August 25. The paper contains a very fair description of patent medicines, and the way in which the public is very frequently swindled by their use, and also how those who manufacture proprietary articles attempt to utilize the physician for the purpose of advertising their preparations directly, and afterwards to the public. Of course, I shall not read the whole article; but the Section on State Medicine appointed a committee, and the subject was discussed as to some method of procedure as to investigating the composition of the various proprietary medicines, and what is the best method to be adopted to bring the matter before Congress.

The report of the chairman of the delegation to the Pan-American Medical Congress was then read by Mr. Thompson, and, on motion, received and referred to the Publication Committee.

The report of the Committee on the Revision of the Pharmacopœia was then read by Prof. Whelpley, chairman, as follows:—

*Mr. President and Members.*—The unprecedented sale and almost universal adoption of the Seventh Decennial Revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States, speaks more plainly than words of the success attained by the present Revision Committee.

This gratifying growth in the popularity and usefulness of our national standard causes us to thirst for still greater success. The American Pharmaceutical Association has ever been ready to aid and abet the Revision Committee to the full extent of their ability. We have increased our membership fully thirty per cent. since the call was made for the convention to elect the present Committee on Revision. With our growth in numbers we have added to our resources, and enlarged our field of influence. Your committee most respectfully and earnestly recommend the following:

1. That the American Pharmaceutical Association heartily approve of the Research Committee plan adopted by the United States Pharmacopœia Revision Committee.

2. What gives evidence of being a large and growing proportion of pharmacists and physicians, favour the introduction in the United States Pharmacopœia of a list of the maximum doses of official remedies. The Arkansas Association of Pharmacists, and the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association, have officially endorsed the proposition. We believe that the American Phar-

maceutical Association should discuss the subject at this meeting.

3. The statistics of prescription files is the only true method of determining just what preparations, chemicals and drugs are prescribed by the physicians of this country. This information would be of great practical value in revising the United States Pharmacopœia. We suggest that the American Pharmaceutical Association urge the National United States Pharmacopœia Revision Committee to obtain reports from different sections of each State and Territory.

4. We urge that the American Pharmaceutical Association spare neither work nor money to contribute to the utility of the next revision of the United States Pharmacopœia in a manner becoming to this national organization.

Respectfully submitted.

H. M. WHELPLEY, *Chairman.*

On motion of Mr. Sheppard, the report was received, and the recommendations were taken up *seriatim*

The first recommendation, that the A. P. A. heartily approves of the Research Committee's plan adopted by the U. S. P. committee, was adopted.

Second. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the A. P. A. that the total maximum doses in the U. S. P. would be desirable.

This was amended to read, "That it is desirable to introduce into the Pharmacopœia a table of doses of energetic drugs."

Mr. Simon offered an amendment, because he did not think that the Pharmacopœia was a text-book for teaching therapeutics.

Mr. Stewart: As a physician, I have been investigating this subject, and while there are objections to the introduction of the doses into the Pharmacopœia, I would be in favour of it.

Mr. Main thought that if a table of doses was introduced into the Pharmacopœia it would increase the use of the book by the druggists of the country.

Prof. Remington stated that this subject had been coming up in the pharmacopœial conventions for forty years, and had been voted down, as the doctors don't want it.

Mr. Whelpley: The doctors do want it.

Prof. Remington: The matter came up at the last convention, and the difficulty was to determine what the dose is, this depending so much upon the individuality of the patient. There is always a difference amongst the doctors; and the best writers on therapeutics cannot always define what an ordinary dose is.

Mr. Ebert hoped that the table of doses would not be introduced.

Mr. Goode stated that he was present at the last pharmacopœial convention, when the matter was brought up and disposed of by Dr. Charles Rice, on the line mentioned by Mr. Ebert and our Secretary, and the whole convention were convinced individually that it would not be advantageous to introduce the table of doses.

Mr. Whitney did not think it was needed, although it might be a matter of convenience, and an aid to the memory of the physicians.

The question being on the adoption of the resolutions, it was agreed to.

Section 3 was then taken up, in reference to the statistics of prescription files for the determination of the proportion of articles and drugs prescribed by the physicians of the country.

Adopted.

Mr. Sheppard moved that the secretary of the Association be requested to send a copy to the Revision Committee.—Agreed to.

The 4th Section was then considered. That the members of the A. P. A. spare neither time nor money in contributing to the utility of the next Pharmacopœia, and the manner of making it become National.—Adopted.

The report of Mr. Ebert, representing the International Pharmaceutical Congress, was then read and adopted.

Mr. Hallberg moved as a substitute for Section 3 of the report the following:—That this committee on the revision of the U. S. P. requests the various States Associations to obtain the collective reports and statistics of prescriptions in use in the various States, and to present such reports in a tabulated form to the A. P. A."

The President.—You have heard the resolution as presented by Mr. Hallberg, which I understand is to be a substitute for section three of the report—it is not a motion in relation to it—the original section reads as follows:—

"Statistics of prescription files is the only true method of determining just what proportion of chemicals and drugs are prescribed by the physicians of this country. This information would be of great practical value in revising the Pharmacopœia.

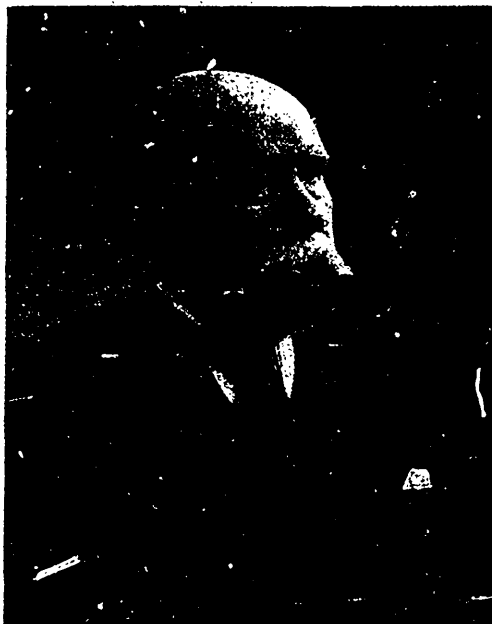
The question being on the motion of Mr. Hallberg it was agreed to.

## TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Association was called to order by the President, and the reading of the minutes of the last session of Council took place, and the minutes were approved.

The Convention then adjourned until 9:00 tomorrow morning.

\* *Continued on page 205.*



MR. THOMAS MACFARLANE.  
CHIEF ANALYST OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Mr. Thomas Macfarlane was born on 5th March, 1834, in Renfrewshire, Scotland, and was educated in Pollokshaws (birthplace), at the Andersonian University, Glasgow, and at the Royal Mining School of Freiburg, Saxony. He afterwards resided in Norway, where he was employed as manager of the Modum Blue Colour Works, Skuterud Cobalt Mines and Aandal Copper Works. He came to Canada in 1860, and was engaged as chemist and manager in some of the mines of the Eastern Townships, including those of Acton and Capelton, and was also employed on the Geological Survey of Canada in 1865-66, under Sir William Logan, exploring in Hastings County and on Lake Superior. Later, he discovered the Silver Islet Mine on the property of the Montreal Mining Co., and also visited Colorado, Utah, Nevada and Ecuador, examining mining properties. In 1876 Mr. Macfarlane published a description of his visit to South America, under the title "To the Andes." From 1879 to 1884 he was employed in Leadville, Colorado, and in travelling in the Colorado Valley and to England and Germany. He speaks German, French and Danish fluently. In 1882 he was appointed a member of the Royal Society of Canada, and in 1886 became President of the Chemical Section. In 1885 he became connected with the Imperial Federation movement, and up to the present time has continued to work for its advance-

ment. He also published many articles on the subject, and, in 1891, a pamphlet, entitled "Within the Empire." His scientific papers have appeared in the "Canadian Naturalist," the "Transactions of the Institute of Mining Engineers," the "Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada," and in "The Analyst."

Mr. Macfarlane was appointed chief analyst of the Inland Revenue Department in 1886, and has since been charged with the administration of the Adulteration Act and the Fertilizers' Act, besides the execution of a large amount of analytical work for the Customs and other departments. The results of much of his work in this capacity is to be seen in the published bulletins of the Laboratory Branch of the Inland Revenue Department, which have now reached the number of thirty-eight.

### MISTURA CRETÆ.

BY PROFESSOR WILBUR F. SCOVILLE.

Read at the last annual meeting of the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association.

Not much more than a hundred years ago the standard by which medicinal preparations were judged was appearance and taste. To-day the criterion is mostly the same, but with a difference.

Then the preparation must be black and nauseous, or it possessed no power. To-day it must be bright and clear, sweetened and flavored, or it is classed as a "poor product." The "may be palatable" that was discovered some years ago has overstepped itself and become "must be palatable," at almost any cost.

The pendulum has swung to the other extreme. Art has become of more importance than science.

Among the many preparations which illustrate this is that designated by our title, "Chalk Mixture"—a simple mixture, and easily prepared, but how often prepared wrongly! The Pharmacopœia directs that it be made by triturating 200 grains of compound chalk powder with 400 Cc. of cinnamon-water and 200 Cc. of water to a uniform mixture, then adding sufficient water to make the mixture measure 1,000 Cc.

*This preparation should be freshly made when wanted.*

Most pharmacists follow these directions, and send out a fresh mixture when wanted, but we fear that there are still a few—a very few—who do not.

It is more convenient to fill up the show bottle (and why should that shelf-bottle with its gold label go empty or be consigned to the back room to be used for other purposes?) at intervals, and dispense from the mixture prepared several days or weeks ago when wanted.

Here the acacia and sugar which constitute two of the ingredients exercise their prerogatives, grow sour, and ferment, and the mixture becomes a messenger of death instead of life to the little sufferers whose pain it was intended to assuage.

This is the greatest evil that can be perpetrated with this mixture, and, fortunately, it is rare.

Given the proper ingredients, most pharmacists will prepare chalk mixture correctly. But let us look a little deeper—take a fresh look at Compound Chalk Powder. The Pharmacopœia directs us to prepare this by mixing intimately 30 grains of prepared chalk, 20 grains of powdered acacia, and 50 grains of powdered sugar.

If these are thoroughly triturated together, as is most likely to be the case, the directions to triturate in making a uniform mixture with the cinnamon-water and the water becomes less important; but if mixed by means of sieves or other means, the latter trituration is necessary for reasons which are stated later.

But there is a temptation in this formula. Precipitated chalk will make a whiter and brighter mixture than prepared chalk, and that is what the *art* of pharmacy demands—so precipitated chalk is substituted.

Has the Pharmacopœia overlooked this point? We think not. The Pharmacopœia Committee usually has a good reason for its decisions, and in this case prepared chalk was intentionally directed in preference to precipitated chalk.

The medicinal action of the chalk is slightly astringent, antacid, and mechanical, the latter being perhaps as important as any.

If we rub a little precipitated chalk between the thumb and finger in one hand, and treat a little prepared chalk in the same way with the other hand, a difference in physical properties is observed. The prepared chalk is smoother, clings to the skin more persistently, and is less easily brushed off. This is due in part to the silicates which it contains. It is, therefore, better adapted to cover a surface.

But is not precipitated chalk finer and less gritty, as well as purer, than prepared chalk?

In order to answer this, six samples of each were obtained from wholesale and retail stores, this being considered a sufficient number in view of the fact that our market is supplied entirely by two or three manufacturers.

These were compared by feeling (rubbing between the fingers), by elutriation, by microscopic examination, and by solution in acidulated water. Considerable difference was observed in the bulk and the feeling of the precipitated-chalk samples, some being very bulky and smooth, while others were very dense and slightly gritty. The light and

smooth samples proved to be excellent specimens, while the dense samples, though pure, were composed of relatively larger crystals. Only slight differences were noticed among the prepared-chalk samples, either in feeling or bulk.

Five grammes of each sample were then triturated in a mortar with successive portions of distilled water, so that a uniform mixture was obtained, and this transferred with rinsings to 50 Cc. Nessler tubes, enough water being used for rinsing to make 50 Cc. of fluid in each case. The twelve tubes were then shaken thoroughly, after which they were allowed to stand until the solids had settled completely, leaving the supernatant liquid only slightly opalescent.

The denser samples settled first, and in every case but one the samples of precipitated chalk settled before any of those of prepared chalk, showing that the prepared chalks were finer than any of the precipitated chalks, except one. This one sample of precipitated chalk proved to be a very exceptional product as regards fineness.

Furthermore the prepared chalks settled almost simultaneously, showing that but little variation in fineness existed.

Each sample was then treated with an excess of hydrochloric acid and water, by which precipitated yielded clear solutions, with no appreciable residue. (A few minute grains, probably of sand, were noticed in three cases, but considered of no importance). With the prepared chalks a flocculent, brownish residue remained undissolved, the amounts of which varied considerably. In four of the six samples this residue could hardly be described as "trifling," and so the specimens were beyond the indefinite limits of the Pharmacopœia.

A microscopical examination under a power magnifying 600 diameters failed to do any more than confirm the variation in size of crystals of the precipitated chalks.

Our summarized results accordingly show that prepared chalk is in a finer powder than precipitated chalk, at least in most cases, is subject to less variation, and, as the Pharmacopœia suggests, better fitted for the purposes of chalk mixture than precipitated chalks, although not so pure.

Let us, then, sacrifice a little art for a modicum of science in this instance.

APPRECIATIVE—A young man, fresh from college, wore as a scarf-pin a jewelled gold potato-bug. One day he called the attention of an old German bookseller to it, asking, "Isn't that pretty, Dutchy?" "Ja, ja," was the reply; "dot ish der piggest pug on der schmallest botato I haf efer seen."

# Private Formulæ.

## PILLS

We can manufacture in no smaller quantities than 3000 with a sugar coating, or 1000 gelatin-coated.

## FILLED CAPSULES

Either hard or elastic, in quantities of 500 and upwards—5- and 10-minim, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -, 5-, 10- and 15-gramme capacity.

## TABLET TRITURATES

We are prepared to furnish of any special formula, provided the quantity is not less than 1000 tablets, and the amount of the medicament does not exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  grain in each tablet. This rule, however, is necessarily elastic, and depends considerably upon the nature of the proposed medicament.

## LIQUID PREPARATIONS

Such as Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, Wines, Syrups, etc., we can handle in quantities of three gallons and upwards.

## COMPRESSED TABLETS

We can prepare for you in as small lots as 1000, and from  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain to 180 grains in weight.

## HYPODERMIC TABLETS

Will be provided in accordance with any formula submitted in quantities of 1000 and upwards. Due care should be observed that the dose be not too large for the size of the tablet, which, when finished, weighs  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain.

We should, in a word, be glad to submit quotations upon the manufacture of

## Any Legitimate Pharmaceutical Preparation.

Your Private Formulæ will leave our laboratory with a guarantee not only as regards the quality of the ingredients, but, furthermore, that they were manufactured in strict accord with the formulæ submitted.

With formulæ containing quinine you will not find upon analysis that some cheaper alkaloid of cinchona was substituted; or where quinine, 2 grains, was specified, you will not find that only a fractional part of that amount was used. With your pills, for example, it will not be possible for you to sum up the total number of grains according to your formula, and then find upon weighing, with excipient, coating and all, that the weight is not more than should be the weight of the active ingredients alone before being incorporated into the mass. We say this advisedly, for in several instances *where we were underbid* we have had such facts directed to our attention.

Our Prices are not always the lowest, but with our quotations goes the *guarantee* alluded to above, and furthermore **absolute secrecy** in connection with your formulæ.

**DROP A CARD FOR OUR BROCHURE ENTITLED "SPECIAL PREPARATIONS."**

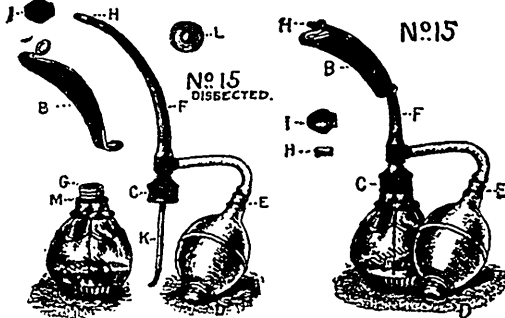
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- B—Tongue Depressor, slips on tube at H. F.
- I—Slip Nasal Cone, fits on tube at H.
- D—Improved Valve Chamber, containing Aluminum Valves.
- L—Washer, fits on bottle at M.
- K—Soft Rubber Feed Tube.
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Aluminum Valves. All Hard Rubber and Glass.  
Sprays either Oil or Water. 5-Inch Curved Throat Tube.

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- Boulanger's Cream Emulsion, Dozen \$4.00 Sold at 50c,
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EXTRACTS DOUBLES ET TRIPLES

### The Louisville Botanical Club.

Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association Proceedings.

BY ADDISON DENMITT.

This club was organized on January 23, 1890, for the purpose of uniting the pharmacists of Louisville in mutual protection and advancement. The work of this club was divided into three departments, viz: Social, scientific and commercial interests. As the "commercial interests" form the topic most absorbing at this time, I will give as brief a sketch as possible, in justice to the subject, to show we have made our club what it is to-day—the most perfect retail druggists' organization in the United States.

The original membership list contained only fifty-three retail druggists. To-day we have 135, out of a total of 140 in our city; added to this we have fourteen members from the wholesale houses, making a grand total of 149 members. The five druggists who are not members have agreed (and they live up to their agreement) to be controlled by all prices and regulations adopted by the Botanical Club. We have never in our club made any distinction between the druggists who are members and those who are not. Our price schedule, monthly circular, and special notice are sent to all in the city, thus keeping them informed as to any change in our schedule, and all matters touched upon at our meetings. Our monthly circular letter calls the attention of the druggists to our next meeting; states the subject that will be up for discussion at that time; makes a brief mention of what was discussed at the last session, and what action, if any, was taken. It also notes the changes in prices of drugs in our local market. By this method every druggist in the city is kept in perfect touch with all the workings of the club.

At the organization of our club the two following rules were adopted, from which we have never deviated.

1. Never to permit anything sectional or political to enter into our motives or conduct.
2. Nothing may be added to our price schedule except that which has a fixed retail price—or, in plainer words, we aim only to control the prices on patent or proprietary preparations and mineral waters.

Our schedule of prices is based on the cost of the preparations, with few exceptions—which are noted in our published list. It gives the price on a single package, or three or six of the same kind. All soaps, perfumes are excluded from this list, as they are sold by dry-goods houses. We have succeeded in establishing fixed prices with these dry goods people on such goods, and though the prices are not full, yet they still leave the druggist,

who may meet them if he desires, a small profit.

We have a list of mineral waters, covering every kind on the market, with price to the customer by bottle or by the dozen. This we have found very convenient. It enables us to avoid carrying an excessive stock, and we can price the goods to customer and furnish the same in an hour's time.

We have also adopted several other plans which have proved most excellent. They are as follows:

*Night Calls:* The following card was sent to all our druggists:

After July 1st, 1893,  
the lowest charge that will be made for  
NIGHT CALLS  
will be twenty-five cents.

This action is concurred in by the entire membership of the Louisville Botanical Club, which represents all the druggists of Louisville.

With this card the following explanation was sent:

NOTE.—The object of this card is to do away with unnecessary and unprofitable night-work; it will educate the public to the fact that a druggist must not be called except in emergencies. In case of charity and distress, the humane spirit of our profession has the right to assert itself regardless of any restrictions.

*Botanical or General Trademark:* The following explains itself:

Tack this up on your prescription case.  
B. O. T. A. N. Y. C. R. E. W. X.  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 Repeater  
.....

This is to be used when asked to price a prescription, with the possibility of its being taken elsewhere, and when giving copies.

Always put an X under the price-mark, thus: —  
X

—which will indicate at a glance that it is the Botanical or general trade mark.

The object of this is to do away with the practice of "shopping" with prescriptions. It is a very simple method and is thoroughly appreciated by our members. By its use we are saved both embarrassment and money. Its effect on the public is good, as it increases their respect for us and our profession.

*Discount to Physicians of 20 per cent:* This was adopted by the club to prevent any possible confusion or misunderstanding between our members. It applies only to regular practicing physicians and dentists, and only on the sale of patent or proprietary preparations.

*Dead Stock:* A list of unsalable patent or proprietary preparations is sent to our secretary, which he fills for the convenience of any member who may have a call for an old preparation. The idea is good and practical, and every druggist avails himself of it.

The most important factor in the success of our organization is committee work, both



standing and special. The president annually appoints ten standing committees. The utmost care is observed in selecting members who are qualified, and who will give this work the proper attention. Our object in having so many committees is to distribute the work, as well as to overcome the possibility of a few men controlling the organization, as is the case in most societies.

The following are our committees and their respective duties:

**Grievance Committee**—To whom all reported violations of schedule prices on patent or proprietary preparations and mineral waters are referred. They investigate at once, without using the name of the complainant, and report the result. It has been the experience of this committee that 95 per cent of the complaints are due to falsehoods, or misrepresentations of customers, and the other 5 per cent in young clerks or errors in marking.

**Conference Committee**—Whose duty is to investigate all complaints from retailers, of jobbing houses selling to consumers. Their work is done in a manner similar to that of the grievance committee.

**Advisory Committee**—Who adjust all differences that arises between the dry goods houses selling toilet articles, etc., and the Botanical Club.

The remaining committees—Finance, Ways and Means, Membership, Legislative, Social, Scientific, and Commercial Interests—indicate by their respective titles the duties of each. During the summer months we usually appoint a special committee to visit every druggist in the city, to discuss any important matters that may arise at that time, and to collect the dues in arrears. The idea is, in fact, to let them see they are not forgotten, and the effect is good.

Three or four times a year we have what we call a social session, at which we serve punch, sandwiches and cigars. Everything is informal, and we have found the social gatherings very enjoyable. They bring the members together and give them opportunities of know each other, as well as discussing many matters of interest to all druggists. They have been the means, to a great extent, of establishing that feeling of confidence and good-will which exists among the members of our club, and which is absolutely necessary to the success of any organization.

Our cause has been maternally assisted and strengthened by the hearty cooperation of the local jobbers. They are members, attend our meetings, and aid us with their valuable suggestions. They further agreed to place on the "cut-off list" any druggist in the city who does not live up to his obligations to the club. They fully appreciate the value of that trade

which yields a fair, legitimate profit on sales, and puts the seller in position to meet his obligations at the end of each month. In return for the assistance rendered us by the jobbers, we endeavor to confine our purchases to this market.

We are extremely proud of our club and the good it has accomplished in this short time. We have written this sketch by request, hoping it may prove an incentive to other cities and towns to fall into line. If it should bear fruit, and be the means of establishing even a single club, then, indeed, would we feel we had not labored in vain.

But remember these few points in organizing and developing your society: First, adopt a fixed policy (as was done by our club). Give every druggist the credit of being a man of honour, with a desire to do right. If he does not at once conform to the rules of your club, be patient and reason every point with him (the advantage being all on your side). Show him in a plain, forcible manner that it is detrimental to his own interest, as well as to his neighbor's, to cut prices. If you do not win him to your way of thinking the first time, go again and again, and you will find that right will win in the end. Do not be influenced by mere heresay against your brother druggist, but deal solely in facts. Do nothing in your club without first giving every member an opportunity of expressing himself on the subject. Never be arbitrary in your rulings or dictatorial in your manner. If these suggestions are acted upon, you will be surprised to see how soon good results will crown your endeavors, and you will shine as does our botanical club—a brilliant example of what can be accomplished by earnest effort and faithful work in a good cause.

If anyone wishes further information, we shall be glad to act promptly on the proper request, addressed to Addison Dimmitt, president of Louisville Botanical Club.

## TERPENELESS VOLATILE OILS.

N. Y. Alumni Journal.

BY PROF. VIRGIL COBLENTZ, NEW YORK CITY.

The older method of the classification of the volatile oils into those containing oxygen and those free from this has been dropped, since many of those oils which were formerly looked upon as being free from oxygen are now found to contain it, in the residual portions, their presence having been overlooked by the early investigators, since in some instances they exist in only very small amounts.

As far back as 1840, Volckel and Schweitzer, in examining the oil of caraway, separated a portion which possessed the characteristic odor from the relative inodorous constituent. Later

Volcker demonstrated that his odorous constituent contained oxygen, and named it carv. l. Later investigators have verified this work and found that the oil contains from 45 to 65 per cent of this carvol (odorous constituent), the balance consisting of an inodorous terpene—limonene,  $C_{10}H_{16}$ . This work has been followed up by such investigators as Wallach, Semmler, Fluckiger, Geissler, and others, who have cleared up the matter concerning the nature and constituents of the larger number of the volatile oils. The majority of the volatile oils consists of a mixture of two or more bodies; one class of these we designate by the general name terpene, the other class constitute the oxygenated portion to which in the main the odor of oils is due. These terpenes, that is to say, hydrocarbons of the general formula  $C_{10}H_{16}$  (fraction or multiple thereof,) include a large number of bodies; their difference in composition may be explained through their isomeric and polymeric forms. They are, as a class, comparatively inactive; on exposure to air they readily absorb oxygen, resinify and take on an unpleasant terebinthinate odor and taste, which is, of course, very destructive to the odor and flavor of the volatile oil of which it may be a constituent. This is particularly evident in the case of the oils of lemon and orange, where the value depends upon the delicacy of the odor and flavor. These terpenes possess a lower density than the oils from which they are obtained, take no part in the flavor of the oil, and are insoluble in dilute alcohol; hence the solubility of the oil depends largely on the comparative amount of terpene present.

As before stated, many volatile oils contain besides the terpenes, an oxygenated or odorous constituent, which is often deposited as a crystalline mass on exposure to cold, or is separated by fractional distillation. Bodies in this class were named by Berzelius stearoptens; by Naumann camphors. These stearoptens are characterized by high density, higher boiling point, ready solubility in weaker alcohol liquids. We find among them alcohols, phenols, ketones, aldehydes, etc.

For example, the stearopten of the oils of caraway and dill is carv. l, a ketone; of cinnamon, cinnamic aldehyde; of lemon, citrol, an aldehyde; of anise, anethol, a phenol derivative; of peppermint, menthol, an alcohol; of thyme, thymol, a phenol; coriander and angelica contain a mixture of compounds. It is evident that where the odor of an oil resides in this oxygenated portion, which is not subject to change or resinification and is also soluble in diluted alcohol, when separated it would afford a valuable substitute for the oil itself.

These facts were first utilized and developed through the efforts of Henrich Haensel, of

Pirna, in 1876, when he demonstrated that carvol is the only valuable constituent in oil of caraway. The "concentrated" oil of caraway was soon followed by the "concentrated" oil of cloves, peppermint, lavender, bergamot, lemon, orange, and others. The true value of these discoveries was not recognized until Prof. Geissler, in 1881, and Prof. Fluckiger, in 1883, published the results of their investigations of the active constituents of the oils of lemon, orange and angelica. Geissler described the terpeneless oil of lemon, stating that it far exceeds the commercial oil in strength of odor and flavor, stability, solubility, and strength: being an oxygenated liquid, like all others of this class, of constant boiling point, composition, and specific gravity; the commercial oil of lemon having the specific gravity of 0.860, the terpene, citrene, 0.850, while the terpeneless oxygenated portion has the gravity of 0.900.

The insolubility of the volatile oils is often the source of annoyance and loss, since in the preparation of the aromatic extract the addition of oils renders the solutions turbid, with the separation of a portion of the oil, and renders subsequent clarifications necessary, which entails a loss of material and time. The presence of these terpenes gives rise to other difficulties, besides hindering the solubility, in connection with their use in essences, confections, etc. Although the oil employed may be fresh and sweet, the articles flavored will, on standing, gradually develop a terebinthinate odor and taste, due to the oxidation of the terpenes in the oil. Thus we see that the presence of these terpenes in many oils simply covers the true flavor, and is a constant source of menace to their quality.

As will be seen from the list below, the strength of such a concentrated oil must vary, according to the comparative amount of terpenes contained in the crude oil; the smaller the amount of oxygenated constituent after the removal of the terpenes the more concentrated is the product. We find them varying from twice to thirty times the strength of the natural oil. The value of these products may be summed up as follows: great concentration, easy solubility, and freedom from the terebinthinate odor or flavor. These points adapt them specially in the manufacture of liquors, essences, perfumes, confections, etc.

	Comparative strength to other Oils.
Terpeneless oils of angelica, lemon, orange.....	30x
Terpeneless oil of juniper berries.....	20x
Terpeneless oil of calamus. . .	8x
"    "    wormwood.....	10x
"    "    coriander seed	6x
"    "    thyme.....	5x

Terpeneless oils of cumin, laurel,  
mace, rosemary..... 4x

Terpeneless oils of anise, berga-  
mot, caraway, cassia, clove,  
fennel, lavender, lemon-grass,  
peppermint, pimenta, sassa-  
fras..... 2 to 2 ½x

### The Keeping Qualities of Certain Samples of Spirit of Nitrous Ether.

Read at B. P. Conference, Oxford.

BY HENRY WILLIAM JONES, F.C.S.

The rapid deterioration of spirit of nitrous ether, under ordinary conditions of every-day use, is well known, and has been commented upon by a number of observers.

To test the keeping qualities under specially good conditions, I set aside a number of samples in January and February last year (1893). The stoppers of the bottles were luted down, tied over with leather, and placed in a cool cellar, where they remained undisturbed until they were finally examined.

The loss of ethyl nitrate was considerably less than anticipated, and is shown in a tabular form. Column I. gives the number of c. c. of nitric oxide yielded by 5 c. c. of the spirit when received, and column II. the yield of gas after keeping for the time specified.

Since testing the samples I find that similar, though not quite identical, results have been recorded in the last (1894) edition of Squire's "Companion to the British Pharmacopœia.

The editors of that volume say: "Dymond states that nitrite of ethyl in rectified spirit decomposes from there being so much water in it, and this is likely to account for loss of strength on keeping. Our experience scarcely agrees with this. When evaporation is prevented, we do not find the loss to exceed 6 per cent. (32 c.c. of gas from 5 c.c. reduced to 30 c.c.) in a month, and believe evaporation to be the chief cause of deterioration."

Now, however true it may be that the loss of ethyl nitrite is mainly due to evaporation, a distinct loss—in all probability due to the water present—is observable in all cases, and a very notable change is apparent in the only sample (No. 9) amongst those procured, which exceeds the limits of the specific gravity given by the British Pharmacopœia.

Table of Results.

	Sp. gr.	I.	II.	Time of keeping	
				Months	
1	.8400	41-0	39-5	15	Solution of ethyl nitrite. } Made from B. P. quantities of materials
2	.8398	41-0	34-0	15	
3	.8414	39-0	37-0	14	Trade sample
4	.8392	39-0	33-5	14	"
5	.8379	39-0	33-5	15	Made from purchased liquor 1 to 7
6	.8419	37-5	31-5	14	Trade sample
7	.8430	37-0	31-5	14	"
8	.8437	36-0	25-0	15	"
9*	.8477	36-0	14-5	15	"
10	.8384	33-0	31-5	14	"

\*The only sample met with below B.P. sp. gr.

### Animal Extracts.

(Abstract.)

Read at B. P. Conference, Oxford.

BY C. E. STUART, B SC.

After some preliminary notes on the physiological hypothesis on which Brown-Séguard, Poehl, and others base the use of animal glandular secretions in medicine, the author pointed out that healthy animal tissues being aseptic, extracts which could be safely used, could be prepared if scrupulous attention were paid to cleanliness and antiseptic conditions. The knives and forceps used were to be sterilised by heat, glass and other vessels, as also the hands of the worker, by washing with 5 per cent. carbolic acid.

*Thyroid Extract.*—The glands, best cut personally from the freshly killed sheep, freed from cysts (of fatty, not purulent matter), and non-hypertropic, were cleaned from fat, etc., sliced thinly, bruised, and for every lobe 1 c.c. of glycerine and 1 c.c. of sterilised water added. After standing twenty-four hours the dull-red thick liquid was strained through fine calico. For hypodermic use water with 0.5 per cent. of carbolic acid was substituted for the plain water. A powder of good keeping qualities could be made by drying the expressed juice, mixed with sugar of milk, on glass plates.

As regarded the active principle of the thyroid gland, the author agreed with Dr Gourlay that there were present nucleo-albumen, but very little proteid, no mucin, proteose, nor peptone. At the same time, he doubted the possession of any peculiar virtue by the nucleo-albumen. In accordance with the suggestion of Dr. G. Murray, the author made an aqueous extract of 100 lobes previously digested for weeks in absolute alcohol; the extract, evaporated under reduced pressure at 30° C., was poured into 10 vols. of absolute alcohol, the precipitated substance again extracted with water and reprecipitated. The final product

weighed 0.792 gramme, and experiments upon its activity were being carried out by Dr. Murray.

**Brain Extract.**—The sliced and bruised brain of rabbits (weighing 7.3 to 11.7 grammes) was mixed with 1 c.c. of glycerine and 1 c.c. of ½-per-cent. carbolic acid per gramme, and after twenty-four hours' digestion strained with strong pressure through linen. The pinkish-white emulsion (sp. gr. 1.187) had been injected with good effect in neurasthenia, locomotor ataxy, and other nervous cases. It contained a little dissolved proteid and suspended protogon, lecithin, cholestrin and cerebrin. Dr. Althaus (*Lancet*, December 2, 1903,) suggested that its action was due to its nature as a highly specialised pabulum of nervous matter, and to the decomposition of the lecithin and protogon by the alkali of the blood yielding choline and fatty acids.

**Spinal-cord Extract.**—The cord (average weight, 4.68 grammes), obtained by cutting away the vertebræ and removing the arachnoid, was treated as the brain extract. Dr. Althaus had termed the product "Myeline alpha."

**Spleen Extract.**—The position of the organ was described (behind and across the stomach), its size given as 1½ to 2½ inches long and ¾ to ⅜ inch diameter, and average weight as 0.89 gramme. Each organ was rubbed with enough glycerine and ½-per-cent. carbolic (equal parts) to make 1 fl. dr. of extract, which had been used hypodermically (dose 10 minims) in leucocytæmia, enlarged spleen, and Hodgkin's disease.

**Suprarenal Extract.**—The average weight of the suprarenal capsule was given as 25 gramme, and bruised in a mortar it had a yellowish-brown granular appearance. Prepared similarly to the preceding, the extract was used (dose 10 minims) in Addison's disease.

**Pituitary-body Extract.**—The small pink mass at the base of the brain (average weight .75 gramme), free from membrane, was treated as the brain and used in acromegaly.

**Pancreas Extract.**—The pancreas of the pig, carefully freed from fat, finely divided, and treated like brain extract, furnished a milky product.

**Thymus Extract.**—The gland from a young sheep or pig, treated as the brain, yielded a thin whitish extract, used in similar cases to the thyroid, but without much effect.

**Kidney Extract.**—The finely-chopped kidney, freed from excretive matter, was treated like the brain.

**Bone-marrow Extract.**—On the hypothesis that red blood-corpuscles are chiefly developed

in the red marrow of bones an extract was prepared from the cancellous portion of the bones of the head and femur of the calf, macerating the mass for a few days in 10 vols. of glycerine, and filtering through glass.

**Orchitic Fluid.**—Sheep's testicles, deprived of outer membranes, macerated twenty-four hours in glycerine and boric acid (3 c.c. and 6 c.c. of a .5 solutions to each gramme). The mixture was filtered through sterilised paper, and finally sterilised. *Chem. & Drug.*

### Note on Phosphorus Pills.

Read at B. P. Conference, Oxford.

BY R. H. PARKER, F.C.S.

Phosphorus pill-mass, prepared with a fatty or resinous basis, beside being troublesome to prepare, difficult to preserve, and in some cases impossible to digest, is often found inconvenient at the dispensing counter on account of its bulky character and its disposition to produce crumbly masses when combined with other ingredients. Pills freshly prepared with a solution of phosphorus in carbon bisulphide diffused through liquorice-powder are not open to these objections; it seemed, however, desirable to determine whether such pills are permanent, and contain the full amount of unoxidised phosphorus.

I will first describe in detail the exact method adopted in preparing, for example, two dozen pills:—

Phosphorus, the prescribed quantity for 24 pills; carbon bisulphide, 30 minims; liquorice-root, in powder, 24 grains; glycerine, 4 minims; tragacanth gum, in powder, 2 grains; syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the phosphorus in the bisulphide; pour the solution upon the liquorice powder in a pill-mortar; stir uniformly within the smallest possible space, by means of a spatula, until the solvent is nearly evaporated. No portion should be allowed to assume an appearance of dryness. As soon as the mixture becomes nearly solid, and while still moist with bisulphide, add a sufficient quantity of syrup to form a soft pill-mass, and incorporate quickly until homogeneous. Any other ingredients prescribed may now be added *secundum artem*, and the mass divided into twenty-four pills without undue exposure. No coating is necessary.

Not finding a recorded method for the determination of free phosphorus in pills, I decided to try extraction with carbon bisulphide, oxidation to phosphoric acid, and final titration with standardised uranium solution. This method gave very fair results. A solution of uranium acetate was prepared and

titrated against sodic phosphate; its value was found to be 1 c.c. = 0.002298 phosphorus.

*Experiment I.*—0.2 gramme phosphorus was oxidised with nitric acid in presence of a fragment of iodine, evaporated until nitrous fumes ceased to be evolved, diluted with water, slight excess of sodium bicarbonate added, then acidified with acetic acid, and made up to 229 c.c. with water. Of this solution 40 c.c. = 15.1 c.c. uranium solution—*i.e.*, 0.1986 phosphorus found.

*Experiment II.*—0.0472 gramme phosphorus was dissolved in carbon bisulphide, evaporated to dryness; the residue oxidised, and an acetic solution prepared as in Experiment I., diluted with water to 50 c.c. Of this solution 20 c.c. = 8.1 uranium solution—*i.e.*, 0.0465 phosphorus found.

*Experiment III.*—0.4 gramme phosphorus in 2 c.c. carbon bisulphide poured on 6 grammes of liquorice-root powder, and made into 100 pills in the manner described in the early part of this note. Ten of these pills were kneaded in a glass mortar with several successive quantities of carbon bisulphide, the mixed solutions evaporated to dryness, the residue oxidised, an acetic solution prepared as before, and made up to 50 c.c. with water. Of this solution 20 c.c. = 6.7 c.c. uranium—*i.e.*, 0.0385 phosphorus found. The remainder of these pills, examined in a similar manner at intervals of three months, showed practically no diminution of phosphorus. A sample of pills is on the table, prepared as already described, each containing 1.70 gr. of phosphorus, and without any kind of coating; they have been kept in an ordinary pill box, occasionally opened, and the pills handled since January, 1889—a period of nearly six years. They evidently contain the phosphorus exactly as when first made, for the slightest superficial scratch still produces phosphorescence, and a central section exhibits the same phenomenon over the entire surface. These pills rapidly disintegrate even in cold water, and without the assistance of *massa e.*

The conclusions are obvious—that phosphorus pills may be easily prepared by this method without material loss or oxidation, that they are permanent, and that no coating is necessary for their preservation.—*Chem. & Drug.*

#### Salve for Shoe Blisters, Etc.

In the *Therapeutische Blättern* the following liniment is highly extolled as an application to blisters of the feet, caused by tight shoes, and for chafes and excoriations of all kinds: Potash soap, 52 parts; water, 27 parts; vaselin, 15 parts; zinc oxide, 6 parts; oil of lavender to perfume. Mix and make a liniment. *National Druggist.*

### What are the purposes of the National Formulary, and how can it best be made to serve these purposes

BY JOHN F. PATTON.

Read before the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association  
June 15, 1894.

The National Formulary is the natural development and legitimate outcome of the present evolution of the application of remedies to disease. In other words, it standardizes and gives uniformity under authority to an important list of unofficial medicinal preparations generally prescribed throughout the country. It is said, all inventions take their rise from wants unsupplied; hence the proverb, "necessity is the mother of invention."

The want of a uniform standard for unofficial preparations was everywhere felt, and especially was this the case in our large cities, as witness the fact that its birthplace was in the centre of densest population. Reforms are only inaugurated when evils become unbearable. A multiplicity of new remedies, with no definite standard for their manufacture, was the evil which the National Formulary was designed to correct.

The recently revised and greatly enlarged edition of the United States Pharmacopœia, with its definite standard of remedies, forms but a limited portion of the resources of the medical profession in the treatment of the sick and this limit, unfortunately, has been greatly enhanced by a disposition on the part of physicians to experiment with every new preparation brought to their notice.

The loaded condition of the shelves of the average pharmacy, with compounds outlandish in name, secret in composition, and extravagant in price, many of which were but different brands of what was intended to be one and the same thing, became such a burden as to demand relief.

The initiative to that end was taken by a committee representing the New York College of Pharmacy, the German Apothecaries' Union of New York City, and the King's County Pharmaceutical Association, of Brooklyn.

These committees collecting local and private formulæ, published them in book form. Their ready acceptance and general use proved the correctness of the belief as to the lines along which the desired relief was to come.

"As this book," in the language of the preface to the National Formulary, "appeared at a time which happened to be particularly favorable for the realization of the object to be attained," it gained so much ground, even outside of the locality for which it was originally intended, that the joint committee, authorized by the societies which it represented, tendered the work to the American Pharmaceutical

Association as a nucleus for the construction of a National Formulary. This was done at the annual meeting held in Pittsburg, in 1885.

The American Pharmaceutical Association having accepted the gift, a committee was appointed to prepare such a work, and as a first result this committee presented at the next annual meeting, held at Providence, R. I., in 1886, a preliminary draft for a National Formulary.

It comprised whatever the committee had been able to gather, either from existing formularies, from its own labors, or from the special contributions of individuals or societies.

This draft showed more forcibly than could have been done in any other manner, how serious the existing evil was, and at the same time how difficult would be the task to bring into harmony the conflicting views and customs.

For the purpose of enabling the committee to accomplish this task with better expectation of success, it was enlarged by the addition of one member from every State Pharmaceutical Association in the United States and Canada.

The committee thus constituted, two of the thirty-five members coming from the Dominion, represented the best element in the domain of Pharmacy. Two years later, in 1888, the work was given to the public.

So much for a brief historical sketch of the National Formulary.

Some reflections may now be indulged in, as to the causes making it necessary, and the means to be employed for its more general use by both physician and pharmacist.

My experience and observation in a limited way leads me to the conclusion that the average physician is unfamiliar with this work, and, to a certain extent also, that of the United States Pharmacopœia. This may account in a measure for his readiness to prescribe any new remedy offered, and his ready acceptance of the extravagant statements made in their praise we must attribute to human credulity. Alas! the pharmacist has proved himself only too willing to act as distributing agent and middlemen in dispensing medicinal compounds of someone else's manufacture. Is this owing to a lack of enterprise, or a lack of ability, or both?

Induced by the large profits to be secured, the unbounded activity on the part of the manufacturers, who aspire to instruct and aid physicians in their practice, is only equalled by the lavish praise and recommendation of formulas (someone's favorite prescription), to say nothing of the teeming pages of nostrum advertisements constantly found in the medical journals. The American Medical Society, at their last meeting, characterized in the severest terms the prostitution of the pages of their official journal to such base ends,

A physician's practice must be intricate and complicated to a degree. If he cannot find in the U. S. Pharmacopœia and National Formulary remedies to meet all his demands. The physician and pharmacist are working together in a worthy cause and must of a necessity be mutually helpful. If we fail to inspire our co-laborers with confidence in our ability as pharmacists, it is because we have not measured up to our opportunities. The latest edition of all the text-books in the druggist's library, together with some of the excellent pharmaceutical journals now published at so small a cost, not only furnish us with the weapons of proficiency, but create an impression on the mind of the physician only equalled by that of a well-appointed laboratory. Besides, if the physician accepts the aid of the manufacturer in his practice, he would not refuse the efforts of the local pharmacist in that direction, were they offered. Let us prove ourselves such competent pharmacists that there will be no question in the mind of any of our physicians as to our ability to prepare any remedy to meet any special case. We can best make our doctor patron acquainted with the merits of the National Formulary by placing in his hands a copy of the work, and would it not be a good stroke of business to do so? We may expect, in the near future, an issue of a revised and enlarged edition.

The present condition of the druggist is in many cases a struggle for existence, and the outlook for the future points to a survival of the fittest.

His only hope is in producing, manufacturing, everything in his line which affords a margin of profit—not only the pharmaceuticals and simpler chemicals, but all of those household remedies of which there is always a demand. Let his laboratory command more of his time, thought and attention than his soda fountain.

Let us take counsel of the methods of the manufacturer. Let us adopt his plan, and present to our physicians samples of National Formulary products. This is one of the ways, at least, in which it can be made to serve the purpose of its publication.

Will you try it? *Am. Jour. Pharm.*

### ENGLISH PHARMACEUTICAL NOTES.

(By our London Correspondent.)

Oxford has this year been the scene of two important events. The British Pharmaceutical Conference held their annual meeting there, and since then the British Association has met at this ancient seat of learning. Conference meetings have a good deal of sameness about them. The same faces are there, the same class of papers, the same style of discussion.

It is rather an unfortunate fact that the exclusion of pharmaceutical politics, from what might otherwise be an annual Parliament of pharmacists, tends to produce a glorified, semi-scientific debating society, with the same debaters and nearly identical subjects.

The papers, on the whole, however, were this year above the average in interest and practical bearing. Doubtless many of them will appear in the pages of the MONTREAL PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, so that little reference is needed here. The President, Mr. H. H. Martin, of the firm of Brady & Martin, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, took a high tone for his address, and administered some just rebukes to the commercialism which is eating through the medical and pharmaceutical professions. Some of his remarks lose their force when it is remembered that Mr Martin himself is a member of a firm of wholesale druggists who possess specialties, such as Liquor Cerii Co., which are advertised to the medical profession. The official reception of the members of the Conference by the Master of Balliol College, the Mayor of Oxford and Sir Henry Acland, was warm and sincere, and the garden-party and excursion up the river were most successful.

The meeting of the British Association at the same city has been characterized by the philosophical address of the Marquis of Salisbury, in which he showed how little we really know concerning the foundations of science, such as the relation of the elements, the nature of the atmospheric ether, etc. But his most trenchant utterances were really directed against the Darwinian theory of evolution by natural selection, and indicated very clearly the latest opinions of many scientists upon this deeply interesting problem. Not long ago scientific men depended upon the geologists and biologists to dispose of the belief of creative design, but the theory of natural selection has gone a little too far. If we are descended from the jelly-fish, it is proved, from the record of at least three thousand years, during which no variation in type has taken place, that many hundreds of millions of years must have elapsed. But geologists and mathematicians are agreed that no such time has taken place since the earth was red-hot like the sun, and most of its constituents in the liquid or vaporous state. The conclusion of Lord Salisbury's address, in which he decidedly leans towards the principle of design, reminds one irresistibly of Lord Beaconsfield's reply, when questioned as to his belief in the evolution of men from angels or from monkeys. "As for me," said he, "I am on the side of the angels." Another important communication emanated from Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay. Nitrogen obtained from the air differs from nitrogen obtained

from other sources. This suggested that the former nitrogen was not pure, and, when exposed to the action of magnesium or to electric sparks, the gas has a density of nearly 20, and the spectrum has a single blue line, much more intense than nitrogen. It was not claimed to be a new element, and Professor Dewar appears inclined to regard it as a mixture of impurities, such as oxygen, carbonic acid, etc. Scientific opinion at the moment tends in favor of considering it an allotropic form of nitrogen.

I recently had the opportunity of chatting with Dr. Blackader, of Montreal, who is over here with a view of placing the opinions of Canadian medical men upon the subject of the new B. P. before the proper authorities. He said that there were not many radical alterations that they desired, the chief being the use of the metrical system of weights and measures. Most of the suggestions he had to make were already being considered by the Pharmacopœial Committee of the General Medical Council, such as the inclusion of certain new drugs, the use of American as well as European oil of peppermint, etc., and the omission of certain expensive drugs of doubtful utility. He had been attending the annual meeting of the British Medical Association at Bristol, and appeared pleased with the warmth of his reception.

Some new remedies were exhibited at Bristol, in the annual museum, which may interest Canadian pharmacists. Cascara jelly, attractive in appearance and pleasant in taste, is a new form of exhibiting an older remedy; Bland's pill converted into a gelatine jujube, by means of massing with a glyco-gelatine basis, and then compressing or cutting into shape; tablets of perchloride of mercury, for antiseptic purposes, stamped with the word "Poison." The latest form of palatinoid is a tiny article containing aloin, extract of belladonna, strychnine and ipecacuanha, called "lapatic." It is so small that a dozen could be placed on the smallest coin of the realm, whilst its outer covering is the same as the larger palatinoids—viz., two watch-glass shapes of jujube basis, sealed face to face, with the medicament inside. "Cerebos" salt is the name given to a compound containing the mixed phosphates of bran, which, when added to ordinary flour, is stated to give it the properties of whole-meal flour. Compressed tablets of tea, which only require boiling water to produce a cup of the refreshing beverage. Kola-peptone biscuits is a novel combination, the peptone being produced from fibrin of meat by the action of papain, Malt extract with hops, malt extract with cascara and hypophosphites, were new compounds. Trichloroacetic acid was recommended by one

M. P. P.

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

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

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

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

Your orders respectfully solicited.

Yours truly,

California Fig Syrup Co.,

San Francisco, Cal.

Louisville, Ky.

New York, N.Y.

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found dry at its source. Of course, you will say, "Why do you not follow such a good example?" I wish I had the courage. As it is, I can but urge the vacuum of 1860 as some excuse for the emptiness of the address I now present—compelled to do so partly by the force of fashion and the demands of the assistant general secretary, and, (shall I add?) partly by the gratification of holding forth, with a little brief authority in my old academic home, endeared to me personally by so many happy memories, and hallowed in the minds of chemists by the traditions of such great achievements in the science we pursue.

I say *traditions* advisedly, for the chemical achievements spoken of were largely forgotten, or put on one side as guesses and half-truths. No chemist here will need reminding that I refer to the *first School of scientific chemistry*, the school founded two centuries and a half ago by Robert Boyle with his disciples Hooke and Mayow—a group whom I will venture to call "the Oxford school of chemists." And now that chemists are met together once more in Oxford it seemed to me not inappropriate for us to consider what this school of chemists accomplished, and wherein it failed, what led to the sudden growth and what to the decline of chemical investigation here, and what lessons for modern Oxford may be read in the history of that rise and fall.

The intellectual awakening which followed the re-discovery of the ancient world of literature gave rise to the scientific interrogation of nature. In Italy first and then in France, England, and in Germany, the diffusion of classical learning broke down the ancient barriers of restraint, and developed a spirit of free inquiry. It was not so much that ignorance had to be dispelled, but that the right of search had to be established. Here and there during the Middle Ages some man of genius had arisen—learned beyond all his contemporaries, intrepid in the pursuit of truth—only to be crushed by a political and mental despotism. The same of Roger Bacon arises at once in our thoughts, who from his Oxford cell sent forth that great appeal for experimental science that nearly converted a Pope of Rome and won three centuries for intellectual freedom. But his labor bore no fruit. I know no better index to the dominant sentiment of the time than the following words from a papal rescript reproving the members of an Italian university for scientific presumption:—"They must be content with the landmarks of science already fixed by their fathers, and have due fear of the curse pronounced against him who removeth his neighbor's landmark." Under such conditions no wonder philosophy was at a standstill. "The same knots were tied and untied; the same clouds were formed and dissipated." (Whewell, "Hist. of Ind. Sci.")

The cramped philosophy of the Middle Ages had in alchemy a fitting colleague—with its mysticism, its sordid ideals, its trickery, and its arrogance. The revival of learning was an emancipation of the mind, and in the new freedom the sciences of mechanics, physics, and chemistry arose. The first necessity for progress was enlightenment, the second was experiment; in the year that Francis Bacon died Robert Boyle was born.

The common pursuit of experimental inquiry and the need for constant criticism and discussion among its followers led to the foundation of scientific societies. Such societies, which have greatly influenced the progress of knowledge, sprang up in Florence and Padua, in Paris and Oxford—wherever, among bodies of learned men, some were found in sympathy with natural philosophy. Among the associations the Philosophical Society of Oxford had played no unimportant part, and, however much Oxford may have undervalued its work, for one thing all chemists are grateful, and Oxford herself may feel proud—that here, under her influence, first grew up the idea that chemistry was no mere drudge of medicine or genius of the alchemist, but a science to be studied purely for its life.

*To be continued*

### Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

*(Continued from page 192.)*

#### SECTION ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

This section was called to order at 4.00 p.m. Dr. Rogers, the Chairman of the Section, being absent, Mr. Geo. J. Seabury was nominated as temporary Chairman of this Section, and took the chair.

The Chairman.—Gentlemen, it seems to me that in the absence of the President, and the scarcity of members present to discuss a subject of such extreme importance to every pharmacist in the United States, that, in my opinion, this meeting should be adjourned to the time of the Second Session that has been allotted to us, which I think is to-morrow night. I would regard it as a farce to go on with so few members or we could adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and make the question before us the first order of business, as this is a question in my judgment of more importance to the members of the Association than any scientific paper they could discuss. It is also a question in my judgment requiring most careful attention, not only by those who merely look at the commercial aspect of modern pharmacy, but in my judgment we are undergoing a revolution at the present time, and it is well for us to have a very large audience when this question is taken up. This section

formed first for one purpose—this commercial section, but by the process of evolution it has developed the discussion of various serious questions, which should not be discussed by a handful of members of the Association, but by as many men as it is possible to cram in this room, and it will be most interesting—the most interesting meeting of all the meetings of the Association, as I believe perhaps for the last time, we shall discuss a question of clear commercial ethics. As I said before, there is something away beyond that that we must consider, and for that reason I think that we should regard this question as one of sufficient importance to postpone its discussion until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Ebert.—Is there not enough work in the hands of the secretary that we could take up this afternoon, even with a small attendance? We are going to have another session to-morrow, and the more important question could be brought up then.

Mr. Sheppard.—I would like to say that a recommendation came to the Council this morning that if possible the work of the Association should be finished this morning and the time assigned for to-morrow morning's session, might be given to the session on legislation, which has a large amount of material to discuss—it being understood that there were no papers of any moment to be brought before this section, and as far as they were informed, nothing arranged for discussion. Of course it is for this section to decide—if the Council could not make that assignment until the business of this section was completed. If there was not business enough for another session to-morrow, after being in session for a short time, we could adjourn for five minutes and again come to order and adjourn, and have two sessions this afternoon, but of course if there were matters of importance which will take up all this afternoon the time to-morrow will have to be taken for the second session.

The Chairman.—Of course, gentlemen, you must understand that in taking this chair I did so unfamiliar with any work that might be in the hands of the secretary. If the secretary has any matter outside of the general discussion, I do not think any member would object to its being brought up and read at the present time. At the same time, if you are going to crowd the time, I would suggest as a remedy that the Commercial Section take the time that has been allotted to it to-morrow night. To this there could be no objection, and it would only be a change in the order of procedure of the work of the convention.

Mr. Patch.—If the chairman will permit. The official programme assigns to-morrow morning to this section; so you would not be in any way departing from our By-laws, and the arrangement as laid down.

The Chairman.—According to the programme, there is a session of the Commercial Section to-morrow morning. The secretary could read any communication that he might have, outside of any question which may revolve around the question which we are to discuss, and then we could adjourn until to-morrow morning.

The Secretary.—I have no communication, and have received no papers. I wrote to Dr. Rogers in regard to getting up a list of queries, and he said that at that time he was indisposed, and was going to the mountains for a while, and after he came back he would communicate with me. I have not heard anything from him since, and I have no papers whatever.

Mr. Sheppard: Since coming to this meeting I have received a telegram from the chairman of of this section of last year, Mr. Willard Torbert, of Dubuque, which reads as follows: "Ask the section to pass a resolution commending the passing of a resolution for tariff. Kind regards to all members. Willard H. Torbert." It will be taken for granted, of course, that any action on a question of this kind belongs to the section on Commercial Interests. I have not brought it up before the Association proper, but now I offer the following resolutions: "*Resolved*, that it is the sense of the A. P. A. that the action of the congress of the U.S. in legislating for free alcohol for use in the arts is to be commended. This resolution is to be acted upon, you will understand, upon the recommendation of Mr. Torbert.

The Chairman.—Gentlemen, you have heard the resolutions. is there any debate on it.

Mr. Ryan.—I would like to say before that question can be intelligently voted upon, we will have to hear from the department at Washington, and to know the regulations they are going to impose, and it may be already—I believe it is in the hands of the secretary, the intention of the secretary to impose such regulations, of course he can impose any regulations that he sees fit, and it may be that such regulations will cause a good deal more trouble and be more expensive to make the preparations in order to avail ourselves of the benefit of the act than it did before.

Mr. Main: In order to bring that matter before this body, I would second Mr. Sheppard's resolutions. I seems to me that it would be well if Mr. Sheppard would add that this body appoint a committee to look into this matter and act, possibly, with the Committee on legislation of the National Wholesale Drug Association towards securing a recognition—

Mr. Sheppard: I shall be glad to accept that amendment.

Mr. Main: Towards securing the adoption of such regulations as will be suitable.

Mr. Ryan: This is going to prove quite an important matter and should not be run over lightly.

Mr. Dohme: I had occasion together with my brother to visit Washington in relation to this Alcohol question a few days before leaving for Asheville, and we were received by the Commissioner, who was very anxious to get some information as to how to construe the law, as he had no idea how to arrange it, and no one else knows at the Department, nor have they any idea how they will be able to arrange any remission of the tax. He wanted to know because we are using alcohol in quite a quantity—what regulations could be adopted. But he could not get any information, nor could anyone in the department tell how it would be possible. This provision of the act was passed at the ninth hour, and the Department is left utterly in the dark, and would like some information. It is one of those questions that will never amount to anything. I don't think the tax will be remitted, but it would do no harm to reserve the stamps off the alcohol barrels, and finally make a claim for a rebate, but it is doubtful if you ever could get anything.

Mr. Ebert—I do hope that the retail druggists of this country through the A. P. A. will not mix up in this matter. Now do not do it; don't you ask Congress to remit any tax or do anything about it; don't put your hand on it; don't ask for any favor of that kind. You don't know what the outcome is going to be. Where are we going to be placed? The restriction may be of a character that we, as retail druggists, may never be able to take out a single gallon of spirits, while the manufacturers can take out all they want, and it is the death knell of pharmacy in this country. How are you going to make your tinctures? How are you going to compete? You will have to buy everything you want from the wholesale druggists. Don't ask for free alcohol; don't let us have any resolution in regard to it; don't ask for it; don't make any more whiskey rum-sellers of the druggists than you can help. We asked for the tax to be taken off on the proprietary goods. Look at the records at the time when I protested against that stamp tax being taken off; at that time what did the managers say?—The prices will be reduced to you, gentlemen. Were the prices reduced? No, no! The moment the stamp tax was taken off, and we asked for a reduced price, they replied that they were going to use the money for purposes of advertising, and you will sell more goods for it. We are to-day in the hands of the manufacturers as to this question. As a retail druggist, I beg of you to think what you are doing. It is not necessary for you to do anything of this kind. Don't do it. I know what I am talking about!

Mr. Crisswell—I would like to make a suggestion that it might be well to think of with regard to this alcohol tax, and it is this, that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the secretary of the treasury construes the bill in such a manner that it will require a retail druggist to

manufacture his preparations in a bonded warehouse, and if that is done the retail druggist will be in a pretty bad fix, because the government will not be at the expense of putting up that bonded warehouse, and there are a great many places where they do not have bonded warehouses at the present time. Of course, the wholesalers and the manufacturers will have an advantage over the retail druggists, who will suffer.

The Chairman—I would like to say that this is a very interesting and complicated question. The fact has already been presented to enquirers on this subject in such a way that the Treasury Department has been unable to give any solution to the question. In other words, they tried to do a good thing in their own way, and they made no provision whatever. It is flexible; it can be construed in half a dozen ways; and there are two sides to the question undoubtedly. There is in my mind; and yet at the same time, as far as the A. P. A. is concerned, I do not see where they would be. I think they would be justified in saying something in regard to this matter, and to bring out properly this matter before the section, without consuming too much time in debate. I would suggest that some member of the present meeting move the appointment of a committee of three to draft resolutions. Whether it would be to sustain the position which the government has taken or the position which the manufacturing chemists have taken, the committee might bring before the next session some resolution embodying their ideas on the subject. As it has been well stated by Mr. Dohme, the Department is at sea. They know little or nothing about the matter or about the present rulings on the alcohol question. I do not care to make any further remarks, as I shall have something to say on the other question, yet at the same time, if we can have free alcohol in arts, where it will be beneficial to the drug trade, and it can be so handled by the government, by prosecution or by fines, or by imprisonment or by a dozen different ways to compel men to be honest in the interpretation of the alcohol question, then I think it would be well. I think under the circumstances, if two or three of us, representing the three branches—manufacturing, pharmacists, retail pharmacists, and perhaps manufacturing druggists—if they could form themselves into a committee of three and talk this matter over, and offer the resolutions at the meeting to-morrow, we might get something in the way of help on this alcohol question. I myself believe that there is very little for us to do until the government itself takes a stand in the matter.

Mr. Goode—Unfortunately, Mr. Sheppard's resolutions will do us no good, according to my opinion. How those of us who have been in the habit of attending these meetings, and listening to these transactions from year to year, and the feeling that we threw into these resolutions which were sent to the government asking for free al-

cohol, can imagine our disappointment. A good meaning man—I believe it was Mr. Hoar, of Mass.—introduced this amendment, and he made it too far reaching. All we could ask for was free alcohol in the arts, and that is all that is covered by Mr. Shepherd's resolutions, but it is not the amendment offered by Mr. Hoar. It calls for free alcohol in the arts and in medicinal preparations, and it calls for so much we can do nothing with it; and it is the misfortune, I think, of Mr. Sheppard's resolutions that it does not apply to what we would propose to give thanks for. We cannot give thanks to a thing so tantalizing that we would like to take the benefit of, and we are afraid to say, I am afraid of passing such resolutions.

Mr. Sheppard—The resolution is, *Resolved*, that the action of the Congress of the U. S. in legislating for free alcohol in the arts should be commended, and a committee of three, of which E. R. Squibb shall be one, shall be appointed by the chair to secure such regulations for us for free alcohol in medicine, as shall be of benefit to the drug trade. Mr. Main states what many of us know to be the fact, that Dr. E. R. Squibb is greatly interested in this subject, and is a man greatly interested and thoroughly posted on the alcohol question.

Mr. Gode—I really don't think it is possible to make any regulation which will allow us to use free alcohol in medicine. I don't see how it is possible.

Mr. Ebert—If you will just think for a moment you will see how impossible it is.

Mr. Mason—I beg to second the resolution.

Mr. Whitney—We are asked by the resolution, as I understand it, to commend the action of congress, and we are told by the member of this Association who visited the Secretary who has charge of this matter, that he knows nothing about it, and no one in his department knows anything about it, and from his investigation at Washington, he thinks nothing will come of it. It seems to me that places us in a position very far from commending the action of Congress without further interpretation. I need however, merely to call attention to the remarks of Mr. Ebert, of Chicago. In his few words there is a whole volume of large size. The retail pharmacist is not able to attend to the lobby work—to visit Washington—and a large manufacturer is, as his interests are large. The first thing to be expected, and I warn you against it, and the first thing to be accomplished, will be free alcohol to manufacturers, and to retailers not a cent. They will never get a quart of alcohol free. The manufacturers, as I have suggested, will fill every department store with essence of peppermint made of alcohol, which costs them 40 cents a gallon, while every one of us poor dealers have to pay \$2.40. That's just what it is. Now, gentlemen, read between the lines. Mr. Ebert has given you the whole story. Now we are asked to commend action that cuts our

throat. How many of you retail pharmacists will be able to go to Denver next year if that is put upon us, or anywhere else? We cannot stay in our homes; we will go to—

A member—The demnition bow-wows!

Mr. Whitney—That is what it is, we will go to the demnition bow-wows, and we will not have money enough left for a head-stone. We want to go slow in commending this action, which will rob us of what little we have left. Whatever we do we want to do it intelligently, and to know what we are doing. When we know what will be done I shall be most happy to render thanks, but until that time comes—no, not a word.

*To be continued.*

## DERMOL, ANOTHER DERMIC.

By S. TOKJENSEN-BURDUJONI.

DERMOL is the name given by the author, in analogy with dermatol, to a preparation destined to serve in the treatment of skin disease and obtained by treating a bismuth salt [bismuth oxide?] with chrysophanic acid. The resulting bismuth chrysophanate—to which the author ascribes the formula  $\text{Bi}(\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_5\text{O}_5)_2$ ,  $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3$ —is described as an amorphous, yellow powder of neutral reaction and insoluble in the ordinary solvents. It dissolves in nitric acid with a saffron-yellow color, in sulphuric acid with a violet red color. It is principally applied in the form of ointments; more definite therapeutic data are yet wanting.—*Merck's Bulletin.*

ATKINS & ATKINS, Vancouver, B. C., are opening a branch drug store at Nanaimo, B. C.

W. M. HARRISON, druggist, Neepawa, Man., has opened a branch at Arden, Man.

BOLE, WYNNE & Co., of Winnipeg, have taken over the drug business of George Thompson, at Fort Saskatchewan, N. W. T. Wm Young is in charge.

ARTHUR J JOHNSTON, senior member of the firm of Johnston & Johnson, druggists, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., was married Sept. 5th, to Miss Fanny Lamont, of Fredericton, N. B.

THE many friends of H. Watters, druggist, of Ottawa, Ont., will learn with deep regret of the loss of his only son, twelve years old, who died Sept. 10th from lockjaw, resulting from a wound in the leg sustained while at play.

**D**RUG BUSINESS for sale, rare opportunity for a young man. Address: A. B., MONTREAL PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, Montreal.

## VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

## APOLLINARIS FOUND AT RADNOR FORGES, P. Q.

In the heart of the ancient Laurentian range, the giants of the earliest days of the world's history, lies Radnor Forges, the property of Messrs. Drummond, McCall & Co. A short time ago, when searching for water, a magnificent spring of Apollinaris Water was discovered. The water comes gushing up, sparkling, icy cold, and charged with the most valuable ingredients that a mineral water can possess. The expert analysis shows that "Radnor" is sure Apollinaris, with the exception that, whereas the old world water must needs have sodium added, our own water possesses it naturally. The presence of bromides adds immensely to its value, and in cases of vomiting, whether induced by sea-sickness, pregnancy, or sympathetic or stomachic causes, the new water has been found invaluable.

As a "child's bromide," the water must win its way. It is colorless and odorless, and, as a table water, perfect. The man who mixes "Radnor" with his wine or spirits need fear no demolishing of delicate flavors, nor evil results therefrom.

Taken alone, or in combination with milk, etc., "Radnor," combining, as it does, all the important sulphates, chlorides and bi-carbonates in beautifully balanced proportions, will be found particularly useful in the sick room, especially as it proves so soothing and grateful to even the most sensitive stomach.

Already it has proved a welcome visitor in the sick room and hospital, as well as in the home and on the sea, and will certainly, ere long, prove its claim to the name, "Empress of Waters."

Alligation in Pharmaceutical Calculations.  
Its Usefulness and Limitations.

By T. D. REED, M.D., Prof. Mat. Med., Montreal College of Pharmacy.

(Read at the Forty-second Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.)

The necessity for the information which this kind of calculation may furnish, arises from time to time in chemical and pharmaceutical work. The arithmetical principle is ancient, and its application in pharmacy is referred to in Ure's Dictionary half a century ago, some of its limitations being also pointed out. The introduction of standardized drugs has caused some attention to be given to the subject, and we find it cropping up in journal literature, and being introduced into examination papers.

The author of a Student's Manual makes this extraordinary claim, in reference to Alligation, in a preface dated 1892: "Its application to the uses of the pharmacist originated

with the author, \* \* \* it was first submitted to the pharmaceutical public on the *debut* of this work."

To establish priority here will be about as difficult as in the case of the use of any other mathematical principle.

The possibilities in application of Alligation seem not to have been fully recognized in some quarters, for we find in an examination paper recently the following problem: "Required 90 oz. of Pulv. Scammon., that will assay 62.5 per cent. resin, by the admixture of powders assaying, respectively, 75 per cent., 70 per cent., 53 per cent.; how much of each will be required?"

Now this question permits of three answers in whole ounces, thus: 18 oz., 75 per cent.; 27 oz. 70 per cent., 45 oz., 53 per cent.; 1 oz., 49 oz., 40 oz.; and 35 oz., 5 oz., 50 oz.,—and taking *any* quantity for any one strength, a series of fractional quantities is obtainable, so that the answers are *unlimited*. Alligation will give *an* answer in fractional quantities, and that is all it will do.

In the Manual before referred to, the following "Example" is given: "How many grams each of powdered opium, assaying respectively 9, 10, 12, 16 and 18 per cent. morphine, *must* be used to make a mixture of 100 grams, that will contain 14 per cent. morphine?"

In this case, any even number given to the 9 per cent., from 42 downwards, will give a numerous series of whole numbers, so also any number from 54 downwards given to the 18 per cent., will meet the requirements, and thus a *hundred* answers may soon be produced without fractions; still the answer given in the book has all the quantities in milligrams, and not exact even then. Here are two illustrations of integral quantities: 42, 9 per cent.; 1, 10 per cent.; 2, 12 per cent.; 1, 16 per cent.; 54, 18 per cent.—2, 40, 1, 28, 29.

Evidently the little word *must*, which I have italicized, is out of place in such a question.

Another mistake is the use of the principle to make mixtures of a new specific gravity from liquids of given specific gravities. Nearly all solutions of different gravities, when mixed, vary in volume, some considerably. Alcohol and water, it is well known, also manifest condensation, so that the principle is not applicable. This was noted by Ure long ago. Dilutions to a new percentage by weight, however, may be calculated, for instance, to make a liquor of 10 per cent. by weight, from one of 25 per cent. The conditions here are 0, 10, 25, and all we have to do is to take 10 pounds, ounces, etc., of the strong, and dilute up to 25 with water.

To deal with more than two strengths, then, it can only be said that Alligation will furnish *an* answer, and this will suffice in many cases.



If there are conditions, such as whole ounces and other limitations, we must have recourse to algebra, of which, however, only an elementary knowledge will be sufficient. Here is an example communicated by the writer to the "Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal": "How shall we make 4 gallons of English laudanum (opium 10 per cent.) with samples of opium of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., 9 per cent., and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. morphia strength respectively, using whole ounces of each, and as much as possible of the weakest?" For this we have to find quantities which give 48 oz. averaging 10 per cent. Alligation will not supply the figures required. We may assume the required quantities as  $a + b + c = 48$ , and applying the simple principles of algebra, we find 13 oz. of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., 8 oz. of 9 per cent., and 27 oz. of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., fulfil the conditions of the question.

In chemical analysis, the principle of Alligation is sometimes usefully applied, as, for instance, in a mixture of known weight, containing two compounds, with *only* three different elements *e.g.*, potassium and sodium chloride, or potassium iodide and potassium chloride—the possible precipitates being one above and one below the given precipitate. This application is noted in the early editions of Fresenius.

The powers and possibilities of numbers constitute an interesting and even fascinating study, but it must be remembered that fixed results can only flow from fixed conditions.

### Black Currant Liqueur.

The *Drogisten Zeitung* gives the following for black currant liquor:

Crush 20 pounds of black currants in a large glass or earthenware vessel (a clean, un-sulphured cask will answer), and pour over them 10 quarts of 90° alcohol and let stand for not less than eight days. Press out well and add to quarts of water in which 10 pounds of sugar have been dissolved. If it is desired to add spices the latter should be put into the alcohol before digestion with the berries—*National Druggist*.

### EXERCISES FOR STUDENTS.

No. 25.—A merchant has  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. each of three samples of Pulv. Scammon, assaying respectively 65%, 73%, 78% resin, all put up in 1 oz. packages. He needs to supply 1 lb. P. Scam. P. B. How shall he do so without scales?

No. 26.—Three official liquids, heavier than water, in equal volume, make a mixture  $\Delta$  1.22; mixed in the proportions 3, 4 and 5 vols.,  $\Delta$  1.213. Name these liquids. (No allowance for contraction.)

No. 27.—A normal salt of silver, containing a diatomic radical, gives on analysis C 13.19%, H 1.1, O 26.37, Ag 59.34. Find the acid, and name it.

### ANSWERS.

No. 18.—(a) A salt of a base ending in yl, as nitrite of amyl; (b) ditto; (c) a starch; (d) a cubic metre; (e) alkaloid of putrefaction.

No. 19.— $14\frac{1}{2}$  litres. Crith.  $N_2 O = 1.97$  gm.  
 $\frac{44 \times 98}{80} = 273$ ; increased for temp. 29; halved  
 $\frac{273}{1.97}$

for pressure  $\frac{29}{2}$   $14\frac{1}{2}$ .

No. 20.—375 ga. 5.

$$\frac{\frac{32}{100} \times 8.91 \times 7000}{8.5 \times 6.25} = 375$$

No. 21.—1076 and 2152 lb.

$$\frac{98 \times 1680 \times 10}{85 \times 9} = 2150$$

No. 22.— $\frac{16}{.935} + \frac{1}{.940} + \frac{16}{13.5} = 1.704 \div$

No. 23.— $Ba P_2 H_4 O_4, H_2 O + N_2 H_4 S O_4 = N_4 H_8 P_2 H_4 O_4 + Ba S O_4$ . 1502 grs Barii Hypoph., and 696 gr. Ammon. Sulphat.

No. 24.—Podophyllum Peltatum.

### WEIGHT AND VOLUME.

As the weight of *any* volume of *any* gas at *any* temperature, is a multiple of hydrogen, and of liquids and solids, of water, the following may be useful in calculating, or checking calculations:

#### WEIGHT OF HYDROGEN AT NORM.

	Grains	Grammes
1 Cubic inch weighs	.02265	.00147
1 Litre	.1382	.0896
1 Imp. Gal.	6.27	.4063
1 Cubic foot	39.14	2.5498

#### WATER AT 62° F. = 16.6° C.

1 Cubic inch weighs	252.458	16.36
1 Litre	1546.01	997.941
1 Imp. Gal.	7000.	4535.927
1 Cubic foot	62.3 lb	28258.08

The table is used thus: What is the weight of a pint of ammonia gas at norm?

$$\frac{17}{2} \times \frac{6.27}{8} = 6\frac{3}{4} \text{ grains.}$$

What is the weight of a cubic foot of Chlorine at 100° C. normal pressure, in grains?

$$39.14 \times 35.5 \times \frac{273}{373} = 1016.95$$

How much will 1 cubic inch of acid, nitric P.B. weigh, English norm?

$$252.458 \times 1.42 = 358\frac{1}{2} \text{ grains.}$$

## Microscopy and Colleges of Pharmacy.

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

(Read at the Forty-second Meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association.)

QUERY No 15. What should be the minimum limit of knowledge in microscopy before being permitted to graduate?

A person who has been graduated in pharmacy from an American college is generally and very justly considered a competent party to conduct a retail drug store in any section of the United States. He, or she, is looked upon as one possessing the maximum amount of professional knowledge that we have a right to expect of a person discharging the responsible duties of a pharmacist. The trend of the times is for us to seek among the graduates for the examples of higher pharmaceutical education and exceptional technical skill.

Those interested in the progressive colleges of pharmacy, managed by earnest educators and wide-awake business directors, will realize the proper purview of the work before them, and see that the students are taught all that is consistent with the demands and conditions of pharmacy as it exists to-day. The pertinent question is not how little instruction can we give our students and have them pass muster as "Ph. G.'s." Those who are ready to sponsor the education of colleges of pharmacy students must give a practical answer to the interrogative, "What is the limit of requirements to which we can extend our curriculum of study?"

With such an understanding of the intent and purpose of modern pharmaceutical education, the query, "What should be the minimum limit of knowledge in microscopy before being permitted to graduate?" might be resolved into the following: "How much information in microscopy should be made obligatory in a college of pharmacy to enable the graduate to utilize the microscope in his business?"

Before considering an answer to the above query, allow me to say that by microscopy in this connection I understand a study of the instrument and a practical knowledge of its application in pharmacy. The value of the microscope to the pharmacist depends upon its use in studying drugs for the purpose of identification or determination of purity. To this must be added the microscopical examination of urine, sputum, and other work for physicians

In order to become proficient in the above subject, the student must be taught the principles of optics and shown their application to the microscope. This instruction can be followed by a study of the mechanism of the various styles of microscopes and a practical drill in the manipulation of the instrument.

Such instructions will prove of great value when the student desires to select a microscope from the many kinds on the market

The preliminary preparation of substance for examination should be so thoroughly taught that the student will, after graduation, experience no difficulty in deciding how to treat a substance for examination as soon as he determines its nature. As an example, he should learn why some objects are examined dry, others moistened with water, glycerin, oil, or some other mounting medium. The work of sectioning vegetable, animal and mineral specimens requires study and experience. The principles, at least, should be given the student. The use of stains is of sufficient importance to demand special instruction and numerous demonstrations. The recognition of the more common urinary sediments and a demonstration of the bacillus tuberculosis demand a place in the pharmacist's course in microscopy.

The study of vegetable histology should be carried on to such an extent that all tissues and the more characteristic of the common drugs are readily recognized by the student:

The teaching of microscopy in a college of pharmacy may be confined to laboratory instruction or divided between a series of lectures and a course in manual work. In either event, the students must receive didactic information. I prefer to separate the lectures and the laboratory drill.

The amount of time which a college of pharmacy student should devote to the subject of microscopy as a special branch, depends upon the extent to which he is drilled in the application of microscopy in the study of botany, chemistry and pharmacy, by those in charge of these respective departments. I find so little uniformity in the division of labor among the teachers in the various colleges of pharmacy, that I hesitate to affirm a rule for this work.

As a short and succinct response to the interrogation made by the Committee, I should say, "Require of every applicant for graduation a thorough knowledge of microscopical technology, and sufficient learning in the application of microscopy to pharmacy, that he may be able to test all medicines suitable for microscopical examination, inspect food stuffs, etc., for the public, and perform such microscopical work as the physician may request of him."

Anent this subject, I must refer to a detailed exposition of the home study of microscopy by pharmacists, which will be found in the paper entitled, "A Synopsis of a Course in Microscopy for Pharmacists," which I contributed to the 1890 meeting of this Association. The article appears on page 252 of Volume

XXXVIII. of the Annual Proceedings for that year.

Unfortunately, the pharmaceutical profession is not supplied with a suitable text-book for students in microscopy, but no doubt the demands of the times will soon call forth literary efforts in this direction. As a guide for the student of microscopical technology, either at college or for home study, I can heartily recommend "Microscopical Methods," by Gage.

### A Text-Book of Pharmacy.

We understand that Prof. Caspari, of the Baltimore College of Pharmacy, and one of the editors of the "National Dispensatory," who is also well known as a prominent scientific pharmacist, will shortly publish a work on pharmacy, which will be up to date, and suitable as a text-book for the student. We have no doubt, judging from the author's reputation, that it will be a thoroughly reliable and practical work.

### Appendicitis—The Latest Fad.

Written by the Hon. Clark Bell, of New York, and read by him before the Annual Convention of Railway Surgeons, held at Galveston, Texas, April, 1894.

Have you got the new disorder?  
If you haven't, 'tis in order  
To succumb to it at once without delay.  
It is called appendicitis,  
Very different from gastritis,  
Or the common trash diseases of the day.

It creates a happy frolic,  
Something like the winter colic,  
That has often jarred our inner organs some.  
Only wrestles with the wealthy,  
And the otherwise most healthy.  
Having got it, then you're nigh to kingdom come.

Midway down in your intestine,  
Its intestines infest in',  
Is a little alley, black and dark as night,  
Leading off to simply nowhere,  
Catching all stray things that go there,  
As a pocket, it is simply out of sight.

It is prone to stop and grapple  
With the seed of grape or apple,  
Or a soldier's button swallowed with your pie.  
Having levied on these chattels,  
Then begin internal battles,  
That are apt to end in mansions in the sky.

Once located, never doubt it,  
You would never be without it,  
It's a fad among society that's gay;  
Old heart failure and paresis  
Have decamped, and gone to pieces,  
And dyspepsia has fallen by the way.

Then stand back there, diabetes,  
For here comes appendicitis,  
With a brood of minor troubles on the wing;  
So, vermiform, here's hoping  
You'll withstand all drastic doping,  
And earn the appellation, "Uncrowned King!"

### Elixir of Iron Phosphate, Quinine and Strychnine.

C. T. Heller, at the recent meeting of the Minnesota Pharmaceutical Association, offered the following formula for this preparation:

Iron Phosphate, U.S.P. ....	256	grm.
Quinine (Alkaloid) .....	64	"
Strychnine .....	1 1/4	"
Alcohol, .....	} of each,	2 fl. oz.
Water, .....		
Syrup, .....		
Aromatic Elixir ...	enough for	16 "

Dissolve the iron phosphate in the water, the quinine and strychnine in the alcohol; mix the two solutions, shake, add the syrup, and lastly the aromatic elixir; set aside a few hours, and filter, if necessary.

On adding the iron solution to the solution of the alkaloids, a thick, curdy precipitate occurs. This should not occasion alarm; if the elixir be set aside, it will clear up in an hour or so.

This preparation is mixable with water, keeps well, and is easily made.

### Low Grade Seidlitz Powders.

The *Pharmaceutical Era* has instituted an examination of the seidlitz powders sold by New York department and cut rate drug stores. Most of the powders examined were under weight, and contained much more than the proper proportion of sodium bicarbonate, and in some the Rochelle salts was entirely replaced by the latter.

MR. JN. TREMBLE, the well-known Montreal west-end druggist, was recently married in Toronto to Miss Edith Beattie, of that city. They have gone to Niagara Falls on their wedding tour. The JOURNAL joins their friends in wishing them happiness.

MR. ARTHUR DECARY is another of our young druggists who concluded that it is not well for man to be alone, and accordingly, a short time since, was married to Miss Senecal, daughter of Mr. Senecal, city valuator. The JOURNAL extends its best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Decary.

PROFESSOR JOSIAH PARSONS COOKE, of Harvard University, well known as a writer on chemical subjects, died on September 6th. His work, "The New Chemistry," is the book by which he was best known to the general public, and was one of the most popular volumes of the International Science series.

**URINARY ANALYSIS.**

Read at a meeting of the Alabama Pharmaceutical Association.

BY WM. B. PARKER.

I have no new tests to offer; I have simply attempted to give the tests that I have tried and found worthy, in as clear, concise, and comprehensible a form as possible, with the prime object to enable those druggists who do not possess such valuable books as Tyson, Whipple, Nuys, etc., if called upon, to do any work that may be required of them in this line.

**PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.**

*Quantity Voided.*—I will first state the physical condition of urine. The normal quantity of urine voided is 1200-1500 Cc [40-50 fl. oz.]: there is an increased amount passed in diabetes, and a diminished volume in Bright's disease.

*Specific Gravity.*—Normal average specific gravity of urine is about 1020, though the limits of normal urine extend from 1015 to 1028: and it does not necessarily follow that it is abnormal if it transcends even either of these bounds.

*Reaction.*—Normal urine,—that is a mixture of that which has been passed during the entire day,—is *always acid*; but after standing for some time, it becomes alkaline, and that passed after meals, during digestion, is also alkaline.

**ALBUMIN.**

After having noticed the physical conditions, the first step is to test for albumin. I will give only four of the most important tests.

*Heat Test.*—Fill a test tube one-third full of urine acidulated with acetic acid, and heat to boiling. If any precipitate is formed, it is due either to albumin or to earthy phosphates; if to the latter, it will be dissipated by the addition of 10 to 15 drops of nitric acid, and if to albumin, it will remain when thus treated.

*Heller's Method.*—Put a convenient amount of nitric acid into a test tube. From a pipette allow the urine to trickle down the side of the test tube, slowly and carefully, so as not to mix with the acid. At the point of contact, a white zone is formed, if albumen is present, of varying thickness, according to the amount the urine contains. Care should be taken to distinguish the albuminous zone from a similar one formed with the mixed urates. The two may be distinguished in this manner: The zone begins to appear with the urates not so much at the point of contact, but above it; the upper surface of the zone is not so

clearly defined as it is in the case of albumen, but is mixed and diffused in the urine.

*Double Iodide of Mercury and Potassium Reagent.*—This has the following composition:  
 Potassium iodide.....3.22 gms.  
 Mercury bichloride .....1.35 "  
 Distilled water.....enough to make 100Cc.

For use acidulate the urine and then add the reagent. Five Cc. precipitate 5 Mg. of albumin.

*Picric Acid Test.*—This is simply a saturated aqueous solution of picric acid. Place some of this in a test tube, and allow the urine to fall drop by drop upon it. As it passes through the solution, it will be followed by a beautiful opaque white cloud. This test, though very striking, is not a very delicate one.

**SUGAR.**

*Trommer's Test.*—Place 4 or 5 Cc. of the urine in a test tube; add a drop of two of a 1.30 cupric sulphate solution and then 4 or 5 Cc. of potassa solution. On mixing there is immediately precipitated beside the yellow precipitate of earthy phosphates a blue one of hydrated cupric oxide. Now if sugar be present, the precipitate will be redissolved upon agitation and a beautiful transparent blue liquid be formed; if there be no sugar, a greenish turbid yellow will be formed. Now boil, when a copious, yellow precipitate of hydrated cupric suboxide will be deposited, changing on standing, to the red oxide, of a reddish brown color. Should there be any albumin present, it must be removed before applying the sugar test.

*Note.*—Salol is said to behave like sugar.

*Fehling's Test* consists of the two following solutions:

- 1—Cupric sulphate..... 34.64 gms.
- Distilled water.....200 "
- Neutral sodic-tartrate..... 1.73 "
- Soda solution (sp. gr. 1.120) 500 "

No. 1 is added to No. 2 gradually; and to the product enough water is added to make 1 liter. To a small quantity of the finished solution, in a test tube, add about 4 times as much water. Boil for a few minutes. If it remain clear, add the urine, a drop at the time; and if there be sugar, a yellow precipitate will be formed after the first few drops have been added. Continue the dropping until an equal amount of urine has been added; if, then, there be no precipitate, there is no sugar present.

*Pavy's Test* consists of the following :

- Cupric sulphate..... 32 grs
- Neutral potassic-tartrate..... 34 "
- Potassa..... 127 "
- Distilled water..... 2 fl. oz

The solution is made and used in the same manner as Fehling's.

**Böttger's Bismuth Test**—Add to the urine in a test tube, an equal amount of potassa solution and a small quantity of bismuth subnitrate. Boil a few minutes, and if there is any sugar present, the metallic bismuth will be deposited on the sides and on the bottom of the tube as a black or a brownish precipitate. The reason for this is that sugar has the power of reducing the salts of bismuth.

**Note.**—Jung says that when rhubarb has been previously administered the urine gives the brown discoloration just mentioned.

**Wender's Methylene-Blue Reagent.**—Dilute 5-10 Cc. of the urine tenfold; place 1 Cc. of the dilution, 1 Cc. of a 1,000 aqueous solution of methylene blue, and 3 Cc. of 1-11 potassa solution into a test tube, and dilute with 2 Cc. of distilled water; then heat over an open flame until it boils up several times. If sugar be present, a total discoloration of the fluid will occur, and if the color remains unchanged, the urine is not diabetic.

**Mulder's Indigo-Carmine Test.**—Take a small quantity of a 1 : 1000 solution of indigo-carmine, and render it alkaline with sodium carbonate; boil with half its volume of the diabetic urine. The color will change in the following order: From blue to purple, red, yellow, and finally straw color. After cooling the colors are reversed, the original blue color being gradually returned to.

**Hopp's Sugar Test** consists of:

Ortho-nitro-phenyl-propionic acid 1 part  
Sodium hydroxide..... 2 parts  
Distilled water..... 20 "

Boil ten drops of urine with 5 Cc. of the reagent. A deep blue color shows at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of sugar to be present.

**Fermentation Test.**—Place a piece of compressed yeast (Fleischmann's is the best) about the size of a walnut into a large test-tube, and fill the tube with the urine. Through a perforated cork put a bent glass tube that reaches nearly to the bottom; cork tightly and place the other end of the bent tube into a glass. After twelve or fifteen hours, if sugar be present, fermentation will begin and force the urine through the tube into the glass.

**Roberts' Fermentation Quantitative Test.**—Fill two four-ounce bottles with urine; into one put a piece of yeast about the size of a walnut, and stop with a nicked cork. In twenty-four hours take the specific gravity of both, after having removed the scum. The difference of specific gravity will be indication of the number of grains of sugar present in the fluid ounce of urine.

**Safranine Test.**—Boil 1 Cc. of the urine with 2 Cc. of potassa solution and 5 Cc. of a 1 per

cent solution of safranine. If there is any sugar present, the solution will be decolorized. Should there at the same time be any albumen in the sample, it should be removed before the sugar test is applied.

**Bishop's Mathematical Test.**— $x$  = number of ounces voided;  $y$  = specific gravity of the urine; 880 = primary number, which is the product of the normal number of ounces voided in a day by the normal specific gravity (as read on a urinometer).

880  
Then  $y \frac{880}{x} + 10.0$  = the number of grains

of sugar present to the ounce. This test is serviceable in diabetes, to determine the variations in the pathological condition of the urine.

#### BILE.

**Rosin's Modification of Moleschott's Test.**—2 or 3 Cc. of a 10 per cent solution of iodine tincture in alcohol are poured down the side of a test tube containing the urine, in a manner that the fluids will not mix. Hold the tube very much inclined. If there be any bile pigment present, in a few minutes a fine green ring will appear at the point of contact; if none is present, the reagent destroys the urochrom with the formation of a pale yellow or colorless ring.

**E. Fleischl's Test.**—The urine is mixed with a concentrated solution of sodium nitrate, and concentrated sulphuric acid is slowly and carefully added, so as not to mix. If bile be present, at the point of contact of the two fluids a green color will be formed, very gradually changing to blue, violet and yellow.

#### UREA.

**Fowler's Test.**—Mix urine, 1 part, with Labarraque's solution, 1 part, there will be considerable effervescence. Shake the jar containing the mixture occasionally for two hours. Take the specific gravity of the quiescent fluid, and find the specific gravity of the mixture of urine and Labarraque's solution before decomposition. (This is done by multiplying the specific gravity of the hypochlorite solution by 7, adding the specific gravity of the urine, and dividing by 8.) Subtract the specific gravity of the quiescent mixture from this result, and multiply by 77; the product will be the percentage of urea.

#### URIC ACID.

**Butt's Test** consists of the following:

Cupric sulphate..... 1,484 gms  
Sodium hypophosphite..... 20 "  
Potassium and sodium tartate 40 "  
Distilled water enough to make 1,000 gms

First remove the phosphates from the urine by adding an excess of sodium carbonate and filtering; now carefully titrate with the test solution, one cubic centimeter of which will cause a white precipitate exactly equal to 1 milligramme of uric acid.

*Hopkins' Test.*—To 100 Cc. of the urine add 30 grammes of pure, finely powdered ammonium chloride; allow to stand two hours, collect the precipitate (ammonium urate) upon a filter, wash it with a saturated, aqueous solution of ammonium chloride, and dissolve it in a minimum quantity of distilled water. Repeat the operation of precipitating with saturated solution of ammonium chloride, and redissolving in water several times to purify it. Finally, dissolve in hot distilled water, and decompose the ammonium urate by boiling in excess of HCl. The solution (concentrated, if necessary) is set aside, and the uric acid allowed to separate out. The amount may be determined by any accustomed method—as evaporation over a water bath or weighing on a tarred filter, etc.

#### URATES.

Uric acid is bi-basic, forming two series of salts, neutral and acid, the former being much more soluble than the latter. The urates are soluble at the temperature of the body; but on reducing the temperature the acid salts are precipitated. If acid be added to the urine, the neutral salts are converted into the acid salts which are then precipitated.—TYSON.

#### PHOSPHATES.

There are two kinds of phosphates present in the urine—earthy and alkaline. The earthy may be precipitated by the addition of any alkali; and to precipitate all the alkaline phosphates, add about one-third as much magnesium mixture.\* If the entire fluid, then, has a milky appearance the phosphates are normal, and if denser they are increased, and if only slightly cloudy they are decreased.—TYSON.

#### CHLORIDES.

The addition of one drop of a 1-8 solution of silver nitrate to the urine, causes a precipitate of chlorides in white cheesy lumps, if the chlorides are normal; if present to the extent of less than 1-10 per cent, no such lumps will be formed, but the whole will become slightly cloudy; and if no cloudiness appears, then the chlorides are absent.—TYSON.

*Tyson's Test* calls for the use of the following solution:

\* Magnesium mixture is made by dissolving three parts each of magnesium sulphate and ammonium chloride in twenty of water, adding five parts of ammonia water, letting stand for two days, and filtering.

Barium chloride..... 2 parts  
Distilled water..... 15 “  
Hydrochloric acid..... 1 part

The sulphates are thrown down by an addition of any of the barium salts. The best working formula is the above, and is applied in the following manner: Add about one third as much reagent as urine used. If the mixture assume an opaque, milky appearance the sulphates are normal; if it becomes thicker and more dense, the sulphates are increased; and if there is only a slight cloudiness, then the sulphates are diminished in quantity.

### Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

#### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The next preliminary examinations for candidates entering the study of pharmacy will be held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 595 LaGauchetiere Street, Montreal, and Laval University, Quebec, on Thursday, October 14th, 1894.

Candidates must give notice to the registrar, in writing, of their intention to present themselves at *least ten days* before the date fixed for the examination.

A printed form of application must be obtained from the registrar, which must be duly signed by the applicant.

The council of the association having instructed the registrar to strictly enforce the ten days' notice rule, no application will be accepted after the 24th day of September, 1894.

These preliminary examinations are held on the first Thursday in the months of January, April, July and October in each year.

E. MUIR, *Sec.-Registrar.*

595 LaGauchetiere St., Montreal.

### Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

#### NOTICE TO STUDENTS.

The Semi-Annual examinations for Major and Minor Candidates will commence on Tuesday, October 23rd, 1894, at 9 o a.m., and will be held in Laval University, Quebec. Candidates must file their applications, duly certified, with the registrar, on or before the 13th 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.

E. MUIR, *Registrar.*

### TRADE NOTES.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the sixty-second annual meeting of the British Medical Association is that of Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich., which adjoins that of Thomas Christy & Co., who act as the firm's agents in this country. The centre-piece of the stand is a small tube containing a pale brown substance in tiny crystals, to which has been given the name of "Panjecorine." The substance consists of the alkaloids of Cod Liver Oil, and is the result of the labours of MM. Gautier and Morgues, two French chemists, who have spent a considerable amount of time in Cod Liver Oil research. The principal alkaloid in the oil is Morrhuine; next come Aselline. Up to the present it has not been found possible to separate the alkaloids, which are here found in combination. It is claimed that "Panjecorine" possesses two thousand times the strength of the ordinary Cod Liver Oil. Cod Liver Oil preparations are among the leading articles of Messrs. Stearns & Co.; and in the firm's "Wine of Cod Liver Oil," which is also shown, the question of producing an absolutely palatable article, containing 25 per cent. oil, as represented by its active medicinal constituents, has, it is said, been resolved.—*The Chemist and Druggist*, Aug. 4th, 1894.

### Who has the Best Soda-Water Business in your Town?

Hance Bros. & White say:—

"Red Messina Orange and Cherry Ripe do more to decide that question than any other flavors. It takes more than a few flavors to decide that question though.

"The main one is: Who has the best? Best what? Best everything; that's the way the popular judgment jumps.

"By the way, we have a book that touches on several questions that bear on the main one. We sent you a copy of it a year ago. Do you want another?

"Best Soda-Water business is where the best soda is neatly and pleasantly served. People are judges of that; they like to go there; that makes the majority vote; and the jump to prescriptions, toilet articles, etc., is no jump at all

"Best soda; best drugs. The freshest soda; the freshest drugs. That's why you put your fountain near the door.

"A great many Soda-Water people take Chocolate. Red Messina Orange refreshes. So does Cherry Ripe. Chocolate fills. Soluble Powdered Chocolate—that's the name of the proper Chocolate. Does not grease the glasses.

"No; not all alike. One is rough; another is smooth. One resists preparation; another

yields, is easily made. You can guess which the proper one is.

"We bottle a lot of the fine fruit juices that make the fortune of drug stores. Red Messina Orange is one of them; Cherry Ripe another; hit the popular taste; there's nothing like hitting the popular taste; we hit it twenty times over, and that is how we keep your hinges from rusting.

"We make the best fruit juices in the Soda-Water world. We want your trade again next year; that's why we make 'em so good.

"We will send all who use our goods as many signs as they want, free. Write for 'em."

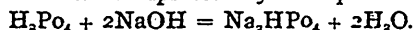
### Security Against Imposition.

This heading is suggested by, and is particularly applicable to, the new advertisement of the Antikamnia Chemical Company, which appears in this issue. Antikamnia, while not suffering anything like other standard preparations from substitution, has still found it in some few instances. To the end, therefore, that there may not be even the breath of suspicion against Antikamnia, as well as to give every doctor the fullest confidence, the company has gone to the expense of withdrawing all the old stock from the market and replacing it with new. In the new form the drug is identically the same, chemically and medicinally, as it always has been, but every tablet bears imprinted upon it a monogram. (See advertisement) Every package of Powder or Tablets is so wrapped and sealed and resealed as to render counterfeiting impossible. The entire profession should insist upon the safeguards provided, and there can be no question but that this action will be regarded with great favor by them.

The latest edition "Antikamnia and Codeine" tablets, can be obtained direct, or from your druggist. Each tablet contains  $4\frac{3}{4}$  gr. Antikamnia and  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. Codeine.

### The Estimation of Ortho Phosphoric Acid by Direct Titration.

E. Geissler observes that phosphoric acid may be directly titrated if phenolphthalein is used as indicator. Disodium phosphate,  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$ , does not affect phenolphthalein (which has been observed), while trisodium and tripotassium phosphates produce the red coloration. 1 c.c. of normal alkali corresponds to 0.049 gm. of ortho-phosphoric  $\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ . The reaction is expressed by the equation:



—*Pharm. Centralhalle*, 1894, 11, p. 145.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

SEPTEMBER, 1894.

Acetum cantharides.....lb	\$0 60	
" colchici corm.....lb	50	
" ipecac.....lb	40	
" opii.....lb	1 20	
" scilla.....lb	12	
Acetanilid.....lb	90	oz. 15
Acid. acetic glac.....lb		demi 16 00 ea.
" " fort P.B.....lb	15	carboy 11
" benzoic German.....oz	15	lb 1.75
" " ozs. Hwds	25	Bulk 20
" boracic.....lb	18	pulv. 20
" butyric conc.....oz	30	lb 3.75
" campheris.....oz	60	
" carbolic No. 5 Cal. gl	1 50	
" " common.....gl	90	
" " cryst.....lb	40	10 lbs 85
" " No.1 Calverts.lb	2 25	
" " No.2 " lb	1 40	
" " " " "		10 lb tns 1.10 lb
" chromic.....oz	10	lb 1.00
" chrysophanic.....oz	30	
" citric.....lb	60	10 lb. 50
" " pulv.....lb	65	
" gallic.....oz	10	lb 1.25
" hydro-bromic dil .lb	45	
" hydrochloric.....lb	5	carboy 2½
" " C.P.s.g.1.19.lb	25	Wins. 20
" hydrocyanic P B. doz.	90	in 1 oz. 10c per oz.
" " Scheele's doz.	1 00	do 10c do
" hypophosphor.....lb	1 10	
" hydrofluoric (in patent		¼ lb bottles .50 ea.
ceresine bottles).....		1 lb " 1.25
" lactic dilutum.....lb	1 15	
" " conc. pur.....lb	2 75	
" nitric.....lb	15	Wins. 12 carb
" " C.P.s.g.1.40.lb	30	Wins. 25
" oleic pur.....lb	45	
" osmic.....gm	1 75	
" oxalic.....lb	12	50 lb 10
" perchloric.....oz	35	
" phos. dilut.....lb	17	Whr. qt. 14
" " conc S.G. 1.5.lb	50	
" " glac. pur stick.lb	1 20	
" " syr s.g. .1.750 lb	50	Whr. 45
" picric.....lb	75	
" pyrogallie Schering's oz	35	8 oz. 30
" " Merck's... oz	33	8 oz. 28
" pyroligneous.....lb	10	gall 50
" salicylic.....lb	1 50	
" sulphuric.....lb	5	carboy 2½
" " O.P.s.g.1.84.lb	25	Wins. 20
" " pur Eng ..	20	Wins. 18
" " aromat.....lb	65	
" sulphuros.....lb	12	
" tannic.....lb	80	5 lb 75
" tartaric pulv.....lb	35	10 lbs 30
" valerianic.....oz	40	
Aconitina exot.....gr	4	60 gn. 8
Adeps benzoatus.....lb	35	
Ether S. G. 785.....lb	40	Whr. qt. 35
" acetic.....lb	55	do 50
" butyric.....oz	15	lb 1.50
" chloric.....lb	65	Whr. qt. 60
" Anæsthetic tin 500 gms	1 50	each.
" " 250 "	80	" Squibbs
" " 100 "	40	"
" " L. S. & Co		1 lb tins 1.00 each
		½ lb tins 0.55 "
		¼ lb tins 0.30 "
Alcohol brl.....cash	3 85	10 gall 4.15 5 gall
		4.20 1 4.25 in a/o

*Membray's*

*Kidney and*

*Liver Cure.*

THIS preparation has jumped to the front by virtue of its indisputable merit.

Stocked by all leading Wholesale Drug and Patent Medicine Dealers in Canada.

Testimonials furnished on application.

*Membray Medicine Co.*

*of Peterborough, (Ltd.*

PETERBOROUGH, - - CANADA.



**PETERMAN'S**

**ROACH FOOD**

FATAL TO COCKROACHES AND WATER BUGS.

"NOT A POISON"

It attracts Cockroaches and Water Bugs, as a food they devour it and are destroyed, dried up to shell leaving no offensive smell.

... Kept in stock by all Wholesale Druggists ...

**EWING, HERRON & CO., MONTREAL**

Sole Manufacturing Agents for the Dominion.

**The Great South American Nervine Tonic**

cures all Nervous Diseases and Stomach Troubles by its direct action on the nerve centres located in or near the base of the brain.

Price \$8.20 per doz. less 5 p.c.

**The Great South American Rheumatic Cure**

for Rheumatism and Neuralgia absolutely cures in from one to three days.

Price \$6.10 per doz. less 5 p.c.

**The Great South American Kidney Cure**

relieves Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases in six hours, and speedily effects a cure.

Price \$8.20 per doz. less 5 p.c.



Alcohol absolut.....lb	1 00	Wr. 90	
" methylated.....gal	2 00	5 gals 1.90	Brl. 1.70
Aloes Barb opt.....lb	80	10 lb 25	cash
" " pulv.....lb	85	do 32	
" Cape.....lb	15	10lbs 18	
" Cape pulv.....lb	25	do 23	
" Socotrina.....lb	60	do 55	
" " pulv.....lb	70	do 65	
Aloin.....oz	80		
Alumen lump.....lb	3	brl 1 1/2	
" pulv.....lb	4	brl 2 1/2	
" chrom.....lb	15		
" exsiccac.....lb	20		
Alumol.....25 gm	50	each	
Ammonii benzoas, from gum.oz	25	lb 3 00	
" bromid.....lb	65		
" carb.....lb	15		
" " kegs.....lb	11		
" " pulv.....lb	20		
" " resub.....lb	55	c. b.	
" chlorid.....lb	12	100 lb 10 1/2	
" " gran.....lb	12	100 lb 11	
" " pulv.....lb	13		
" " pur.....lb	25		
" hydrosulph sol.....lb	40		
" hypophosph.....oz	25	lb 3.00	
" iodid.....oz	45	lb 5.50	
" molybdas.....oz	25		
" monocarb.....lb	35		
" nitras gran.....lb	32	25 lb 30	
" " crist.....lb	35	25 lb 30	
" oxalas pur.....lb	75		
" phosph.....lb	1 25		
" salicylat.....oz	40	lb 4.75	
" sulphas com.....lb	9	pur 25	
" valerian.....oz	40		
Amygdala amara.....lb	50		
Amyl nitras.....oz	15		
" nitrite.....oz	15		
" valerian.....oz	35		
Amylum pulv.....lb	9	cwt. 8.	
Annatto Hispan opt.....lb	50		
" Fullwood 1/2 oz & 1 oz lb	1 00		
Antim crocus pulv.....lb	20		
" nigrum pulv.....lb	12	50 lb 10	
" oxid.....lb	65		
" sulphurat precip.....lb	50		
" tartarat pulv.....lb	45	10 lb 42	
Antikamnia.....oz	1 30		
Antipyrin Knorr's.....oz	1 10	5oz 1.05 10-25oz 1.00	
" Swiss.....oz	1 00	5 ozs. .95 10-25oz .90	
" ".....lb	12 75		
Apiol green.....oz	65		
Apomorph hydroch.....gr	2	5 and 10 grain tubes.	
Aqua anethi.....lb	10		
" anisi.....lb	10		
" aurantii flor trip.....lb	25	Win qt 20	
" camph.....lb	10		
" carui.....lb	10		
" cassia.....lb	10		
" cinnam.....lb	20		
" destillata.....gl	12	carboy 10	
" floridae.....gl	5 00		
" lauro-cerasi.....lb	25	Whr qt 20	
" menthae pip.....lb	10		
" rose.....lb	25	Whr qt 20	
" sambuci flor.....lb	25		
Argenti chloridum.....oz	2 50		
" iodide.....oz	2 50		
" nitras cryst.L.B.&Co.oz	85	8.50 lb cash	
" " fus (4 to oz)oz	1 00		
" oxidum.....oz	2 40		
Aristol.....oz cartoons	1 85		
Arsenicum alb. pulv.....lb	10		
" rub.....lb	15		
Arsenic bromid.....oz	40		
" iodid.....oz	60		

## Bird Bread

### THE WONDER OF THE AGE.

PATENTED 1891.

**SAY!** do you know that in every 10c. packet of Cottam's choice imported, re-cleaned and well-mixed Bird Seed, a 5c. Cake of Bird Bread, Bird Invigorator, or

**SONG RESTORER**

is positively given away? No bird should be without this excellent preparation, especially during sickness, moulting or incubation, as it improves the vocal organs, increases song,

**MAKES BRILLIANT PLUMAGE.**  
eradicates disease, promotes the healthy operation of the gizzard, strengthens and sharpens the beak, gives tone and vigor to the whole system, and is strongly recommended for

**BIRDS TROUBLED WITH MITES.**

**DON'T** forget that one pound of Cottam's choice imported Bird Seed and a 5c. Cake of Bird Bread can be got for 10c., or Bird Bread without Seed at 5c. per cake, through druggists, grocers and seedsmen. If you really desire healthy birds, with choice song, and brilliant plumage, use

**"COTTAM'S BIRD SEED."**

which has been awarded first prizes and diplomas, and is the result of many years' study of and experience with birds. Send 30 cents in stamps and we will send you post-paid six cakes of Patent Bird Bread.

**BART. COTTAM,**  
MANUFACTURER AND PATENTEE,  
London, Canada.

## STEARNS' Wine of God Liver Oil

WITH PEPTONATE OF IRON.



An entirely new and original preparation which contains 25% of pure Cod Liver Oil, as represented by its active medicinal constituents, Morrhaine, Butylamine, Amylamine Iodine, Bromine and Phosphorus.

Modern investigation has proven that the value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicinal agent is not due simply to the fact of its being an oil, but to the valuable active principles which it contains, as noted above.

Each fluid ounce of the Wine contains four grains of Peptonate of Iron, the most readily assimilated and most valuable of all forms of Iron, it being partially predigested and free from "typtic properties.

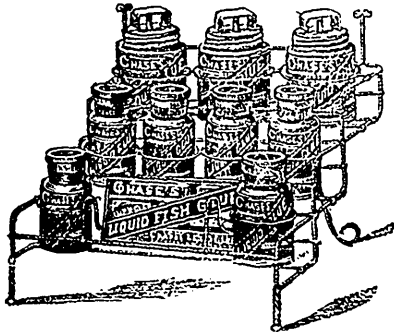
Stearns' Wine may be used in all cases where Cod Liver Oil and Iron are indicated, and furthermore it is devoid of all the objectionable features hitherto attending the administration of Cod Liver Oil in any form.

Sold by all prominent  
Wholesale Drug-houses.

**FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.**  
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,  
DETROIT, MICH., WINDSOR, Ont.  
AND NEW YORK CITY.

Arsenici tersulph pulv.....lb	25		Cantharides Chinese.....lb	—	pulv. 75
Asphaltum Egyptian.....lb	18		Cantharidine.....grain	8	
Atropina pure.....dr	80	oz. 4 00	Cap papav. alb.....100	1 00	
Atropina sulphas.....dr	80	oz 4 00	Carbo animalis pur. pulv..lb	12	
Auri chloridum (15 gr).....doz	4.00,	3 doz 3.75, 6 doz 3.50	“ ligni.....lb	6	
“ “ L. B. & Co.doz	4.25		“ ligni pulv.....lb	10	brls 5.50 each
Baccæ aurantii.....lb	25		Carbon bisulphidum.....“	20	Whrqt 16 drums
“ capsici.....lb	25	pulv. 30	Carmine.....oz	40	lb 5.25
“ cassiæ.....lb	35	pulv. 40	Caryophyllum, Zanzibar...lb	15	20 Pulv.
“ cubebæ.....lb	40		“ Amboya.....lb	25	
“ “ pulv.....lb	45		“ Penang.....lb	50	
“ juniper.....lb	8	10 lb 7	Cassia fistula.....lb	30	
“ juniper pulv.....lb	12	10 lb 11	Castoreum.....oz	1 40	
“ xanthoxylon.....lb	50		Celloidine Schesing's.....oz	1 20	
“ pimentæ.....lb	12		Cera alba.....lb	65	sec 45
“ “ pulv.....lb	14	25 lb boxes 13	“ “ paraffin, opt.....lb	25	50 lb 20
Balsam canad.....lb	40	Winch. 35	“ “ “.....lb	18	50 lb 13
“ copaibæ.....lb	70	Whr. qt. 60	“ flav opt.....lb	40	secs 35
“ peruvian.....oz	25	lb 3.00	“ “ lithographers.....lb	50	
“ totlu.....lb	60		Cerii oxalæ.....oz	10	lb 1.20
Barii carb pu.....lb	35		Cetaceum.....lb	55	10 lb 50
“ chlorid pur.....lb	25		Cetrar Iceland.....lb	16	
“ hypophos.....oz	25		Chirata Incis.....lb	45	
“ nitras exsic.....lb	20		Chloralamid.....oz.	35	
“ nitrate C. P.....lb	35		Chlorodyne Lyman's.....lb	2 00	
“ sulphate pur.....lb	50		Chloral Hydrate recryst.....lb	1 10	
“ sulphide “.....oz	10		Chlorof pur Smiths 1 lb g.s. bs.lb	90	10 lb 80 Whr. qt 65
Bath Pipe.....lb	40		“ D. F. & Co's pur.....lb	1 80	5 lb 1.75
Bay rum St. D.....gal	3 75	sec. 2.75	“ “ meth.....lb	90	5 lb 85
Beberinæ hydroch.....dr	50		“ “ blue label.lb	90	
Beberinæ sulphas.....oz	90		“ Merck 1 s.....lb	65	
Benzine refined.....gal	40		“ “ 28-lb tins...lb	55	
Benzoyl Guaiacol.....oz	2 00		Cinchonidin sulph.....oz	15	Hds. 20
Bismuthi Benzoes.....oz	1 00		Cinchoninæ murias Hds.....oz	18	
“ carb.....lb	2 75		“ sulphas “.....oz	18	
“ citras.....oz	20		Civet.....dr	1 00	
“ et ammon-cit.....oz	35	lb 4.50	Cocaine hydrochlor crys.,oz	6 50	Merck's 7.00
“ salicylas.....oz	25	lb 3.50	“ phenate.....at	10	
“ subgallas.....oz	30	lb. 4.00	Cocculus Indicus...lb	10	pulv 20
“ subiodid.....oz	50		Coccus cacti S. G.....lb	40	pulv 45
“ subnitras.....lb	2 00		Codeina pure.....dr.	90	oz 6.50
“ valerian.....oz	50		“ Phosphate.....dr.	1 25	
Bismuthum (metal).....lb	3 25		“ Sulph.....dr.	90	oz 6.00
Bole armen.....lb	6		Colchici corm.....lb	30	
Borax.....lb	10	keg 9	Collodium.....lb	65	
“ pulv.....lb	11	do 10	“ vesicans, P. B.....lb	2 25	
Bromine.....oz	20		“ flexile.....“	65	
Bromoform.....oz	30		Colocythis Turc select...lb	60	pulv 35
Cadmium.....oz	15	lb 1.80	Confectio rosæ Gallic.....lb	50	
Cadmii bromid.....oz	20	lb 2.25	“ sennæ.....lb	40	
“ iodid.....oz	45		Cortex aurantii Ang.....lb	70	
“ sulphas.....oz	20		“ “ coml.....lb	15	
Caffeina pur.....oz	25	lb 3 50	“ “ opt. †s.....lb	20	
“ citras.....oz	25		“ canellæ.....lb	20	pulv 25
Calamina præparata.....lb	7		“ cascara sagrada...lb	25	
Calci bromid.....oz	20	lb 2.25	“ cascariæ.....lb	25	
“ carb. præcip.....lb		V. Creta precip.	“ cassiæ.....lb	15	pulv 18, 25 lb box 18
“ chlorid. cryst.....lb	25		“ cinchov flav.....lb	90	pulv. 1.00
“ “ fustum pure..lb	30		“ “ “ coml. .lb	30	pulv. 35
“ “ fused crude..lb	15		“ “ “ subquill.....“	60	pulv. 70
“ hypophosphis.....lb	1 40		“ granat fruct.....“	20	
“ iodid.....oz	50		“ “ radices.....“	60	
“ lactophosph.....oz	15	lb 2 00	“ limonis ang opt.....“	65	
“ nitras.....lb	75		“ “ com.....“	16	
“ phcsphas præcip...lb	20		“ mezerei.....“	25	
“ sulphas.....lb	4		“ myricæ (bayberry)..“	20	
“ sulpho-carbolas.....lb	2 50		“ pruni virginianæ ..“	15	20 lbs 12
“ sulphid.....lb	50		“ quillaia.....“	15	grd. 20 pulv. 25
“ sulphur.....lb	18	pulv. 20	“ sassafras.....“	15	pulv. 22
Calx chlorinata.....lb	5	keg 4 brl. 3	“ ulmi.....“	16	pulv. 16 grd 14
“ “ in packets 1 lb	7, 3 8, † 9		Croelin, Pearson's.....oz	70	litre bot. 1 25 each.
Camphora Ang. Hd's.....lb	65		Croesot. Ang (Morson's)....oz	20	lb 2.00
“ “ “ ozs.....lb	70		“ (Beechwood) Merck's.lb	1 50	Whr. 1 35
“ “ “ flowers.lb	80		“ (Beechwood) French lb	2 75	
“ Dutch.....lb	60		“ white, from coal tar.lb	75	
“ “ ozs.....lb	65		“ Carb.....oz	1 25	
Camphor monobromid.....oz	20		Creta gallic.....lb	18	
Cantharides Russian.....lb	1 40	pulv, 1 50	“ “.....lb	5	bgs. 3½

## Always Ready Without Heating



SMALL PACKAGES FOR FAMILY USE.

ASSORTED CASES.

Each case contains a wire stand for the display of Glue on the counter, for which there is no charge. But stands are only given with assorted cases. Send for list to

**GILMOUR & CO.,**

Or from the trade.

MONTREAL.



Please observe Bottle and Label, to avoid errors. For Sale at Drug Grocery and Wine Dealers.

FOR

**Body and Brain.**

Since 30 years all Eminent Physicians Recommend

**VIN MARIANI**

The original French Coca Wine; most popularly used tonic-stimulant in Hospitals, Public and Religious Institutions everywhere.

**NOURISHES,  
FORTIFIES,  
REFRESHES.**

Strengthens entire system; most agreeable, effective and lasting renovator of the vital forces.

Every test strictly on its own merits, will prove its exceptional reputation.

**PALATABLE AS  
CHOICEST  
OLD WINES.**

**LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO.,**

Sole Agents,

28 & 30 Hospital St., MONTREAL.

## STANDARD PREPARATIONS.

### Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures all Wind Colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Retail price 25cts a Bottle. THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., Proprietors, 217 Fulton Street NEW YORK, N.Y.

### Brown's Bronchial Troches

As a simple yet effective remedy for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence. They are absolutely unrivalled for the alleviation of all throat irritations caused by cold and are everywhere known as an old and reliable article. Sold only in boxes. Retail price, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Proprietors, 185 Summer Street, BOSTON, MASS.

### Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges.

This valuable combination, although effectual in destroying Worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. Success fully used by physicians and found to be absolutely sure in eradicating Worms. Retail price, 25 cents a box. THE CURTIS & BROWN MFG CO., Ld, Proprietors, 217 Fulton Street, NEW YORK, N.Y.

### Brown's Household Panacea.

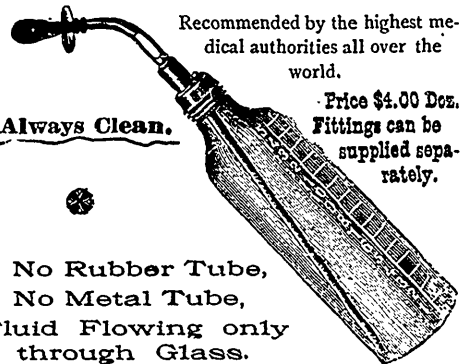
Unequaled for relieving pain—both internal and external. Stronger than any similar preparation and invaluable as a household remedy for speedily relieving aches and pains. Retail price, 25 cents a bottle. THE CURTIS & BROWN MFG CO., Ld, Limited, 217 Fulton Street, NEW YORK, N.Y.

### Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice.

A superior and most agreeable article for Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth and purifying the Breath. Used daily it prevents trouble from bad teeth and soft gums. Retail price, 25 cents a bottle. Prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS. THE CURTIS & BROWN MFG CO., Ld, Proprietors, 217 Fulton Street, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Patented in Canada and  
the United States, ..

## The Triumph Feeding Bottle



Recommended by the highest medical authorities all over the world.

Always Clean.

Price \$4.00 Doz.  
Fittings can be supplied separately.

No Rubber Tube,  
No Metal Tube,  
Fluid Flowing only  
through Glass.

FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

**THE CANADIAN CAPSULE CO** TORONTO

For General Excellence in  
SIZES & QUANTITIES

10	WOOD	6 GRs DRY POWDER
12	NO 2	10 GRs DRY POWDER
15	NO 3	15 GRs DRY POWDER
20	NO 4	20 GRs DRY POWDER
25	NO 5	25 GRs DRY POWDER
30	NO 6	30 GRs DRY POWDER
35	NO 7	35 GRs DRY POWDER
40	NO 8	40 GRs DRY POWDER
45	NO 9	45 GRs DRY POWDER
50	NO 10	50 GRs DRY POWDER

**Crystal Capsules**

OUR CAPSULES ARE TRANSPARENT, ELEGANT IN APPEARANCE AND UNEXCELLED ARE MANUFACTURED BY THE FINEST & BEST MATERIALS SAMPLES FREE

MADE BY THE CANADIAN CAPSULE CO TORONTO

Oreta precip .....	.lb	10	keg 8
" preparata .....	lb	5	50 lbs 4
Crocus stigmat amer.....	lb	65	
" " Valent.....	oz.	80	Alicante 65c oz.
Croton chloral-hydrate.....	oz	45	
Cudbear .....	lb	20	
Cupri ammonio-sulphas ...	lb	1	00
" chloridum pur .....	lb	60	
" nitras pur .....	lb	60	
" oxidum nigr. pur.....	lb	1	75
" " coml.....	lb	50	
" sulph.....	lb	7	keg 5 brl 4½
" sulph recryst.....	lb	25	
Cuprum scales.....	lb	40	
Curare.....	grain	6	
Curie powder.....	lb	35	
Cusso " .....	oz.	10	
Damiana.....	lb	40	
Daturine, pure xtls .....	gr	10	
Dextrine, white.....	lb	10	50 lb 8
" yellow.....	lb	9	" 7
Diapente.....	lb	30	
Diastase.....	oz	1	25
Digitaline.....	oz	50	each
Diuretin "Knoll" .....	oz	1	75
Dolichos pruriens pubes ...	oz	60	
Dubosin, pure Amp 5 gr. tube		60	each
" sulphate .....	gr	12	
Eikonogen.....	25 gm. tins	40	each
Elaterium.....	dr	35	
Ergota.....	lb	90	pulv. 1.00
Ergotinum Bonjean.....	oz	75	
Ergotine Bonjean Gen. 30 gm		2	00
Eserine sulph 5 or 10gr. tube	gr	10	
" salicylate, 5 gr. tube	gr	10	each
Ethyl, Benzoate.....	oz	40	
" Bromide.....	oz	35	
" Butyric.....	oz	15	
" Chloride .....	tubes	35	each
" Iodid.....	oz	75	
" Olanthylate.....	oz	1	00
" Succinate.....	oz	60	
" Valerian.....	oz	50	
Eucalyptol.....	oz	25	lb 3.00
Europhen .....	oz	2	00
Exalgine .....	oz	1	25
Extract, acon. (rad alco.) ..	oz	35	lb 4.80
" aloes barb.....	lb	75	
" " " pulv.....	oz	10	lb 1.25
" " socot.....	"	10	lb 1.25
" anthemides .....	"	20	lb 2.50
" belladon ang.....	"	25	lb 3.50
" " pulv .....	"	25	lb 2.50
" " aqueos.....	oz	15	lb 1.50
" Belladon alcoh .....	oz	25	lb 3.00
" calumb.....	oz	25	lb 3.25
" cannabis indicæ.....	oz	25	lb 3.00
" cascara sagrada.....	oz	25	lb 3.50
" cinchonæ flav.....	oz	25	lb 3.50
" colchici.....	oz	20	lb 2.60
" " acet.....	oz	15	lb 2.00
" colocynth co.....	oz	25	lb 3.00
" " pulv .....	oz	20	lb 2.50
" conii F.B.....	oz	20	lb 2.00
" conii pulv.....	oz	20	lb 2.50
" copaiabæ resin .....	oz	15	lb 1.50
" digitalis.....	oz	20	lb 2.50
" " pulv.....	oz	30	lb 3.50
" ergotæ pulv.....	oz	60	
" gentianæ.....	lb	45	
" filicis maris ether.....	oz	25	
" hamamelis dest .....	gr	1	25
" glycyrrh mol.....	lb	0	75
" " pulv.....	lb	0	75
" hellebor nig.....	oz	25	
" homatoyli.....	lb	80	
" hyoscyam.....	oz	20	lb 2.5. 0
" hyoscyam aquos .....	oz	10	lb 1.00

# LINTOS

Prepared by

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, - NEW YORK.

## AN IMPROVED LINT,

MORE ABSORBENT. MORE EASILY APPLIED.

Lintos is a new absorbent fabric made of Absorbent Cotton felted into thin sheets. Every fibre thoroughly cleansed, sterilized and antiseptic. Can be readily formed into Bandages, Pads, Tampons or any desired form of dressing

Is a substitute for  
GAUZE,  
COTTON,  
BANDAGES,  
NAPKINS,  
SPONGES,  
TOWELS,  
&c., &c

## ADVANTAGES OVER LINT.

Greater absorbancy.

Tears Readily

No loose Fibres to stick to Wounds  
or Clothing.

Covers 50 per cent more surface than same weight of Lint.

Notwithstanding these advantages Lintos is no higher in price than ordinary Lin'.

Order from you- Wholesaler.

Price by single pound 55c. per lb. net.

Sample and Literature on application to

THOS. LEEMING & Co.,

MONTREAL.

Sole Agents for JOHNSON & JOHNSON

**TO DRUGGISTS** 

WE RESPECTFULLY CALL ATTENTION TO OUR SPECIALTY

**Gibson's • Golden • Malt • Tablets**

... This is a confection of the highest standard, and rapidly growing in favor on account of the recognized purity, great excellence, and delicious flavor. It is an article druggists can safely recommend

Price :  $\frac{1}{5}$ -lb. Bottles, per dozen, \$4.80  
each - 1.80

For Sale by the Wholesale Drug Trade.

**GIBSON MALT TABLET CO.,**

TORONTO.

**PRODUITS SPECIAUX**

.... POUR ....

**Injections Hypodermiques,**

—PRÉPARÉS PAR—

**J. MOUSNIER, DE SCEAUX, FRANCE.**

Pharmacien de l'école Supérieure de Pharmacie de Paris.

Eucalyptol, Eucalyptol Gaiacolé, Eucalyptol Gaiacolé et Iodoformé, Eucalyptol Créosoté, Eucalyptol Iodoformé, Eucalyptol à l'Hélénine, Eucalyptol Phosphoré, Phosphate de Soude, Ergotinine, Hypophosphite de Strychnine, Quinine, Chlorure double de fer et de Quinine, Salicylate de fer, Sparteine, Menthol, etc., etc.

Injections Sequardiennes.

Suc Te ticulaire.

Substance Grise.

Extract hyoseyam pulv....oz	25		erri sulphs, pur.....lb	7	10 lb 6
“ “ exot....oz	15	lb 1.50	“ sulphid.....lb	15	
“ ignatia amara....oz	60		“ valerian.....oz	25	
“ ipecac acetic.....oz	1	50	Ferrum dialyzatum.....lb	40	
“ jaborandi.....oz	60		“ redactum.....lb	75	
“ jalapæ.....oz	25	lb 3.50	“ tartaratum.....lb	80	10 lb 75
“ “ pulv.....oz	35		Flor. anthem. opt, French..lb	35	
“ krameria.....oz	25	lb 3.50	“ “ Roman.....lb	30	
“ lactuca.....oz	20	lb 2.20	“ “ German.....lb	30	
“ logwood.....lb	11	(15 & 30 lb boxes)	“ arnica.....lb	25	
“ logwood 1 lb pkts..lb	15	(30 lb boxes)	“ lavand.....lb	15	pulv. 25
“ “ ½ lb pkts..lb	16	“	“ rosa gall.....lb	1	75
“ “ ¼ lb pkts..lb	17	“	“ “ white.....lb	75	
“ “ asst. pkts..lb	18½	“	Folia aconiti.....lb	25	pulv. 40
“ lupuli.....oz	25	lb 3.00	“ belladon.....lb	25	pulv. 35
“ malt.....lb	25		“ buchu.....lb	20	
“ mezerei æther.....oz	60		“ cocæ green.....lb	50	
“ nucis vomic.....oz	40	lb 5.40	“ conii.....lb	20	pulv. 35
“ “ pulv.....oz	40		“ digitalis.....lb	20	pulv. 35
“ opii.....oz	90	lb 13.50	“ eucalypti glob.....lb	18	
“ “ pulv.....oz	1	00	“ hyoscy. exot.....lb	25	powd. 40
“ “ liquid.....lb	1	25	“ jaborandi.....lb	90	
“ papaveris.....oz	16	lb 2.25	“ maticæ.....lb	40	
“ physostigmatis.....oz	2	00	“ pulegii.....lb	20	
“ podophylli.....oz	25	lb 3.00	“ sennæ alex.....lb	60	
“ quassia.....oz	20	lb 2.40	“ “ tenny.....lb	20	15, bale 16, 12.
“ rhamni frang.....oz	50	lb 5.00	“ “ pulv.....lb	25	
“ ramni pulv.....oz	40		“ uvæ ursi.....lb	12	
“ sarsæ jam.....oz	30	lb 4.00	Fruct. anethi.....lb	30	
“ rhei E. I.....oz	21	lb 3.50	“ anisi German.....lb	15	
“ sarsæ jam co.....oz	23	lb 3.25	“ “ pulv.....lb	20	
“ sarsæ hond co.....oz	20	lb 2.75	“ “ Star.....lb	45	
“ stramonii fol.....oz	20	lb 2.50	“ capsici.....lb	27	10 lbs 25
“ stramonii pulv.....oz	25	lb 3.00	“ “ pulv.....lb	30	“ 28
“ taraxaci.....lb	50		“ carni.....lb	12	“ 11
“ valerian.....oz	15	lb 2.00	“ “ canad.....lb	11	“ 10
“ veratri viride.....oz	45		“ carui pulv.....lb	18	
Fabæ physostigmatis.....lb	50		“ conii.....lb	30	
“ tonca para.....lb	1	00	“ coriandri.....lb	10	bag 7½
“ “ surinam.....lb	1	75	“ “ pulv.....lb	18	
“ “ angostina.....lb	2	75	“ fœniculi.....lb	15	pulv 20
“ vanillæ, short.....lb	3	00	Fuller's earth.....lb	4	100 lb 3
“ “ medium.....lb	5	00	“ “ pulv.....lb	6	100 lb 5
“ “ 7½ in.....lb	6	50	Gaduol.....oz	40	
Fehling's solution.....lb	1	00	Gallæ cornulæ.....lb	28	bag 25
Fel bovinum purificat.....oz	20	2.00 lb	“ “ pulv.....lb	30	grd 28
Ferri ammon chlorid.....lb	60		Gasoline, 76°.....gal	60	
“ “ persulph(iron alum) lb	40		Gelatine, black label.....lb	35	10 lb 30
“ “ protosulph.....lb	25		“ bronze label.....lb	40	“ 35
“ “ tartas.....lb	75		“ silver “.....lb	45	“ 40
“ arsenias.....oz	15	lb 1.60	“ gold “.....lb	60	“ 55
“ bromidum.....oz	20	lb 2.00	“ pink gold label...lb	75	
“ carb. precip.....lb	15		Glue, black.....lb	12	
“ carbonas sacch.....lb	30		“ amber.....lb	15	
“ citras solubile.....lb	65		“ white.....lb	20	
“ et ammonii citras.....lb	70		“ cooper's.....lb	39	
“ et quin. cit., 4%.....oz	15		Glycerine (double dest)1260deg.lb	20	56 lb tin 15 case 14
“ “ .....lb	1	75	Glycerine Price's.....lb	70	W. 2t 65
“ “ 10%.....oz	18		Grana paradisi.....lb	20	
“ “ .....lb	2	50	“ “ pulv.....lb	30	
“ “ P. B.....oz	20		Guaiacol.....oz	80	
“ “ .....lb	2	75	“ benzoate.....oz	1	50
“ “ Hd's.....oz	25		“ carb.....oz	1	75
“ “ amorph.....oz	15		Guarans pulv.....lb	3	00
“ “ .....lb	1	75	Gum acacia, No. 1.....lb	60	
“ et strychn. cit., oz	35		“ “ 2.....lb	40	
“ “ Hd's, oz.	40		“ “ 3.....lb	35	
“ et strychn. citras 1%.....oz	15	10 oz 13 lb 1.75	“ “ 4.....lb	30	
“ hypophosphis.....oz	20	lb 2.50	“ “ 5.....lb	25	
“ iodide.....oz	40		“ “ pulv.....lb	65	
“ lactas.....lb	75		“ ammon in gutta.....lb	50	
“ perchlorid.....lb	35		“ asafœtid. opt.....lb	45	sec. 35
“ phosphas.....lb	85		“ “ pulv.....lb	40	
“ pyrophosph.....lb	30		“ benzoin opt.....lb	75	
“ succinate.....oz	35		“ catechu nig.....lb	12	20 lb 11 pulv 25
“ sulphas commercl.....lb	2	brl 90 gross	“ catechu pallid cubes..lb	16	10 lb 15
“ sulphs exsic.....lb	9		“ copal.....lb	1	00

# SHIRLEY'S No. 42 MENTHOL CONE.

admittedly the best selling in the world.



The case is of celluloid pink lettered in aluminum, and the cone takes off with the lid. Nothing so equal it, has ever been brought out.

Sells in London.....@ 3/9 doz  
 also, No. 41, 6d flat celluloid..... 3/9 "  
 4tc 1/ " " " " " 6/9 "

We can supply Menthol Cones to retail from 1d upwards, and give a few leading shapes.

No. 110P. 1d pedestal, 7/6 gro. No. 8P. 6d aconr boxwood 3/6  
 114P. 2d " 14 " 111 1/ " " 5/-  
 107F. 3d " 1/10 doz. 112 6d Flat.. 3/3  
 " " " 17 F 1/ " " 5/6  
 109 4d " 2/6 " 6d Roller Pattern.. 3/6  
 113R. 6d reversib 3/3 " 4d " " ..2/6  
 9CR 1/ " 5/ The Roller is unbreakable.

All above prices are those obtained in England.

**SHIRLEY BROTHERS,**  
 105 Whitecross St., E.C., LONDON, ENG.

**Father Matthew Remedy,  
 Dr. Sey's Remedy,  
 Audette's Hair Promoter,  
 Indigenous Bitters,  
 Persian Lotion**

— AND **Capilline,**

For Sale by all Druggists.

**S. LACHANCE**

Proprietor,  
**MONTREAL.**

Laboratory for the United States:

**ROUSE'S POINT, N.Y.**

# MUNN'S LIQUID GLUE

IS WARRANTED TO MEND LEATHER, WOOD CROCKERY GLASSWARE ETC.. AND IS PRONOUNCED BY ALL AS THE STRONGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST.

MUNN'S Glue is packed in 1 oz. and 2 oz. bottles, Cans, Pails and Bottles.

**STEWART MUNN & CO.,** Board of Trade **MONTREAL.**  
 Building,



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

**D. DENSMORE & CO.,**

271 QUEEN ST., EAST,

TORONTO, Ont.

Gum damar.....lb	30	
" elemi.....lb	45	
" euphorb. pulv.....lb	40	
" galban opt.....lb	3 50	
" gambogia.....lb	1 00	pulv 1 20
" gualiacti.....lb	65	Sec 40 pulv 50
" juniper.....lb	45	
" kino.....lb	1 50	pulv 1 60
" mastiche select.....lb	1 00	
" myrrh. ture opt.....lb	70	
" " " sorts.....lb	45	pulv 65
" olibani.....lb	25	
" sang. dracenis.....lb	45	reed 90
" " pulv.....lb	75	
" scammon. aleppo } lb	6 50	
" opt. (pulv) }		
" scammon resin.....lb	3 75	
" seedlac.....lb	40	
" shellac, orange.....lb	40	
" " bleached.....lb	40	50 lb 35
" spruce.....lb	30	10 lb 25
" storax liquid.....lb	50	
" " dry.....lb	50	
" thus.....lb	15	
" tragacanth Ribbons.....lb	90	
" " Aleppo opt lb	75	
" " Aleppo No.2. lb	60	
" " pulv. opt. lb	90	
Gun cotton.....	70	1 oz box
Hæmogallol, 10 gm. vials....	50	each
Hæmol " " " ....	35	"
Homatropine Hydrobrom...gr	30	
Humulus lupulus.....lb	20	assorted packages
Hydrarg. bichyanid.....oz	30	
" bisulphate.....lb	90	
" iodid rubr.....oz	40	lb 4.50
" " virid.....oz	25	lb 3.50
" oxyd. flav.....lb	1 50	
" " rubr.....lb	1 10	
" perchlor.....lb	90	pulv. 1.00
" subchlor.....lb	1 00	
" " a la vapeur lb	1 50	
" sulph flav.....lb	1 50	
" " alb.....lb	30	
" " c sulph.....lb	1 00	
" tannas.....oz	35	
" ammon.....lb	1 20	
" c. creta.....lb	60	
" oleas......5% lb	55	
" " .....10% lb	65	
" " .....20% lb	80	
Hydrargyrum.....lb	30	10 lb 70
Hydrastine alcaloid C.P....dr	50	
" hydrochlor C.P.dr	90	oz 6.00
Hydrastinine mur....gramme	1 25	
Hydrochinone.....oz	35	lb 4 50
Hydrogen peroxid, Peuchot's.1 lb		doz 8 00
" " " 1lb		" 6 00
" " " 1lb		" 4.50
" " Coml.....lb	35	
Hyoscine, hydrobrom, 5 gr. tub.1	75	each
Hyoseyamine.....gr	25	sulph gr 35
Hypnel.....dr	40	
Hypnon, pure.....oz	1 50	
Isinglass Brazil.....lb	3 25	
" (ridley's oz.....doz	1 20	
" Russian.....lb	5 09	
Ichthyol, Merck's.....oz	40	1lb 6.00 lb
		1lb 5.75 lb
		1lb 5 50 lb
Indigo Madras opt.....lb	75	sec 65
" " pulv.....lb	90	
" Paste.....lb	20	
Insect powder Dalmatian.....lb	35	25 lb 26 56 lb 25
" " Persian.....lb	30	25 lb 21 56 lb 20
Iodoformu.....oz	40	lb 5.90
" præcip.....oz	40	lb 5.90



**WAFERS**  
**PENNYROYAL**

33 1/3 %  
PROFIT.

6 YEARS in Canada and United States, and sales largely due to their merit. Often imitated. Costs you \$8.00 per dozen. We desire to establish and advertise local druggists as agents; quick sales and profit thus insured to such agencies. Get this advantage for yourself by writing to the SOLE MANUFACTURERS, **EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT**. No duty to pay.

COUNT OF

# St. Michel Wine,

The world renown TONIC.

*Prescribed by the most eminent Doctors.*

Over 25,000 certificates states its success to cure . . .

**WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, POVERTY OF BLOOD, DYSPEPSIA, INSOMNIA, LOSS OF APPETITE.**

**CHRONIC DIARRHOEA and BLOOD DISEASES.**

A WINEGLASSFUL TAKEN DAILY IS SUFFICIENT TO RESTORE HEALTH.

**PRICE, large bottle, \$1.00.**

**MONGENAI, BOIVIN & CO.,**  
Sole Agents for Canada, MONTREAL



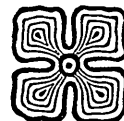
**SPECIAL OFFERS**



**ARNOLD STEAM STERILIZERS,**

TIN AND COPPER.

A Liberal Discount allowed to the Trade.



**FEATHER WEIGHT SUNGUARDS,**

Reduced to 60c doz.. \$6.00 gro.

**LE BLACHE FACE POWDER.**

**PALACE FEEDING BOTTLES,**

.. ALL GLASS ..



**KIRK'S SOAPS, A FULL LINE.**

**EMPIRE ABDOMINAL SUP-  
PORTERS AND ELASTIC  
BANDAGES.**

**A FRESH SUPPLY OF GIBB'S TOILET SOAPS**

Including : Eucalyptus, Honey and Sulphur, White Rose and Glycerine, Bloom of Lavender, Glycerine and Cucumber, Opaque and Transparent, O. B. Windsor Treble Scented, Violet.

**GLYCERINE, COD LIVER OIL, ACID ACETIC FORT., ACID ACETIC  
GLACIAL, ACID SALICYLIC, SODA SALICYLAS.**

**NEW FLORIDA WATER.**




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

Iodol.....oz	1 40			Magnesium, wire or ribbon .oz	75	Powder 50
Iodum crude.....oz	30	lb 4.50		Maltopapsin ½ lb bots....lb	5 85	
“ resub.....oz	40	lb 5.25		“ “ bots.....doz	6 85	
Iodum resub.....oz	40	lb 5.25		Maltose xtls.....oz	1 50	
Jalapin ang.....oz	1 00	lb 13.50		Mangan chlorid.....lb	50	
Kamala.....lb	60			Maguense hyphospdite....oz	30	
Koussou.....oz	10			“ oxyd. nigr.....lb	10	brl. 7½
Kava Kava.....lb	90			“ sulph. pur.....lb	60	
Lactopeptin ozs.....doz	8 50			Manna flak select.....lb	1 75	
“ ½ lbs.....lb	10 50			Maranta Bermuda.....lb	45	10 lb 42
Lactucarium ang.....oz	70			“ Jamaica.....lb	15	
Lanolin.....lb	85			Mel. canadensis.....lb	15	10 lb 14
Lapis calam. prœp.....lb	7			Menthol.....oz	55	lb 8.00
Lapis pumicis select.....lb	8	ordinary 6		Morphinæ acetat.....oz	1 70	10 ozs. 1.60
“ pulv.....oz	7	100 lb 5		“ hydrochloras.....oz	1 70	“ 1.60
Leptandrin.....oz	45	Keiths 50		“ sulphas.....oz	1 80	“ 1.70
Lichen Hibern opt.....lb	20	Sec 15		Moschus, in grain.....gram.	5 50	4.50 3.50
Licorice Corig.....lb	35			Myrtol.....oz	1 00	
“ Solazzi.....lb	45			Naphtha mineral.....lb	50	
“ Zuvia.....lb	30			Naphtha vegetable.....lb	60	
“ Windsor, 4,8 or 161.5 lb	35	25 lbs 30		Napt'haline resublimed....lb	30	
“ Y & S. stick.....lb	35			Naphthol Beta.....oz	10	lb 1 .40
“ Pellets Y. & S.....lb	40			“ “ Bengoate.....oz	40	
“ “ M. & R.....lb	40			Nickel sulph. cryst.....lb	75	
Lignum guaiaci rass.....lb	7			“ amcn. sulph.....lb	35	
“ quassia incis.....lb	10	50 lb 9		Nux. areca select.....lb	20	pulv 35
“ sant. flav. grd.....lb	65	Rub 10		“ kola.....lb	50	
Liniment aconiti.....lb	90	Whr. qt. 80		“ myristicæ (limed)....lb	90	pulv 1.00
“ belladon.....lb	95	“ 85		“ opt.(unlimed)lb	1 00	
“ camph.....lb	55			“ vomica.....lb	12	pulv 25
“ camph comp.....lb	60	Whr. qt. 55		Olio Resin Capsici.....oz	85	
“ iodi.....lb	1 50			“ Cubeb.....oz	50	
“ opii.....lb	90			Ol. absinth.....oz	30	lb 4.00
“ saponis co.....lb	45			“ amygd. dulc.....lb	50	Whr. qt. 45
“ “ c pot iod. lb	90			“ essent. sine acid		
“ terebinth.....lb	30			“ pruss.....oz	50	
Liquor ammon. acet conc.....lb	35			“ anethi Ang.....oz	35	lb 4.50
“ ammon fort s. g. 880lb	12	12 Whr. qts. 10		“ anisi.....lb	2 75	Whr. qt. 2.50
“ antim. chlor.....lb	22	W. qt. 20		“ anthem Ang.....oz	2 00	
“ arsenicallis.....lb	10	pt., Whr. qt. 8		“ aurantii.....lb	2 25	
“ arsenii et hyd. iod. lb	25	W. qt. 20 (Donovans)		“ bergam super.....lb	3 00	
“ ferri Acet	35			“ buchu.....oz	3 00	
“ “ Ft	60			“ cadi.....lb	36	Whr. qt. 30
“ “ perchlor fort.....lb	12	Whr. qt. 11		“ cajeputi.....oz	10	lb 1.00
“ “ pernit.....lb	14			“ carui.....lb	2 50	
“ persulph.....lb	25			“ caryoph.....lb	1 00	
“ plumbi subacet.....lb	12	Whr. qt. 10		“ cassia.....lb	1 50	
“ potassa.....lb	7			“ cedri opt.....lb	65	Whr. qt 70
“ santal flav comp lb	1 50			“ chaulmoogra.....oz	60	
“ sodii chlor.....lb	16			“ cinnamomi ver.....oz	1 70	
“ strychnie.....lb	50	Whr. qt. 45		“ citronellæ.....lb	80	bot. 70 lb
Lithii bromid.....oz	25			“ coccanut.....lb	15	
“ carbonas.....oz	25	lb 3.20		“ cognac.....oz	1 75	
“ citras.....oz	20	lb 2.75		“ cologne.....oz	60	
“ hippurate.....oz	1 50			“ conii.....spruce.....lb	70	Whr. qt. 65
“ iodid.....oz	50			“ copaiba.....lb	1 25	
“ salicylat.....oz	30			“ coriandri.....oz	70	
Litmus.....lb	60			“ crotonis.....oz	12	bot. 1.50 lb
Lucilline.....1 lb tins	20	each		“ cubebæ.....oz	30	3.50 lb
“ “ “ 5 lb “	90	“		“ cymini.....oz	50	
“ “ “ 10 lb “	1 60	“		“ erigerontis.....lb	3 25	
“ “ “ 25 lb tubs	13	lb		“ eucalypti.....lb	1 25	
“ “ “ 50 lb tubs	12	“		“ fœniculæ dulc.....lb	1 50	
Lupulinum.....lb	60			“ gaulther.....oz	25	lb 3.00
Lycopodium.....lb	80			“ “ synthetic.....lb	2 00	
Lysol.....½ kilo bottles	1 00	each		“ geranii rosr.....oz	50	
Macis.....lb	1 20	pulv 1.30		“ “ super.....oz	1 00	
Madder compound.....lb	10	carboy 9		“ juniperi bacc.....oz	15	lb 2.00
“ Dutch.....lb	12	brl 10		“ “ lig.....lb	60	Whr. qt. 55
Magnes citr. gran. Bishop. lb	80	7 lb 75		“ lauri.....lb	40	
“ “ Lyman. lb	35			“ lauri essent Bay.....oz	40	lb 5.00
“ calcined.....1 lb tins	50			“ lavand ang.....oz	2 00	
“ “ “ bots	65			“ lavend exot.....lb	3 50	sec 2.50 1.50
Magnesi carb levis 1 oz pkt lb	22	10 lb 20		“ limonis super.....lb	1 50	copper 1.25
“ “ “ 2 “ lb	20	“ 18		“ macis.....oz	25	lb 3.50
“ “ “ powd.....lb	25	1 lb tins		“ menth. pip. Amer.....lb	4 00	Whr. qt. 3.75
“ chloride.....lb	30			“ “ “ English.....oz	1 00	lb 14.00
“ sulphas.....lb	3	Brl. 1.50		“ “ “ Japan.....lb	4 00	

# WILSON'S FLY PADS Always give satisfaction.

NO OTHER FLY POISON has ever had such a sale in Canada.



**READ THIS**

Dear Sirs, St. Marys, August 3rd, 1892.  
The following may be of use to you: "A customer of mine, who keeps a butcher shop in this town, bought a 10 cent package of your Fly Pads from me and in ten days killed over A BUSHEL MEASURE OF FLIES." Yours truly,  
F. G. SANDERSON.

IT WOULD TAKE OVER  
300 SHEETS OF STICKY PAPER  
TO HOLD THIS BUSHEL OF FLIES

WILSON'S  
**FLY PADS**  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

No other FLY POISON kills Flies in such quantities.  
Beware of cheap imitations.

**WILSON'S FLY PADS** AFFORD RETAILERS A LARGE PROFIT.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

O1. menth virid . . . . .oz	25	lb 3.50
" morrhuae Norweg . . . . .gl	1 40	brl. 1.25
" " Muun's Nfld by } Norweg. process }	1 20	kegs 18 gals 90
" myrbane . . . . .lb	30	Whr. qt. 25
" myristicae . . . . .oz	30	hot. 25
" neatsfoot, pale . . . . .g'	1 10	
" neroh opt . . . . .oz	4 00	
" olive sublime salad . . . . .g'	3 50	
" olive sublime salad 1 gal	original tins incl.	2.50 each.
" " green . . . . .g'	1 40	brl. 1.20
" " " opt . . . . .gl	1 50	brl. 1.35
" " yellow . . . . .g'	1 40	brl. 1.15
" " " opt . . . . .gl	1 50	brl. 1.25
" " (Salad American) gl	90	brl. 80
" origani . . . . .lb	85	
" " Sec . . . . .lb	50	Winch 45
" palmae select . . . . .lb	15	
" patchouli opt . . . . .oz	75	
" petit. gran . . . . .oz	75	Sec 45
" piceis . . . . .lb	12	Whr. qt. 10
" pimentae . . . . .oz	25	lb 3.20
" pini silvestris . . . . .lb	1 50	
" pulegii hed. . . . .lb	2 25	
" raphi . . . . .g'	1 00	
" rhodi . . . . .oz	80	
" ricini E. I. . . . .lb	11	case 7 1/2 tins 3
" " Ga' water pale. lb	12	brls 7 1/2
" " Virgin . . . . .lb	15	tins 12
" " Ital. . . . .lb	20	tins 17
" rosmarini exot . . . . .lb	70	W. qt. 65
" ruta . . . . .oz	25	
" sabinae . . . . .lb	1 30	
" sambuci vir. . . . .lb	30	
" santali ang. . . . .oz	50	lb 7.50
" " " W.I. . . . .oz	40	lb 5.00
" sassafras . . . . .lb	70	Whr. qt. 65
" sem santon . . . . .oz	25	lb 3.20
" sesame . . . . .gl.	1 35	cask 1.25
" sinapis essent. . . . .oz	65	lb 8.50
" sperm . . . . .gl.	2 00	
" spike . . . . .lb	25	
" succin. rect . . . . .lb	65	Whr. qt. 60
" tanacetii opt . . . . .oz	30	lb. 4.25
" terebinthinæ . . . . .lb	50	
" terebinthinæ coml. . . . .gl	65	
" theobromatis . . . . .lb	55	(tablets)
" valerian . . . . .oz	1 00	
" verbenæ . . . . .oz	10	bot. 5
" vini . . . . .oz	25	lb 3.50
" ylang-ylang . . . . .oz	7 00	
Opium Turc . . . . .lb	4 00	
" " pulv. . . . .oz	40	lb 5.25
Os sepia . . . . .lb	25	select 40 pu'v 35
Otto rosa comb . . . . .oz	6 50	
" virgin . . . . .oz	9 00	opt 11 00
Pancreatine. Morson's . . . . .oz	1 00	
" " Merck's . . . . .oz	50	
" " absolute . . . . .oz	75	
Papoid . . . . .oz	3 25	
Paraffinum durum . . . . .lb	20	50 lb 15
Parald hyde . . . . .oz	20	lb 2.25
Paris Green . . . . .100 lb irons	14	
" " . . . . .25 lb "	15	
" " . . . . .1 lb tins	18	
Pe-laterine Tannate . . . . .gm	45	
Pepsin . . . . .lb	225	
" pur. sol pulv. Merck's . . . . .lb	3 00	
" Merck's scales . . . . .lb	5 00	
" ang. coml. . . . .oz	30	lb 3.50
" Boudault's . . . . .oz	1 20	
" medicinal Morson's . . . . .oz	85	
" porci Morson's . . . . .oz	2 25	
" sacchar . . . . .oz	25	lb 3.50
" Jensen's scales . . . . .oz	1 25	
" Armour's . . . . .oz	90	lb 12.00

# TURKISH DYES.

..... Seventy-four Colors .....  
..... Fast Shades .....

**BRAYLEY, SONS & CO.**  
MONTREAL.

## Rheumatism Quickly Cured

—BY—  
**DR. NELATON'S POWDER.**

Sent free by mail on receipt of \$1.

**LAVIOLETTE & NELSON.**

Dispensing Chemists,  
Corner Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Sts.,  
MONTREAL.

# ALTER BAKER & CO'S

## Soluble

5252525252525252

## Chocolate.

25255252525252525252

THIS is a preparation for the special use of Druggists and others in making Hot or Cold Soda. It forms the basis for a delicious, refreshing, nourishing, and strengthening drink.

It is perfectly soluble. It is absolutely pure. It is easily made. It possesses the full strength and natural flavor of the cocoa-bean. No chemicals are used in its preparation.

Samples furnished to Druggists on application.

The trade is supplied, with one, four, or ten pound decorated canisters. . . . .

# WALTER BAKER & CO.,

Dorchester, Mass., U.S.A.

BRANCH HOUSE:

6, HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR  
RETAIL DRUGGISTS.**

**"CARTER vs. CARR."**

This is a case of the Carter Medicine Co. or to use a title more familiar, "The Carter's Little Liver-Pill Co." against the man named Carr, who was putting up Carr's Little Liver Pills.

It can be readily seen, that from the similarity of names, it was easy to deceive a purchaser, and substitute these for "Carter's Little Liver-Pills," and this he was doing.

The Court granted a perpetual injunction—with costs.

The proprietors of the Carter's Little Liver Pills desire by this notice to reach the retail druggists of Canada, and most respectfully call their attention to the importance of this decision.

A good man may be guilty of an unlawful act simply because he is not aware that his act is unlawful, and hence we are trying to inform you that

**SUBSTITUTION IS UNLAWFUL.**

Do not be guilty of it.

It is nothing more than fair that we should have the business which we have made. Give us "fair play." But at the same time we wish it distinctly understood that we shall protect our rights, and in this determination, we are quite sure every fair-minded retail druggist will uphold us.

Yours very respectfully,

**CARTER MEDICINE CO.**  
Murray Street,  
NEW YORK.

SMALL PILL.	
—o—	
SMALL DOSE.	
—o—	
SMALL PRICE.	
<p><b>A POSITIVE CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.</b></p>	

**J. M. FORTIER'S**

**Cigars**

Are the Leading  
Sellers in the Dominion!



TO GAIN AND RETAIN CUSTOM, DEALERS  
SHOULD KEEP UP THEIR STOCK OF THE  
CELEBRATED . . . . .

**"Creme de la Creme"**

**"Fete" "Mirosa"**

**La "Sonadora"**



**J. M. FORTIER,** Dealer in High Grade Raw Leaf Tobacco,

Creme de la Creme Cigar Co.,

141 to 153 ST. MAURICE STREET, MONTREAL.

**THE  
HEARLE  
M'FG' CO.**



Successors to

**J. G. HEARLE,**

**TOILET SOAP MAKERS,**

**84 St. Urbain Street,**

**MONTREAL.**

WE are pleased to announce to the . Drug Trade of Canada that our well known make of TOILET SOAPS can now be had from all the leading whole-sale houses.

Petrol Barbados..... lb	15			Pulv. cretæ c. camph..... lb	25	10 lb 20
Petroleum, see Lucilline				" glycyrrh comp..... lb	30	
Phenacetine Bayer..... oz	85	lb 4.75		" ipecac comp..... lb	1 40	
Phenocol..... gm	25			" jalap comp..... lb	75	
" Hydroch..... 25 gms	1 50			" kino comp..... lb	1 25	
Phenolphthalein..... oz	1 00			" rhei comp..... lb	75	
Phosphorous... 11 lb tins.. lb	85	1 lb bots 1.00		" sapo cast..... lb	25	
Pil. hydrarg..... lb	70			" " alb..... lb	35	
Pilocarpin Hydrochlor..... gr	20	5 or 10 gr. tubes		" scammon comp..... oz	30	
" nitras..... gr	20	5 or 10 gr. tubes		" seidlitz Howards..... lb	25	7 & 14 lb
Pipe clay..... lb	5	100 lb 4		Pyoktannin..... 25gms	1 25	
Piperinæ..... oz	1 00			Pyridin Puriss..... oz	25	
Piperazin Bayer, ½ oz bottle. oz	3 50			Quassine, ½ oz vir..... oz	4 00	
" tablets... 10x16 gr	2 00	ea. h		Quinine bisulph..... oz	50	
Piper alba..... lb	20	pulv 22		" bromid..... oz	75	
" cayenne..... lb	25	10 lb 20		" citras..... oz	80	
" nigrum..... lb	17	pulv 18 25 lb 15		" hydrobrom..... oz	90	
Pix Burgund bladders..... lb	10	20 lb 9		" hydrochlor..... oz	85	
Platinum Bichlor..... oz	8 00			" hypophos..... oz	1 50	
" " 10% solut oz	1 25			" iodid..... oz	1 00	
" Foil..... gm	60			" phosphas..... oz	75	
" Wire..... gum	45			" salicylas..... oz	65	
Plumbi acetas brown..... lb	10	50 lb 9		" sulph German..... oz	40	100oz tin 30 25 oz 32
" " Xcis..... lb	12	50 lb 10		" " Howards..... oz	45	
" " C. P..... lb	25			" " " 4 oz	40	
" iodid..... oz	35	lb 4.50		" sulphocarbolas..... oz	1 50	
" nitras coml..... lb	16			" tannate..... oz	50	
" oleas..... lb	1 00			" valerian..... oz	35	
" oxyd pulv..... lb.	9	keg 7½ (litharge)		Rad. aconiti..... lb	20	
" " rub..... lb	8	keg 6 (red lead)		" " contus..... lb	25	pulv 30
Podophyllin resin..... oz	35			" anchusa..... lb	20	
Potassa caustica sticks..... lb	55			" angelica..... lb	30	pulv 35
" sulphurata..... lb	35			" arctii (burdock)..... lb	15	
Potassii acetas..... lb	45	gran 50		" belladon..... lb	18	contus. 30
" bicarbonas..... lb	16			" calam. aromat..... lb	30	
" " pulv..... lb	17			" calumb..... lb	20	pulv. 20
" bichromas..... lb	15	keg 12½		" curcuma Madras..... lb	10	" 12
" binoxalas..... lb	23	10 lb 22		" galangal minor..... lb	15	
" " pulv..... lb	25	10 lb 23		" " pulv..... lb	25	
" bitart..... lb	30	keg 24 brl 28		" gentian, select..... lb	10	
" bromid..... lb	60	5 lb 55		" " ground..... lb	12	
" carbonas..... lb	14	10 lb 12		" " pulv..... lb	15	
" carbonas pearl ashes lb	10	100 lb 9		" ginseng..... lb	4 50	
" chloras..... lb	36	keg 24		" glycyrrh decort..... lb	25	10 lb 22
" " pulv..... lb	27	keg 25		" " incis..... lb	60	
" chlorid. pur..... lb	30			" " dec't pulv..... lb	12	
" chromas..... lb	50			" " bundles..... lb	60	
" citras neutral..... lb	70			" " small bundles		
" cyanid. C. P..... lb	1 00			" " super..... lb	18	
" " gold plater. lb	75			" " grd..... lb	12	brl. 11
" " fused..... lb	45			" helleb alb..... lb	12	
" hypophosph..... lb	1 50			" " pulv..... lb	16	keg 14 br. 13
" iodid..... lb	4 00	5 lbs \$3 75		" ipecac..... lb	2 00	
" nitras..... lb	10	112 lb keg 7		" " pulv..... lb	2 25	
" " gran..... lb	10	" " 7½		" iridis Florentine..... lb	50	
" " C.P. Mercks..... lb	30			" " pulv. lb	60	
" oxalas, neutral..... lb	25			" jalapa..... lb	45	
" permangan pur..... lb	35	10 lb 30		" " pulv..... lb	55	
" pruss. flav..... lb	35			" krameria opt..... lb	30	
" " rubr..... lb	75			" pareira brava..... lb	40	
" silicas..... lb	30			" pyrethri..... lb	35	
" " Liq..... lb	20			" rhei E. I. opt..... lb	1 25	cubes 1.00
" sulphas..... lb	12	pulv 13		" " sec..... lb	75	
" sulpho-cyanid..... oz	15			" " elect opt..... lb	2 25	fingers 1.50
" sulphocarb..... lb	1 90			" " pulv elect opt..... lb	2 50	
" sulphuret..... lb	35			" " E. I. opt..... lb	1 25	
" tartas..... lb	80			" " sec..... lb	80	
Potassium..... oz	2 00	dr. 40		" sanguinarie..... lb	14	pulv 16
Propylamine..... oz	75			" sarsæ Hond..... lb	45	incis 50
Pulv. alces c. canella..... lb	40			" sarsæ Jam..... lb	70	" 75
" antimonalis F. L..... lb	60			" " Mexican..... lb	18	20 lb 16
" catechu comp..... lb	70			" scilla sicc..... lb	12	
" cinnam comp..... lb	75			" " pulv..... lb	30	
" cretæ aromat F.B..... lb	1 20			" senegas..... lb	65	
" " " c. opio P.B. lb	1 50			" spigelia..... lb	45	pulv 65
" " comp Ph. Sd..... lb	50			" sumbul..... lb	90	
" " comp. c. opio..... lb	75			" taraxac sicc..... lb	18	10 lb 15

# Green Mountain : : : : :

Pills, Salve,  
Balm, Syrup.

**Geo. Tucker's Green Mountain Salve** has no equal for rheumatic pains, & weakness of the sides & back. **Ladies** (Small)

**Geo. Tucker's Botanic Syrup** warranted to cure colds, influenza, and whooping coughs.

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

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

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

**THOUSANDS OF PERSONS SUFFERING FROM VARIOUS DISEASES, IMMEDIATELY HAVE RECOURSE TO GEO. TUCKER'S INDIAN REMEDIES 429 CRAIG STREET MONTREAL**

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

Worm Bonbons.  
Chocolate

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**SIMPLE BUT SURE.**

# SOMERVILLES'

M. F. COUGH

# C · H · E · W · I · N · G G · U · M,

Five Cents per Bar.

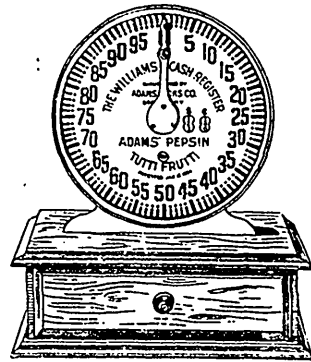
Twenty Bars on a Handsome Standing Card.

The Wholesale Trade have it.

Price 65 cents per Card.

C. R. SOMERVILLE, LONDON, ONT.

Rad tormentillæ.....lb	40
“ “ pulv....lb	50
“ zingib. Afric. u. b.....lb	18 25 lb 16
“ “ pulv....lb	20 25 lb 18
“ “ Jam. u. b.....lb	25 1 ri 23
“ “ bleached. lb	30 10 lb 28
“ “ pulv opt. lb	30 10 lb 28
“ “ sec. lb	25
Resin flav.....lb	4
“ pulv.....lb	5 50 lb 4
Resorcin xtls.....oz	26 lb 3.00
“ resnblim.....oz	50
Rhizoma arnicæ.....lb	30 contus 40
“ cimicifugæ.....lb	15
“ podophylli.....lb	14
“ serpentariæ.....lb	55 pulv. 90
“ valerianæ.....lb	15 pulv. 22
Rouge—Jewellers.....lb	75
Rubidium chloride.....gm	40
Saccharine.....dram	20 oz 1.20
Sacch. lactis pulv.....lb	30
Sago perlat. parv.....lb	6 bag 5½
Sal prunellæ glob.....lb	20
Salicinum.....oz	20 lb 2.75
Salipyrine.....50 gms	2 50 each
Salol.....oz	30 lb 3.75
Salophen Bayer.....oz	1 50
Santoninum.....oz	20 lb 2.75
Sapo Castile Alb. Contis...lb	16 box 15
“ “ Shell.....lb	12 “ 10
“ “ Virgin.....lb	12 “ 10
“ “ “ cakes box, 5 00	
“ “ Mottled opt.....lb	12 box 11
“ “ com.....lb	10 “ 9
“ “ cakes gross 4 75	
“ mollis ang.....lb	10 20 lb 8
“ German Green. lb	35
“ Green opt.....lb	55
Scammonia resin pulv.... lb	3 75
Scoparii cacumin.....lb	25
Secale Cornut.....lb	75
Seidlitz Mixture hds.....lb	22
Sem canary.....lb	5 bag 3¼
“ cardam.....lb	1 75 1.50 & 1.00
“ cardam decort.....lb	1 00
“ pulv.....lb	1 50
“ celery.....lb	30
“ chenopodii.....lb	25
“ colchici.....lb	55 pulv. 65
“ cydoniæ.....lb	50
“ cymini.....lb	20 pulv. 25
“ fenugræci.....lb	5
“ pulv.....lb	7 ground 6 brl 5
“ hemp.....lb	5 bag 5¼
“ hyoscyam.....lb	60
“ jambul.....oz	20
“ lini sifted.....lb	4 brl. 3¼
“ lini crushed.....lb	5 brl. 4
“ “ No. 2.....lb	4½ brl 3¼
“ “ No. 3.....lb	4 brl 3¼
“ lobeliæ inflatæ.....lb	50 pulv 55
“ maw.....lb	15 10 lb 14
“ millet.....lb	6 bag 3¼
“ pumkin.....lb	25
“ rapii.....lb	8 bag 7
“ santonicæ.....lb	18 pulv. 28
“ sinapis alb.....lb	10
“ staphisagriæ.....lb	35
“ stramonii.....lb	25
Soda caustica stick.....lb	45
“ caustica cake.....lb	40
Sodo crystals.....lb	2 brl 1.25 per 100 lbs
“ tartarata.....lb	28
Sodii acetat pura.....lb	25
“ arsenias.....oz	10 lb 1.20
“ benzoas.....oz	15 lb 1 50
“ bicarb. pulv Morson's lb	10
“ “ “ lbHd's.....	16 14 lb.15



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**ADAMS' TUTTI-FRUTTI**  
**Cash Register.**

A substantial and reliable article.  
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**WAMPOLE'S** Now in stock at all Wholesale Druggists.

**Granular Effervescent Bromo-Pyrine,**  
Large size, \$9.00 doz. Small size, \$2.25 doz.  
Medium “ 4.75 “ Sample “ 8.50 gros  
r lb. Bottles, 2.37 lb.

**Comp.Sy. Hypophosphites,** PER DOZ. 5 PINTS  
\$8.50 \$3.17  
**Tasteless prep'n Cod Liver Oil,** 8.50 3.17  
**Syrup Hydriodic Acid** ..... 8.50  
**Hypno-Bromic Co. (True Hypnotic)**

1 lb. Bottles, \$25.67 Doz  
1½ “ “ 12.64 “  
¼ “ “ 7.37 “

**Tasteless preparation Cascara Bark,**  
12 oz. Bottles, \$7.00 Doz.

**Asparoline Compound**..... 8.50 “  
**Alvine Suppositories,** Per Doz. Boxes, \$4.00  
(Children's Size) .. 2.75

**Glycerine Suppositories,** Per Doz. Boxes, 3.17  
(in a new and original package) Per Doz. Boxes, (Children's Size) .. 3.17

**White Pine Com.,** 5 pt. bottles ..... 2.65  
Per dozen ..... 6.85

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VIOLETTE  
DE PARME.



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## EAU DE COLOGNE,

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

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

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

This EAU DE COLOGNE was distinguished with prize-medals  
and diplomas at the Exhibitions of all nations in London  
1851, New York 1853, London 1862, Oporto 1865,  
Cordova 1871, Vienna 1873, Santiago (Chili)  
1875, Philadelphia 1876, Cape Town 1877,  
Sydney 1879, Melbourne 1880, Boston  
1883, Calcutta 1884, Adelaide 1887,  
Melbourne 1888-89, and at  
Kingston (Jamaica) 1891.

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

**Johann Maria Farina Julich Place No. 4**

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to several other Imperial and Royal Courts.*

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55 Rue St. Anne, PARIS,  
FRANCE,  
Desire to draw the attention of all BUYERS of  
PERFUME to the celebrated and well-  
known make of the establishment,  
"LUBIN,"  
of which they are  
the  
Proprietors.

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## NOTICE.

Sodii bicarb pulv. coml. . . lb	4	keg 2 75	Terpene Hydrat . . . . . oz	20
" bisulphis. . . . . lb	25		Terpinol. . . . . oz	30
" bisulphas pure . . . lb	30		Terra Japonica (Gambier). lb	10
" bromid. . . . . lb	65		" in S. phosphate pure . . . lb	10
" carb. recryst. . . . lb	15		Tinct. liqui l . . . . .	2 00 gm. tins 1 25
" carb. as pur. . . . .	3 50		Thymol. . . . . oz	40
" chlorate xtls. . . . lb	50		Timental-Bayer . . . . . oz	1 25
" c. r. . . . .	1 00		Tipton . . . . . doz	90
" hypophosphis. . . . lb	1 40		Triticum repens. . . . . lb	20
" hyposulphis. . . . . lb	5	keg 112 lbs. 2.75	Trick. acid carbonic G'S T. H. lb	75
" iodid. . . . . oz	40	lb 5.50	" " tannic . . . . . lb	1 25
" nitras pur. . . . . lb	25	coml 8	" aconite . . . . . lb	90
" oxalas. . . . . lb	50		" bath pipe . . . . . lb	45
" phosph pur. . . . . lb	15	pulv 25	" black currant Gibsons lb	90
" potass tait pulv . . . lb	25		" boracic acid . . T. H. lb	90
" salicylas 1 lb boxes lb	1 75	5 lb bulk 1.60	" ronehial P D & Co. . . .	5 lb can 1 75 each
" silicas xtls. . . . . lb	15		" cachou dwf bouquet lb	52
" " solut conc. . . . lb	10		" " floral gems. . . lb	52
" sulphas. . . . . lb	3	brl. 1 1/2 Hds 5 [nrl. 4.	" camphor . . . . . lb	75
" " exsicc pulv. . . lb	15		" capsici Gibsons' . . . lb	65 Domestic 35
" " pur recryst. . . lb	30		" catechu . . . . . lb	80
" sulphid. . . . . lb	60		" chlorodyne. . . . . lb	65 Gibsons' 90
" sulphis. . . . . lb	7	pulv. 8	" coltsfoot . . . . . lb	40
" sulpho carbonas. . . lb	1 10		" cubeb T. H. . . . . lb	90
" valerian. . . . . oz	50		" gelatine . . . . . lb	60
Sodium . . . . . oz	40		" glycerin [jujubes]. . lb	75
" molybdate. . . . . oz	40		" guaiaei T. H. . . . . lb	1 10
" succinate . . . . . oz	35		" ipeac . . . . . lb	75
Sol. acid osmic 1% . . . oz	1 50		" kramarize T. H. . . . lb	1 25
" cocain 4% . . . . . oz	60		" lactuse, . . T. H. . . lb	1 25
" nitro glycerin 1% . lb	1 75		" licorice (pipe) . . . lb	35
Somatose - Bayer, 2 oz. tins. oz	70		" mentha pip C.S Gibsons' lb	65 1 lb bottles 75
Sparteinn sulph . . . . . oz	30	ea. 1 oz. 1 75	" mentha pip [XXX]. lb	50
Spice pickling. . . . . lb	40		" morphinae . . . . . lb	1 00
Spt. atheris comp. . . . lb	60		" " et ipeac. . . lb	1 00
" " nit S. G. 845. lb	65	Whr. qt. 60	" mosch Gibsons' . . . lb	80
" ammon. arom. . . . lb	60	" 55	" opii . . . . . lb	75
" " foetid. . . . . lb	85	" 65	" paregoric. . . . . lb	70
" camphor . . . . . lb	70	" 65	" pontefract. . . . . lb	30
" chlorof. S. G. 871. lb	70	" 65	" potass. chlor. . . . lb	50 Tablets 60
" cinnam. . . . . lb	2 00		" pyrethri T. H. . . . lb	90
" mentha pip. . . . . lb	1 10		" rose Gibson . . . . . lb	80
" methylated. . . . . gl.	2 00	Br. 1.75 cash	" sedative T. H. . . . lb	90
" myristice. . . . . lb	90		" tolu. . . . . lb	70
" rectificatus 65 o/p . . gl	4 25	5 gl. 4.20 in a/c.	" tussi [cough]. . . . bot	1 20 Gibsons'
" " " . . . . . Brl	3 85	cash.	" " " . . . . . lb	50 [Preston's]
" vini gall. . . . . gl	4 75	opt. 6.50	" " Watsons. tin	1 25 each
Spongia usta. . . . . lb	2 50		" vermifuge. . . . . lb	50 worm
Stanni chlorid. crist. . . lb	40		" voice [jujubes]. . . lb	85
" oxid (putty-powder). lb	50		Uranii acetat. . . . . oz	60
Stannum gran. . . . . lb	50		" nitras . . . . . oz	60
Stearin . . . . . lb	15		Urethane . . . . . oz	60
Strontii nitras exsicc. . . lb	20	10 lb 18	Veratrina . . . . . oz	1 75
" chloridum xtls. . . . lb	30		Verdigris. . . . . lb	35 powd 40
Strychnina cryst. . . . .	1 00	10 oz 90	Vinum rubrum [port] . . gl	3 00 qr. cask 2.90
" sulph. . . . . oz	1 20	in 1/2 oz bots	" " opt " . . . . . gl	3 50 " 3.25
Styrax liquid. . . . . lb	75		" " xericum [sherry]. gl	1 75 " 1.65
Succus conii . . . . . lb	50		" " opt " . . . . . gl	3 00 " 2.75
Succus limæ fruct W. I. . . gl	90	brl. 80	" " " fine. . . . . gl	3 50 " 3.25
" rhamni . . . . . lb	25		Witch Haze: extract . . . gl	1 50 5gals 1.25
" scoparii . . . . . lb	70		Whiting . . . . . lb	1 brl 60c per 100 lb
" taraxaci . . . . . lb	65		Xylol . . . . . lb	60
Sulphona - Bayer. . . . . oz	35	lb 4.50	Zinci acetat. . . . . lb	45
Sulphur Lac. . . . . lb	12	10 lb 11	" bromid. . . . . oz	25
" præcip (B. P) . . . lb	20	10 lb 18	" carb. . . . . lb	35
" rotund. . . . . lb	3	brl 2	" chlorid. sticks. . . . oz	15 1/2 lb 45, lb 75, bt. free
" sublim. . . . . lb	4	bag 110 lbs 2 1/2	" iodid. . . . . oz	60
" vivum . . . . . lb	6	10 lbs 5	" oleas. . . . . lb	1 20
Sulphuris iodid. . . . . oz	40		" oxidum Howard's P B lb	70
Swapnia, 1/2 oz bottles . . oz	5 00		" oxidum Coml . . . . lb	15 10 lb 12
Tamarindus, W. I. . . . . lb	14	10 lb 12	" phosphas pur . . . . lb	25
Tapioca flake . . . . . lb	8		" phosphid . . . . . oz	60
" pearl . . . . . lb	8		" sulphas com. . . . . lb	6 10 lbs 5
Terebene . . . . . lb	65		" " pur Merck's . . . lb	10 10 lbs 9c.
Terebinth canadensis. . lb	45		" sulphocar. . . . . oz	10 lb 1 00
" valerian . . . . . oz	35		" valerian . . . . . oz	30 h 4.00
" Venet. . . . . lb.	15		Zincum granulatum . . . lb	30
			Zinci sozoiodol . . . . . oz	1 50

# BISHOP'S

ORIGINAL  
GRANULAR  
EFFERVESCENT  
PREPARATIONS.

Highest Awards Paris Exhibition 1889, Chicago Exhibition 1893.

We beg to call the attention of the Medical profession to the fact that we were the original inventors and makers of Granular Effervescent Preparations, and that for more than thirty years we have given our sole attention to perfecting this one class of articles. In these preparations, which are universally admitted to be the finest in the market, the most scrupulous care and attention are given by us to ensure uniformity, and we guarantee that they may be absolutely relied on. As the Profession naturally wish to obtain the best preparations for their patients, they will make certain of doing so, if, when prescribing, they specially mention BISHOP'S, as by that means they will not only secure the best article in the market, but be certain that the materials used are of the finest quality and always kept up to the highest standard. LIST FREE.

## ANTIPYRIN.

5 and 10 grs. in each drachm.

ANTIPYRIN with	2½ grs.	} in 1 dr.
SODA SALICYLATE	2½ grs.	
ANTIPYRIN with	5 grs.	} in 1 dr.
CAFFEINE CITRATE	1 gr.	
ANTIFEBRIN	5 and 10 grs.	in 1 dr.
CAFFEINE CITRATE	1, 3 & 5 grs.	in 1 dr.
"HYDROBROMATE"	1, 3 & 5 grs.	in 1 dr.
EXALGINE	1, 2 & 5 grs.	in 1 dr.
IRON CARB. (form. Bland's)	2 grs.	in 1 dr.
IRON and ARSENIC	4 grs. & 3 mns.	in 1 dr.
LITHIA CITRATE	5 grs.	in 1 dr.
LITHIA BENZOATE	5 grs.	in 1 dr.
LITHIA SALICYLATE with	5 grs.	} in 1 dr.
SODIUM BROMIDE	5 grs.	

"VICHY" and other Mineral Water Salts.  
And all other Granular Effervescent Preparations  
May be obtained of all Chemists and Importers.  
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None genuine without this Trade Mark.

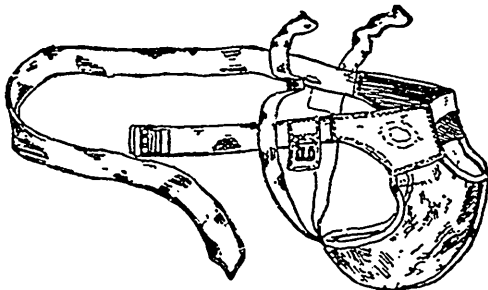
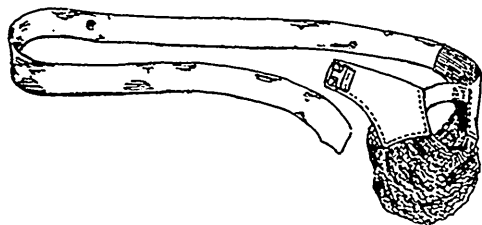
## PPERAZIN.

5 grs. in each drachm.

LITHIA SALICYLATE	5 grs.	in 1 d
NUX VOMICA	1-12 grs.	in 1 dr.
PHENACETIN	5 grs.	in 1 dr.
PHENACETIN with	5 grs.	} in 1 dr.
QUININE	1 gr.	
PHENACETIN with	3 grs.	} in 1 dr.
SODA SALICYLATE	3 grs.	
POTASH CITRATE	10 grs.	in 1 dr.
SODA BICARBONATE	10 grs.	in 1 dr.
SODA SALICYLATE	5 & 10 grs.	in 1 dr.
SODA SULPHATE	10 grs.	in 1 dr.
SODIUM BROMIDE	10 grs.	in 1 dr.
MAGNESIA CITRATE (the original BISHOP'S)		

ALFRED BISHOP & SONS, Limited,  
"SPECKS FIELDS," 48 Spelman Street,  
LONDON, Eng.

## Suspensory Bandages

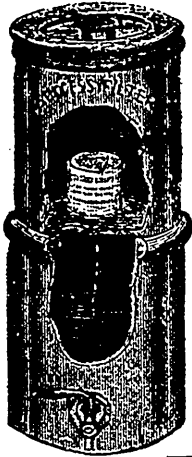


The Ware Manufacturing Co.,

CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

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



This cut shows a sectional view of the

## Stoneware Filter.

Styles 1 and 2,

Set up ready for use. There are two crocks, each of four gallons capacity—an upper one holding the Filter Block as shown, and a lower one, which can be used as a water cooler, if desired.

This block is four inches in diameter by the same in height, and is hollowed out on inside. This fits on a metal tube, which fastens by means of the nut, shown in separate cut, to bottom of Filter Jar. Block can be lifted off tube, cleaned and replaced in two minutes, and with no trouble at all. Water passes from outside of block, through the walls, into the hollow chamber and from thence, by means of the Drip Tube, into the lower receptacle.

### PRICE LIST.

All Best Glazed Stoneware, Matches Mahogany: Rosewood or Walnut Furniture.

No. 1.	Family or Office size, as shown, 4 gallon capacity,	\$5 00
No. 2.	11" " 2 blocks, 6 " " "	7 50
No. 3.	Hotel or Restaurant size, 3 blocks 8 " " "	10 00

**THOS. L. PATON,** Agent,  
**MONTREAL.**

BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.



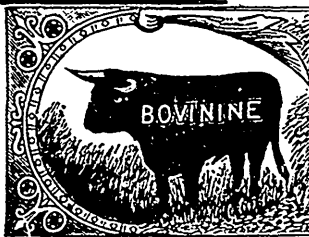
DO NOT BE DECEIVED

with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, and Durable. Each package contains six ounces; when moistened will make several boxes of Paste Polish.

WAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.



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Builds up the system after severe illness when recovery is slow and the appetite poor. Nursing mothers, teething infants and puny children thrive surprisingly by its use, a change for the better being perceptible often within 24 hours.

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NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON.  
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