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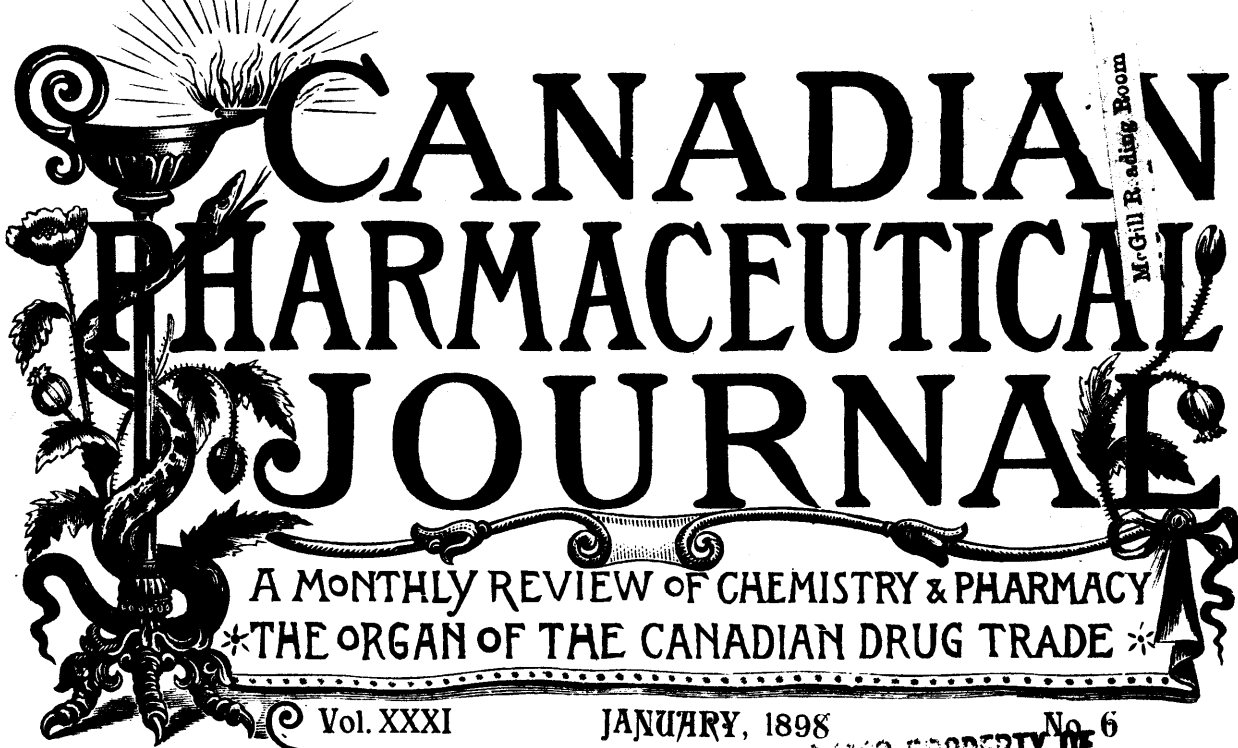
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Wholesale Druggists,

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"Stainless Iodine Ointment."

A great advance in Iodine Preparations.

Does not discolor nor crack the skin.

Is being used by prominent physicians and the Toronto General Hospital.

It is put up in bottles containing 1 oz. each; 12 bottles are placed in an attractive box for counter exhibition.

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Dr. Sage's Hair Saver
Creme de Rose
Turkish Cometicque

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Send to us for samples of our Unique Astringent Pencils,
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More Bay Rum is made from our Extract than from all
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LIMITED

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Tablets.



The ideal medicine for children, and are bound to become a household word. They are distinctly a pioneer and have no competitors in the field.

EVERY DRUGGIST SHOULD HAVE THEM. RETAIL AT 25c.

Baby's Own Powder for nursing and toilet, best on the market. Large box. Good seller. 25c.

Electric Pills for Blood and Nerves, Heart and Brain Tonic. 50c.

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Seven Spices. Tablets for all Stomach Troubles. 50c.

Pleasant Powders for Headaches, Monthly Pain, Colds, Neuralgia, etc. 25c.

Write us if your Wholesaler is not stocked.

NOTE—We do not sell our goods to departmental stores or to cutting concerns, and we will, as in the past, endeavor to protect the interests of the retail druggists.

The Dr. Howard Medicine Co.,

BROCKVILLE, ONT., CAN.

Francis U. Kahle

Sole Agent for the Dominion of Canada
and Great Britain for

D. RANSOM, SON & COMPANY
STANDARD FAMILY MEDICINES

Ransom's Hive (Croup) Syrup and Tolu
for Coughs, Croup, etc.

Trask's Magnetic Ointment
for Inflammation, etc.

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is being introduced in the Dominion of Canada.

This remedy has had an extensive sale throughout the United States for the past thirty years.

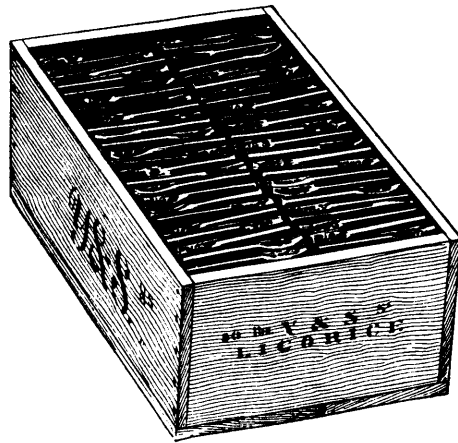
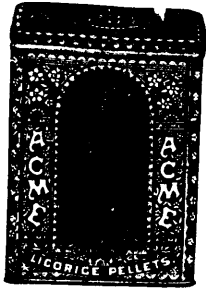
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TORONTO, Canada

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Have been before the public for many years, and their constantly increasing sale attests their deserved popularity. Efficacious in throat troubles; delicious as confections. The retail druggist can procure them at all leading jobbing houses in the Dominion of Canada.

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Protonuclein (Powder)
" (Tablets)
Carnrick's Soluble Food, 8 oz.
" " 16 oz.
Lacto Preparata, 8 oz.
" " 16 oz.
Lacto-Cereal Food, 8 oz.
" " 16 oz.
Cordial Analeptine.
Sulpho-Calcine.

Zymoclide.
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" (Pills).
" (Pills, comp. and tonic).
Corrigent Pills.
Analgesine Tablets.
Cardiene Tablets.
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Diureticine Tablets.
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Innervatine Tablets.
Kumyss Powder.
Sulphur-Tartrate Tablets.
Velvet Skin Soap.
" " Powder.

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ARE SOFT AND FLEXIBLE

NEVER BECOME HARD

NEVER BECOME OXIDIZED

NEVER VARY IN STRENGTH

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

FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE TRADE.

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Druggists' Confectionery.

The special attention of Chemists

IS DRAWN TO THE FOLLOWING :

GLYCERINE PASTILLES

Beautifully Bright. Perfectly Soluble.
Quite Transparent.

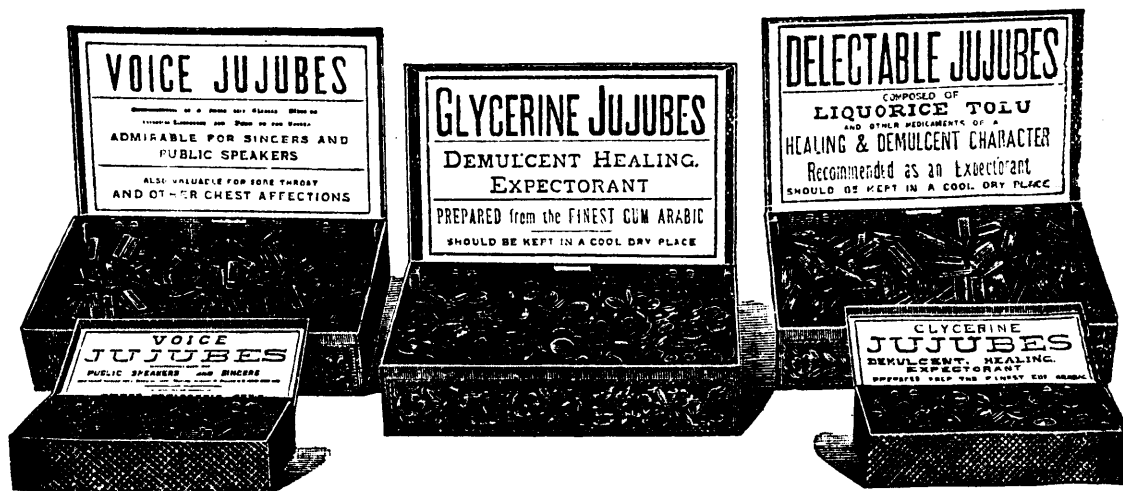
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By a process recently discovered, are producing the most charming

GLYCERINE PASTILLES AND JUJUBES

Ever offered to the trade.

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



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STEARNS' Wine of Cod Liver Oil

In presenting Wine of Cod Liver Oil—Stearns', we do not claim it to be a food, but a stimulant to the processes of assimilation and nutrition. Why employ the fatty matter at all when the extractives (as in Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil) can be administered separately from all the nauseous, fishy taste and disagreeable associations of Cod Liver Oil itself? Fat in no case stimulates tissue building. In fact, the fat has the property of inhibiting or slowing up cell action, and while it thus prevents tissue waste to a certain extent, it may cause an accumulation in the system of the products of waste, to the detriment of the patient. Extractives, on the contrary, containing the substances which stimulate cell activity, not only clear the cells of the waste matter by increasing their activity, but cause them to take up nutritive material from the food and thus build fresh and healthy tissues in place of those wasted by disease.

Our brochure on Wine of Cod Liver Oil, entitled "From Source to Finish," we will gladly mail to any pharmacist who may be interested enough in the subject to write to us for a copy.

Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil is sold by all jobbers at \$8.00 per dozen, or may be ordered direct from the manufacturers.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

DETROIT, Mich.
LONDON, Eng.
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THE SECRET of good painting is good paint

1/2 THE SECRET, the right material

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ROBERTSON'S PURE PAINTS

A child can use them and produce good results. They do the best work at the least cost, live longer, have more covering capacity, and look better than any other paints in the market.

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MALTINE (Plain).
MALTINE Ferrated.
MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil.
MALTINE with C.L.O. and Hyphos.
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MALTINE with Hypophosphites.
MALTINE with Cascara Sagrada.
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MALTINE with Phos. Iron Quinia and
MALTINE WINE. [Strychnia.]

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

New York Pharmacal Association's Preparations

LACTOPEPTINE POWDER (ounce bottles).
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LACTOPEPTINE ELIXIR. Plain.
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Lactopeptine Tablets.

Arlington Chemical Company's Preparations.

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Liquid Peptonoids with Coca.

Liquid Peptonoids with Creosote

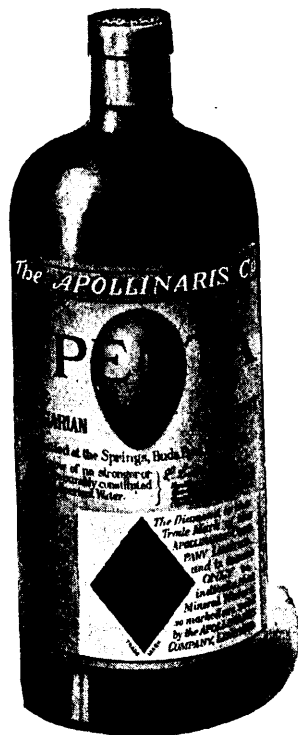
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"APOLLINARIS"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER



The Prices to RETAILERS are as follows:

\$5.50 Case of 25 large glass bottles
 \$8.50 " 50 small " "
 \$8.50 " 100 glass ¼ bottles

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 of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Limited

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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE

VOL. XXXI.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, JANUARY, 1898.

No. 6

ESTABLISHED 1868.

Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal

—AND—

PHARMACAL GAZETTE

ISSUED MONTHLY.

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

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

OUR OFFER CONTINUED.

A goodly number of our readers have taken advantage of our offer to secure high-class literature almost for nothing. We hold the offer open still another month, so that if any may have overlooked it they may have an opportunity to share in a good thing. Read it on page 275 of this issue.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE LICENSE LAW.

We are in a position to inform our readers in Ontario that their efforts have not been in vain in this matter. Thanks to the energy displayed by those having the matter in hand, and the sound common sense of Attorney-General Hardy, a satisfactory condition of affairs will prevail after the session is over. Ever since the absurdities of the present Act were pointed out to the Government last spring, they have shown a willingness to remedy the grievance and remove the injustice under which the druggists have labored. Since the session opened the Government intimated that they would be pleased to receive a deputation of druggists to discuss the situation and suggest needed amendments. Armed with the petition

signed by over six hundred druggists of the province, the College solicitor, Mr. Malone, on Dec. 23rd, 1897, marshalled a deputation of some fifty of the city men into the presence of Premier Hardy, who received them graciously and listened with patience to the tale of their grievances. In replying to the deputation, the hon. gentleman plainly intimated that the Government were fully aware of defects in the law, and were willing to grant relief. To expedite matters, and that he might have all necessary information in drawing up the amendments, he requested that a committee of three be appointed to act with Mr. Malone, and meet him on a date of his own setting.

Messrs. McKenzie, Holgate, and Prof. Heebner were selected, who met Mr. Hardy and finally settled upon the provisions of the amendments, which will become law in due course.

The following is the bill as presented to the Legislature by the Government on Dec. 31, 1897, for its first reading. From a hasty reading it appears satisfactory, with the exception of section 4, which should be amended or struck out altogether as its present reading is most indefinite and unsatisfactory. With this change it will place the druggists in an even better position than they occupied previous to the 1897 amendments. It has always been a doubtful question what position the druggist occupied in the sale of pure alcohol. This the amendments will satisfactorily settle, as they will also that of compounds containing liquors of a given strength. The sale of liquor in quantities sufficient for medical purposes are also provided for to the satisfaction of every reputable druggist.

The Journal may be pardoned if it feels a trifle elated at these satisfactory results of the agitation started by it last April. Much credit is due to Messrs. J. R. Lee and F. Holgate, of Toronto, who have been unsparing in their sacrifice of time and effort to place the law in a reasonable and satisfactory condition. The Government is to be commended for the prompt and businesslike manner in which they approached the subject and granted the reasonableness of our requests:

THE BILL.

An Act respecting the Sale of Patent and other Medicines, and of Alcohol for the purposes of the Arts and Manufactures.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. The words "pharmaceutical chemist," or the word "chemist," when used in this Act shall mean a duly registered pharmaceutical chemist; the word "alcohol" shall mean "ethylic" or absolute alcohol; the word "spirits" shall mean proof spirits or spirits under proof; the word "liquor" or "liquors" shall mean intoxicating liquor; and the words "original and unbroken package" shall mean the package in which the patent or proprietary medicine is put up by the manufacturer.

2. Nothing in the Liquor License Act contained shall prevent the sale by a pharmaceutical chemist, or a merchant who deals in patent or proprietary medicines, of any patent or proprietary medicine in the original and unbroken package, which does not contain more than seventeen per cent. of alcohol unless where the convicting justice or justices find that the said patent or proprietary medicine was so put up, labelled or manufactured as a colorable device for the evasion of the Liquor License Law; and it shall not be necessary in the information, summons, warrant, conviction or other process of proceeding, save in the finding or judgment, to set out that such patent medicine was so put up, labelled or manufactured as a colorable device for the evasion of the Liquor License Act, but it shall be sufficient if the complaint and all other necessary statements of the offence, allege the sale of liquor without the license therefor by law required, as in the case of a prosecution under the said Liquor License Act for the sale of liquor without the license therefor by law required.

3. Nor shall anything in the said Liquor License Act contained prevent the sale by a chemist of any tincture, fluid extract, essence, medicated spirit or other similar officinal compound or preparation containing alcohol, prepared according to the formula of the British Pharmacopœia, nor the sale by him for purely medicinal purposes of any mixture prepared as aforesaid containing alcohol or other drugs or medicines; nor the sale by such chemist of alcohol in quantities of not more than one gallon at any one time for use in the arts or manufactures or for illuminating purposes.

4. Nor shall anything in the said Liquor License Act contained, apply to or prevent the *bona fide* sale by a pharmaceutical chemist of any drug or medicine for strictly medicinal purposes, in quantities of not more than six ounces at any one time notwithstanding such drug or medicine may contain alcohol mixed therewith or as one of the ingredients thereof.

5. Nor shall anything in said Liquor License Act contained prevent such chemist from selling, without the certificate of a duly registered medical practitioner, liquor in quantities of not more than six ounces at any one time when the same shall be required owing to a serious injury, or to the fainting or heart failure of a person who may be brought or shall come into the premises of the chemist or into contiguous premises, and the same is urgently and immediately required for the relief of such person.

6. Sub-section 2 of section 52 of said Liquor License Act is amended by adding immediately after the word "prescription," in the eighth line thereof, the words "when one is required;" but the said sub-section is not by this Act otherwise affected.

7. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect sections 26, 27 and 28, and Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act, or the restriction upon the sale of poisons therein imposed.

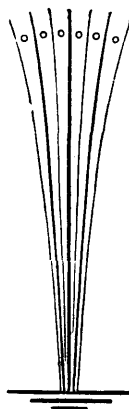
8. A chemist or other person who keeps patent or proprietary medicines for sale shall, upon request made in writing, signed by an officer of the license branch, to be named for that purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, deliver to the Inspector of Licenses, or such other person as shall be named therein, a sample sufficient for the purpose of analysis of any patent or proprietary medicine kept by him for sale. A refusal to comply with such request shall render the offender liable to a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$40 for such offence.

9. This Act shall be read with and as part of the Liquor License Act.

THE DRUGGISTS' CORPORATION.

When we wrote last month regarding this organization, we based our remarks upon the prospectus and the accompanying letter, and certainly concluded that it outlined the establishing of another wholesale house. We were not alone in this interpretation of its intention—every wholesale firm in Ontario as well as Montreal arrived at a similar conclusion, as evidenced by the deputation which waited upon the manager of the concern demanding to know its intention. We are informed that he was able to satisfy the deputation that there was no intention of interference, but that the main object was the manufacture of a line of patent medicines. This being the case, we have nothing further to say except that the reason for our article was not its business aspect, but that there were three prominent members of a society that entered into an agreement with the wholesalers engaged in a scheme to violate (according to the prospectus) that agreement, and also inducing as many more as they could influence to do the same, notwithstanding the fact that the other parties to that agreement were living up to their undertaking, even though at a great sacrifice of business. We would tell our facetious contemporary the *Canadian Druggist*, that we were not disturbed as to any effect such an outfit would have on the wholesale trade, neither do we believe were the members of that trade disturbed; but we were interested in knowing that the men with whom we had been associated were manly enough to keep an agreement or seek honorable means to be released from it, rather than exhibit themselves as base ingrates.

IODOGALLICINE or oxyiodomethyl gallate of bismuth, is an amorphous gray powder, introduced as an antiseptic.



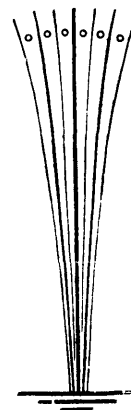
“Diamond” Powdered Lye, E.
Gibson’s Linseed, Liquorice and
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Gibson’s Cream Toffee Tablets, 5s.
Eff. Caffeine and Pot. Brom., E.
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1898

We wish
 our customers, and all
 chemical affinities,
 every good wish for the
 New Year.

ELLIOT & COMPANY, TORONTO.

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Belt’s Eye Protectors
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A large assortment in following makes :

Atkinson	Bourjois
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Lyman, Knox & Co.

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HOW AND WHERE to get our Remedies.

	PER DOZ.	1 GROSS
Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women..... In 3 doz. lots, 5 p.c. discount.	\$4.00	\$40.00
Dr. Coderre's Plasters..... In 3 doz. lots, 5 p.c. discount.	2.00	20.00
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To obtain the 5 per cent. discount, the order must be for not less than 3 dozen of any one of our Remedies. Special price in larger quantities. F. O. B. MONTREAL.

Correspondence Solicited.

N.B.—We will not sell to Price Cutters.

Our remedies are meeting with the greatest success wherever introduced, simply because they are **Reliable Specialties**. Refuse no sale on them. Get them from your jobber; he has them for you. Or mail your orders to the

Franco-American Chemical Co.,

87 St. Charles Borromeo St.,

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Pharmaceutical Specialties

(SCOTT & MacMILLAN)
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now

The **HOLGATE-FIELDING CO., Limited.**

FLUID CASCARA AROMATIC	SYRUP WHITE PINE CO.
FLUID EXTRACT CASCARA	" " " TAR
MENTHYMOL ANTISEPTIC	" FERRI PERCHLOR.
ESSENCE OF PEPSIN	" TRIPLE PHOS.
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VITALIC HYPOSPHOSPHITES	" TRIFOLIUM CO.

We now manufacture the above and solicit the attention of the trade. We also invite inquiries on crude drugs and powdered drugs in packages.

Agents for "Carnogen," Keasbey & Matteson, and Walton's Rheumatic Pills.

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Holgate-Fielding Co.,

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Fine Confectionery for Druggists

Stewart's Extra Strong Horehound.

Stewart's Cough Drops have no equal.

Stewart's Floral Tablets.

Stewart's Fine Chocolates in great variety.

Stewart's Medicated Lozenges.

Before placing your orders for goods in this line, send to me for list and prices.

A. J. STEWART

410 Queen St. W., TORONTO.

TEABERRY FOR THE

TEETH CLEANSSES FROM ALL IMPURITIES

ARRESTS DECAY - PLEASANT TO USE
ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS - ALL 25c.
DRUGGISTS - SELL IT - ZOPESA-CHEM CO. TORONTO

THE FREE ALCOHOL QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Court of Claims has at last rendered its decision in the case of Dunlop & Co. against the Treasury for refund of duty paid on alcohol used in the arts and manufacturers under the Tariff Act of 1894. The decision will probably settle the free alcohol question, which has been kept up so constantly in the United States during the last three years by manufacturers of patent and proprietary medicine, and opposed almost unanimously by the retail trade. At the Asheville meeting, in 1894, the A.Ph.A. decided that the retail druggist did not want free alcohol, and that resolution has been endorsed by every body before which the question was brought since that time, with the exception of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Looking into the matter properly, one must come to the conclusion that there is nothing in it for the retailer, but everything for the manufacturer of proprietary and patent medicines.

There is no doubt that free alcohol would be of the greatest benefit to the pharmacist if he could have it without any restrictions; that is without having an excise officer constantly on his premises to watch what was done with the spirit, but unfortunately, the man who buys his alcohol by the five-gallon lot could not pay the wages of an officer as could the man who buys alcohol by the carload. Therefore, the latter would have his alcohol duty free, the former would not. But it has been said that this was a useless fear, that the Government would make arrangements by which this would be equalized, and both retailer and manufacturer would equally have the benefit of free alcohol, but is it at all likely that the Government would give free alcohol to the druggist and refuse it to the saloon-keeper? Impossible, and improbable. The retail druggist is badly enough off, but he would be worse with free alcohol, as he would then have to depend entirely on the manufacturer for everything, and while the proprietors of patents and proprietaries would be making their preparations at a much lower cost, the retailer would still be paying the same old price.

The retail druggist does not want free alcohol when it is in such a jug-handled arrangement. There is only one way in which free alcohol can be made a benefit to pharmacy, and that is by taking off all restrictions and making it as free from Government supervision as bread or any other of the ordinary commodities of life.

SUPPOSITORIES.

At a recent evening meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Society J. Oldham Braithwaite and E. White read a paper embodying some investigations on the question of suppositories. With regard to the molds employed, they find great variation in the sizes: in fact it is rare to find a mold containing exactly the quantity which it is supposed

to hold. The percentages of active ingredients in commercial suppositories also varied within wide limits. Suppositories said to contain $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. morphine, contained from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. tannic acid, mercury, iodoform, zinc oxide, and lead acetate suppositories were examined and all found to vary from the standard. The results obtained by these investigators are not surprising, considering that the suppositories examined were all made by the hot process, which should have been discarded long ago. It is impossible to obtain suppositories each containing exactly the same amount of active constituent when the hot method is used, for the reason that as such bodies as iodoform, morphine sulphate, zinc oxide, are insoluble in the vehicle, and as there is nothing added to hold them in suspension, the last portion poured out will contain more than the first. Cold compression is the only satisfactory and accurate method of preparation, and it is surprising that our English brethren do not employ it entirely. By the cold process one can obtain a perfectly mixed mass containing in each suppository an exact quantity of the active constituent, equally distributed throughout, just as in a pill mass, which cannot be done with the hot process, since as the active constituent must be held in suspension by stirring while the mass is being poured out it will inevitably be unequally distributed through the mass, and while cooling will separate out, the greater portion being found in the apex of the suppository, thus giving rise in many cases to irritation. Another reason in favor of cold compression is that by this method suppositories are made much more rapidly, and with much less trouble.

WHERE ARE THE OTHER 250?

There are about 850 druggists in the Province of Ontario, and to each one of them was sent a copy of a petition to be signed and returned to the Registrar-Treasurer, asking the Legislature to redress a grave injustice which had been inflicted on the trade in the amendments to the License Act passed last session.

Of this 850 sent out, some 600 were returned, signed. Now what about the balance? It seems incredible that there are 250 members of the trade so utterly indifferent in a matter of so much importance to their own personal welfare. One could almost wish that some of those careless ones might go through a similar experience to that of Hooper & Co., of Toronto, through the unjust working of the present law. This firm has been put to an expense of \$100 in defending themselves against a charge of violating the law in selling an ordinary patent medicine. When it is remembered that any druggist in Ontario is liable to prosecution for selling not only ordinary patents, but also common galenicals authorized by the different pharmacopoeias, we say again that it appears incredible that there are 250 such careless ones in the trade.

THE PLAN THAT FAILED.

Under the above heading the *Canadian Druggist* indulges in one of its periodical tirades against the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists. This effusion is made up of unfounded charges against the officers, deliberate misstatements, and silly twaddle, the foolishness of which I have already taken occasion to show up. I confess that up to the present I have been at a loss to account for this antagonism to the society. Now, however, the motive is apparent, and there is no more cause for surprise. The disbanding of the society and a general war of cutting is necessary to insure to Mr. Dyas success for his scheme and a good fat salary. It is bad enough to abuse men who have labored as honestly and conscientiously as have the officers of the society for the general good, but that is not sufficient for the editor of the *Druggist*, he must needs resort to deliberate falsehood and malicious misrepresentation when he says as follows:

"Accusations of bad faith were made against the wholesale trade, and apologies had afterwards to be made."

He says what is absolutely untrue, and the statement which follows is just as false:

"The patent medicine manufacturer was courted and fawned upon and then abused."

The statement that any considerable number of the druggists "denounce it in unmeasured terms" is fully on a par with the other. Perhaps the officers of the O.S.R.D. are not possessed of the wise "discernment," and remarkable "level-headedness" of the editor of the *Druggist*. Perhaps they have not the calm "judicial" head and unflinching "courteousness" that he possesses, but they at least have the consciousness of having given freely of what poor abilities they do possess, as well as unstintingly of their time and means to aid their fellow-druggists and improve the general condition of the trade. It is incredible that the prevailing characteristic of Ontario druggists is ingratitude, or that they would "denounce in unmeasured terms" the result of such efforts.

For the second time an attack is made on the Toronto druggists because they did not "raise the prices" on a given date. Now, how could they raise the prices with two departmental stores selling at any price they pleased, and no one to say them nay. True, the druggists of the city might have agreed to ask the full marked price for all goods, and have thereby driven the balance of their trade into these stores, and completed the wreck that has been so well begun.

I wonder how this "levelheaded" suggestion strikes the interested parties. No doubt but the departments would be willing to bonus our friend if he could get the druggists to act on such childish advice.

Just imagine the glee with which the "cutter" in Brantford, the hardware man in Hamilton, and the departmentals in Toronto would have received such a decision, and then the insinuation that because the Toronto druggist did not raise prices,

"the country druggist found his trade taken from him"—well, it is almost too puerile to notice.

No more dastardly blow can be aimed at an organization than to undermine the influence of its officers and foster distrust and suspicion in the minds of its members, either as to their integrity or ability, and it is just this course which the *Canadian Druggist* has been pursuing ever since my name became associated with the PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

It requires no extended line of logical reasoning to prove that fault-finding is an easy occupation. There are plenty of men to stand around and point out the shortcomings of those who labour, but it is noticeable that they are careful and economical of their time and means, until an occasion presents itself when personal gain will be the result of any effort put forth. Personally, I am indifferent to such unmanly attacks, but as chief of the executive, I resent them as directed against men who freely left their business, paid their own expenses, and gave their time in an effort to benefit the trade generally.

Is it a matter for surprise that the society has not been able to accomplish all that was anticipated of it when one of its members in possession of a journal makes use of it as a means with which to destroy the organization, if out of the wreck he may secure material to build a concern from which he expects to reap material gain?

G. E. GIBBARD.

MEETING POSTPONED.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Wholesale Druggists' Association, called for Dec. 28th, in Montreal, has been postponed until some time in January. This was found necessary from the fact that the western members were unable to attend.

ACCIDENT AT LONDON.

As we go to press news comes of the terrible accident at London, Ont., where, by the giving way of a portion of the floor of the City Hall, in which was collected a crowd of over 2,500, some 20 or 30 persons were killed, and about 150 wounded. Among the latter was Mr. John Mattinson, of Kerry, Watson & Co., who escaped with a broken arm.

IMPURE ANTI-TOXINE.

New York, Dec. 30, '97.—Dr. Geo. B. Fowler, Dr. F. W. Smith, and the Health Officer of Port Doty, the Committee of the State Board of Health on the subject of anti-toxine and its reputed impurity as manufactured in New York, held a special meeting here yesterday, behind closed doors. Dr. Fowler, in speaking of the matter, said: "The State Board will undoubtedly assume control of tests of anti-toxine. The sooner it is done the better."

“FLY PADS.”

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

Direct the attention of the Drug Trade to the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, restraining The Lyman Brothers and Company (LIMITED) from imitating “Fly Pads,” and give public

NOTICE

That all parties manufacturing or selling imitations of “Fly Pads” will be proceeded against in the Courts.

In the High Court of Justice

BETWEEN

ARCHDALE WILSON & COMPANY,

Plaintiffs,

—AND—

LYMAN BROTHERS AND COMPANY (Limited),

Defendants

The 23rd day of June, A.D. 1897.

1. This action having on the 25th and 26th days of January, A.D. 1897, been tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, and the said the Hon. Mr. Justice Rose on the 23rd day of June A.D. 1897, having adjudged that the way in which the defendants have put up their fly paper both as to the form, the envelopes, the packing into boxes and the ornamentation of the boxes, and the advertisements, was calculated to mislead.

2. IT IS THIS DAY ADJUDGED that the defendants, their servants, agents and workmen, be, and they are hereby, restrained from continuing to put up and advertise such paper so as to mislead.

3. And this Court doth not think fit to make any other order in the matter.

4. And it is further ordered that there be no costs of and incidental to the trial of this action to either party.

Judgment entered 15th October, 1897.

S. H. GHENT,

Deputy Clerk at Hamilton.

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Filled Capsules
Standard Soluble Hard,
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Elastic Soft and Hard,
10 Minims.
Improved French,
5 Minims.
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**PLANTEN'S
PERLOIDS**
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

Or Pearl Shaped Capsules
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PLANTEN'S COMP. C. & C. OR BLACK AND SANDAL WOOD OIL **CAPSULES**

Are Celebrated the World over for Uniformity and Reliability.
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"THE PIONEER AMERICAN
CAPSULE HOUSE."

H. Planten & Son (Established 1836) **New York.**

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ON ALL ORDERS.**

A Glass Jar with Ground Stopper Free with

**ADAMS'
TUTTI FRUTTI**

Send for new advertising matter for your window.

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**WAMPOLE'S
BEEF, WINE and IRON**

In Pint Bottles.....\$5.00 per doz.
Winchester (3/4 Imp. Gal.) 2.00 each
Imp. Gal., in 5-gal. lots and over, 3.50 per gal.

With handsome lithograph labels, buyer's name prominently printed on same, at following prices:

1/2-gross lots, and over.....\$60.00 per gross
Packed in 1/2-gross Cases.

We use a pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers or direct to us.

Very truly yours,

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.

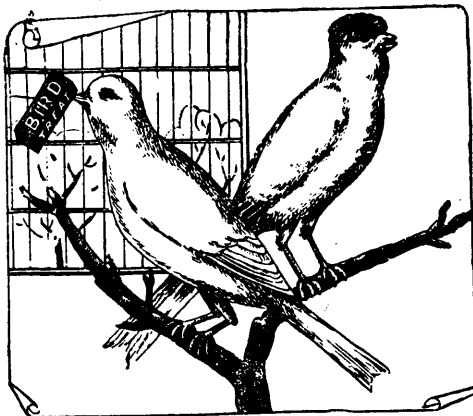
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5. Because your customers will like it better than any other.

Order from your jobber; if he don't keep it write

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Editorial Notes.

The Ohio Food Commission is after patent medicines containing poisons, Mr. Blackburn, the Commissioner, having issued warrants against parties selling Scott's Emulsion, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Winslow's Syrup, Agnew's Catarrh Cure, and Birney's Catarrh Cure. Scott & Bowne are prepared to fight their case, as they claim that their preparation does not contain morphine, as charged. Ayer's cherry pectoral and Winslow's syrup is stated to contain morphine: the catarrh cures, cocaine. If the law be carried out impartially and honestly the commissioner will have the active sympathy of every pharmacist with him, because we all know the immense amount of injury done by these preparations, which, under the guise of cough mixtures, cause more misery and make more morphiomaniacs than any other. Coca preparations, such as the catarrh cures, tonic coca wines, and other similar abominations, count their victims by the hundreds, men and women, young and old, by the habitual use of these preparations become chronic cocaine fiends, with all the physical, moral and mental degradation and ruin which is observed in these cases. Public health demands that some restrictions should be put upon this nefarious traffic, and it is time that other governments should follow the excellent example set them by the Ohio Legislature. Several of the States now have laws against the sale of cocaine, but of what use can they be, when anyone can purchase proprietary articles containing cocaine as the active constituent? It is time that some action was taken. There are enough, and too many, physical and moral wrecks in jails and asylums and out of them, as effects of the indiscriminate sale and use of cocaine-containing patent medicines.

The Wisconsin Board has issued notices to pharmacists, general store-keepers and others in the state, that the section of the law relating to patent medicines containing morphine, cocaine, or any poisonous drug, will be strictly enforced. The section in question reads as follows: "No person by himself, his servant or agent, or as servant or agent of any other person, shall sell, exchange, deliver, or have in his possession, with the intent to sell, or exchange, or expose, or offer for sale or exchange any medicine known as patent or proprietary, or of which the formula is kept secret by the manufacturer, which contains morphine, strychnine, cocaine, or poisonous or narcotic alkaloid or drug in any quantities, which the State Board of Health shall deem harmful to the life or the health of the public, unless the presence of the same be distinctly shown by the label upon the bottle or package, and upon the outer wrapper thereof."

The law goes into effect on January 1st, and it will be interesting to see how it works. If such a law could be universally enforced it would do much to save a gullible public from its own ignorance.

The Quebec Association is opposing the demands of the Grocers' Association with regard to the sale of patent medicines and common drugs. We think that the grocers have been very badly advised, and are pursuing a very short-sighted policy. The money and time which they are expending are not in the interests of the grocers, but in those of the department stores, for just as soon as their proposed amendments become law (although we do not believe that they will), they will find that the department stores will get all the advantage out of them and the grocers will not be able to compete, and they will find that all their efforts have been to enrich their enemies. In this trouble the Montreal department stores are like Brer Fox, "they laying low and saying nothing."

Another attempt is to be made by Toronto merchants to curtail the ever-extending and devastating effects of the department store. Another bill is to be put before the Legislature, and it is earnestly to be hoped with successful results. The last bill would have been successful if it had been presented a little earlier in the session, and as there is now plenty of time, it should be taken up at once and a steady attack kept up till it becomes law.

The Illinois Board of Pharmacy is doing good work in closing the drug departments of the big stores. President Fred. Schmidt reports that they have successfully prosecuted thirty department stores and now half of them have closed up their drug departments, and it is expected that all of them will follow suit. The Illinois law is about the best in force in America, and if properly enforced will put an end to illegitimate drug stores.

The new Pharmacopoeia will probably be published before next spring, the completed draft of the work having been accepted by the General Medical Council. Prof. Atfield has been at work on it for four years, and has now finished all the editorial work, so that all that remains to be done is the printing and the completion of some legal details.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Watson, of Kerry, Watson & Co., has brought up the question of lower import duty on alcohol. We hope that the Boards of Trade throughout the country will take up the fight which we have carried on for nearly two years.

Salts of cinnamic acid have been used as a remedy for tuberculosis on four hundred patients of Prof. Landerer, of Stuttgart. From an experience of seven years he hopes that he has found a lasting cure for the disease—*Scientific American*.

In this issue we publish an interesting letter written by Mr. Percy Atkinson, from Buenos Ayres, to his father, Mr. T. Atkinson, now resident in this city, formerly in business in Oshawa. Mr. Atkinson has been an extensive traveler of late, having spent some two years in South Africa. He was in Johannesburg during the excitement attendant upon the famous Jameson raid, and is now in South America pushing business for both English and New York manufacturing firms. This letter is interesting just at present, as our Dominion Government is putting forth efforts to establish trade relations between Canada and these southern countries. The one remarkable feature of the drug trade noticeable to Canadians is the lack of overcrowding, such as is experienced here. Young men who have selected pharmacy as a calling, might do well to investigate the opening that such places afford. They might find prospects more encouraging than are offered by a small business in such an overcrowded place as Toronto for instance.

So it is worthy of remark that we are "interested in a party we do not represent." We plead guilty, and, strange to say, are a bit pleased at ourselves. We are delighted that we are not of the measly kind whose sympathies and interests are confined to the narrow limits of only such parties as those with whom we are directly connected, or from which we hope for gain. We will always be found in defence of the friends of pharmacy, and the wholesale men have proved themselves such in the truest sense of the word. They have pursued a course that some of the "candid friends" of the pharmacist will be slow to imitate—sacrificed business for the general good.

Original Papers.

TOXICOLOGY.*

BY P. J. MOUNT.

As this is an era of suicides and poisoning cases, it is of importance to pharmacists to be posted on this subject, especially as regards the most commonly used poisons, their effects and antidote. We have, of course, in this city many hospitals and a splendid ambulance service, but still it is often necessary to act while awaiting the arrival of the physicians.

Toxicology is that branch of medicine which treats of the nature, properties, and effects of poisons, and the way to recognize them.

All poisons act more or less rapidly, and they may be classified in two divisions, as local or immediate, when there is corrosion, irritation, or inflammation. The second division, as slow, which affect the brain, causing fever, sleep, or lethargy, accompanied by colic, contraction, etc.

The word "poison" is applied to all substances which, introduced into the system, by the lungs, the skin, or by the mouth, act in a noxious manner on the vital functions or upon the tissues.

Poisons may be obtained from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. The first are known under the generic title of venoms, when they are normal secretions of the animal, such as that of the viper. The second are microbial poisons or virus by which contagious diseases are propagated. Thanks to the immortal Pasteur and his followers, microbes or bacteria are now, we might say, under our control.

Properly speaking, however, the term poison is applied to deleterious mineral or vegetable substances, and these are divided into four classes viz.: Acid, irritant, or corrosive, such as the acids, alkalies, salts of mercury, arsenium, copper anti-mony, etc.

Narcotics, which act particularly on the brain, such as opium, and its derivatives, hydrocyanic acid. Acrid-narcotics, those which act on the brain and at the same time irritate the parts to which they are applied, such as aconite, nux vomica, digitalis, colchicum, camphor, picrotoxine, mushrooms, ergot, alcohol, carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, carburetted hydrogen.

Putrefactive: such as hydrogen sulphide, gases emanating from cesspools, decaying animal matter, etc.

When we are called upon to help resuscitate a person who, through accident or design, has been poisoned, there are three indications to be filled. First, the evacuation of the poison, if the patient is not in a state of coma; secondly, the administration of an antidote; and thirdly, the after-treatment.

Vomiting, if there is no coma, in which case the stomach pump must be used. If the poison is known, we administer the appropriate antidote; if not, the following general antidote:

1st Ferrous sulphate..... 139 gms.

Water..... to 700 gms.

When dissolved add:

Sodium sulphide..... 110 gms.

Calined magnesia... 20 gms.

Water..... to 700 gms.

Shake well and administer. White of egg, milk, solution of soap, may also be given.

As regards the after-treatment for irritant or caustic poisons, give emollients. For narcotics, give stimulants, such as ether, spirits, strychnine. For poisons acting on the nervous system, give sedatives or antispasmodics.

To define in detail the complete list of poisons, with the symptoms, antidotes, etc., would take up too much time, but I have compiled a chart which I think may be of some value. It is arranged so that the symptoms, the antidote and necessary treatment may be found at once.

The lecture concluded with remarks on the regulations governing the sale of poisons and the necessity for the greatest care in storing and selling these goods.

* Read at a meeting of "La Pharmacie Laborieuse," Dec. 16, 1897. Translated and condensed for the CAN. PHARM. JOURNAL.

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(10%) of gritty and coarse particles are removed from the finest English precipitated chalk that money can buy, by washing, straining, and again re-precipitating, before being combined with our "Q. C. LIQUID TOOTH POWDER" which is acknowledged by the leading dentists to supply, at last, a dentifrice that they "can safely recommend as free from grit and beneficial to the whole mouth."

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ONT.



Selected Papers.

HOW TO INDUCE PHYSICIANS TO PRESCRIBE STANDARD PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

BY JOHN A. LEVERTY, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

To no other cause is due the failure of physicians to prescribe standard pharmaceutical products so much as to the laxity on the part of pharmacists in failing to adopt some authorized book of formulas or to formulate a list of preparations of any specific section.

Owing to this laxity many of the unofficial preparations are being made after different formulas and differ in strength. This fact cannot be more forcibly brought to the notice of the pharmacists than by the almost daily complaints of patrons who, either for convenience or pecuniary reasons, obtain the copy of a prescription and take it to a neighboring pharmacist to be compounded. The finished product, which in appearance and in all other properties should be identical with the preparation previously made from such prescription, in many instances differs greatly and is the source of complaint, not only by patrons, but by the physician who prescribes it, and in order to satisfy the over suspicious patient and prescribe preparations of known or fancied quality and quantity of constituents, the physician will specify X, Y, or Z's products, selecting those whose virtues and merits have been most favorably and forcibly expounded.

The task of altering this condition would not prove a difficult one were the pharmacist to come to a full realization of the consequences which will follow its continuance as well as the benefits to be attained by its correction. The many and complete books of formulas now published, together with the courteous aid extended by our valuable drug journals in publishing formulas, with detailed processes for manufacture of preparations in constant demand, offer much needed assistance and untold opportunities to the progressive pharmacists who admit of advancement and gladly take advantage of any and all opportunities which assist them in their chosen profession. The intelligent and wide-awake pharmacist believes in a free and friendly interchange of ideas which dispels prejudice and petty jealousy. In direct contrast is found the skeptic who admits the growing evils, but is too strongly wedded to antiquated ideas and customs to permit of any change or deviation in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products from the teachings of the personal private formula book, the contents of which he carefully and secretly guards, neither giving nor seeking new ideas.

To the pharmacists of this decade the private formula book is of small value, other than as a book of reference, in which to keep the relative quality and quantity of constituents entering into and the methods of procedure required to produce the best finished products. The lack of foresight on the part of many of our pharmacists in not realizing

that the customs, conditions and requirements of the past bear no semblance to the problems confronting them to-day retards the efforts put forth by the few to infuse into the profession broader and more extensive views.

At no time have the demands for organization been so urgent as now, and the grave results which must eventually come from the lack of it should appeal to each and every member of the profession to use his best efforts toward the formation of some plan to meet and combat the growing evils which are closing the channels of livelihood to him. The sale of patent medicines and sundries has almost entirely been taken out of the hands of the pharmacists, by the department stores and general merchants extending their business to the sale of these articles. When too late, many plans have matured with which to counteract these conditions, but none have produced the desired results. These same conditions are confronting the pharmacist relative to the manufacture of latter day pharmaceuticals; the dilatory and indifferent methods of many have left an open and undisputed field to the various large producers, whose products have gained a foothold in the medical profession, being introduced by representatives with plausible and well-learned stories claiming for their products virtues and merits which in many instances they do not possess. The pharmacist requires no more convincing proofs of this than to look over his yearly increasing stock of broken packages of the products of these various manufacturers, representing invested capital and deteriorating on his shelves, which have been prescribed in small quantities, and, failing to produce the desired results, have fallen into disuse and in a comparatively short space of time have been forgotten by the physician. The proper course for the individual pharmacist to pursue, in order to better these conditions, can best be decided by himself, but for the whole drug trade of any section the desired results can only be attained through an organization which will have enrolled as members every pharmacist within the reach of its jurisdiction. Into such an organization should be inculcated feelings of friendliness and united force, and into its individual members should be instilled a desire to deal fairly and justly toward all, laboring unitedly to raise the profession of pharmacy to a higher standard. When thus organized the pharmacists will have sown the seed of the plant which will bear the fruits of their labors, and will have laid the foundation stone upon which to build sufficient strength to combat the influences now retarding their efforts to induce physicians to prescribe their pharmaceutical products, and firm results can then be accomplished for sections thus organized, both as to the methods of preparation and the composition of the products.

That those pharmaceuticals coming within the scope of manufacture by the retail pharmacist can be better produced, and at a less cost by large producers is a fallacy which requires but little consideration to see. Through lack of organization on the part of large producers, the pharmacists have:

been enabled to secure pharmaceuticals at much more reduced rates than formerly, but that these conditions will be but temporary is self evident from the efforts that have been made within the past year by large producers toward organization and better compensation for their products. When success has crowned their efforts the regulated prices of their products will be far in advance of the cost of production by the retailer.

In order to standardize a line of pharmaceuticals a list should be prepared to consist of those for which there is the greatest demand, and which by virtue of their component constituents will receive the most favorable consideration in the minds of the physicians. Formulas for such a list may be in part selected from the "National Formulary," and the remainder from those submitted by the pharmacists composing the associations of the different sections. With this list let the pharmacists individually experiment, until a degree of perfection is attained, using in the composition of these preparations only the choicest drugs and chemicals, and exercising accuracy, care and cleanliness in their manufacture; let them familiarize themselves with the formulas and intricate modes of manufacture. They should employ only the most judicious methods to interest the physicians, presenting the list of products to them for inspection, and requesting that they add any combinations for which they may have a preference. Time and attention should be given to their combinations and efforts made to put into practice their theories. They should be kept well supplied with samples bearing labels upon which should be plainly printed the exact constituents and the quantity of each represented in a given amount of finished product. They should maintain the confidence of the medical profession, assuring it of the purity of the ingredients and guaranteeing their use as standard products and by inviting an inspection of the laboratory, constituents entering into, and methods of preparation used in making their products. They should urge upon physicians the desirability of prescribing preparations that not only compare favorably with those of any manufacture by virtue of their being necessarily produced in small quantities, but they are superior, being free from deterioration, and can be depended upon to expedite the desired medicinal results, inasmuch as they are of recent production, owing to the limited demand upon the individual pharmacist for them. Their attention should be directed to the unreliability of ready-made medicines in pill and tablet form. Of the pills it can be said that they are often wholly insoluble, and pass through the system without producing any results. The constituents entering into the composition of tablets in many instances are incompatible, and in time not only become useless, but dangerous to prescribe.

The trouble to the physician of writing out in full a prescription for combinations of pills or tablets can easily be overcome by an understanding between physician and pharmacist that when prescribing any of these combinations freshly prepared pills or capsules should be dispensed.

It is not an uncommon occurrence for physicians to prescribe pills, elixirs, or syrups, of a specified manufacture, and afterwards claim them to be useless, or that their appearance does not warrant their use, and unjustly criticize the pharmacist for dispensing the product.

These conditions can be alleviated, and to the mutual good of physician, patron, and pharmacist, by the physicians prescribing those products coming within the scope of manufacture by the pharmacist, giving to them incentives for their labors.

No pharmacist should allow any products of his own preparing to be dispensed unless up to the standard in all respects. And thus the pharmacists, by keeping good faith with their patrons and the prescribing physician, and by adhering strictly to the agreements adopted in their organizations, ought eventually to bring about the desired result of inducing physicians to prescribe standard pharmaceutical products.—*Merck's Report.*

WARNING TO INVENTORS.

As the new amendments to the patent law of the United States go into effect on January 1st, 1898, it is well that inventors, both here and abroad, should bear in mind several of the very important changes which may seriously affect their rights.

1. Under the new law a patent cannot be obtained for any invention which has been patented or described in any printed publication in this or any other country more than two years prior to the application.

2. No patent shall be refused, nor shall any patent be declared invalid by reason of its first having been patented in a foreign country, unless the said application was filed more than seven months prior to the application in this country.

3. The application must be completed and prepared for examination within one year after the filing of the said application in this country. In default thereof it shall be regarded as abandoned.

4. An interference will not be declared between an original application and a patent issued more than two years prior to the date of filing the said application.

In view of these changes in our patent practice, it is desirable that those who are interested, and who will be affected by the laws as above mentioned should file their United States application before January 1st.

We have a number of times called attention to these impending changes, but they are of such great importance, particularly those mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2, that we take this occasion to again call attention to these points.

It should at the same time be borne in mind that the term of the United States patent will not be shortened by the prior filing or issuing of a foreign patent for the same invention. It is possible, therefore, for the American inventor to proceed with foreign applications without waiting for his United States patent to be issued.—*Scientific American.*

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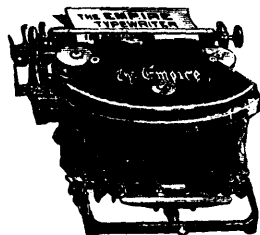
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THE MORTALITY AMONG CHEMISTS.

A return just issued by the Registrar-General gives the comparative mortality among the persons engaged in various occupations in England and Wales, and the conclusions drawn from the figures given, as far as they concern chemists and druggists, are worth giving. According to the last census report, there were enumerated 20,194 chemists and druggists, with their apprentices and assistants above the age of 15 years. The comparative mortality figure of chemists and druggists is above the average for shopkeepers, and approximates more nearly to that of occupied males generally. As compared with the last-mentioned class, chemists and druggists sustain excessive mortality at ages below 25 years, but at all other age-groups except 45-55 years their mortality is below the standard. Chemists and druggists would appear to have suffered more severely than occupied males generally from influenza during the recent epidemic. Their mortality from alcoholism and from liver disease is considerably in excess, as is also that from diseases of the nervous system. Their mortality from suicide is more than double that among occupied males in the aggregate. Chemists die nearly twice as rapidly from rheumatic fever and $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as rapidly from gout as do occupied males generally; their mortality from diabetes and from diseases of the urinary system is also excessive, but their mortality from diseases of the heart, of the lungs, and of the digestive organs other than the liver, is notably below the average. Within the last 20 years their mortality has steadily declined. As in the case of many other occupations, it is in the earlier life stages alone that the reduction has taken place, the rates at ages over 45 years having increased since the previous records. A somewhat lengthy apology is given for including pharmacists in the shop-keeping class, in which their claims to a higher status are acknowledged.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

EXTRACTS.

The exemption of proprietary goods from the requirements of the poison laws is a fruitful source of accidents, and should be brought to the attention of our legislators when framing such laws. Among these, insect destroyers, rat-killers, cough remedies, catarrh snuffs, soothing syrups, etc. Such articles by passing out of the druggist's hands without warning, and without even a poison label, leave the ignorant and careless wholly without protection by leaving them without intimation of danger. The cough remedies and soothing syrups are particularly dangerous, especially to children, who, seeing their parents taking such remedies, conclude that they are good, and want to try them. Parents too ignorant of the fact that there is danger in using such remedies from an overdose of morphine, are likely to administer to their children doses out of all proportion to their age. Such accidents occur with considerable frequency, so that they deserve attention.—*Merck's Report*.

In many communities the homoeopathic physician cannot obtain the remedies he desires, and therefore he is compelled to send to some large city for them. This state of affairs should not be allowed to exist. Homoeopathic dispensing is a very simple art to learn, and the pharmacist can prepare and sell the remedies just as cheaply as can the manufacturer, who must deliver the goods to his customer by express or other carrier. Therefore, we say the pharmacist should cultivate the acquaintance of the homoeopathic physician, find out just what he uses, and then try to supply his medicines. Cultivate the patronage of the homoeopathic families. When they find out that they can obtain their medicines from you they will patronize and give you a chance to supply them many things they do not now buy from you. There are many opportunities of this character open to pharmacists who will take advantage of them, and the subject is worth investigating.—*Pharmaceutical Era*.

A discovery has just been made in the archives of the Vatican. It is a collection of medical prescriptions for diseases of the eye, in the handwriting of Michael Angelo. He was much troubled with his eyes in old age, and he seems to have made a record of all the remedies that were prescribed for him.—*Scientific American*.

OF UNUSUAL INTEREST.

The two great American medical collective Investigations of the past year, that of the American Pediatric Society, and that of the Ohio State Board of Health, both show that Mulford's Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin is now more generally employed in the United States than any other domestic or foreign product. In addition to this these researches show that this product also yields a higher rate of recoveries than any other product.

Druggists who have not already stocked Mulford's Antitoxin should not fail to write for form of contract, plans for circularizing, and other matter of special interest to the druggists.

By granting the privilege of exchanging stock from time to time for a fresh product, or for salable sizes, the druggist is protected against all loss, and is able always to have just what the physician demands. See their advertisement elsewhere in these pages.

CASEIODINE (*Pharm. Zeitung*) is claimed by Liebrecht to be superior to iodothyrene. It is obtained by heating on a water bath 80 grms. of casein with 20 grms. of iodine; the resulting powder is treated in a Soxhlet extractor with ether, and the residue periodocaseine, is heated on a water bath for two hours with 2 litres of 10 per cent. sulphuric acid. The powder which remains is filtered off and dissolved in dilute alkaline solution, precipitated by an acid and boiled with 70 per cent. alcohol. On cooling, the caseiodine separates, and on drying is obtained as a white powder which contains 8.7 per cent. of iodine.



NEW DRUG STORE OF T. M. POWER, HALIFAX, N.S.

The illustration herewith presented is a front view of the new building and drug store at the corner of North and Lockman streets, Halifax, N.S., erected for T. M. Power, just subsequent to the widening of the latter street, and only lately completed. It pays in these days to make one's business premises ornamental and attractive, and Mr. Power has one of the handsomest drug stores in Canada. The upper portion of the main window and the variegated side lights of the main door are said to be the most beautiful in the Dominion.

The interior of the drug store is finished in rose-wood with brass mountings, the screen at the rear of the store contains a handsome bevelled plate-glass mirror, and two very beautiful art glass panels. Portierres draped with brown chenille harmonize with the finish. The feature of the pre-

A NEW PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY.

In the present unsettled state of our profession any action that shows enterprise and confidence in the drug trade meets with our approval, and should also be worthy of the approbation of the druggists.

When well-known firms are giving up departments of their business, and all connected with the trade are bewailing the loss of business by reason of departmental stores, etc., it is refreshing to find a firm adding to their departments and catering for new business instead of drawing in their horns and lamenting with the rest.

We refer in the present instance to the Holgate, Fielding Co., who have added to their business a well-equipped pharmaceutical laboratory, and are placing on the market a line of specialties of which they have every reason to be proud.

They have also purchased the Scott & McMillan pharmaceutical appliances, labels, etc., and have secured the services of Mr. J. A. McLarty, late chemist for S. & M., and are now offering to the drug trade the well-known S. & M. specialties,

scription case, beside being very convenient and complete, is the light from both sides and rear.

The ceiling of the shop is covered with deeply embossed steel panels. The shop floor is tiled in terra-cotta and blue, with ornamental border, and the shop entrance is tiled with yellow and white, with rich border also. The shop door is deeply recessed. The walls of the shop are in a mauve and gold fleur-de-lis papering, and harmonize with the ceiling tints.

The exterior of the building is finished in green and gold. The general exterior painting is two shades of green. The building is wired and piped for either electricity or gas, and is heated with hot water.

Mr. Power has good reason to be proud of his establishment, and there is every reason to believe that the beautifying of the shop in such an artistic manner will lead to a great and permanent increase of business.

casacara aromatic. vitalic hypophosphites, etc., which were so well liked by the medical profession as to nearly drive all rivals from the market.

The company has been reorganized, and under Mr. Winsor Barker's business management, and with the practical knowledge of Mr. McLarty in their laboratory and mills, they should be able to do a business in the lines they sell, greater than any other competing house.

They are now supplying crude drugs of guaranteed quality, powdered drugs in packages, assayed where necessary, fluid extracts, syrups, elixirs, etc., and are sole agents for carnogen, the great bone marrow remedy, and for Keasbey & Mattison, the highest grade manufacturers of pills in America. They carry a complete line of K. & M. goods, including pills, magnesia products, effervescent salts.

The drug trade will hear from them through their representative, Mr. F. W. Meek, late of Strathroy, for whom we bespeak a warm welcome. They are issuing literature regarding these lines, and will be pleased to correspond with any enquirer about same.

Correspondence.

THE O. S. R. D.

Editor PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.

Dear Sir,—Occasionally the question is asked: "What is the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists doing?" or "What has it done to merit one's continued confidence?" The work already done by the society is well known and needs no comment from me, but, as one interested in it, I might say that it has prevented cutting in many places in the western part of the province, and restored prices in others. True, it has not worked so well in some cities, but probably the druggists in those places have not extended that loyal support to the Executive which they should have done. As organizations of this kind can only be made successful by long-continued, patient work, we should not feel discouraged because cutting has not been stopped entirely, but go on in the good work, joining the society ourselves and soliciting others to do the same. The O.S.R.D. has not only made money for the druggists, by stopping a universal cut in the west, but has made the most effective organization of retailers that has ever existed in this province. It has made the retailers feel that they occupy a more self-reliant and independent position than ever before.

While some of the wholesalers seem to think the retailers should have given them a more hearty support, yet, on the whole, I think they have done very well. Let the wholesaler and retailer, who have many interests in common, work together for the common good, and it will not be long before the "cut-rater" will disappear.

In conclusion, I might say, that in my opinion, the O.S.R.D. has done all that could reasonably be expected of it. Let us keep what it has gotten for us, and get more when we can. I should like to hear what some of my brother druggists have to say about the O.S.R.D. Give your views publicity, for in a "multitude of counselors cometh wisdom."

Yours, etc.,

A WESTERN DRUGGIST.

LETTER FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Hotel de Londres, Nov. 11th, 1897.

My Dear Father,—Only a line to tell you that I have arrived safely at Buenos Ayres, Sunday last, 23 days on the voyage from London, and I have been much pushed for time since, but the mail is going out to-morrow morning early, and I shall rush these lines to you.

I had all my samples forwarded to Monte Video from London, and as we were quarantined at this port, or rather passengers for this port quarantined in a little barren island some 30 miles from land, I was unable to adjust my shipment to follow or even come on the same boat with me, and on Tuesday evening I sailed again for Monte Video,

spent all day Wednesday there, and sailed last evening for this port, reaching here at eight this morning.

From Rio down, the voyage was much the same as from Lisbon down to Rio, but growing colder the farther south we went, and I might describe this climate as I have described the Cape weather, but I should imagine much colder in winter than we would get at the Cape. For instance, Monday evening, I put my thermometer out of my window and it didn't surprise me to find it went as low as 58.

Still this was unusually cold for this time of year, and I am told that in the course of a month it will be like New York was in June, about 105, but I expect to find a day or two like this during the whole of their severe heat.

Now, about the city. It's a place that simply amazed me. I had no idea it was anything like this, and I think there are few even of the traveled ones of this world realize the importance of this city and country. I, of course, mean those that have not been in the land, and to describe or picture the place to you I shall ask you to place yourself in the centre of Paris, any of the finer avenues or plazas, with that style of sameness of architecture that you will get there, all one height, with fine carvings of marble, etc.—fine massive stores, no departmental stores, and everything finished in white marble and beautiful trimmings and finely-kept stocks, and Paris windows, and the latest of everything.

Streets of fine stores, blocks by blocks, with an avenue so wide and brilliantly lighted at night, with the rush of fine turn-outs, that one commences to wonder why we have never heard more of Buenos Ayres, and along this avenue we see the immense cafes, beautifully fitted, with every indication of push and bustle, and from what I have seen I should judge Toronto was as much behind this place as it is behind New York. Everything is kept so beautifully clean, and done in such an up-to-date style, that I feel there must be **business** awaiting me. Young people dressed as you would find them right on 5th avenue, New York, beautifully-cut clothes, patent leather shoes, after the American style, but made, I believe, in Paris. But alas, I speak not the language, Spanish, but I shall learn it, for I have to do business, and how I shall manage in the meantime I have not yet decided. I might say no one speaks English, not even in this hotel, supposed to be the hotel of London, and I have had many quiet laughs to myself—I mean at my ignorance.

I took a heavy dose of hunyadi before going to my first breakfast in this hotel, and the results were that it acted very promptly. I rushed into the hall from the breakfast table, asking anyone or everyone the location of the w.c., and I required to half undress before I could make them understand. These w.cs. are all marble, even to the seat, which is about as thick and cold as a tombstone. I was going to buy one of those rubber lining seats, when I was informed that it was not the custom here to seat your person upon these icebergs. At any rate, I

Every=Day Goods

The specialties which the Toronto Pharmacal Co. manufacture are simply every-day goods, packaged up in style similar to what any druggist would adopt if he were putting them up himself. Neatness—not gaudiness—describes them. The firm realizes that the consumer can only use what is inside, therefore the greatest attention is paid to the essential part, the contents. Druggists who purchase these goods and who have in any sense reason to find fault with them, are particularly requested to do so.

The best friends this firm have are those who are candid enough to point out defects when any exist. The goods can't be too good for the purposes for which they are designed—viz., to bear the name and carry the endorsement of competent druggists' names.

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don't like the custom, and will be some time before I can take to it.

The drug business is done very well here, and in the heart of the city, such as we would see about Queen and Yonge or King and Yonge, there is nothing in Toronto to touch the elaborate fittings and the rush of business. The owner or proprietor appears to keep himself in the cash desk receiving the sales, everything is done in marble and genuine rosewood—no soda sold.

The stores outside, we will say, away out on Queen street—drug stores I mean—are little affairs, with about a seven-foot counter, and little room to turn about in, but of course, just as nicely fitted, but on that little cigar-box style of store, very small. The soda water is, I think, done very well, too, although I have seen nothing but the syphon up to the present, and it seems the syphon is used for everything. They have the two sizes—large and very small; colors white and blue, and the bottle appearing very clean and well polished and well iced. If you order a glass of wine or a glass of any spirit, the syphon is always brought to your table to be used at no extra cost. Of course the custom is not to drink at the bar, but at a very neat table, usually finely polished rosewood. No barmaids, but cleanly dressed waiters.

Things appear to be fairly cheap; of course, nothing like as cheap as Toronto, but about as cheap as London or Cape Town, perhaps a little cheaper than Cape Town. I have a beautiful room in this hotel, which faces the largest plaza in the city, and for which I pay \$5 per day, about \$1.90 our money, and it was a sight last night looking down upon the electric lights with the moon above. They have but two meals: coffee early in the morning, breakfast at 11, and dinner 5 to 8 o'clock. I take a roll and coffee at 7, breakfast at 12. This suits me best.

I have had no mail up to the present, and think you had best direct me always in care of this hotel. (Hotel de Londres), for I am well pleased with the place and will likely make this my home.

I must be away to catch this mail. I had to leave this letter yesterday, and have only now time to go to the post. Excuse haste. Write often. Remember me to all enquiring friends, and with love, I remain your affectionate son. PERCY.

I find on reading this letter over I have not referred to Monte Video, but I should say it is much after the same style as this place; very fine city, 250,000, well paved, very clean, large massive squares, electric light, fine shops, marble fronts and beautifully fitted. Fine stocks, and business is to be done there. Spanish, of course.

Rio is a different place altogether. Narrow streets, poor paving, narrow walks, a great many poor shops, but a great many good ones, and I should judge good business for me.

After I posted my letter to you at Rio I went for miles about the place, and I concluded it was very fine. They tell me it is always so perfectly green and fresh, just like our May at home, and I can quite believe it. I really haven't time to say more, and must be off. Good-bye. P.H.A.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy has just terminated the most successful junior term in its history. The junior examinations were held last week, at which time 122 students presented themselves for the ordeal, the largest junior class by twelve students within the history of the institution.

The result of these examinations is given below. Archie Moir, who heads the class in general proficiency, as well as in each individual subject, made a remarkably high mark, taking 498½ marks of a possible 500, this representing 100 in each of the four subjects and 98½ in the fifth, truly an enviable record.

First-class honors, arranged in order of merit—Archie Moir, Robert McDonald, Hugh McPherson, Charles W. Watson, G. M. Bateson, James Twohey, Clarence H. Lewis, Leonard R. Clarke, Hugh W. Smith, Andrew Johnston, James M. Duncan, H. Homer Blach, A. J. Davidson, J. A. McDonald, J. Nelson Scovy, W. Graham Williams, Edward J. Davis, A. W. Smiley, Walter Bews, John McRae, J. A. Gallagher, James W. Johnston, S. M. Lyon, G. B. Fowler, G. W. Henderson, J. Bartholemew, R. W. McKinnell, George E. Rason, Abraham Potts, H. A. Davidson.

Second-class honors, in order of merit—J. W. McLaren, U. R. Bailey, H. A. Crooks, Louis D. Orr, H. E. Hebblewhite, F. M. Crowe, M. Galbraith, James T. Curts, Wm. Driver, Herbert E. McLean, Arthur Powell, A. E. Wardell, Harry E. Ridley, R. E. W. McDiarmid, Alex. Stewart, Barth. Munro, James Winterborn, Elmer J. Bellman, W. C. Elliott, Percy L. Murray, J. L. C. Nornabell, George J. Mitchell, and G. A. Borland, equal; Fred C. Fielding, J. A. Milbee, G. W. Pegg; Will. J. Kent and M. C. Prust, equal; G. H. Worthington, R. N. Kelly, Reuben Morgan, J. F. Patterson, G. L. Walker, Wm. McLeod, E. E. Rutherford, Jack Kelly, A. R. Badger, W. L. McKinnon.

Pass list, alphabetically—James Allen, W. A. Armitage, T. A. Argue, Wm. Cameron, Victor Campbell, B. S. Cerswell, C. P. Collins, F. G. Craig, Colin J. Cunningham, F. W. Dunn, William Flood, W. E. Fraleigh, E. C. Haines, Harry W. Hardy, George Hourigan, R. C. Houston, A. F. Knowles, Frank McIntyre, H. E. Middleboro, Ezzie J. Nott, A. C. Oliver, Richard Reid, George A. Ross, Albert L. Smith, Irwin A. Snider, L. H. Stanton, John Stewart, Stanley M. Tarrant, John Taylor, H. J. Thomas, R. A. Trotten, Frank H. Walley, J. H. White, Ebon Wigle.

Granted aegrotat with pass standing—Alex. McLean.

Starred in following subjects:—J. R. Russell, practical chemistry; Fred. R. Glassford, chemistry; W. C. Dixon, Latin, posology, etc.; A. W. Miller, Latin, posology, etc.; W. A. DePencier, pharmacy and chemistry; G. F. Brethour, pharmacy; R. A. Whitton, pharmacy, chemistry and practical chemistry; Wm. Summerfeldt, pharmacy and practical chemistry.

Highest in subjects—Pharmacy—Archie Moir, Hugh McPherson and Clarence H. Lewis, equal.

Chemistry—Archie Moir, Hugh McPherson and G. M. Bateson equal. Practical chemistry—Archie Moir and Charles W. Watson equal, Hugh McPherson and G. M. Bateson equal. Latin, poology, etc.—Archie Moir, W. Graham Williams, Charles W. Watson, James Twohey, A. J. Davidson, equal. Botany—Archie Moir, Andrew Johnston, Leonard R. Clarke.

The supplemental examinations will be held on January 3 and 4, 1898, when students will be examined on those subjects in which they failed. The senior session will begin January 5, 1898.

JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER, 1897.

LATIN, ETC.

Examiner:—

J. T. Fotheringham, B.A., M.B., M.D., C.M.

TIME ALLOWED: TWO HOURS.

1. Divide the following prescription into its essential parts and sub-divisions, giving to each its name:

℞

Sp. Terebinth. Rectif.

Vin. Ipecac.

Ol. Sassafra.

Mucil. Tragacanthae, ad ʒij.

Fiat Mist.

M.

Sig. ʒi. ex aq. p.c. et h.s.

2. Expand Latin directions of above prescription into full Latin, and translate into English.

3. Fill in quantity of each ingredient as required for a child of 12 years. Give rule for finding dose.

4. Give regular dose of following preparations: Aquae, Misturae, Infusa, Syrupi, Olea (essential).

5. Give maximum dose of each of the following: Acet. Scillae, Ac. Carbol., Ac. Mur. Dil., Bals. Tolut. Decoct. Sarsae, Ext. Nuc. Vom., Ext. Bellad., Ext. Filicis Liq., Inf. Digitalis, Liq. Atrop. Sulph., Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. Liq. Trinitrini, Ol. Phosphorat., Ol. Ricini, Tr. Ferri Mur., Tr. Opii, Tr. Cinch. Co., Tr. Digital., Tr. Nuc. Vom., Vin. Ipecac., Pil. Hydrarg.

6. Write short notes on the main Excreting Organs of the body and their products.

7. Discuss shortly, with three examples of each, the following drug-classes: Alteratives, Stimulants.

BOTANY.

Examiner:—Dr. A. Y. Scott.

TIME ALLOWED: TWO HOURS.

1. Describe fully a Transverse Section of a Dicotyledonous Stem.

2. Describe the following: Pilcorhiza—Trichome—Trichoblast—Monoecious—Corm.

3. What is Dehescence? Classify and describe Indehescent Dry Fruits.

4. Give fully the process of Pollination and Fertilization from the ripening of the essential parts of the flower to the maturing of the seed.

5. Describe Specimen A.

6. Describe Specimen B.

7. Describe Specimen C.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner:—A. Y. Scott, B.A., M.D., C.M.

TIME ALLOWED: TWO HOURS.

1. State Dalton's atomic theory, and show how atomic weights are obtained.

2. What is the composition of air? Is it a mechanical mixture or a chemical compound, and why?

3. How is the composition of water shown? What are the ordinary impurities of well water, and how would you test for these qualitatively?

4. Describe fully the chemistry of ammonia.

5. (a) How much phosphorus can be obtained from 100 lbs. of bone-ash containing 90 per cent. of calcium phosphate?

(b) What is the weight of 100 litres of chlorine collected at 25 deg. C. and 790 mm. pressure?

6. How is hydrogen sulphide prepared?—State its use in qualitative analysis.

7. Give fully the tests for arsenic.

8. Complete the following reactions, giving equations:

(a) Chlorine + potassium hydrate =

(b) Sulphur dioxide + nitric acid + water =

(c) Bromine + phosphorus + water =

(d) Ferrous sulphate + sulphuric acid + potassium nitrate =

(e) Oxalic acid + sulphuric acid =

9. Describe the hydraulic press.

NOTE.—Equations and drawings to be given when possible.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner:—Graham Chambers, B.A., M.B.

TIME ALLOWED: 2½ HOURS.

1. Detect Acid and Metal in substances marked "A" and "B."

2. Detect Acid in substance marked "C."

3. How would you distinguish:

(a) Nitrous Oxide from Nitric Oxide.

(b) A Chloride from a Bromide.

(c) A Bicarbonate from a Carbonate.

(d) Sulphite from Thio-sulphate?

4. Write equations illustrating the action of:

(a) Hot Sulphuric Acid on Copper.

(b) Hot Sulphuric Acid on Oxalic Acid.

(c) Chlorine on Hydrogen Sulphide.

(d) Chlorine on Caustic Potash.

(e) Hydrogen Sulphide on Copper Sulphate.

(f) Sodium Thio-sulphate on a Solution of Iodine.

5. Write equations illustrating the action of heat upon:

(a) Ammonium Nitrate.

(b) Orthophosphoric Acid.

(c) Nitric Acid.

PHARMACAL LABORATORY.

Examiner:

Charles F. Heebner, Ph. G., Phm. B. (Tor.)

TIME ALLOWED: 2½ HOURS.

N.B.—Neatness of work, order of arrangement and cleanliness of working desk and outfit, will enter as important factors in your ratings.

1. Determine the extractive in the liquid preparation (in smaller bottle) and report according to the following form:

- (a) Quantity of liquid taken for investigation.
- (b) Amount of extractive found.
- (c) Percentage indicated.
- (d) Write out method used in determining extractive, and exhibit all figures used.

2. Determine the specific gravity of the substance (in larger bottle) and submit a report of your results in accordance with the subjoined form:

- (a) Substance labeled
- (b) Weight taken for investigation.
- (c) Weight of an equal volume of water.
- (d) Specific gravity of substance.

Exhibit all figures used in the above determination.

PHARMACY.

Examiner:

Charles F. Heebner, Ph. G., Phm. B. (Tor.)

TIME ALLOWED: 2½ HOURS.

1. Metric System.—(a) Give the derivation of the unit of weight from the lineal unit; (b) Show the relation existing between the units of capacity and length. Give the equivalent for each of the following in customary weights and measures: (c) Meter, (d) Gram. (e) Liter. Give approximate metrical equivalents for: (f) Grain, (g) Drachm, (h) Fluid ounce, (i) Inch.

2. Add the following and reduce the amount to ounces, Apoth. Weight: 2½ Kilo's., 25¼ D. Gm., 430 d. Gm., 32 c. Gm., 8005 m. Gm., 65¾ H. Gm., 3 M. Gm., 68⅞ Gms.

3. Specific Gravity.—(a) Explain the principle of Specific Gravity Beads. What weight of each of the following official liquids will a Liter flask contain, and what is the percentage strength of each: (b) Pure Ether, (c) Rectified Spirit, (d) Sulfuric Acid, (e) Strong Solution Ammonia. (f) A glass rod weighing 300 grains, weighs when immersed in distilled water 225 grains and when immersed in Oleoresin Copaiba, 225¾ grains; what is the specific gravity of the latter liquid?

4. Plant Drugs.—(a) State the objects gained by desiccation. (b) Define Garbling. A drug contains cellulose, albumin, sugar, volatile and fixed oils, gum, resin, chlorophyll, starch, and tannin; state which of these constituents may be extracted with (c) Rectified Spirit, (d) Hot Water, (e) Ether, (f) Cold Water.

5. Wanted 50 ozs. Powdered Red Cinchona Bark to contain 6 per cent. of total alkaloids; estimate the quantity of each of the following powders, assaying 3½, 5, 6½, and 7 per cent. alkaloids, to be mixed to meet these requirements.

6. Ammonium Chloride.—State (a) Source, (b) Impurities to be expected in the commercial salt, (c) How purified. (d) Explain how each impurity is removed. A solution of pure ammonium chloride saturated at 15 deg. C. has the specific gravity 1.200 and measures 100 c.m.3., (e) how much salt is there in solution, (f) what is the percentage strength of the solution?

7. Define (a) Deliquescence, (b) Efflorescence, (c) Water of Hydration, (d) Water of Crystallization, (e) Interstitial Water. (f) How may interstitial water be avoided?

8. State method of using and principle involved in the utilization of albumen as a clarificant.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

SENIOR EXAMINATION.

The results of the fifty-fourth semi-annual examination held in the College building of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, from the 13th to 18th December, inclusive:

The following passed in all subjects:

Batchelor, J. H., Brampton.

Flood, W. E., Toronto.

German, S. A., Peterborough.

Irvine, M. D., Lindsay.

Robertson, J. D., Elora.

Passed in part subjects, having passed the others in previous examination:

Craig, H. G. G., Ottawa.

Gillespie, J. R., Orangeville.

Gun, J. R., Durham.

Passed in chemistry—B. Griffin, Hamilton.

Passed in Pharmacy—F. A. Gray, Toronto.

Lander, M. B., Toronto.

Macartney, C. B., Thorold.

More, P. B., Creemore.

McCullough, W. H., Guelph.

Mullett, T. E., Madoc.

Urquhart, W. H., Stouffville.

Lang, J. L., Peterborough.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER, 1897.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner:—D. S. Sager.

TIME ALLOWED: TWO HOURS.

Value.

1. Gum-Resins.—Mention (a) All those of the B.P., (b) Habitat, (c) Preparations of each, (d) What distinguishes a gum-resin from a resin? 8

Camphor.—Describe (a) At moderate length, how and from what obtained; (b) Fully its characters; (c) Mention its preparations; (d) Give tests for purity. 10

3. Glycerine.—Describe (a) How and from what obtained; (b) Fully its characters; (c) Adulterations and impurities, and tests for same; (d) State preparations into which it enters. 10

4. Give the adulterations or impurities, or deteriorations which occur in (A) (a) Oil Lemon, (b) Oil Peppermint, (c) Oil Wintergreen, (d) Powdered Opium, (e) Powdered Rhubarb. (B) How would you detect them? 10

5. Oil of Turpentine.—Describe at moderate length—(a) How and from what obtained; (b) Fully its characters, (c) Mention all the official preparations into which it enters; (d) What impurities or adulterations occur in it? (e) Give briefly, tests for purity. 10

6. Opium.—Describe at moderate length (a) How obtained? (b) Mention its constituents and state the percentage of the principal ones. (c) What, in your opinion, would constitute a prime sample of Opium? (d) Name the adulterations, impurities or deteriorations of Gum Opium, and state (e) briefly how would you detect them? (f) Give the preparations.

7. Microscopically.—Differentiate: (a) Powdered Licorice from compound Licorice Powder. (b) Powdered Rhubarb from Insect Powder. (c) Hieria Picra from Powdered Cloves. (d) Powdered Ginger from Powdered Orris. (e) Powdered Senna from Powdered Cinchona?

8. Cardamoms.—Give (a) Habitat and parts used. (b) Constituents; (c) Preparations. (d) From what are the following obtained: Berberia, Daphnin, Chrysarobin. Delphinine, Jervine, Saponin, Narcein, Pelletierine, Saccharin, Picrotoxine.

9 and 10.—Oral Examination.

BOTANY.

Examiner:—Chas. R. Sneath.

TIME ALLOWED : TWO HOURS.

1. Describe fully the typical characteristics of a dicotyledonous plant.

2. Write short notes on (a) Stomata, (b) Gynoecium, (c) Phyllotaxy.

3. Define the terms: Multiple Fruit, Pome, Stolon, Sucker, Pollination.

4. Write briefly on Fertilization and the various means that help to bring it about.

5 Describe fully the minute structure of a leaf.

6. What is Inflorescence? Describe Raceme, Corymb, Cyme, Head, Umbel.

7. What are Roots? Classify and explain your classification.

8. Parasitic Plants.—Define and give an example. How do they differ from Saprophytes?

9. and 10—Oral Examinations.

PHARMACY.

Examiner: F. T. Harrison.

TIME ALLOWED : TWO HOURS.

I. Percolation:

a. Give brief description of process, state principles involved, and give points to be specially observed in packing a percolator.

b. Name classes of drugs for which it is well suited, also those for which it is not suited.

2. How would the following substances be affected if left in an open dish exposed to air and light: Camphor, Sulphate of Iron, Chloride of Calcium, Lead Plaster, Phosphorus, Santonin.

3. Give quantity of each of the following substances that would be equivalent to one

grain of powdered Opium: Tincture of Opium, Compound Tincture of Camphor, Extract of Opium, Compound Pill of Soap, Wine of Opium, Compound Powder of Kino, Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha, Compound Powder of Opium.

4. Aether Purus:—Say in what respect it differs from, and how it may be prepared from Ether, and give reasons for process.

5. Give description of the following, state from what they are prepared, and give any common names by which they are known: Acetanilide, Glucide, Phenazone, Caffeine, Sulphonal.

6. Name the menstruum employed and state strength of each of the following: Tincture of Ergot, Tincture of Buchu, Tincture of Kino, Tincture of Iodine, Compound Tincture of Lavender, Tincture of Nux Vomica.

7. Describe and explain fully the preparation of Lead Plaster, and state all the official preparations into which it enters.

8. Liquor Ammonii Acetatis Fortior: From what is it prepared? Describe process and state just how you would determine when the process is finished.

9 and 10. Oral and recognition of specimens.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner: Paul L. Scott.

TIME ALLOWED : TWO HOURS.

1. Give the chemical formula of: Zinc Sulphite, Aluminium Chloride, Potassium Hypophosphite, Ferrous Ferricyanide, Sodium Arsenite, Magnesium Citrate, Calcium Bichromate and Ferric Orthophosphate.

2. Give a brief account of the chemistry of Mercury.

3. Define the terms: Valence, Molecule, Ketone, Paraffin, Normal Volumetric Solution, Sublimation, Catalytic and Electrolysis.

4. Show by equations the action of:

a. Chlorine upon moist Slaked Lime.

b. Sodium Carbonate upon Zinc Sulphate in solution.

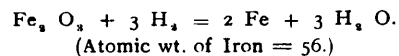
c. Hydrogen Sulphide upon Copper Sulphate in Acid Solution.

d. Hydrogen Sulphide upon Potassium Chromate in Acid Solution.

e. Water upon Bismuth Nitrate ($B. (NO_3)_3$)

5. Name the chief commercial sources of Sulphur compounds. Give the names and formulas of three Sulphur Acids. Mention three allotropic forms of Sulphur, and the conditions under which they occur. Account for the occurrence of allotropy.

6. What volume of steam measured at 110 deg. C., under a pressure of 770 m.m., will be formed during the preparation of 100 grams of Metallic Iron, according to the following equation:



7. Give the empirical and the structural formula, commercial sources and preparation of Acetic Acid. Give the name of the homologous series to which it belongs, and the name and formula of another acid of the same series. Give tests for the recognition of Acetates. 10

8. Mention the three chief sources of Nitrates. Give tests for the recognition of Nitrates and Nitrites. Mention the most prominent chemical properties of Nitric Acid, and give examples. 10

9 and 10. Recognition of specimens and oral examination. 20

10

10

20

100

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner: A. R. Fraser.

TIME ALLOWED: TWO HOURS.

1. Translate into English, describe very fully the manner of mixing, pointing out any errors as to doses which may occur in the following:

RECIPE—

Hydrargyri Biniodidi grana septem.
Tincturae Gentianae Compositae uncias duas.
Potassii Iodidi drachmas duas cum semisse.
Syrupus Trifolium Compositae uncias tres.
Aquam Menthae Viridis ad Uncias Octo.

Misce fiat Mistura Capiat Cochlearia magna unam post jentaculum et post prandiam quotidie et bis hebdomatum Capiat Pilula Hydrargyri, grana quinque si vires sinunt. 15

2. Translate into English and describe very fully the manner of mixing the following, pointing out any errors which may occur. 13

a. R Strychninegr. ii.
Syr. Flores Aurant ʒss.
Aq: Dist. ad..... ʒii.

M.

ʒi. T. D. S. sesquihora post cibi ex aq..... ʒiss.

b. Pot: Permang.....gr. i.
Conf: Rosae Q.S.
M. ft. pil. i. Mitte xii.
Unam hora somni sumend et alt noctibus repetend.

3. Give best solvent for following drugs: Iodoform, Camphor, White Vitriol, Acetanilid, Corrosive Sublimate Sulphonal, Phenazone. 8

4. Give English and full Latin for the following abbreviations: 10

Sesunc., post prand., Aq. Fluv., Cochleat., F. L. A., Sesquih., Seg pars hor., perendie., C.M.S., lat dol.

5. Give dose of following: Homatropia Hydrobromate., Ext: Nux Vomica, Liquor Trinitrin, Argenti Oxidum. Aconitine, Acid Carbohc, Grey Powder, Gregory's Powder, Butyl Chloral Hydrate. Liquor Hydrarg. Perchlor. 10

6. What do you consider the best excipient for Pills of Croton Oil, Nitrate of Silver, Pepsin, Quinine. 7

7. What rules are necessary to observe by druggists in the sale of certain poisons, viz.: those in Part I., Schedule A, of the Pharmacy Act (name a few of such poisons)?

8 to 10. Oral Examination. 30

DISPENSING.

Examiner: W. Murchison.

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS.

R. KAY.

Value.

R Quininae sulph.
Zinci oxid.....a a gr. i
Ft. pil. mitte tales No. viij.
Cap. unam bis indie, hora decima et hora secunda. 15

LENA RIVERS.

R Camphorae ʒi.
Liq. ammon. fort ʒij.
Ol. olivae ʒi.
Aquae.....ad. ʒij.
Ft. Lin. Fricetur pars affecta ter quaterve indies. 20

RUPERT KING.

R Emuls. ol. morrhuae 50 per cent... ʒiv.
Cap. cochl. ampl. mane, meridie et hora somni. 25

EDNA LYLE.

R Camphorae..... ʒss.
Hydrarg. ammon..... ʒiss.
P. acidi tannici ʒss.
Vasellini.....ad ʒj.
Ft. ung. Modo dicto utend. 20

R. CHAMBERS.

R Emp. canthar 3 x 5 in
Inter scapulas applicand. 20

CAPTOL is described as a condensation product of tannin and chloral. It is recommended by Dr. Eichhoff as a remedy for dandruff, a one or two per cent. solution being rubbed into the scalp once or twice daily, the best form of application being the following:

Captol..... 2
Chloral hydrate..... 2
Tartaric acid 2
Castor oil..... 1
Alcohol (65 per cent.).....200
Perfume to suit.

TANNALBIN. Schmidt, in *Pharm. Zeitung*, proposes a method for the preparation of this compound, as follows: 10 parts of 10 per cent. solution of albumen are mixed with 6½ parts of a 10 per cent. solution of tannin; the precipitate is collected on a strainer, washed, and dried. The precipitate is then powdered and spread in thin layers and heated for six hours at 120 deg. C. The product is identical with the copyrighted article.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. N. R. McKenzie, Newcastle, N.B., is dead.

C. S. Webb has opened a new business in St. Louis, Que.

The firm of D. R. Gagnon, Quebec, has been dissolved.

Hastings & Co. is a new drug firm registered in St. John, N.B.

The stock of W. H. Wilson, Hamilton, is being offered for sale.

The Druggists Corporation, of Toronto, is applying for incorporation.

A. C. Gaviller has moved his stock from Grand Valley to Sudbury, Ont.

J. W. McKee, of the class of '97, has opened a new business in Acton, Ont.

W. H. Robson, of the class of '96, has opened a new business in Fenelon Falls, Ont.

Mr. Alex. Fleming, of the firm of Fleming & Sons, Brandon, Man., is dead.

Messrs. Allen Turner & Co., of Brockville, are advertising their business for sale.

Ottawa's departmental store has the usual drug department "under the duly qualified management."

The firm of W. A. Griffiths, Vancouver, B.C., has been dissolved, and N. Lapatourel has withdrawn.

E. S. Blackie has purchased the business of J. W. Webb, Halifax, who last month was reported in financial difficulties.

E. Scarlett, of Dundas, Ont., has disposed of his business to Mr. Robertson. We understand that it is Mr. Scarlett's intention to go to the Klondyke.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The college exams. have just been concluded, Probably the results will have been published before this is printed.

Just as we go to press we hear of the sudden death of Mr. Reed, manager of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Limited, Montreal. Mr. Reed expired under the influence of ether while being operated upon for appendicitis.

During the first days of the month we had some very disagreeable weather, wet and sloppy, and indicative of a good crop of influenza cases. That puts me in mind of a story. In the — end of this city there dwells a chemist—we will call him Jones—who is nothing if not affable and polite. During one of these disagreeable days a lady customer came in out of the rain to wait for a car. Mr. Jones to make himself agreeable and polite, entered into conversation with the lady, who was a very good customer, and, of course, got to talking about the dismal weather. Just then old Phoebus pushed aside the intervening clouds and threw a few rays of silvery sunshine on the earth, which Mr. Jones noticing, he said to the lady:

"We have a little sun this morning."

"Oh! indeed! a little sun, and how is Mrs. Jones?"

Tableau.

The second meeting of "La Pharmacie Laborieuse" was held at the college on Dec. 16th, and a large audience was present to hear the papers. Mr. P. J. Mount, the president, read a very interesting discourse on "Toxicology," which evidenced thorough study of the subject. Afterward Mr. A. J. Lawrence and Prof. Lecours commented on the paper. Prof. Morrison then gave a lecture on "Standardization," which was listened to with great attention. The secretary reported that three theses had been accepted, and that the writers had been invited to become members. Mr. Fortin, a paper on "Aerometers;" Mr. Dion, on "Cantharides;" Mr. Moissan, on "Potassium." As we predicted in our last issue, this society, which is formed of the earnest, studious and best class of the students, is going to be a success. Many new members are coming in, and the lectures or conferences are well attended.

There has been great excitement here during the last few weeks over the attempt of the Grocers' Association to amend the Pharmacy Law, so as to give them the right to sell patents and such drugs as epsom salts, castor oil, etc. The Pharmaceutical Association would not contest the granting of this privilege to general store-keepers or grocers living in towns where there were no pharmacies, but not to those in places already well supplied with pharmacists. We believe that there was a big fight in committee, both sides marshalling all their forces. All the wholesale druggists were present to aid the retailers, while the grocers had several Montreal wholesale grocers with them. Several, however, refused to go. A bombshell was thrown into the enemy's camp and exploded with considerable violence and had a most demoralizing effect on the attack, when the association produced petitions signed by over 200 of the best grocers in Montreal against the granting of the privileges asked for by the Grocers' Association. The proposed amendment will in all probability be killed by the time it reaches its third reading.

As stated in our last issue, J. A. Wright was married on Dec. 1st to Miss Maude Baldwin Beard. The bride was given away by Mr. Azro B. Chaffee, while little Miss Edith Chaffee acted as bridesmaid. As the society reporter would say, the bride looked charming. Mr. Wright was supported by his brother, Rev. J. J. Wright, of Peterborough. He looked a little nervous, but as happy as if he had just taken a \$50,000 opening order. The Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, assisted by the Rev. Henry Kittan, tied the nuptial knot. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mr. Chaffee, at which the numerous presents were shown. Mr. and Mrs. Wright left by G.T.R. for a three-weeks' wedding tour, followed by a shower of rice and old shoes, to the evident disgust of the Pullman porter, who raised his voice in ineffectual protest against the disorder caused by this inundation. The wedding presents were numerous and costly, and were eloquent tributes of the high esteem in which Mr. Wright and his bride are held. From Vancouver, Victoria, Chi-

cago. Winnipeg, Boston, Toronto and New York, came many gifts of rich and chaste designs in gold and silver. Messrs. Lyman, Sons & Co. sent a cheque for a handsome sum, while the employees of the house testified to Mr. Wright's genial good nature and reliability with a handsome solid silver tea set, suitably engraved. Mr. Wright's many business acquaintances, from Cape Breton to Victoria, will, we are sure, join us in wishing him and Mrs. Wright many years of happiness.

PRESENTATION AT MONTREAL.

At this season of the year presentations are the order of the day, and the employees of Bovril (Limited) are not behind the times. On Friday evening, before closing the establishment on St. Peter street, the Canadian manager, Mr. F. C. Silcock, was asked if he would go upstairs into the finishing room. On doing so he was surprised to find the room tastefully decorated with flags, etc. (the work of willing hands done in a few minutes), and all the employees, numbering between 40 and 50, congregated round the room awaiting his arrival. He was conducted to the head of the room by Mr. McGonigal, the head tinsmith, while Mr. P. Barber, the head butcher, played a solo on the cornet.

Mr. G. Geal, the engineer, then read the following address:

E. C. Silcock, Esq.—We, the undersigned, on behalf of our fellow employees, beg of you to accept these as a slight token of our regard and of the high esteem which we have for you as an employer, and trust that the good feeling which has so long existed between us, as employees and employer, may always continue.

Wishing you and Mrs. Silcock long life and prosperity, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year,
We are,

Yours respectfully,

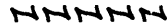
G. M. GEAL.

JOSEPHINE MARLING.

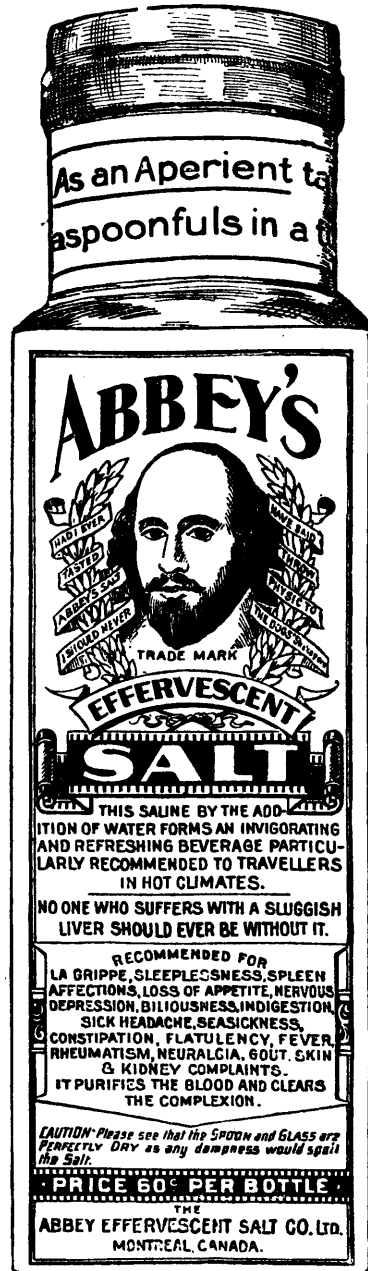
Mr. J. Belleau then handed Mr. Silcock a very handsome gold-mounted ebony walking stick, a handsome silver-mounted pipe, and a good supply of English tobacco. The whole affair was a great and flattering surprise to Mr. Silcock, as it had been kept a profound secret amongst the employees. He, however, succeeded in making a short and appropriate speech, in which he said it gave him very great pleasure and pride to receive such handsome tokens of their esteem and good feeling. So long as he holds the position he now occupies he will always do his best, as hitherto, to study the comfort, health and happiness of his employees. He thanked them most heartily for the presents, and after a few more remarks wished them all a merry Christmas and happy and prosperous New Year.

Mr. P. Barber then struck up "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," on the cornet, and all those present joined to such an extent that it might have been heard to the French church. As the business hours of the day were over, both employees and employer went to their respective homes with light hearts to enjoy the Christmas holidays.

A GREAT SELLER!



Thousands of dollars are being spent in putting this excellent preparation before the public.



This is a fac-simile of the 60 cent size. We are now putting up a 25 cent size, so that everyone may have an opportunity of trying it. Have you any in stock? Your wholesaler will supply you.

THE
Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,
LIMITED.
MONTREAL, - CANADA.

TORONTO NEWS.

Mr. J. H. Cook, of Orillia, has been in the city looking up holiday goods.

Mr. C. C. McGlashan, of Winnipeg, Man., has been in the city spending the holiday season with friends.

Mr. Mingay, who represents Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. in the Eastern Provinces, has been at home for a few days.

W. Lloyd Wood, Church and Gerrard streets, has secured the Canadian agency for Mertz elastic capsules, of Detroit, Mich.

We had a call from and a pleasant chat with Mr. R. Wightman, of Owen Sound, who is spending a few days in the city, on business and pleasure bent.

Mr. Callaghan, representing the Marion Glass Works, of Indiana, has been in the city. Mr. Callaghan made two trips through Canada previously for Messrs. A. M. Foster & Co.

Messrs. Paul Scott, Paris; F. T. Harrison and Dr. Sager have been in the city attending to their duties as examiners at the supplementary, held on the 13th to 18th Dec., 1897, in the college.

Mr. Wm. Bragg, recently of Messrs. Evans & Sons, Montreal, has purchased the stock and fixtures of the John McKay estate, and continues the business, corner Yonge and Gerrard streets.

W. H. Fielding, recently of Holgate, Fielding & Co., has started a new business at 171 Simcoe street, beside a couple of American agencies. Mr. Fielding proposes dealing extensively in crude and powdered drugs.

All the wholesale houses are deep in the mysteries of stock-taking and house-cleaning, and we are pleased to know that they anticipate a better showing when the balance is struck for the past year than for some time previous.

Those of the city druggists who cater for a Christmas trade report this to have been the best in many years. People bought more freely than for some time past, and with less haggling over prices and hunting for cheap goods.

The community was greatly shocked at the sudden and tragic death of Dr. J. H. Burns, College street, on December 20th. The doctor was a well-known figure in medical and pharmaceutical circles, having been in practice for many years. He had been but a day or two previously elected to a seat on the Council Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

A pleasing incident indicative of the good-will and pleasant relationship existing between the Canadian traveling staff and the manager of Parke, Davis & Co., at Walkerville, took place on Christmas morning, when the former presented Mr. E. G. Swift with a beautiful morocco portfolio, containing on each page the photo of one of the said staff. Needless to say that Mr. Swift appreciates the kindly thoughtfulness to its fullest extent.

There has been a slight change in the Canadian traveling staff of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. Mr.

W. F. Whelan is put upon special work, and will confine his labors almost exclusively to Toronto and Hamilton. Mr. G. J. Robertson, recently with Messrs. A. Hamilton & Co., of Hamilton, will look after the ground which has been in Mr. Whelan's care outside of the cities mentioned. W. M. Grant, in the west, Mr. F. M. Turner, in the east, will look after the firm's interests in their old territory.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Pittsburg is introducing trolley car ambulances to run on the street car tracks.

Maryland druggists will again make an effort to secure a pharmacy law for the whole State, as that now in force covers only the city of Baltimore.

The Lighthouse Board of New York harbor are experimenting with acetylene gas for lighting buoys. So far it has proved satisfactory, both as to brilliancy of light and cost of production.

Peter Van Schaack, the Chicago wholesaler, is being sued by his daughter-in-law for alienating the affections of her husband; she demands \$75,000 as balm for her injured heart. Peter says he won't pay it, and will fight it out. Mrs. Van Schaack seems to be a much injured woman.

Western wholesale druggists will no longer charge for boxes and cartage: that is on the invoices which they will have to send. But someone will have to pay for these items, and although it may be a satisfaction to the retailers to receive invoices without the items, it seems pretty certain that they will figure somewhere in the bill.

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWS NOTES.

By a recent decision of the Transvaal Volksraad, a tax of 1s. is imposed on all empty bottles except bottles holding 5 ozs. and less.

Mr. Raoul, a French naval pharmacist, has returned from a trip through Sumatra, bringing back a large number of botanical and natural history specimens.

A large still charged with chloroform exploded in Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s laboratory in Edinburgh. Fortunately none of the fifteen men in the room at the time were injured, although one had a very narrow escape.

Sir Richard Quain, at the last meeting of the General Medical Council, stated that the Pharmacopoeia will be ready in a few months. All the work is practically finished, only some legal details are to be complied with.

Dr. Hill, health officer for Birmingham, reports that of twenty-four samples of medicines tested in his district, five were adulterated. A sample of camphor liniment contained only half the quantity of camphor specified in the Pharmacopoeia. One sample of iodine liniment contained 16 per cent. less potassium iodide than the quantity ordered, while other mixtures contained more than the proper quantities.

The Great Selling Specialty

WARNER'S ORIGINAL LITHIA WATER TABLETS

(3 and 5 Grains)

WARNER'S Lithia Water Tablets are permanent, which is an important consideration to druggists who must necessarily carry quantities of this class of very salable goods.

Packed in bottles easily carried in the pocket.

ADVANTAGES :

Convenience.

Accuracy.

Portability.

If preferred we will put them up in three dozen lots under buyer's name and address.

3 gr. per gross,	\$21.00
5 " " "	33.00
3 " per dozen,	2.00
5 " " "	3.00

Your Pill Trade will stay with you

In spite of "cut prices" and other disturbing influences if you buy right.

Little Cathartic Granules, 30 granules in each vial, with buyer's name and address, ready for sale, cost :

VERY POPULAR
SELLERS



\$6.50 PER GROSS.

Discount for Quantities.

33½ per cent. profit if retailed at	6 cents
50 " " " "	7 " "
100 " " " "	9 " "
200 " " " "	14 " "
450 " " " "	25 " "

Study these figures carefully. You will find there is a margin enabling you to meet any competition, or better still, there's a good profit after you have taken out the necessary sum to push and advertise "your own" Little Cathartic Granules at "your own" price.

PILLS.



PURE Drugs in the hands of our experienced chemists result in producing a pill that is permanent, soluble, potent and reliable.

All Private Formulæ sent to us for quotation and manufacture are under our personal supervision, and are absolutely protected.

Sugar Coated Pills, any color.

Gelatin " " no "Pin" Holes.

Our Pill List comprises all Standard Formulæ.

Write for Epitome of Prices Current.

2 Grain Quinine Pills.

In Bottles of 100 with your label.

For handy retailing.

We make a specialty of putting up in this form (in lots of 3,000 and upwards) the best seller the druggist has, and the one in which he finds the most competition.

Our quotations are subject to the ruling price of quinine, but our customers always get the benefit of our large quantity buying, and facilities for economical manufacturing.

**Send for Latest
Quotations.**

Mass.—Skilfully prepared from pure drugs.

Shape.—Round, Oval, Lentiform.

Coating.—Sugar or Gelatin.

Absolutely reliable and will resist atmospheric conditions.

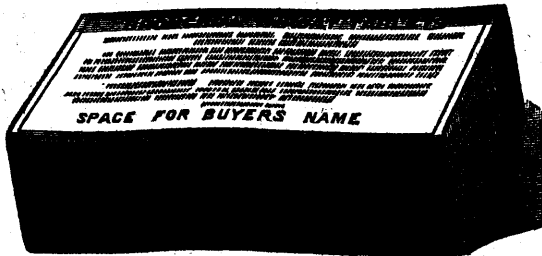
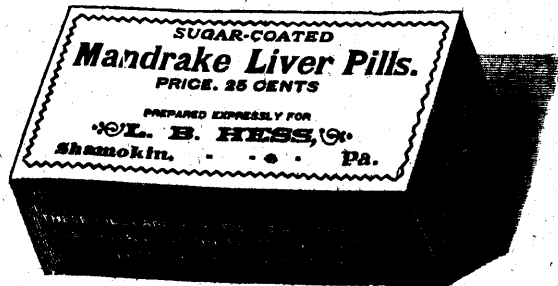
40 Years of Experience at Your Service....

VEGETABLE MANDRAKE LIVER PILLS....

Twenty-five pills in each oval box, with oblong carton, any name and address, ready for sale.

Per gross, \$6.50.

Special quotations given on large lots.



BRONCHIAL THROAT TABLETS. Very Attractive.

Packed in neat slide boxes, 32 tablets in each, with dozen packers, buyer's name and address.

Per gross, \$7.00.

Special quotations for large lots. These tablets are also furnished under our own name.

Bromo Soda....

**Highly Effervescent.
Needs no Stirring.
The most Efficacious Remedy of its kind.**

CAFFEINE, 1 gr.

Composition:
BROMIDE OF SODIUM, 30 grs.

Useful in Nervous Headache, Sleeplessness, Excessive Study, Over Brainwork, Nervous Debility, Mania, etc., etc.

DOSE.—A tablespoonful in half a glass of water, to be repeated once after an interval of thirty minutes, if necessary.

It is claimed by some prominent specialists in nervous diseases, that the Sodium Salt is more acceptable to the stomach than the Bromide Potassium. An almost certain relief is given by the administration of this Effervescent Salt. It is also used with advantage in indigestion, depression following alcoholic and other excesses, as well as nervous headache. It affords speedy relief for mental and physical exhaustion.

Large Size, \$1.00. \$7.50 Per Doz.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

Philadelphia. New York. Chicago.



Prepared from
Gizzard of the
Chicken.

INGLUVIN.

A powder used with
superior results in all
cases where pepsin may
be indicated.

A Specific for Vomiting in Pregnancy.

Dose—5 to 20 grains.

FROM PROF. ROBERTS BARTHOLOW'S, M.A., M.D., LL.D.,

—WORK ON—

Materia Medica and Therapeutics

EDITION 1879.

"INGLUVIN.—This is a preparation from the gizzard of the domestic chicken—*ventriculus callosus gallinaceus*. Dose gr. v.—j.

Ingluvin has the remarkable property of arresting certain kinds of vomiting—notably the vomiting of pregnancy. It is a stomachic tonic, and relieves indigestion, flatulence and dyspepsia.

The author's experience is confirmatory of the statements which have been put forth regarding the exceptional power of this agent to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy. It can be administered in inflammatory conditions of the mucous membrane, as it has no irritant effect. Under ordinary circumstances, and when the object of its administration is to promote the digestive functions, it should be administered after meals. When the object is to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy, it should be given before meals."

EDITIONS 1889 and 1896.

"INGLUVIN is a * * preparation said to be made of the gizzard of the domestic chicken (*ventriculus callosus gallinaceus*). Dose, gr. v.—ʒj. Ingluvin has the remarkable property of arresting certain kinds of vomiting—notably the vomiting of pregnancy. It is a stomachic tonic, and relieves indigestion, flatulence and dyspepsia.

Recent investigations have shown that Ingluvin owes its curative effects, not to any ferment corresponding to pepsin, but to a peculiar bitter principle. This result is the more satisfactory, since such an organ as the gizzard could hardly furnish the necessary quantity of a digestive ferment to effect the results now known to be produced by Ingluvin.

Under ordinary circumstances, and when the object of its administration is to promote the digestive function, it should be taken after meals. When the object is to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy, it should be given before meals.

But only the successful use of this agent and the apparent sincerity of the composition as given to the public would seem to justify its mention here."

WM. R. WARNER & CO.,

1228 Market St., Philadelphia. 52 Maiden Lane, New York. 197 Randolph St., Chicago

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLUBLE
RELIABLE
PERMANENT

PILLS and GRANULES

SUGAR AND
GELATIN
COATED

Standard Fluid Extracts
Pills, Parvules
Ingluvin, Bromo Soda
Compressed Tablets
Hypodermic Tablets

Dosimetric Granules
Tablet Triturates
Elixir Salicylic Comp.
Eff. Gran. Salts
Elixirs, Wines, etc.

and all Standard Pharmaceutical Products.

Paper is now being used in Germany instead of porcelain for the manufacture of teeth. They are said to be satisfactory so far as durability and preservation of color is concerned.

During the passage of an Irish steamer across the Channel recently, one of a number of jars containing nitric acid exploded, causing the death of a passenger. A second explosion occurred while the acid was being unloaded at the docks, this time injuring two of the ship's officers.

Lord Salisbury has asked the Royal College of Physicians to investigate the arrow poisons of Uganda, a supply of which has been sent to Dr. Woodhead, the director of the research laboratories, who is now working on the subject. It was an investigation of the gaboon arrow poisons by Fraser, of Edinburgh, which led to the introduction of strophanthus in 1878. Possibly similar results may follow the work now undertaken by Dr. Woodhead.

The Chemist and Druggist reports a curious escape from mercurial poisoning which occurred at Tourcoing. A. M. Cuppelle and his family had bean soup for dinner, and it was noticed that it contained globules of mercury. It is supposed that someone through spite had placed corrosive sublimate on the beans while they were soaking in an enameled pan. The beans were then cooked in an iron pot, by which the mercuric chloride was reduced to the metallic state, and its presence thus disclosed.

A case of poisoning is reported from Paris, France, caused by the Parisian pharmacist misinterpreting the symbol gr. to mean grammes, and accordingly dispensed a mixture containing chloralhydrate 15 times stronger than was intended by the English prescriber. This case illustrates the danger possible from confusion of symbols belonging to different systems of weights and measures. But what shall we say of the gross stupidity of a pharmacist who would be guilty of dispensing a dose of active poison 15 times stronger than the average?

LATE LITERARY NEWS.

What would you do if war should be declared tomorrow with a European power? How would it change your home life, the lives of your brother and other relatives? How would it affect your business connections and business? What changes would it make in financial, city, State and national affairs? It is these interesting problems which a writer in the December *Cosmopolitan* has undertaken to sketch under the heading of "A Brief History of Our Late War With Spain," at the same time vividly describing the exciting scenes which would attend the opening of hostilities. This same number of the *Cosmopolitan* has an article on "The Well-dressed Woman," by Elsie de Wolfe; a contrast of the characters of Henry George and Charles A. Dana, by John Brisben Walker; in another place, "The Loves of Goethe;" while Wells' story, "The War of the Worlds," which has been so widely read, reaches its conclusion in an unexpected way.

Answers.

CATARRH CURE.

ANTI-COCAINE. (Toronto.) For a catarrh cure free from cocaine or morphine, we think the following will answer your purpose :

- Bismuth subnitrate... .. 1 oz.
 - Camphor, pow'd... .. 1 dr.
 - Boric acid, pow'd... .. 3 drs.
 - Benzoïn, pow'd... .. 1½ dr.
- To be used as a snuff.

SOAP POWDER. (T.) There are dozens of formulae for this purpose, but we think this as good as any:

- Yellow soap..... 6 parts.
- Soda crystals 3 "
- Pearlash... .. 1½ "
- Glauber's salts... .. 1½ "
- Palm oil..... 1 "

DIMATOS. (M.) This is an infusorial earth, recommended as a base for tooth polishes, toilet powders, etc. It is marketed by an English house, who have registered the title in England as their property.

TEST FOR COCAINE. (Junior.) There are many tests for cocaine, the simplest and most easily applied is one taken from Fluckiger's "Reactions":

"Evaporate to dryness on a water bath, a solution of .010 g. cocaine hydrochlorate or alkaloid, in one cc. nitric acid. The residue is colorless. Add to it a few particles of caustic potash or soda, and a few drops of alcohol, when a permanent odor of benzoic ether is developed."

This test will of course have to be modified to suit the case. For instance, in testing a powder supposed to contain cocaine hydrochlorate, treat with water, filter, add a few drops of nitric acid, evaporate to dryness, then add a few particles of caustic potash and a few drops of alcohol, when the characteristic odor of benzoic ether will be noticed.

CURRY POWDER. (J.) We can recommend this formula:

- Pow'd Coriander..... 6 ozs.
- " Black pepper 3 ozs.
- " Fenugrec..... 1½ ozs.
- " Cinnamon..... 1 oz.
- " Cardamom..... 1½ ozs.
- " Turmeric..... 3 ozs.
- " Cloves..... 1 oz.
- " Capsicum ¾ oz.
- " Cumin seed ½ oz.

CHURCHILL'S IODINE. (S., Montreal). The National Formulary gives the following:

- Iodine..... 165 grms.
- Potassium iodide 33 grms.
- Water..... 250 grms.
- Alcohol to make 1,000

Dissolve the potassium iodide in the water, then add the iodine, and lastly, enough alcohol to make 1,000 cubic centimetres.

Recent Papers.

A PROPOSED SLIGHT CHANGE IN THE U.S.P. FORMULA FOR SYRUP OF HYDRIODIC ACID. Harry B. Mason, Dannemora, N.Y., *Merck's Report*.

Syrup of Hydriodic acid, U.S.P., is an unstable compound, iodine being gradually liberated, or according to Rouillion and Cameron, the syrup becomes discolored by formation of caramel. In order to prevent this Mr. Mason suggests the addition of 1 oz. of glycerine to the solution of tartaric acid before it is added to the solution of the potassium salts. This modification yields a product which keeps well for a reasonable length of time.

Chas. H. Lawall has examined a sample of fluid extract of ipecacuanha made by the late Prof. Mausch while director of the U.S. hospital laboratories during the late civil war, and finds that the percentage of alkaloid is higher than usually obtained from the drug now on the market, namely, 2.76 per cent.; 2.00 per cent being the standard now adopted by manufacturers of this extract.

ASSAY OF KOLA AND KOLA NUT. (Ueberdie Werthbestimmung der Kolanuss und der Kola-extractes). Dr. K. Dieterich. Annual meeting of the German Scientists' and Physicians' Society.

The writer offers a modification of the method of E. Dieterich: 10 gms. of the ground drug is moistened with water and mixed with 10 gms. of lime, and the mixture extracted with chloroform for three-quarters of an hour in a soxhlet apparatus, or till the liquid comes through colorless. The solution is then evaporated almost to dryness, the residue treated with 20 cc. of normal hydrochloric acid solution and filtered into a 100 cc. flask. Ammonia is then added, and the mixture frequently shaken during fifteen minutes, and then thrice shaken out with about 20 cc. of chloroform. The chloroform is then evaporated on a water bath, and the caffen dried to constant weight. The result multiplied by 10 gives the percentage. He also gives a method for the estimation of the free caffen and fat in the drug.

The alkaloidal contents, according to Dieterich, varies from 0.904 to 1.68 per cent., mean 1.282 per cent.; combined caffen, 0.788 per cent. to 1.252 per cent., mean 1.020 per cent.; free caffen, .106 to .778 per cent., mean, .417 per cent.; fat, .324 to 1.298, mean 0.811 per cent.; ash, 2.79 to 5.45 per cent., mean 4.12 per cent. The ratio of free to combined caffen is between 1 : 1.1 and 1 : 8.0, mean 1 : 4.5.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS. J. Rutherford Hill. Meeting of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' Apprentices' Association, Nov. 19. The name Seidlitz is assumed by some writers to be derived from Seidlitz in Bohemia, where there is a natural spring yielding a saline water, but this assumption is evidently incorrect, as this water is mainly a magnesium and sodium sulphate water. Christison suggested that the name was probably a corruption of Seignette of Rochelle, who first made Rochelle salt.

The writer tested a number of seidlitz powders and found great variations in strength, the tabulated results of the examination of nine ordinary and eleven double strength powders being as follows:

	ORDINARY SEIDLITZ.					
	Weight in grains.	Alkaline powder.	Tartartic acid.	Soda bicarb.	Rochelle Salt.	Sugar.
B. P. standard	160	38	40	120	—	—
1	178	32	36	124	18	18
2	195	43	49	146	—	—
3	228	41	22	206	—	—
4	217	47	26	191	—	—
5	194	57	48	112	34	34
6	128	42	26	102	—	—
7	201	50	50	151	—	—
8	162	37	40	122	—	—
9	206	36	31	135	40	40
Average	190	43	36	143	30	30
Highest	228	57	50	206	40	40
Lowest	128	32	22	102	18	18

Three samples contained sugar, which was estimated by difference.

	DOUBLE STRONG SEIDLITZ.					
	Weight in grains.	Alkaline powder.	Tartartic acid.	Soda bicarb.	Rochelle Sa't.	Sugar
1	447	27	94	353	—	—
2	316	37	79	237	—	—
3	340	43	51	289	—	—
4	218	52	55	163	—	—
5	274	29	41	233	—	—
6	282	32	42	240	—	—
7	256	30	77	128	51	51
8	288	46	58	230	—	—
9	288	54	58	173	57	57
10	316	53	52	221	43	43
11	300	55	75	225	—	—
Average	302	41	62	227	—	—
Highest	447	55	94	353	—	—
Lowest	218	27	41	163	—	—

All but one of the powders were purchased from "doctors' shops."

NOVELTIES.

FORMOCHLOR is a solution of lime chloride in formalin, and is recommended by the manufacturers as a very energetic disinfectant.

LOTION AGAINST PAINFUL DENTITION.

Sodium bromide . . . . .	.50
Orange flower water	30 gms.
Syrup of ether	30 gms.
Distilled water	120 gms.

To be rubbed on the gums several times daily. Brugeille, in *Sem. Medicale*.

CEMENT FOR AMBER, MEERSCHAUM, AND IVORY.

Fish glue	8
Galbanum	1
Ammoniacum	1

Soften the fish glue in water and a little alcohol, then add the gum resins, dissolved in 4 parts of alcohol. This mixture should be applied warm. —*Chemiker Zeitung*.

Students' Department.

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

QUESTIONS ON LECTURE 2.

1. Explain the reaction which takes place in the preparation of linimentum, potassii iodidi cum sapone.
2. What is the character of linimentum calcis?
3. What precautions should be taken in making Lin. Saponis? Give the reasons therefor.
4. What is the difference between the Lin. Terebinthinae of the British and that of the United States Pharmacopoeia?
5. Why is potassium iodide used in the preparation of Lin. Iodide?
6. What is Bow's Liniment? St. John Long's Liniment?

LECTURE 3.

LIQUORS SOLUTIONS.

This class includes all simple aqueous solutions of bodies, whether solid or gaseous.

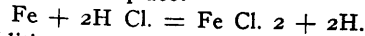
As a general rule the solutions of the B.P. contain one per cent. of the active constituent, with the exception of the inorganic salts.

SOLUTIONS OF THE B. P.

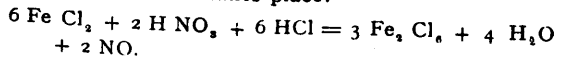
	Percentage of Active Constituent.	Dose.
Arsenicalis	1%	2-8 m.
Arsenici Hydrochlor	1%	2-8 m.
Acidi Chromici	25% of Chromic Anhydride	External use
Ammonii Acetatis	7.45%	2-6 drs.
" Acetat. Fort.		
" Citratis	13 6%	2-6 drs.
" Citr. Fort.		
Antimonii Chloridi		External use
Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi	Arsenium Iodide Mercuric " of each, 90 grs. to 1 pint	5-10 m.
Atropinae Sulphatis	1%	1-4 m.
Bismuthi and Ammoniae Citratis		1/2-1 dr.
Calci Chloridi	Bismuth Oxide, 5% 20% about	15-50 m.
Calcis	12% "	2-4 ozs.
" Chlorinatae	12% "	20-60 m.
Cocainae Hydrochlor	10%	2-10 m.
Epispasticus	20%	
Ferric Oxide		
" Acetatis	7.4%	2-10 m.
" " Fortior	37%	
" Perchloridi	13%	10-20 m.
" Fortior	50%	
" Dialysatus	5%	20-60 m.
" Nitratis	13%	20-60 m.
Gutta Percha	10%	External use.
Hydrargyri Nitratis		
" Perchloridi	11%	30-120 m.
Iodi	5%	5 m.
	Potass. Iodide, 7.5%	

Lithiae Effervesc.		
Magnesii Carbonatis		
" Citratis		
Morphinae Acetatis	1%	15-30 m.
" Bimeconatis	1%	5-40 m.
" Hydrochloratis	1%	15-30 m.
Morphinae Sulphatis		15-30 m.
Plumbi Subacetatis		External use
" Dilutus		"
Potassae	5.84%	10-30 m.
" Effervesc.		
" Permanganatis	1%	2-4 drs.
Soda	4.1%	
" Chlorinata		
" Effervesc.		
Sodii Arseniatis	1%	3-5 m.
" Ethylatis	19%	External use
Strychninae Hydrochlor	1%	5-10 m.
Zinci Chloridi		External use

In the preparation of Liq. Ferri Perchloridi, nitric acid is used in order to convert the ferrous chloride first formed into ferric; after the addition of the second portion of hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, potassium chlorate, hydrogen peroxide, and other oxidants could be used for this purpose, but the first is the most convenient, as the products of the decomposition are more easily driven off on heating. The following equation represents the reactions which take place:



On addition of the second portion of hydrochloric acid, then pouring into nitric acid and heating, the following reaction takes place:



That is, the oxygen of the nitric acid combines with the hydrogen of the hydrochloric acid, forming water, the chlorine in the nascent condition then combines with the chlorine of the ferrous chloride to form the ferric chloride, the byproduct nitrogen dioxide being driven off by the heat. This product should have a ruby red color; if blackish, it indicates that heating was not continued long enough to drive off all the nitrogen dioxide, which forms a black compound with ferrous chloride.

Liq. Ferri Dialysatus is a solution of ferric oxychloride in water, prepared by precipitating ferric hydrate from solution of ferric chloride, dissolving in some more of the solution and dialysing till all the hydrochloric acid has disappeared. This preparation is easily decomposed, and should never be dispensed with other salts.

LYSOLVEOL is a water soluble disinfectant, containing 44.5 per cent. of creosol, with 35.88 per cent. of calcium linoleate, and 22.5 per cent. of water.

Trustworthy and active gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible established house. Monthly \$65.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. V., Chicago.

Formula.

A NUMBER OF MONEY-MAKING SPECIAL-TIES SUGGESTED, WITH PRACTICAL HINTS ABOUT "FINISHING."

BY H. G. POSEY, DONALDSONVILLE, LA.

The manufacture of toilet preparations, colognes, extracts, etc., by the pharmacist, is not at all a difficult matter, yet it is surprising that it is given so little thought by them. The outlay for the necessary labels and glassware need be no hindrance, as they can be bought at a comparatively small cost, and the finished preparations will more than repay any enterprising pharmacist who will put forward a line of his own preparations under his label and guarantee. I give below a few tried formulas, some of which I have culled from different sources, and some being original formulas of my own.

Should any of my confreres recognize among this list formulas which they have contributed to the various journals, I hope they will appreciate the fact that those formulas have been of use to one of their professional brethren, and hereby tender them my thanks for the same. The store in which these formulas and hints are used will enjoy the distinction of being up to date so far as its own preparations are concerned.

Every pharmacist, in looking over his stock, will be surprised to find out how many things he has that can be put to good use; for instance, the many fancy cologne and extract bottles which are stored away in odd corners and lockers. Collect them all, have them thoroughly cleansed and fitted with glass stoppers; then get your wife or (if you don't happen to possess that charming adjunct to a man's happiness) some female member of your family to cover each one with some colored satin or watered silk; then fill them up with your own cologne, extract, or toilet water, cap with kid or gold-beaters' skin, and tie the neck with ribbon. Now, don't be surprised if they begin to sell at a much greater profit than you ever thought to derive from them. Recollect that there are many articles which sell themselves—that is, if properly displayed on your shelves and counters, or better still, on top of your show-cases; your customers will see them, and having seen, will buy.

I will say, however, before going further: Have the best; let your component parts, be they essential oils, waxes, chemicals, or drugs, be the best that money can buy; and don't be afraid to use kid, gold-beaters' skin, ribbons, artistic papers, seals or any accessory which will tend to increase the attractiveness of your packages.

The following formula gives a cologne which closely resembles the famous Johann Maria Farina, Gegenueber dem Juelichs-Platz, has a delightful odor, and really is a refreshing perfume:

BROWN'S FARINA COLOGNE.

Oil bergamot.	10Cc.
Oil neroli bigarade.	15Cc.
Oil citronella.	5 Cc.

Oil cedrat.	5 Cc.
Oil rosemary.	1 Cc.
Tincture ambergris (1:32).	5 Cc.
Tincture benzoin.	5 Cc.
Cologne spirit.	800 Cc.
Water.	200 Cc.

Let stand one week and filter through bone-black. Put up in four, eight, and sixteen ounces, Caswell squares. Moisten a piece of gold-beaters' skin in water and draw tightly over the stopper, tying it with fancy-colored silk ribbon, very narrow, or silk twine. (Don't use sea island twine, as it looks cheap). Label, and lastly, cut a piece of parchment paper, large enough to wrap the bottle in; moisten the paper well with water, crumpling it in the hand like a sponge; then spread it on a smooth, clean surface and wipe off the excess of water; then wrap the bottle as tightly as you can in the paper, pasting together lightly; now fold the bottom first, then top, and tie with silk twine or ribbon from top to bottom on each side, and then around the neck, making the paper conform to the shape of the bottle, and leaving the ends of the cord long enough to seal to the shoulder with a fancy seal or sealing-wax.

When the parchment dries you have an elegant and refined package.

BROWN'S RICE POWDER.

Starch.	3 pounds.
Rice-flour.	1 pound.
Perfume.	q.s.

Mix thoroughly and pass through a sieve. Make a mold or use a package of Lubin's powder for the purpose. Now take sheets of stiff manilla paper, cut to the proper size, and fold them on the mold, pasting or sealing the sides and bottom and folding the top so that it can be opened. Fill your cartons with the powder, fold the top and seal it, and then wrap in any embossed or fancy paper. (I used a watered silk-paper, Peruvian gold, and Nile green).

This is a "daisy" twenty-five cent seller.

BROWN'S ALMOND MEAL.

Sweet almonds.	16 oz.
Floréntine orris.	8 oz.
Rice-flour.	16 oz.
Soap, dry.	2 oz.
Borax.	2 oz.
Oil bitter almond.	q.s.

Blanch the almonds and dry in an oven, then reduce to powder in a mortar. Mix well with the other ingredients in fine powder and pass through a coarse sieve. Put in either tin almond-meal boxes or an oblong telescope powder box holding three or four ounces. With a neat label tie with ribbon, and seal.

BROWN'S HELIOTROPE GLYCERINE LOTION.

Glycerine.	16 fld. oz.
Water, distilled.	16 fld. oz.
Borax.	2 drs.
Extract white heliotrope.	q. s.

Mix and filter. Put up in three-ounce Blakes, label to cover sides and front, cap with gold-beaters'

skin, but pasted on, not tied. In pasting the skin, spread it wet as for tying, but first apply the brush to the under side of the tip of the bottle, spread and tie until it dries, and then with a sharp knife trim evenly all around. This is a steady seller at twenty-five cents.

BROWN'S BAY RUM.

- Oil bay..... 10 drs.
- Oil pimento..... 1 dr.
- Acetic ether..... 2 fld. oz.
- Alcohol..... 3 gals.
- Water..... 2½ gals.

Let stand one week and filter through magnesia. Put up in four, eight, and sixteen-ounce bottles. Caswell style, wrapped in parchment, like cologne.

BROWN'S ALMOND CREAM.

- Spermaceti..... 4 drs.
- White wax..... 2 drs.
- White Castile soap..... 2 drs.
- Blanched sweet almonds..... 4 oz.
- Alcohol..... 6 fld. oz.
- Rose-water..... 16 fld. oz.
- Oil rose..... 6 drops.

Rub the almonds with the water, then melt the wax and spermaceti by means of a water bath; mix the two, then slowly add the alcohol, in which the oil of rose has been dissolved, and finally strain through cheese-cloth. Put in six-ounce short Blakes, label to cover front and sides. Cap the cork with kid, and tie with very narrow ribbon. A "tip-top" fifty-cent seller.

BROWN'S GLYCEROSA JELLY.

- French gelatine..... 1 oz.
- Glycerine..... 3 fld. ozs.
- Rose water..... 10 fld. ozs.
- Oil rose..... 6 drops.

Melt together by the aid of a water bath, and add the oil. Put in collapsible tubes with label extending the entire length and turned in with the bottom of the tube.

BROWN'S EAU DE QUININE.

- Quinine sulphate..... 3 gm.
- Tincture cantharides..... 10 Cc.
- Glycerine..... 75 Cc.
- Alcohol..... 550 Cc.
- Tincture krameria..... 15 Cc.
- Spirit lavender..... 50 Cc.

Mix and filter. Put in six and twelve-ounce Bartlett round bottles with sprinkler top.

BROWN'S BRILLIANTINE.

- Virgin olive oil..... 8 fld. ozs.
- Toilet water (any description).. 4 fld. ozs.

Put in brilliantine-style bottles, two-ounce size, and cap with kid.

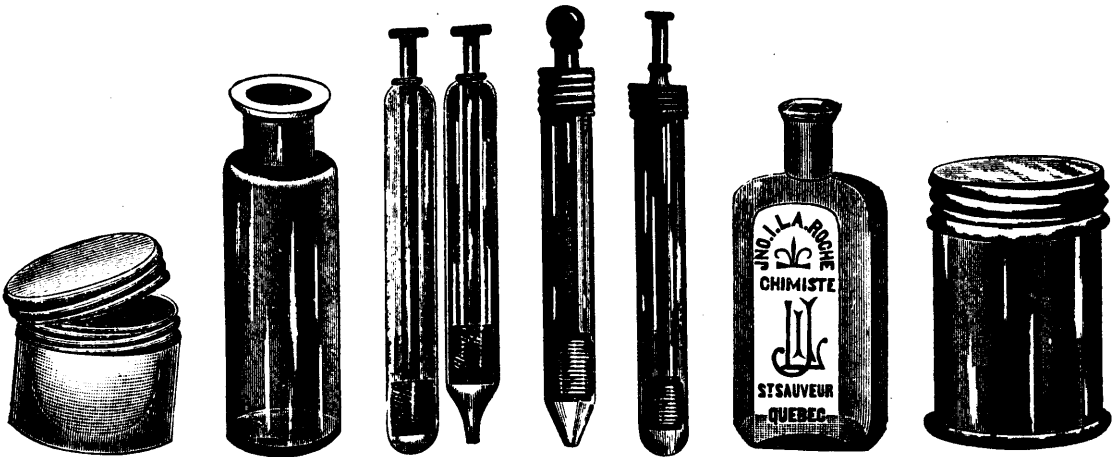
BROWN'S ELDER-FLOWER CREAM.

- White wax..... 2 ozs.
- Spermaceti..... 2 ozs.
- Oil sweet almond..... 14 fld. ozs.
- Lanolin..... 6 ozs.

Melt together on a water bath and stir until nearly cold, gradually adding:

- Borax..... 75 grs.

Druggists' Glassware



The above cuts represent some of the goods we manufacture. QUOTATIONS CHEERFULLY GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

Beaver Flint Glass Co., of Toronto, (LIMITED).

Office and Factory: WINCHESTER & PARLIAMENT STS.,

TORONTO, CANADA.

Telephone 3110.

Kindly specify our goods when ordering from Wholesale.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

dissolved in:

Elder-flower water.....	9 fld. ozs.
Perfume with	
Oil bergamot.....	15 minims.
Oil rose.....	15 minims.
Oil neroli bigarade.....	10 minims.
Oil ylang-ylang.....	2 minims.
Oil orris.....	1 minim.
Tincture musk.....	5 minims.
Coumarin.....	½ grain.
Vanillin.....	3 grains.

Mix the oils and add to the melted waxes and oil. Dissolve the coumarin and vanillin in a portion of the oil of almond and treat likewise. Put in fancy glass or porcelain jars, with handsome label, and tie with ribbon.

BROWN'S TOOTH-WASH.

Castile soap, white.....	2 ozs.
Glycerine.....	2 fld. ozs.
Water.....	4 fld. ozs.
Alcohol.....	8 fld. ozs.
Oil peppermint.....	20 drops
Oil wintergreen.....	40 drops
Cochineal coloring	q. s.

Mix and filter. Put up in two-ounce flat, sprinkler-top tooth-wash bottles. This sells at sight for twenty-five cents.

BROWN'S LAVENDER WATER.

Oil lavender flower	4 fld. ozs.
Cologne spirit.....	5 pints.
Water.....	1 pint.

LAVENDER WATER AMBREE.

Lavender water.....	1 pint.
Tincture ambergris (1 drachm to 1 pint).....	1 pint.
Coloring	q. s.
Filter through magnesia and put in toilet-water bottles. Cap with kid and tie with narrow ribbon.	

BROWN'S VIOLET WATER.

Spirit ionone (10 per cent.) ..	30 drops.
Distilled water.....	5 fld. ozs.
Orange-flower water.....	1 fld. oz.
Rosewater.....	1 fld. oz.
Cologne spirit.....	8 fld. ozs.
Add the spirit of ionone to the alcohol, and then add the waters. Let stand and filter.	

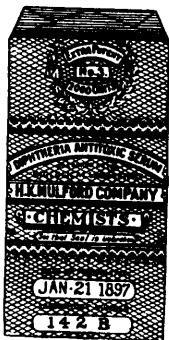
BROWN'S WITCH-HAZEL JELLY.

French gelatine.....	2 ozs.
Glycerine	6 fld. ozs.
Distilled extract witch-hazel	20 fld. ozs.
Dissolve the gelatine in the glycerine and witch- hazel by means of a water bath. Perfume may be added. Put in collapsible tubes.	

BROWN'S FLORIDA WATER.

Oil lavender	2 drachms.
Oil lemon.....	2 drachms.
Oil bergamot	2 drachms.
Oil neroli bigarade.....	1 drachm.
Oil cloves	1 drachm.
Oil melissa	30 minims.
Oil rose.....	6 drops.

TRADE INCREASED



FAC-SIMILE PACKAGE MULFORD'S ANTITOXIN

Our system of circularizing always brings druggists stocking **Mulford's Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin** into profitable prominence in their respective communities. We furthermore protect our patrons against loss from old or unsalable stock by our popular system of exchange.

Every leading druggist should stock Mulford's Antitoxin. The two great Collective Investigations of the past year—that of the American Pediatric Society and of the Ohio State Board of Health, embracing more than 2,500 Antitoxin-treated cases—both show that Mulford's Antitoxin is now more generally employed and yields a much higher rate of recoveries than any other domestic or foreign antitoxin. It was used in nearly half of the above cases.

Write for special discounts, and full particulars.

H. K. MULFORD & CO.,

Chicago.

Philadelphia.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Cologne spirit.....26 fld. ozs.
 Water..... 6 fld. ozs.

Dissolve the oils in the cologne spirit and add the water. Let stand one week and filter through magnesia. Put in regular Florida-water bottles, with tin-foil cap.

BROWN'S AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.

Alcohol..... 6 fld. ozs.
 Oil bergamot.....25 minims.
 Oil lemon25 minims.
 Oil orange10 minims.
 Oil rosemary20 minims.
 Oil lavender..... 3 minims.
 Oil melissa 5 minims.
 Decoction of 1 drachm each of benzoin, tolu, styrax, and cloves..12 fld. ozs.
 Vinegar 4 fld. ozs.
 Vinegar12 fld. ozs.
 Acetic acid 1 fld. dr.

Macerate one week and filter. Put in tall square or round bottles and cap with kid. Use neat label.

BROWN'S SACHET POWDER.

Frangipanni.

Florentine orris 6 ounces.
 Vetivert 1 ounce.
 Sandalwood, E.I..... 1 ounce.
 Oil rose.....10 minims.
 Oil sandal.....10 minims.
 Musk..... 30 grains.

Violet.

Florentine orris..... 6 ounces.

Benzoin..... 2 ounces.
 Spirit almond 2 minims.
 Spirit ionone (10 per cent.) ..30 minims.
 Heliotrope.

Florentine orris..... 4 ounces.
 Red rose leaves..... 2 ounces.
 Tonka..... 1 ounce.
 Vanilla.....½ ounce.
 Musk.....10 grains.
 Spirit almond40 minims.

Put up in sachet powder envelopes, with a layer of absorbent cotton to fit the envelope.

BROWN'S DENTAPASTE.

Florentine orris.....40 ounces.
 Myrrh..... 1 ounce.
 Pumice..... 1 ounce.
 Precipitated chalk 8 ounces.
 Oil clove..... 1 fld. dr.
 Oil lemon 1 fld. dr.
 Oil rose.....12 minims.

Honey, glycerine, equal parts, enough to make a paste. Solution carmine, enough. Put in collapsible tubes.

SEL NEAPOLITAIN.

Ammonium carbonate, in small pieces.8 oz.
 Ammonia water (10 per cent.) 4 oz.

Put in two-ounce glass-stoppered vials and fill with spirit of lavender (1:16). Violet, rose, heliotrope, or any odor can be made by simply adding the extract to the salt. Cap the bottles with kid and ribbon.

Toilet Papers

The only manufacturers in Canada operating a Paper Mill devoted exclusively to Tissue Papers---consequently sheets of uniform weight and quality and even surface can be relied upon.



The **E. B. Eddy Co'y, Limited**
HULL MONTREAL TORONTO

In conclusion, I would say that the attractiveness of the above packages will be purely a matter of taste with the maker, and if at first you find it difficult to wrap a bottle in parchment, or to cap one with kid and ribbon, don't give up, but try again until you do. I shall be more than glad to be of service to my pharmaceutical brethren at any time, and will be glad to furnish any formula in my possession if they will communicate with me. Should any of the above suggestions or formulas be of use to any of them, I shall feel amply repaid for the trouble of compiling and formulating them.
—*Western Druggist.*

Books and Pamphlets.

THE LOFFODEN ISLANDS AND THEIR PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS.

Under the above title a most interesting pamphlet has been issued by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. It is beautifully illustrated in half-tone scenes from the Land of the Midnight Sun. Touching briefly on the geographical, climatic, political and social condition of this interesting country, it deals principally with the cod-fish and its product, which, as the title of the pamphlet intimates, is the main industry of the country.

The modes of life of the fishermen and the hardships endured by them in the pursuit of their calling, are dealt with in an interesting, readable manner. The manner of storing the fish, extracting the oil, refining the same and placing it on the market, is gone into fully. It is a concise treatise on the cod-fish, its home, and its contribution to medical science. The pamphlet will be agreeable and attractive reading to not only the pharmacist, but his customers. A copy can be had by any of our readers. Drop a card to Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., and they will be pleased to mail it to you.

A Test for Albumen in Urine.—Draw up about an inch in a pipette or tube, then a similar quantity of nitric acid, when if there be a trace of albumen present there will appear a beautiful line of demarcation between the urine and acid.

VIDAL (*Nouveaux Remedes*) has noticed that oil of wintergreen frequently acts as an irritant when used externally, while synthetic methyl salicylate is free from this property. It would thus appear that the natural oil contains some irritant body, although analysis has shown only the presence of a terpene in very small proportion, and nearly 99 per cent. of methyl salicylate.

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Books (new and second-hand), magazines, trade papers, stamps for collectors, stamp albums, stamp papers, hinges, catalogues, games of all kinds, sheet music; stamp collections and books bought.

WM. R. ADAMS, 401 Yonge St., TORONTO, Ont.

Our Advertisers.

A DAINTY ARTICLE.

Every Bohemian and every newspaper man, in fact almost every man in New York knew "Hudnut's Pharmacy." Situated so that it caught the stream of humanity which flowed down Fulton street in the old "Ferry days," it became a landmark, and out of the smallest pharmacy on the continent, the owner built one of the largest fortunes ever made in the drug business. People knew if it was Hudnut's it was all right. That reputation still holds good, and "Hudnut's Concrete Perfume Tablets" are fully up to the standard. Messrs. Saunders & Evans, of Wellington street, have the Canadian agency for them. They are really a sachet powder in convenient form. Procure a package and see what a seller they are.

WANTED.

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A good steady middle-aged man, holding O.C.P. certificate, or a man of good drug experience. Apply at once to the undersigned; state whether married or single, accompanied by references, with lowest salary required. John T. Wait, Arnprior, Ont.

Position as manager or any situation of trust, or work; graduate of O.C.P.; fifteen years' experience; most of time in business for self; unexceptional recommends. Address Druggist, Box 61, Wallaceburg, Ont.

A position by young man; six years' experience; good dispenser; quick and accurate; will work for small wages. Address John H. Soudden, Almonte, Ontario.

Supply and demand and competition are words as forceful in the drug store as in the grocery and butcher shop. It is a natural instinct of the merchant to draw trade by giving a present, lagniappe, as they call it in the South, and you cannot resolute this instinct out of existence.—*Pharm. Era.*

HAIR GROWER.

Quinine muriate.....	4
Tannin.....	10
Alcohol (68 per cent.)..	880
Tinct. of cantharides..	10
Glycerine	60
Eau de Cologne	40
Vanilline.....	I-10
Powd. santal.....	5
Macerate four days and filter.—E. Dietrich.	

Market Report.

Dec. 6.—Trade is no better than usual at this season of the year. Opium is higher, on account of injury to the crop by unusually early frost and snow. Quinine keeps up, but the firmness of the market will be tested by the Amsterdam bark sale of the 9th, when the unprecedentedly large quantity of 8,842 bales and cases will be offered. Borax is dearer in New York, and English prices are expected to go up. Orris root is being bought on speculation. Dandelion root scarce, and doubled in price. Camphor is weak. Cyanide of potash, raw materials costing more. Cocaine is much higher. Canada balsam scarce and advancing. Calamus root small supplies. Golden seal, easier. Cardamoms have eased off on early arrival of new crop. Tartaric and citric acid and cream tartar are barely steady. The sale of insect powder has been injured by adulteration, but as usual powder from the new crop is offered at less than the flowers from which it is supposed to be made. Irish moss controlled. What are known as Messina essences are much depressed, owing to the high duty imposed on lemons by the Dingley tariff, causing them to be manufactured into oil of lemon, citric acid, etc. Oil santalum advancing. Oil of peppermint, lowest known. Castor oils, East India and French, are lower. Belladonna root, scarce. Acid carbohc remains firm. Bleaching powder was slashed by competition between old and new processes, but the war is over.

Dec. 13.—Trade is suffering from the want of winter roads. The Amsterdam bark sales of the 9th, at which 8,800 packages were offered, resulted in a decline of 10 or 15 per cent., about one-half of the lot being taken as a consequence. German manufacturers of quinine have reduced their quotations 2 cents per ounce, and Howards have withdrawn their quotations. Turkey opium sells readily at advanced rates. Turkish canary seed is unduly depressed on account of over-production. It is a good time to lay in a stock. Russian hemp seed is also cheap. Caraways are steady. Corianders are rising. Fennel dearer. Fenugreek, firm and steady. Cochin ginger very dull. Other sorts comparatively scarce and higher. Quick-silver quiet and mercurials unchanged. Hellebore exhausted in Marseilles. Acids, tartaric, citric, and carbohc are a little off. Cream tartar steady. Belladonna root continues scarce. Buchu; some 17 bales new crop arrived from Cape Town. Paris green left over is offering cheap. Insect flowers

are falling in primary markets, but cannot get down as low as imported powder. Ipecac continues scarce and advancing. Cod liver oil, a better demand noted. Essential oils are generally dull, the exception being lemon-grass. Heavy chemicals are generally quiet and unchanged. Ammonias are somewhat scarce. Castor oil in good demand, and recovering from the temporary depression. The substance of the latest cables is embodied in the foregoing notes, interest centring in the bark sale, which was the largest ever held (equal to 1,500,000 ounces of quinine), the Brunswick factory being the largest buyer. Some dealers hold that the market will be stronger than ever very shortly.

Dec. 20.—Trade is not what some desired, but is what might be reasonably and seasonably expected. Opium holds up, though the bears report "fine mild weather, little damage to crop," but opium speculators have flexible imaginations. Quinine is lower abroad, but as the local market was never advanced to the highest figures, dealers feel more like a rise than a fall. Cyanide potash makers notify higher rates, raw materials being dearer. Castor oil is again weaker on reduced quotations for stocks to arrive six months hence. Spot supplies very small. Prices for linseed oil, spirits turpentine, and white lead will not be fixed till after New Year's.

Dec. 28.—Dull on account of the holidays and stock-taking. Advices from Smyrna and Constantinople say: "Opium, severe frost, prices stronger; expected to advance." London 9d. higher. Quinine is flat and at least two cents lower, with no movement expected till after the turn of the year. Next bark sales are, Amsterdam, January 20th; London, January 25th. Balsams—Copaiba, Canada, and Peru continue to develop strength. Tolu, large stocks, declining. Vanilla beans of new crop are now in market, and somewhat lower prices are expected for medium and low grades. Bismuth preparations are unchanged. Caffeine, the drop seems to have been arrested. Castor oil is in small supply and steady. Cod liver oil, the tone continues firm, and the same may be said of canary seed, cubebs, cuttle fish, ergot, juniper berries, gentian root, mandrake root. Glycerine is in seasonable demand. Essential oils are rather featureless. Lithia salts are strong and higher. Cyanide potash advancing. Codeia expected to go up. Mercury is a little lower, but mercurials are unchanged. Turmeric, bright Madras is dearer. Soap bark scarce. Acids carbohc, citric, gallic, salicylic and tartaric, hold their own well. Cream Tartar doing rather better. Camphor, American refiners, with 6 cents protection, are quoting lower, but not so low as Hamburg and London. Olive oil and castile soap are much dearer.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS.

The Christmas Sessional Examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy were held on Tuesday, December 21st, to Thursday, December 23rd, 1897, inclusive, when the following students passed in their various subjects, and are named in order of merit, namely:

Botany—Geo. H. Voss, P. G. Mount, C. A. Deschenes.

Chemistry—(Junior class)—M. Albert, T. A. Swift, A. J. Bedard, E. P. Jones, Allan T. Christie, J. J. Weinfeld.

Chemistry (Senior class)—Gustave Richard, J. A. Goyer, Miss A. A. Prevost, H. Guerin, Gilbert Faulkner, S. Moisan, J. N. Farley.

Materia Medica (Junior class)—J. N. Farley, Joseph Valois, A. A. Prevost, Gustave Richard, L. J. E. Vadboncour, H. Guerin, Gilbert Faulkner, J. B. Bisaillon, Roger Pasquin, J. A. Choquette.

Materia Medica (Senior class)—Geo. H. Voss, A. J. Bedard, A. E. Baldwin, M. Albert, F. J. Lemaistre, O. H. Tansey, Allan T. Christie. The next examination will be held at the end of March, 1898.

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(Ox-Strength in a Teacup).
Perfection in

STRENGTH and FLAVOR

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15c.	25c.	45c.	75c.	\$1.25
1 OZ.	2 OZS.	4 OZS.	8 OZS.	16 OZS.

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WM. ANGUS, Manager.
Late of the Royal Pulp & Paper Co.

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Manufacturers of the Celebrated **Premium Mucilage.**

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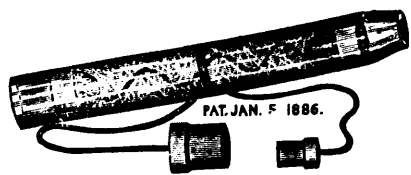
the...

Season.

Some Arrivals during the Month:

Chloral Hydrate	Hexamethylentetramin	Piperine	Strontia Nitras
Morphia Sulphate	Oil Neroli	Piperazine	Alummol
do. Acetas	Kola Nuts	Cocaine	Cantharidin
do. Muriate	Saw Palmetto	Ichthyol	Bismuth Beta Naphthol
Somatose	Argonine	Salol	Colchicin
Iron Somatose	Colocynth Apple	Acid Salicylic	Acid Benzoic
Milk Somatose	Gum Benzoin	Acid Tannic	Chloroform Methyl. 1%
Leeches	do. Catechu	Eucaïne Hydrochlor.	Aconite Root
Vanilline	do. Guaiaci	Cumarin	Green Soap
Acetanilid	Oil Cajeputi	Eserine Sulph.	Oil Mustard
Balsam Peru	Airol	Uranium Oxide	Acid Oleic
Antipyrine	Pyoktannin	Zinci Phosphide	Antinosin
Glycerophosphate Soda	Lime Hypophosphate	Manganese Hypophos	Vosopen
Lactophenin	Soda do.	Eikonogen	Eudoseine
Euquinine	Thymol	Thyol Liquid	Benzosol

Babbitt's Lye	Birney's Catarrh Cure	Salvacea	Pyny Pectoral
Davy's Soap Bark	Forget-Me-Nots	Spanish Nervine	Moller's Cod Liver Oil
Haarlem Oil	Meyer's Grease Paints	Liebig's Ext. Meat	
Pasta Mack	Una's Superfatty Soap	Carlsbad Salts, Powdered.	



Cushman's Menthol Inhalers WILL CURE CATARRH.

Moore's Wizard Oil	Arnold's Sterilizers	Orient Hair Wash
Lyman's Quinine Wine		Imperial Talcum Powder
do. Emulsion Cod Liver Oil		Carnot's Dentifrice
do. Beef, Wine and Iron		Borax Powdered in tins
do. Fig Laxative Syrup		Eureka Licorice Pellets

Lyman Bros. & Co.'s Chloroform

For Anæsthetical Purposes is taking the lead with all Surgeons.

Dr. T. G. Johnston, Sarnia, says: "For the last six or seven years I have used no other Chloroform than that manufactured by **The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited**, both in surgical and obstetrical practice, and have had, and still have, every reason to be thoroughly satisfied with it."

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO JANUARY, 1898.

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

Acetanilid,	lb.	\$0	50	\$0	55
Acid, Acetic,	lb.		10		13
Arsenious, lump	lb.		25		27
Commercial	lb.		10		10
Benzoic, English, (from benzoin,) ..	oz.		15		20
German,	oz.		7		10
Boric	lb.		10		12
Carbolic, Crystals, super, ..	lb.		35		40
Commercial,	lb.		23		30
Crude	gal.		50		80
Citric,	lb.		45		50
Gallic,	lb.		90	1	00
Hydrobromic	lb.		30		32
Hydrocyanic,	oz.		8		10
Lactic, concentrated,	lb.	1	25	1	60
Muriatic,	lb.		4		5
chem. pure,	lb.		18		20
Nitric,	lb.		10		14
chem. pure,	lb.		20		25
Oxalic,	lb.		10		12
Phosphoric, syrupy,	lb.		50		60
dilute,	lb.		12		15
Salicylic,	lb.		65		70
Sulphuric,	lb.		2		5
chem. pure,	lb.		16		22
Aromatic,	lb.		50		55
Tannic,	lb.		70		80
Tartaric, powdered,	lb.		35		40
Alcohol, pure, 65 o.p. by bbl., cash ..	gal.	4	52		00
by gal.	gal.	4	90	5	00
Methylated,	gal.	2	00		00
Allspice,	lb.		11		13
Powdered	lb.		13		15
Aloin,	oz.		25		30
Alum,	lb.		2½		3
Ammonia, Liquor, 88o,	lb.		10		12
Aromatic Spirits,	lb.		52		55
Bromide,	lb.		80		85
Carbonate,	lb.		11		13
Chloride, powd.	lb.		10		13
Chloride, pure, powd.	lb.		25		35
Iodide,	lb.	5	75	6	50
Nitrate,	lb.		35		40
Amyl Nitrite,	oz.		15		20
Antipyrine,	oz.	1	10		00
Antimony, black, powdered,	lb.		10		13
and potas, tart,	lb.		35		40
Liver	lb.		20		25
Apomorphia,	gr.		4		5
Arrowroot, Bermuda,	lb.		30		45
Jarai,	lb.		14		15
Aristol,	oz.	1	85	2	00
Arsenic, Donovan's solution,	lb.		22		25
Fowler's solution,	lb.		7		8
White,	lb.		10		10
Atropine Sulphate,	dr.		70		00
Balsam, Canada,	lb.		40		50
Copaiba	lb.		60		65
Peru,	lb.	3	00	3	20
Tolu,	lb.		70		75
Bark, Bayberry, powdered	lb.		15		18
Canella Alba,	lb.		15		18
Cassia,	lb.		15		20
ground	lb.		18		28
Cascara,	lb.		15		20
Cinchona, Red,	lb.		50		60
powdered,	lb.		60		70

DO YOU CARRY

ODOROMA In Stock?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

ODOROMA

The Perfect Tooth Powder

Has captured the market wherever it has been introduced. If it is a new thing to you, here are a few reasons why you should handle it:

It is cleansing, antiseptic, fragrant, refreshing.

It is perfectly harmless.

It has been analyzed by the most expert chemists, who have all reported in the most favorable terms.

It sells at a glance in the first instance, and on its reputation thereafter.

It yields more profit to the retailer, and to the consumer a greater quantity of the best quality, than any other tooth powder in the world.

REPORT OF EXPERT ANALYSIS.

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

Order from your Wholesale House.

AROMA CHEMICAL CO., - Toronto

TURKISH DYES

TURKISH DYES

TURKISH DYES

TO THE TRADE

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

Write for Prices, Samples, &c., to

BRAYLEY SONS & COMPANY

MONTREAL

Bark, Calisaya, yellow,	lb.	20	25
pale,	lb.	35	50
powdered,	lb.	30	35
Elm, selected,	lb.	15	20
ground	lb.	18	22
flour, packets,	lb.	28	30
Prickly Ash,	lb.	20	25
Sassafras,	lb.	15	16
Soap Tree, cut,	lb.	13	15
" " grd.	lb.	18	20
Wild Cherry,	lb.	10	12
Bean, Calabar,	lb.	45	50
Tonka,	lb.	1 00	2 75
Vanilla,	lb.	9 50	12 00
Berry, Cubeb,	lb.	20	25
powdered,	lb.	25	30
Juniper,	lb.	6	8
Bismuth, Sub-carbonate,	lb.	2 00	2 25
Ammonio-Citrate	oz.	25	30
Iodide	oz.	40	45
Salicylate	oz.	20	25
Sub-Nitrate,	lb.	1 80	1 90
Liquor,	lb.	30	35
Borax,	lb.	6	7
powdered,	lb.	7	8
Butter, Cacao,	lb.	60	70
Caffeine,	oz.	45	50
Citrate,	oz.	40	45
Camphor, English,	lb.	50	55
American,	lb.	50	55
Cantharides,	lb.	1 00	1 25
powdered,	lb.	1 25	1 50
Capsicum,	lb.	18	20
powdered,	lb.	25	30
Carbon, Bisulphide,	lb.	16	20
Cerium Oxalate,	lb.	1 20	1 60
Chalk, French, powdered,	lb.	6	10
Precipitated,	lb.	8	00
Prepared,	lb.	5	6
Chloroform, pure,	lb.	1 10	1 20
D. & F.	lb.	2	00
German,	lb.	60	65
Chloral hydrate,	lb.	1 10	1 20
Cinchonine, Muriate,	oz.	23	25
Sulphate,	oz.	27	30
Cinchonidia, Sulphate,	oz.	30	35
Cloves,	lb.	12	15
powdered,	lb.	15	20
Cocaine, Mur.	oz.	3 75	4 00
Cochineal, S. G.,	lb.	55	60
Black,	lb.	50	55
Codeine,	oz.	4 75	5 60
Collodion,	lb.	60	65
Confection, Senna,	lb.	25	30
Copper, Sulphate,	lb.	5 1/4	6
Copperas,	lb.	3 1/2	2
Cotton, absorbent,	lb.	32	70
Cream Tartar, powdered,	lb.	24	26
Croton Chloral,	oz.	35	40
Creolin,	lb.	50	60
Creosote, Wood,	lb.	1 00	2 30
Cudbear,	lb.	18	20
Cuttle-fish Bone,	lb.	20	30
Epsom Salts, see MAGNESIUM SULPH.			
Ergot,	lb.	40	50
Ether, Acetic,	lb.	60	70
Nitrous, Spirits,	lb.	47	95
Sulphuric, 725,	lb.	30	35
Eucalyptol,	oz.	16	20
Exalgine,	oz.	1 20	1 25
Extract Belladonna,	lb.	1 60	2 00
Colocynth, Co,	lb.	1 00	2 00
Gentian,	lb.	50	60
Hemlock, Ang,	lb.	1 25	1 50
Henbane, "	lb.	3 50	3 75
Jalap,	lb.	2 00	2 50
Logwood, bulk,	lb.	13	14
packages,	lb.	15	18
Mandrake,	lb.	1 75	2 00
Nux Vomica,	oz.	25	35
Opium,	oz.	75	85
Rhubarb,	lb.	4 00	5 00
Sarsa. Hond. Co.,	lb.	1 00	1 20

THE Seely Man'fg. Co.

Thanks the Drug Trade for its liberal patronage in the past, and wishes all its friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

SEELY

the American Perfumer.

DETROIT Mich.

WINDSOR, Ont.

BOVRIL

Is a fluid Beef prepared from the choicest cattle raised in the Argentine Republic and Australia.

BOVRIL

Contains both the stimulating and nutritious properties of beef, and will sustain life without the aid of other nutritious food.

BOVRIL

Is suitable to all, from the Infant to the Athlete, and can be retained and relished by invalids when all other food is rejected.

Sold by all first-class Druggists and Grocers, throughout the Dominion.

•••••

BOVRIL, Limited

30 Farringdon Street, LONDON, ENG.

Canadian Branch: 27 St. Peter St., MONTREAL

Extract Sarsa. Jam. Co.,	.. .. .	lb.	2 25	3 00
Taraxacum, Ang.,	.. .. .	lb.	70	80
Flowers, Arnica,	.. .. .	lb.	15	20
Chamomile	.. .. .	lb.	20	25
Lavender,	.. .. .	lb.	13	15
Formalin,	.. .. .	lb.	35	50
Fuller's Earth, powd.,	.. .. .	lb.	5	6
Galls,	.. .. .	lb.	21	25
powdered,	.. .. .	lb.	25	30
Gelatine, Cox's 6d.,	.. .. .	doz.	1 20	1 25
French,	.. .. .	lb.	38	60
Glycerine, 30°,	.. .. .	tin or lb.	16½	20
Price's,	.. .. .	lb.	60	65
Grains Paradise, powd.	.. .. .	lb.	30	35
Green, Paris,	.. .. .	lb.	00	00
Gum, Aloes, Barb,	.. .. .	lb.	25	40
Aloes, Cape,	.. .. .	lb.	18	20
powdered,	.. .. .	lb.	27	30
Socot,	.. .. .	lb.	45	48
powdered,	.. .. .	lb.	70	75
Arabic, select,	.. .. .	lb.	45	60
" powderd,	.. .. .	lb.	60	90
sorts,	.. .. .	lb.	30	40
powderd,	.. .. .	lb.	40	50
Asafetida,	.. .. .	lb.	30	35
Benzoin,	.. .. .	lb.	50	75
Catechu,	.. .. .	lb.	17	20
powderd,	.. .. .	lb.	25	30
Gamboge,	.. .. .	lb.	60	00
Guaiacum,	.. .. .	lb.	30	75
Myrrh,	.. .. .	lb.	40	45
Opium,	.. .. .	lb.	4 50	5 00
powderd,	.. .. .	lb.	5 75	6 00
Scammony, powderd,	.. .. .	lb.	6 00	00
Shellac, orange,	.. .. .	lb.	25	35
bleached	.. .. .	lb.	45	50
Storax,	.. .. .	lb.	45	75
Tragacanth, flake,	.. .. .	lb.	90	1 00
common,	.. .. .	lb.	65	75
Herb, Chiretta,	.. .. .	lb.	35	00
Goldthread, in ozs.	.. .. .	lb.	80	90
Horehornd, in ozs.	.. .. .	lb.	18	20
Lobelia,	.. .. .	lb.	18	20
Honey, Canada, best,	.. .. .	lb.	11	13
Hops,	.. .. .	lb.	15	22
Hydrogen Peroxide, C.P., Harvey's, No. 1, doz.	.. .. .		7 50	
" " " " No. 1 X. doz.	.. .. .		5 00	
Ichthyol,	.. .. .	oz.	35	40
Indigo, Madras,	.. .. .	lb.	80	85
Insect Powder, pure	.. .. .	lb.	35	40
Iodine, commercial,	.. .. .	lb.	3 50	4 00
Resublimed,	.. .. .	lb.	4 50	5 00
Iodol,	.. .. .	oz.	1 40	1 50
Iron, Carbonate, Precipitated,	.. .. .	lb.	13	14
Saccharated,	.. .. .	lb.	35	40
Chloride, solution, B. P.,	.. .. .	lb.	15	00
Citrate and Ammonium,	.. .. .	lb.	55	60
and Quinine, 4 per cent.,	.. .. .	oz.	12	16
" " 10 per cent.,	.. .. .	oz.	14	20
" " 25 per cent.,	.. .. .	oz.	22	25
" Quinine and Strychnine,	.. .. .	oz.	35	00
and Strychnine,	.. .. .	oz.	20	00
Dialyzed, solution,	.. .. .	lb.	50	60
Iodide, Syrup,	.. .. .	lb.	40	45
Pyrophosphate,	.. .. .	lb.	75	80
Sulphate, pure,	.. .. .	lb.	7	8
Iodoform,	.. .. .	lb.	5 00	5 25
Jalapin,	.. .. .	oz.	65	70
Japonica,	.. .. .	lb.	8	9
Lanoline,	.. .. .	lb.	85	00
Lead, Acetate, white,	.. .. .	lb.	12	15
Iodide	.. .. .	oz.	30	35
Sub-Acetate, sol.	.. .. .	lb.	10	12
Leaf, Belladonna,	.. .. .	lb.	20	25
Buchu,	.. .. .	lb.	30	35
Coca,	.. .. .	lb.	30	40
Digitalis,	.. .. .	lb.	15	22
Eucalyptus,	.. .. .	lb.	15	20
Hyoscyamus,	.. .. .	lb.	15	20
Jaborandi,	.. .. .	lb.	40	45
Matico,	.. .. .	lb.	60	70
Senna Tinnevely,	.. .. .	lb.	12	25
" India,	.. .. .	lb.	13	17
Stramonium,	.. .. .	lb.	25	30

ATOMIZERS

The ZETA ATOMIZER specially adapted for spraying Oils.

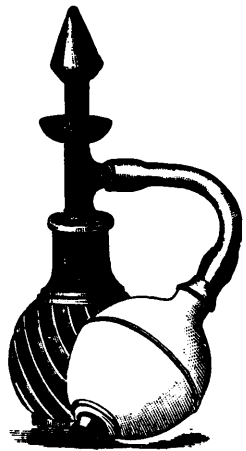
Note the hard rubber cup situated immediately below the point.

This novel attachment prevents the oil from coming in contact with the soft rubber parts or the hand of the user.

We would be glad to send you our illustrated price list showing our full range of Atomizers.

TRADE PRICE \$7.00 per doz.

Sample free of postage at this price.



ALPHA RUBBER CO., LIMITED.

Manufacturers of Fine Rubber Goods. MONTREAL.

Saunders & Evans,

Sole Agents for Canada, Toronto.

The perfection of the modern perfumer's art is exhibited in the dainty, fascinating Concrete Perfume Tablets made at Hudnut's Pharmacy, 205 Broadway. These Tablets possess that fullness of fragrance and richness of perfume found in the freshly cut flower, so that one may possess at all times the odor of a bouquet of their favorite flower. By simply placing one or two tablets among laces, handkerchiefs, gloves or wearing apparel the article will be delightfully and thoroughly perfumed.

Sewn in gowns or dresses they perfume the garment perfectly, giving out the most delightful odor.

These Tablets are the latest creation in perfumery. They are unrivalled for richness of odor, and their desirable form makes them specially attractive to people of refinement.

They can be used among the most delicate fabrics without danger of discoloring the article. The Tablets are made in the following odors :

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Jack Roses | Carnation Pinks |
| English Lilacs | English Lavender |
| Imperial Violets | Orange Blossoms |
| Sweet Verbena | White Hyacinths |
| Persian Heliotrope | Lily of the Valley |
| Peau D'Espagne | Jockey Club |

COOPER'S Hygienic Perfumed BATH SALT

An entirely new line of Bathing Salt.
Exquisitely perfumed. Sells readily.
Pays a good profit.
2 doz. per case. Can be had from any
Wholesale House.

**Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide Street E.,
TORONTO, ONT.**

Special to Retail Druggists

Common Sense Exterminator ROACHES AND BED BUGS

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

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR For Rats and Mice

Free from poison, not dangerous to man or beast. DEAD RATS make no smell, as this preparation eats up flesh and bone before decay sets in. Four sizes—Price, 15c., \$1.00, 25c., \$1.75, 50c., \$3.50, \$1.00, \$8.00 doz. Above goods advertise themselves. Sold by wholesale druggists generally.

Manufactured by **COMMON SENSE MFG. COMPANY**
523 King Street West, TORONTO, Ont.

Dr. Agnew's Remedies.

FOUR SPLENDID SELLERS.

There are few better selling remedies, and none which give more perfect satisfaction than the preparations known as

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills.

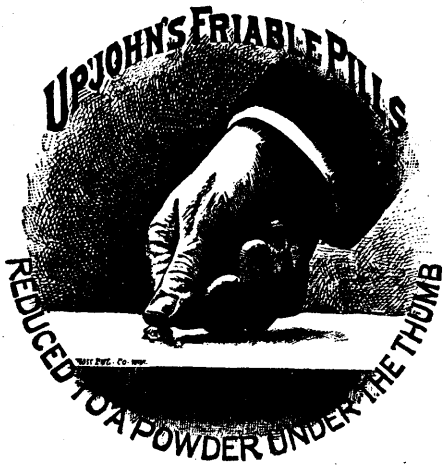
Dr. Agnew's Ointment.

If you haven't them in stock procure a supply from your wholesaler. They yield a liberal profit, and can be recommended with confidence.

Leaf, Uva Ursi,	lb.	12	17
Leeches,	dz.	1 00	1 10
Leptandrin,	oz.	40	50
Lime, Chloride,	lb.	3 1/2	5
packages,	lb.	6	7
Hypophosphite	lb.	1 40	1 50
Phosphate,	lb.	30	35
Sulphite,	lb.	12	15
Liquorice, Solazzi,	lb.	45	50
Pignatelli,	lb.	35	38
Y. & S. Pellets,	lb.	40	00
" Stick,	lb.	35	00
Other Brands,	lb.	14	35
Lithium, Bromide	oz.	25	00
Carbonate,	oz.	25	30
Citrate	oz.	20	00
Salicylate	oz.	20	25
Lye, concentrated,	dz.	75	1 00
Madder, best Dutch,	lb.	12 1/2	14
Magnesia, Carb 1 oz.	lb.	16	20
Calcined,	lb.	45	50
Citrate, gran.,	lb.	35	75
Sulphate, best	100 lbs.	1 90	00
Manganese, black oxide,	lb.	4 1/2	6
Manna,	lb.	1 60	1 75
Menthol,	lb.	3 00	3 50
Mercury,	lb.	70	00
Ammoniated,	lb.	1 20	1 30
Bichlor,	lb.	80	90
Biniiodide,	lb.	4 00	4 60
Bisulphate,	lb.	80	90
Chloride,	lb.	95	1 00
Chalk,	lb.	45	50
Nitric Oxide,	lb.	1 10	1 15
Oleate,	lb.	75	90
Oxide, yellow,	lb.	1 60	1 70
Milk Sugar,	lb.	25	35
Morphia Acet,	oz.	1 75	2 00
Mur,	oz.	1 75	2 00
Sulph,	oz.	1 80	2 00
Moss, Iceland,	lb.	12	15
Irish,	lb.	10	15
Musk, Tonquin, true,	oz.	40 00	00
Canton,	oz.	60	70
Naphtha, Wood	pt.	00	90
Naphthol, Beta,	oz.	10	12
Nutmegs,	lb.	85	90
Nux Vomica,	lb.	8	10
powdered,	lb.	20	25
Oil, Almond, Bitter,	oz.	45	00
" " artificial	oz.	10	00
" Sweet,	lb.	35	45
Amber, rectified,	lb.	45	60
Anise,	lb.	3 00	3 25
Bergamot,	lb.	3 00	3 25
Caraway,	lb.	3 00	3 25
Cassia,	lb.	2 00	2 50
Castor,	lb.	12	14
Cedar,	lb.	50	90
Citronella,	lb.	1 10	1 25
Cloves,	lb.	75	80
Cod-liver, N. F.,	gal.	90	1 00
Norwegian,	gal.	1 25	1 50
Cotton Seed,	gal.	75	80
Croton,	lb.	1 50	1 60
Cubeb,	lb.	2 20	2 25
Eucalyptus,	lb.	80	1 00
Hemlock,	lb.	40	65
Juniper wood,	lb.	45	65
Lavender, English,	oz.	1 50	0 00
French, pure,	lb.	6 00	0 00
Garden,	lb.	90	1 00
Lemon,	lb.	1 35	1 60
Lemon Grass,	lb.	1 50	1 60
Linseed, Boiled,	9 lb., gal.	45	55
Raw,	gal.	43	52
Male Fern	oz.	25	00
Neatsfoot,	gal.	85	1 10
Neroli, Bigarade,	oz.	3 75	5 40
Olive, common,	gal.	90	95
Salad,	gal.	2 40	2 50
Orange,	lb.	3 15	4 00
Origanum,	lb.	50	75

Oil, Pennyroyal,	lb	1 25	1 35
Peppermint, English,	lb.	16 00	16 50
American,	lb.	1 75	2 00
Pinus Sylvestris,	oz.	10	12
Rose, Virgin,	oz.	9 25	10 00
Rosemary,	lb.	70	75
Sandalwood,	lb.	4 75	5 25
Sassafras,	lb.	60	65
Seal, pale,	gal.	55	60
Sperm, Winter Bleached,	gal.	1 20	1 35
Tansy,	lb.	2 75	3 25
Union Salad,	gal.	65	70
Wintergreen,	lb.	1 65	1 75
Wormwood, Opt.	lb.	7 00	8 00
Ointment, Mercurial,	lb.	50	00
Citrine,	lb.	45	50
Opium.—SEE GUM.			
Orange Peel,	lb.	12	15
Pepsin, Morson's,	oz.	1 00	00
Saccharated,	lb.	2 00	00
Pepper, Black,	lb.	12	00
powdered,	lb.	13	00
White powdered,	lb.	17	00
Pill, Blue, Mass.	lb.	75	80
Pilocarpine, Nitrate,	gr.	6	00
Pitch, Black,	bbl.	3 50	3 75
Burgundy,	lb.	13	15
Phenacetine,	oz.	37	40
Phosphorus,	lb.	90	1 00
Podophyllin,	oz.	40	45
Poppy Heads,	100	1 25	00
Potassa, Caustic, white sticks,	lb.	50	00
Liquor,	lb.	10	12
Potassium, Acetate,—granulated	lb.	25	27
Bicarbonatate,	lb.	15	17
Bichromate,	lb.	14	15
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar),	lb.	24	27
Bromide,	lb.	65	70
Carbonate,	lb.	13	15
Chlorate,	lb.	15	18
Cyanide, Fused,	lb.	30	45
Iodide,	lb.	3 25	3 50
Nitrate, pure	lb.	6	8
Permanganate,	lb.	30	35
Prussiate, Red,	lb.	70	75
Yellow,	lb.	30	32
and Sodium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	24	26
Sulphure	lb.	25	27
Quassia,	lb.	10	12
Quinine, Howard's,	oz.	43	45
German,	oz.	30	37
Resorcin,	oz.	18	20
Rosin, strained,	bbl.	3 25	4 25
Clear, pale,	bbl.	4 00	4 75
Root, Aconite,	bulk, lb.	20	25
Blood powdered,	lb.	13	15
Cohosh, Black,	lb.	15	16
Colchicum, German,	lb.	25	30
Columbo,	lb.	15	18
powdered,	lb.	25	30
Curcuma, ground,	lb.	13	15
Elecampane,	lb.	12	13
powdered,	lb.	15	17
Gentian,	lb.	12	13
ground,	lb.	14	15
powdered,	lb.	16	17
Ginger, E. I.	lb.	13	15
powdered,	lb.	13	15
Jamaica,	lb.	24	30
powdered,	lb.	30	35
Golden Seal, powdered,	lb.	80	85
Hellebore, White, powdered,	lb.	00	15
Ipecac,	lb.	2 25	2 50
powdered,	lb.	2 50	2 75
Jalap, powdered,	lb.	45	50
Licorice, select,	lb.	12	23
powdered,	lb.	12	15
Mandrake,	lb.	15	16
Orris, Florentine	lb.	25	30
powdered,	lb.	30	35
Pink,	lb.	40	45
Rhubarb, E.I.	lb.	75	1 00

Root, fine trimmed	lb.	2 00	2 50
powdered,	lb.	1 00	2 50
Sarsaparilla, Honduras,	lb.	40	45
Jamaica,	lb.	90	95
Sarsaparilla, Mexican,	lb.	16	18
Senega,	lb.	50	55
Squill, white,	lb.	10	12
Valerian, English,	lb.	15	18
Salol,	lb.	1 50	1 75
Sal Soda,	lb.	2	2½
by bbl.	100 lb.	90	00
Epsom, by bbl.	100 lb.	1 50	1 75
Salicin,	lb.	4 50	4 80
Santonin,	lb.	2 50	3 00
Seed, Anise, Italian,	lb.	13	14
Star,	lb.	35	38
Canary, Sicily,	lb.	3	4
Caraway,	lb.	12	15
Cardamom, Malabar,	lb.	1 50	1 60
decorticated,	lb.	1 50	2 00
Celery,	lb.	20	25
Colchicum, German,	lb.	25	30
Coriander,	lb.	10	12
Flax, cleaned, Ontario,	100 lbs.	2 50	00
pure ground	lb.	3½	4
Fenugreek, powdered,	lb.	6	8
Hemp,	lb.	4	4½
Mustard, white,	lb.	7	8
powdered,	lb.	20	50
Rape,	lb.	6	7
Saffron, American,	lb.	35	40
Spanish,	oz.	1 00	00
Sage, ozs.	lb.	18	20
Silver, Nitrate,	cash, lb.	6 80	9 00
Soap, Castile, mottled,	lb.	10	12
White,	lb.	8	16
Soda, Ash,	keg or cask.	2	2½
Caustic,	drum or lb.	2½	5
Sodium, Acetate,	lb.	25	30
Bicarb, Howard's,	lb.	16	17
Newcastle,	keg.	2 75	2 75
Carbonate, crystal,	lb.	1	2½
Hyposulphite,	lb.	3	5
Salicylate,	lb.	70	80
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	lb.	1	2½
Sponges, Grass	lb.	75	00
Reef	lb.	1 50	1 75
Slate,	lb.	1 00	1 10
Sheepswool,	lb.	3 00	0 00
Bath, loose, common,	lb.	3 50	0 00
Bath, fine qual.,	100	10 00	40 00
Surgeon's	string	1 50	2 50
Turkey,	string	3 00	10 00
Turkey, Cup, fine	each	0 50	1 00
Strychnine, crystals	oz.	0 90	0 00
Sulphonal,	oz.	27	30
Sulphur precipitated,	lb.	13	20
sublimed,	lb.	2½	3½
roll,	lb.	2½	3½
Tin, Murite, crystals,	lb.	25	28
foil,	lb.	30	32
Tamarinds,	lb.	13	15
Tar,	bbl.	3 25	3 50
Barbadoes,	lb.	15	16
Terebene,	lb.	60	65
Turpentine, Spirits,	gal.	50	55
Chian,	oz.	70	75
Venice,	lb.	12½	13
Veratria	oz.	2 25	2 50
Verdigris,	lb.	30	35
Wax, White, pure,	lb.	55	75
Yellow,	lb.	40	45
Woods, Camwood,	lb.	8½	10
Fustic, Cuban,	lb.	2½	3
Logwood, Campeachy,	lb.	2½	3
Quassia,	lb.	10	12½
Redwood,	lb.	3½	5
Zinc, Chloride,	oz.	10	00
Oxide,	lb.	13	60
Sulphate, pure,	lb.	9	12
common,	lb.	6	9
Valerianate,	oz.	25	28
Sulphocarbolate,	lb.	80	1 00



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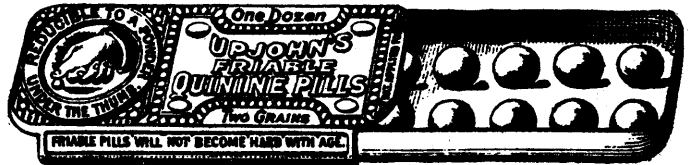
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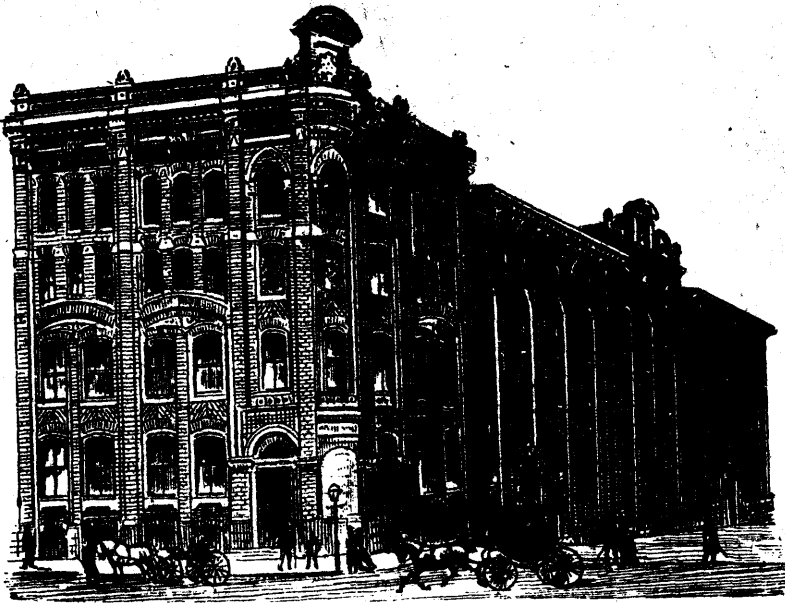
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