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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 2. { PUBLISHING HOUSE, }  
{ STRATHROY, ONT. }

SEPTEMBER, 1896.

{ 6 WELLINGTON ST. WEST. } No. 9.  
TORONTO ONT.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.  
Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.  
All cheques or drafts to be made payable to the editor.  
New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

TORONTO OFFICE, STRATHROY, ONTARIO,  
6 Wellington St. West.

### Credits.

It really seems, from the present outlook, as though the time was near at hand, if not already here, when the necessity for putting some sort of check upon the credit system, with its large and complex discounts, should be apparent to every business man who values his own position in trade, and has a due regard for the commercial reputation of the nation.

Through the reckless and demoralizing competition of the last decade, the dangerous practice of selling upon long credits has insidiously crept into business methods again, while, at the same time, anxiety to sell has relaxed caution to such an extent that in some departments of trade numbers of firms are, and have been for a long time, maintaining themselves upon credit, without any actual capital of their own invested. It would seem unnecessary to remind business men that long credits have played a conspicuous part in every panic since 1836, and that our commercial system is getting perilously near the danger line, but some lessons are never learned, or are quickly forgotten after the stings of punishment have subsided.

Obviously, credits are cheap, and anxiety to sell overcomes caution and business sagacity, while the reflex action of every failure makes the pinch of competition more serious and difficult to bear.

Certainly the subtle evils of memorandum accounts, overgrown credits, inordinate discounts and extravagant terms generally, are fast becoming the rule and practice, and the condition of trade is such that any special stringency in the money market would force many houses to suspend. All of these methods are on the increase. Would it not be wisdom to

put on the brakes before reaching the brink of the precipice?

Now, especially, when everything indicates an improvement in trade and a more general confidence in the outlook, every business man, whether in jobbing or retail trade, should see to it that credits are curtailed and a general settlement of all accounts made.

### Be Courteous.

There's money in it. It costs nothing and pays well. One can be "rushed," be independent if he wishes, and yet be courteous. In these days of keen competition every little counts, and the storekeeper who is anxious to keep up and increase the number of his customers must never forget to treat them with the utmost courtesy. Some people otherwise pleasant put on a very disagreeable nature when they go shopping, making the life of the person who serves them as miserable as possible. But this must be borne with, and politeness served out with the goods just as readily as paper is given without charge for each parcel. "Oh, how disagreeable they are at Mr. So-and-so's." "Yes, their goods are cheap, but I'd sooner pay Mr. Some one else more and be treated civilly." Expressions like these are very frequently heard, especially in the larger centres, where there is considerable unknown or "catch" trade. Speaking of one of the largest stores in Toronto the other day to a lady, she told us that having once been treated rudely there she would never enter the door again. Of course the fault lay with a single clerk, and we cannot commend her in her sweeping judgment of the whole establishment, but unreasonable as it may seem, the majority of ladies (and ladies do most of the shopping) will be influenced in this way. Keep the right goods, of the best quality, charge enough for them, wrap them up neatly, sell them for cash, and never lose an opportunity of being polite to a customer and your trade will constantly become larger and more profitable.

### Strange Uses of Paper.

Paper is now made to serve for steel and iron. When strong fibre is used, it can be made into a substance so hard that it can scarcely be scratched. Railroad car wheels are made of it more durable than iron. A store in Atlanta, Ga., has been made entirely of paper. The rafters,

weather boards, roofing and flooring are all made of thick, compressed paper boards, impervious to water. On account of the surface of the paper being smooth and hard, it cannot catch on fire as easily as a wooden building. It is found warm in cold weather and cool in hot weather. The Breslau fire proof chimney has demonstrated that cooking and heating stoves, bath tubs and pots, when annealed by a process that renders it fireproof, become more lasting than iron, and will not burn out. Cracks in floors around the skirting board, or other parts of a room, may be neatly filled by thoroughly soaking newspaper in paste made as thick as putty and forced into the cracks with a paste knife. It will soon harden and can be painted.

Black walnut picture frames are made of paper and so colored that no one can tell them from the original wood. A paper piano has lately been exhibited in Paris. The entire case is made of compressed paper, to which is given on a hard surface a cream white brilliant polish. The legs and sides are ornamented with arabesques and floral designs. The exterior and as much of the interior as can be seen when the instrument is open are covered with wreaths and medallions painted in miniature. An Italian monk has succeeded in constructing an organ where the pipes are made of paper pulp. It has 1,400 pipes of various sizes. The American cotton seed oil trust is now running a mill for making paper from the hulls remaining after all the oil has been squeezed out of the cotton seed. It is contemplating the erection of a 100-ton mill for the same purpose. These hulls have heretofore been considered worthless. It has so far proved so successful that the trust proposes erecting mills at different points in the cotton raising country. Of course, this will somewhat revolutionize the paper trade. *The Bookkeeper.*

### Chinese Practices and Beliefs.

Anna K. Scott, in the course of a letter from Swatow, China, addressed to the *Cleveland Medical Gazette*, writes.

It is an ever-increasing mystery to me how this great Chinese nation has contrived for centuries to retain so perfect a system of "petrified fixedness." The Chinese doctor of to-day holds the same ideas of medicine and medical practice that were entertained in the days of Hippocrates, though lacking in the practica

bility of this renowned father of medicine.

According to Chinese philosophy, there are five elements fire, water, earth, metal, and wood--which go to make up the human body, and a man is healthy according to the right proportion of these elements. It is the legitimate work of the doctor to keep these elements in harmonious action and proportion. If there is too much water it will put out the fire and dropsy will result. When there is too much fire it destroys the proper proportion of water, dries the earth, burns the wood and melts the metal! In such diseases as smallpox, a part of the fire element has broken loose from the general stock and taken up its abode in the stomach, and in order that life may be saved the doctor must cause this fire to pass to the surface of the body and burn out there. If he can succeed in making it pass rapidly and burn briskly there is hope of saving his patient.

Bones, says the Chinese doctor, are produced from metal; the alimentary apparatus from the earth element, and the five ducts of the human body are formed from wood. These ducts according to their anatomy, are the rectum, the urethra, the hepatic, the pancreatic, and the splenic. By feeling the pulse they can tell which element is in excess.

Five is a favorite multiple with these people. There are, say they, five elements, five ducts, five tastes, five senses, five fingers, five toes, and twice five noble organs. What these ten noble organs are I have not been able to learn. The heart is a kind of store house for the marrow which comes from the brain and goes to the generative organs.

The lungs are the regulators of the temper, and the liver is an umpire and issues orders for the whole body, the bile settling all disputed points. The stomach governs the five tastes, and the spleen is the seat of joy and enthusiasm. Skill proceeds from the kidneys, and the bladder is the reservoir of the absorbents.

Chinese doctors have much faith in their "Fung chui" i. e., in the wind and water influences of their habitations. All stomach disorders are ascribed to the want of wind and water equilibrium; the "Fung chui" is not right.

China is a grand field for pharmacy--the people truly delight in taking drugs whether they be ill or not. They say it is a good plan to have plenty of medicine stored up in the system ready for any attack of disease which may come to them in the future. They believe in heroic drugs and heroic doses. Five pills, each as large as a marble, are given for diarrhoea.

The Chinese surgical instruments are 10 in number. They are of the rudest manufacture, and there is not a bistoury, a scalpel, nor a lancet among them.

Bone setting and puncturing are about all the Chinese surgeon undertakes.

Inoculation for the prevention of smallpox is performed by rubbing a crust of matured pork into the nostril.

Snake's skin, elephant's hide and bird's nests are among their remedies. Gold

being a heavy metal is a valuable medicine to suppress fear, tranquillise the heart and give rest to the soul. Excellent in all diseases of the five ducts!--*B. and C. Druggist.*

### Some Hints to Merchants.

The lack of executive ability, so essential to a thoroughly systematic and profitable management of business, is in numerous instances a cause of failure. The attention of the young merchant should be directed to this highly important feature, which may justly be considered the ground work of success. Experience, it is true, furnishes the surest preventative of the errors almost certain to occur at the outset of every business man's career; yet the uninitiated may so profit by the teachings of those who have promulgated rules for their guidance as to carry into their work the necessary caution and discrimination. To be provided against possible contingencies is to be started aright--"to be forewarned is to be forearmed."

A consideration of the best and surest methods of the conduct of business should be well weighed before making any investment, as well as a due regard for its character. Every man should be aware of the field in which he can labor to the best advantage. It has been well and wisely said that one should select the business or profession the following of which best agrees with the inclination, as in that direction he will be better prepared to devote his energies since it better agrees with his pleasure and is less likely to be attended with obnoxious or objectionable features. It too often happens that some men are either forced into the business for which they are unfitted, or for which they have no inclination or aptitude, by pressure of circumstances or a want of reflection. This mistake sometimes proceeds from a sort of ambition, which may be attributed to an improper consideration of another's success as applying to one's own. Where the few have reached the acme of their anticipations, the many have utterly failed. Some men seem intuitively to select the proper sphere in which to operate; some have commenced one kind of business and then turned to another with more satisfaction than was warranted by the former trial; while some indeed have continued to experiment without ever being enabled to make the right decision.

A discreet and systematized routine of daily application should be rigidly observed as affording a correct knowledge of the requirements of the business. To be well informed of all matters relating to trade; to be well posted in business forms; to be advised of every change which may occur to regulate the drift of the commercial current; to be wise, careful, circumspect in each and every move, are requisites which every man engaged in business of whatever nature should diligently and continually consider. The want of re-

lection is a serious barrier, which will exert a baneful influence and cripple the efforts of even the most assiduous devotee. A thoughtful disposition, combined with energy, enterprise and an unswerving adherence to just principles based upon ascertaining results cannot fail to bestow the proper elements of success.

It is unfortunately true of some business men that they soon become satiated with the very support they should rely upon to achieve the desired end and aim of their ventures. To be neglectful of those duties necessitated by the nature of one's avocation is to be recreant to the trust reposed in him by those with whom he has to deal. Sooner or later his peccadilloes are discovered and his reputation is blasted, his hopes extinguished.

To acquire wealth in honesty is worth a thousand times more than that obtained by fraudulent design under the garb of the best and truest manifestations.

Deceit and hypocrisy, entail a curse upon those who use such expedients. To be shrewd is not necessarily to be unprincipled: indeed a degree of shrewdness commensurate with the exactions of trade is a great necessity and should be more cultivated than it is.

To succeed in any business undertaking and also retain the respect, good-will and approbation of one's fellow-men is to have written one's name upon the roll of honor. To have contributed to the necessities of humanity in abetting the cause of trade and facilitating the growth and stability of industry should be a pride and satisfaction untainted with greed.--*Detroit Trade Reporter.*

### College Announcements, etc.

We are in receipt of the 23rd annual announcement of the Montreal College of Pharmacy for the session of 1890-1, containing syllabus of the courses of lectures and other information for intending students. The next session commences Oct. 1st.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of the Quebec Pharmacy Act, as amended April 2nd, 1890, and report of the annual meeting of the Quebec Pharm. Association.

The third annual announcement of the Oregon College of Pharmacy is to hand. Course of lectures commences Oct. 7th at Portland, Oregon.

Organized in 1821, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy can proudly point to its wonderful success in pharmaceutical training and its position as the parent college, as also having on its staff some of the ablest teachers on this continent. The introductory lectures for the course of 1890-1 will be delivered Oct. 1st, and the opening lectures proper on the 6th.

W. A. Dyer & Co., Montreal, have issued a revised price list of their specialties in physicians' supplies, etc., as well as full lines of tablets, suppositories, etc. A copy will be mailed on receipt of business card.

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THE LIFE

A PRECIOUS BOON TO  
CHRONIC DYSPEPTICS.

A SUPERIOR NUTRITIVE  
IN CONTINUED FEVERS

A RELIABLE REMEDIAL  
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Our travellers are now on the road with samples of Holiday Goods. Our range is much greater than ever before. Notwithstanding the late advance in customs duties, imported lines are lower than ever, and in style and finish far surpass any previous effort.

Fancy Leather, in most artistic patterns, seems to be the favorite material this season. Brush, Comb and Mirror Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Toilet Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Cuff and Collar Sets, Handkerchief and Glove Sets, Jewel Boxes, Toilet Necessaries, Work Sets, Tablets, Music Rolls, Odor Cases, Manicure and numberless other varieties.

We are showing an extensive range of Oxidized Silver Cases in all varieties, some 50 different patterns.

French and German, fancy and plain, Cut Glass Bottles.

Fancy Basket Perfumes, our own designs, a line that will pay every druggist to handle. Allows a handsome margin of profit.

Push is still selling and we are as usual showing all the new and saleable lines, from the home manufacturers.

N. B.—As we confine our trade almost exclusively to Druggists, we would respectfully request an inspection of our samples before placing any Holiday orders.

## Smith & McGlashan Co.,

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES,  
53 Front St. East, - Toronto.

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SUCCESSORS TO

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In calling the attention of our numerous customers to our large and varied stock of Fancy Goods, are pleased to state that we are exceptionally well prepared to fill orders in large or small quantities, and at much better value than heretofore. Buying direct from the manufacturers in Germany, France and England, we can offer special inducements in all lines of

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HICKSON, DUNCAN & CO.



## B. Laurance & Co.

WHOLESALE OPTICIANS,

251 St. James St. - MONTREAL.

A Specialty made of Assortments  
for Drug Stores.

By using their Test Cards a customer can be  
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## LIVE MERCHANTS. - DEAD FLIES.

IT KILLS THEM BY THE MILLION.

NEAT, - CLEAN, - ORNAMENTAL.

Does away with disgusting Fly Paper  
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## Daisy Fly Killer.

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SELLS READILY AT 25c.

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"It's a daisy. Each one of the pretty ornaments will kill flies by the million."

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"It is the neatest, cleanest and most effectual fly exterminator we have ever seen."

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Unsurpassed for Richness and Beauty of Coloring.

They are the ONLY DYES that

WILL NOT WASH OUT!  
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There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring  
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ONE Package EQUALS TWO of any other Dye in the market.

If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not convinced after a trial. Fifty-four colors are made in Turkish Dyes, embracing all new shades, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to give more goods and do it better than any other Dyes.

Same Price as Inferior Dye, 10 cts.

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## NEW GOODS.

# LYMAN BROS. & CO.

TORONTO, - ONT.

We have in stock the following

## Gibson's Confectionery

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### MEDICATED LOZENGES:

Five lb. Bottles.

Acid White,	Horehound,
Acid White, small,	Lemon,
Apricot,	Limefruit,
Boquet,	Malt,
Barley Sugar Drops,	Mint,
Barley Sugar Sticks,	Mint Paradise,
Blackberry,	Mixed Fruit,
Black Currant,	Orange,
Butter Scotch,	Orange Tangarine,
Cherry,	Pear,
Chocolate,	Pineapple,
Cocoanut,	Plum,
Composition,	Raspberry,
Cough,	Ribston Pippins,
Cough Linseed,	Rose,
Currant Red,	Strawberry,
Ginger,	Toffee Everton,
Gooseberry,	Tiptop,
Greengage,	Vanilla,
Honey,	Wintergreen.

Bathpipe, lb. bottles,	Boquet Dwarf Lozenges, lb. bottles,
Catechu " " "	" " "
Cayenne " " "	" " "
Cherry Blossoms " " "	" " "
Chlorodyne " 2 lb. "	" " "
Cough,	
Coltsfoot,	
Coltsfoot Rock,	
Floral Gems, lb. bottles,	
Guaiaic Lozenges, lb. bottles,	
Ginger " " "	
Hawthorn " 1 1/2 lb. "	
Krameria " lb. "	
Mints X X X, in 7 lb. boxes,	
" No. 1, in 7 lb. boxes,	
" Curiously strong, in 7 lb. boxes,	
" Little Thick, in 2 lb. bottles,	
Morph. & Ipecac Lozenges, lb. bottles,	
Musk, lb. bottles,	
Rock Candy,	
Rose (Otto) Lozenges, lb. bottles,	
Santonine " " "	
Tannin " " "	
Voice and Throat Lozenges,	
" " Black Currant.	

Pearls—Boquet,	Pearls—Lavender,
" Camphor,	" Lemon,
" Cloves,	" Musk,
" Jackey Club.	" Rose.

Jujubes' Delectable,	} in 2 lb. boxes and small boxes.
" Glycerine,	
" Voice,	

## New Remedies.

Among the recently introduced remedies there are many that are rarely called for, and on that account the pharmacist is not always able at once to advise physicians as to the mode of administration. The following brief notes may serve as a ready reference at such occasions:

**Amylene Hydrate.**—A clear, colorless liquid, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Its use is as a hypnotic; dose, one half to one dram in gelatin capsules, or as a mixture; Amylene hydr., fl. ext. licorice each one dram, water ad. one ounce. To be shaken before using. If the alcohol is not objectionable it may be given in simple elixir. Sometimes administered as enema; mixed with little mucilage, acacia and water.

**Agaricine.**—An acid principle derived from white agaric, used with success for excessive perspiration in phthisis. It is a white amorphous, or white silky crystalline powder, little soluble in cold water, soluble in hot water to a turbid strongly foaming liquid which reddens litmus. Soluble in 130 parts cold and ten parts hot alcohol; easily in hot acetic acid and caustic alkalis. Best administered with Dover's powder, in powder or pills. Dose one tenth to one sixth grain. Much used in Bellevue Hospital in this form: Agaricine, pure, ten grains; atropine sulph., one grain; acid sulph., arom., n. 1,200. Dissolve and filter. Dose, ten minims in syrup or simple elixir.

**Anthrarobine.**—A synthetical product used in place of chrysarobine in treatment of psoriasis, herpes and other skin diseases. It is a pale yellowish powder soluble in ten parts hot glycerin, ten parts cold and five parts hot alcohol, insoluble in water, freely soluble in solution of borax. May be applied like chrysarobine as ointment with lanoline, or in following solution: Anthrarobine, one dram; borax, one dram; water, one ounce. Fiat solutio.

**Antifebrine or Acetanilid.**—Colorless crystals, nearly insoluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol. Used as a febrifuge in doses of two to ten grains. Owing to its insolubility in water, the following is a good form: Antifebrine, one half dram; syrup, one half ounce; brandy, three ounces. Dissolve in the brandy and add syrup. Dose, tablespoonful for adult. Also given in pill form (excipient glycerite tragacanth) in compressed tablets or as powder in sachets.

**Antipyrine.**—Febrifuge, sporic, etc., readily soluble in water and alcohol. Dose, five to thirty grains in pills with tragacanth paste, or in solution. For hypodermic use, dissolve one dram in water, two ounces by means of heat. A good whooping cough mixture for children: Antipyrine, fifteen grains; Tokay wine, one ounce; syr. orange flowers, one ounce; water, two ounces. Dose, one tablespoonful every two hours.

**Apomorphine.**—Recommended as an expectorant in combination with mor-

phine: Ap-morph. hydrochlorate, three fourths grains; morph. hydrochl., one half grain; acid hydrochl. dil., eight minims; water, five ounces. Dose, teaspoonful every two to four hours. Dispense in a bottle of non-astringent glass (black.)

**Aseptol** (szoalic acid).—A thick fluid of red-dish color, soluble in water, alcohol and glycerin, used externally as an antiseptic. Usually dispensed in aqueous solution, one part to twenty or thirty of water. Aseptol should not be mistaken for aseptic acid of commerce.

**Betol.** Brilliant crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and fixed oils. It is a remedy for rheumatism. Dose, fifteen to thirty grains in powder or pill. Also made into bougie with cacao butter (sixteen grains of the butter and four grains betol.)

**Bromethyl** (Bromide of Ethyl).—A colorless fluid, volatile, odor like chloroform. Should have a sp. gr. of 1.390 if pure. It is used as an anesthetic like chloroform. Care should be taken that it be not mistaken for bromethylene.

**Camphor Dibromated.**—Properties same as those of camphor monobromated.

**Cocaine.**—Local anesthetic. Dose, one tenth to one and two grains. Solutions best preserved with glycerin. Added with advantage to solutions of corrosive chloride for hypodermic use to deaden pain. The hydrochlorate and salicylate used in dressing wounds. Soluble in water, the four and ten per cent. solutions most frequently used. Amyl nitrate is an efficient antidote in poisoning by cocaine.

**Chloralidol.**—A new hypnotic, said to be more effectual and cheaper than sulphonal. Given in twenty to forty grain doses. It is best to dissolve it in a little brandy and add water according to liking. Its effect shown in from fifteen minutes to one hour, if given in solution. Given in solid form may not act for many hours.

**Cobain Phosphate.**—The introduction of this salt has rendered the hypodermic use of the alkaloid possible. It is used in diabetes, one grain three times daily, increasing by one grain every week until nine grains are given daily. Cod liver oil should be given at the same time. Leppman recommends the alternate administration of one third to seven eighths grains of this salt and eight grains of monobromated camphor.

**Colocynthine.**—The glucoside of colocynth, soluble in water and alcohol. Dose, internally, one to five grains as a purgative, hypodermically (painful) one sixth to one third gram dissolved in water. Possibly the hypodermic injection, when combined with cocaine, may be painless.

**Cotoine.**—The solution in acetic ether used hypodermically for obstinate diarrhoea, intestinal ulceration, in erythrosis and alcoholism. May be used in cholera, night sweats. The contents of a hypodermic syringe of a solution of one in four of acetic ether may be injected and

repeated in fifteen or twenty minutes, or every hour.

**Croline.** Jeye's disinfectant, administered internally in doses of two to five minims, in catarrh of the bladder, externally as an ointment, five to ten minims to an ounce of base; as an injection in gonorrhoea, five to twenty five minims to an ounce.

**Guaiacol.** The principle constituent of creosote is a colorless liquid, soluble in ether, alcohol and fixed oils, only sparingly in water. Used as a remedy in phthisis in doses of one minim three times daily.

**Iodol.** A pale yellowish brown powder, used as a substitute for iodoform. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and fixed oils. Also given internally for same purposes as iodide of potassium is given for, in doses of one to two grains, in pill form: Iodol, powdered licorice root, and extract licorice, each twelve grains, to be made into twelve pills. Externally used as a dusting powder, and in form of ointment.

**Kairine.** A febrifuge, wholly replaced by antipyrine, and no longer made.

**Methylal.**—An ethereal colorless liquid, readily soluble in water, alcohol and fixed oils. As a hypnotic, fifteen to thirty minims. Externally, as a local anesthetic in form of ointment or liniment, both of which should be dispensed in tightly-stoppered vessels, owing to the extremely volatile nature of methylal. A good mixture for internal use is: Methylal, two drams in mixture or with cod liver oil; guaiacol, fifteen minims; alcohol, one ounce; distilled water, eight ounces. Mix. Dose, a tablespoonful in water twice daily; or, guaiacol, ten minims; cod liver oil, five ounces. Mix.

**Hyoscine.**—The hydrochlorate, used internally in doses of  $\frac{3}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain as a hypnotic for the insane. In smaller doses it is a simple narcotic.

**Hypnone** (Aceto-phenone).—Colorless fluid, sparingly soluble in water, more so in alcohol. Used as a hypnotic in doses of from three to eight minims. Because of its somewhat caustic effect upon the mucous membrane, it is best dispensed in gelatin capsules, each containing one minim hypnone dissolved in nine of almond oil.

**Ichthyol.**—A dark brown and thickish fluid, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. Internally given in doses of from four to twenty minims, but it is much more used externally as an ointment with lanoline. For this purpose the ammonium ichthyolate is generally used, but for pills the sodium salt is preferable, being much thicker. Syr. orange flowers, one ounce; water ad., two ounces. Dose, a tablespoonful. A good solution of ichthyol for spray is made by dissolving one part of ammonium ichthyolate in two parts of ether.

**Mollin.**—An oleo-saponaceous ointment base, white, of the consistency of lard; does not melt even in the warmest climate. It may be easily washed off the skin,

whether in its pure state or mixed with ichthyol, Peruvian balsam and the like.

**Naphthaline.** Colorless crystals possessing odor of coal gas, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol and fixed oils, but readily soluble if heated with these solvents. Used internally for typhoid fever (two to eight grains), and externally in skin diseases. Also used to destroy moths and other small insects.

Because of the insolubility of the drug it should be given in powder form: Naphthaline and sugar, each thirty grains; oil bergamot, one drop. Divide into twelve powders and give one three times a day. In making ointment of naphthaline, the drug should be dissolved in the melted fatty bases.

**Naphthole.** Occurs in crystalline scales, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and fixed oils. Used externally as ointment or alcoholic solution in treatment of skin diseases. The ointment is made by dissolving the naphthole in the melted base, one in twenty or one in ten, the stronger being especially beneficial in itch. The solution (one in forty) is used as an antiseptic was for the skin.

**Paraldehyde.**—A modification of aldehyde, colorless liquid, soluble in ten parts water and soluble in alcohol. Used as a hypnotic in doses of one half to one ounce. The following is a good draught: Paraldehyde, one dram; brandy, one half ounce; syrup lemon, one ounce; water three ounces. Mix.

**Phenacetine.**—White crystalline powder, nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, perfectly tasteless. As antipyretic from three to twenty grains may be given. In neuralgia it is also useful and is given in the same doses. Best given in powder form or in capsules.

**Picrotoine.**—Given in epilepsy in doses of one eighth to one sixth grain in aqueous solution.

**Pyridine.**—Colorless fluid, soluble in water and alcohol. Used for inhalation in asthma. A fluid dram is simply poured on a plate and the vapors inhaled.

**Resorcine.**—Colorless crystals, readily soluble in water and alcohol. Internally, as an antipyretic and antifermentative in eight to twenty grain doses; externally, as ointment or solution, in treatment of skin diseases and urethral affections. The following is a good injection: Resorcine, thirty grains; water, four ounces.

**Saccharine.**—To make solution, combine it with alkali, preferably sodic bicarbonate. Acids throw it out of solution.

**Sabul.**—White crystalline powder, in soluble in water, soluble in alcohol. It is a compound of phenol and salicylic acid, and combines the properties of both. Used in acute rheumatism, also as an antiseptic like iodoform. Much used as gargle and mouth wash to correct foetid breath. Dose, from two to thirty grains three times a day, in powder, pill, or tablet.

**Sozoiodol.**—The substance found in commerce under this name is a soda salt

of iodoparaphenol sulphonic acid, and is a white crystalline solid. It is a substitute for iodoform, used externally as ointment or the powder sprinkled on the affected parts. An ointment of sozoiodol, two drams, oxide zinc, one half ounce; starch one ounce; and vaseline or lanoline, one and one half ounces; is much used.

**Sulphanol.**—White crystals, practically insoluble in water, (1 in 500) more soluble in alcohol and ether. Dose as hypnotic 5 to 30 grains one or two hours before bedtime; best given in capsule or in suspension mixture with acacia or tragacanth.

**Terpine Hydrate.**—Colorless crystalline solid, sparingly soluble in cold, more so in hot water and alcohol. Used in bronchitis and chest troubles. Dose 3 to 10 grains. Pills: Terpine hydrate, one dram; make into 30 pills with tragacanth paste. Mixture: Terpine hydrate, one dram; glycerin, two ounces; alcohol, two ounces; syrup two ounces. Dissolve the terpine hydrate in glycerin on water-bath, add alcohol and syrup.

**Terpinol.**—A colorless, oily liquid, insoluble in water; soluble in ether and alcohol. Uses similar to those of terpine hydrate. Dose, 2 grains, best given in capsule, mixed with olive or almond oil. Also may be given in pill form with licorice and glycerite of tragacanth.

**Thalline Sulphate.** Crystalline colorless, solid, soluble in water, less so in alcohol. Internally 3 to 8 grains in pills. For gonorrhoea, an injection 4 to 8 grains to an ounce of water, or as bougies with cacao butter. Nearly replaced by antipyrine and phenacetine.

**Urethane (ethyl carbamide).**—White crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. Used as a hypnotic, in doses of 15 to 40 grains in capsule, or as a draught. For the latter, the following is suitable: Urethane, two drams; syrup, one ounce; water, ad. four ounces. Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls. —Phar. Rec.

## ➤ The Microscope in Pharmacy.

BY W. N. SHERMAN, M. D., MERCED, CAL.

To the intelligent, progressive pharmacist, the microscope is a necessity. The time is coming when the skilled pharmacist will be a practical microscopist also. If it were generally known how simple its manipulation, how inexpensive are the necessary reagents and instruments with which to prepare objects for examination, we think it would be more widely used. The microscope is absolutely essential to the intelligent practice of medicine, and equally so in the practice of pharmacy.

The acquirement of a moderate proficiency in the manipulation of the instrument, and the mounting of objects, may be easily obtained by anyone who possesses ordinary intelligence, and will devote a little time to its study. Hence to those who have no instrument we would say, get one; and to those who have one we would say, use it.

The graduates of first-class pharmaceutical schools will of course understand its use, and will not be liable to abandon or

neglect an accomplishment of which they may well feel proud.

The pharmacist may detect frauds in his stock, determine crystalline deposits, examine sediments, &c., when he acquires moderate skill in technique, he may analyze urine and other fluids for physicians, who are not disposed to use the instrument themselves. These are but a few of its practical uses. Should you tire of the work in this line, choose another in which you may find recreation, pleasure, and instruction for yourself and friends. With polarized light you will get beautiful effects from many objects, especially the crystals of salicine, and other chemicals. You may observe the crystallization of chloride of sodium under the microscope by watching the evaporation of its solution.

The artificial manufacture of chemical crystals gives beautiful and permanent objects.

Your laboratory contains an inexhaustible field for research, discovery, study and amusement. If its limits are too narrow for your progressive mind, or you tire of its material, you may venture into other field of research, simple or complex, as your taste may dictate. The ponds and ditches at all seasons afford a wide field for the study of curious animal or vegetable life, and they are always at your disposal. If you desire pecuniary profit and fame, you may diagnosticate the grape diseases for your neighboring vinyardist, find the Phyloxera, Alise, or the parasites Oidium, Anthracosis, &c. If you wish to advertise your business, and draw custom to your store, place one of your best mounts under the microscope, and put it on your show case, where all may take a look; it will please them, its novelty will amuse them, they will comment on your wisdom and skill, and renew their confidence in your ability as a pharmacist, and praise the purity of the drugs you sell. So much for trade. Recount the advantages to yourself, the stimulation to exercise and research. A new life is opened to your view, a new sense developed in your being; you have a new world in which to live. The yellow dust in the heart of a flower, a drop of stagnant water, the window garden, the world, summer, and winter, teem with invisible forms. A section of the pine needle is more beautiful than the finest lace; the one thousandth part of a grain of quinine, than the flower on canvas; a few grains of sand, than the costly gems of a regal crown.—*Pacific Druggist.*

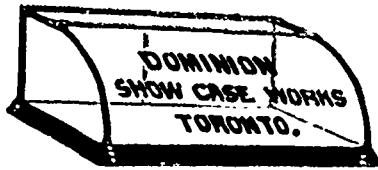
**INDIGO IN JAPAN.**—Japan is about to enter the field as a producer of indigo. The soil and climate of parts of the island are stated to be favorable to the cultivation of the shrub, and the Japanese Government is inaugurating experimental measures for its cultivation. A supply of Bengal indigo seed has been sent to Japan to be tried.

Oil of cinnamon is claimed to be fatal to the typhoid microbe.

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Bound to Boom!

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PARIS HAIR WORKS.  
103 and 105 Yonge St., TORONTO, Can.

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AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Neuralgia, Nausea, Vomiting, Loss of Sleep, Drowsiness, etc.

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BRANTFORD. Sole Agents for Canada.



Druggist and Dealers pronounce it the best selling medicine they have.

**C. C. RICHARDS & CO.,**

YARMOUTH, N. S.

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DOG - SOAP.

A first-class article, in triple wrapper (tin foil)

Money can be made by keeping this in stock.

Address, **The Amherst Manufacturing Co.,** Montreal, for Price List and Samples.

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OUR LEADING LINES :

**10c.**

"LA MAYA,"

"LA FAMEUSE,"

"HAVANA PEARL,"

**5c.**

"FASCINATOR,"

"PERFECTION,"

"BABY PEARL,"

These lines always have, and are giving perfect satisfaction. No stock complete without them.

Prices, quality considered, below any factory in Canada. A \$35 Cigar for \$30. A \$75 Cigar for \$60.

We hope, by straight forward dealing, giving best value, to merit a continuance of our rapidly increasing patronage of the Drug Trade of Canada.

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# LISTERINE.

ANTISEPTIC, PROPHYLACTIC, DEODORANT.

One Bottle (14 oz.) Retail, - \$1.25

## LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.

KIDNEY ALTERATIVE—ANTI-LITHIC.

One Bottle (8 oz.) Retail, - \$1.25

The Retail Drug Trade promptly supplied at \$10.50 per dozen NET, by any Wholesale Druggist of Canada, or from our Canadian Depot at Toronto, by  
**W. LLOYD WOOD, Agent.**

**SUBSTITUTION.**—In view of numerous letters which we have received from Canadian Physicians, complaining of the "substitution of articles of uncertain commercial value where LISTERINE was prescribed," we consider it necessary to hereby

### REMINDE CANADIAN DRUGGISTS

that the word LISTERINE is justly and legally ours, that it is properly identified as such by registration in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. By a system of investigation we shall endeavor to secure for the Physician's prescription, the identical article prescribed, and to this end we are all ready assured the hearty co-operation of many Physicians and leading Druggists of Canada, who universally decried this pernicious practice—**SUBSTITUTION.**

Yours respectfully,

**Lambert Pharmacal Co.,  
ST. LOUIS.**

*"Famine is in thy cheeks,  
Need and oppression stareth in thine eyes,  
Upon thy back hangs ragged misery."*

These lines fully describe that most miserable of human beings the

## DYSPEPTIC.

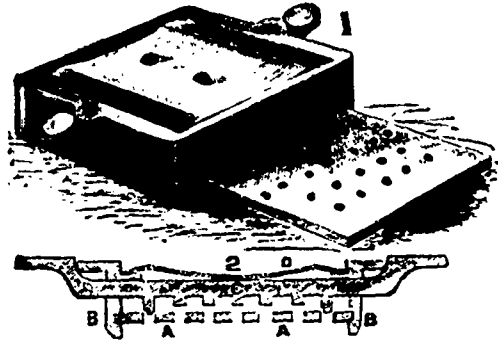
His great trouble is that he cannot find a food that his weakened stomach can retain and digest.



Can be retained and digested by the  
**WEAKEST STOMACH.**

It quickly Stimulates and Strengthens and thereby improves the digestive functions.

Every Druggist Should Have Them!



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OUR FELTS ARE VERY POPULAR.

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## SELECTIONS.

**TO INCREASE THE SOLUBILITY OF TARTAR EMETIC.** According to Koehlin (*Chem. Zeit.*) the solubility of tartar emetic is considerably increased by the addition of an alkaline chloride, such as common salt, or sal ammoniac. Thus, 5 parts of tartar emetic, if combined with an equal weight of salt, will require only 10 parts of water for solution.

**POWDERING THYMOL.**—If thymol be powdered in a porcelain mortar the thymol becomes so highly electrified as to adhere provokingly to all substances with which it comes in contact; it deports itself somewhat like a very deliquescent substance. F. Sengewitz (*Pharm. Ztg.*) overcomes the difficulty by powdering in an iron mortar, using small quantities at a time, and exerting little pressure.

**HOREHOUND EXTRACT.** Mr. F. G. Hetzel reports (*Amer. Journ. Pharm.*) that a fluid extract of horehound, made with dilute alcohol, deposits well defined crystals of marrubiin, the active principle of the drug, within a week, on account of the sparing solubility of the principle in water. A menstruum which made a satisfactory preparation consisted of alcohol 2 parts, water 1 part, with 5 per cent. of glycerine.

**CREOSOTE GLYCERINE.** Bretter prepares a preparation to which he gives this name by mixing 10 grammes of creosote with 20 grammes of rectified spirit and 10 grammes of magnesium carbonate; mixing well, then adding 40 grammes of glycerine and the same of distilled water. The mixture is to be frequently shaken in the course of a day, set aside for a short time and filtered. This glycerine is suitable for the preparation of syrup of creosote (1 part to 7 of simple syrup), for creosote water (1 part in 30), and for wine of creosote (creosote glycerine, 3; water, 3; syrup, 2; Malaga, 4).

**ZINC OINTMENT WITH MUCILAGE OF GUM TRAGACANTH.** M. P. Vigier proposes the following as a homogeneous and unalterable preparation: Vaseline, 30 grams; oxide of zinc, 1 gram; gum tragacanth, pul., 2 grams; distilled water, 10 grams; tincture of benzoin, 30 drops; powdered soap, 25 cg. The oxide of zinc should be triturated in a mortar with vaselin and added to the tragacanth mucilage previously prepared in another mortar. The soap is then introduced, and, finally, the tincture. It should be kept in closed jars. *Soc. de Pharm. de Paris*, July 3.

**HOW TO CLEAN HYPODERMIC SYRINGES.**—Syringes, whose canals have become obstructed, so that a fine wire cannot be drawn through, are cleaned by holding them for a moment over a flame. The foreign substance is thus quickly destroyed and driven off. If a wire has been rusted into the needle it should be dipped in oil before holding over the flame. To remove the rust from the interior of the canula it is well to pass oil through the canula, then heating it; then rinse it out

with alcohol. The needle is then ready for use. *Deutsch. Med. Wochenschr.*

**A CONCENTRATED ANTISEPTIC SOLUTION**—which may be diluted as needed, and giving a clear, colorless and odorless liquid, adapted for many uses where a non-poisonous as well as non-irritating disinfectant is wanted, is given by P. Apery in *Pharm. Post*:

Take of	
Biborate of sodium	25 parts.
Salicylic acid	5 "
Boric acid	10 "
Glycerin	30 "
Distilled water	30 "

Mix and warm in a porcelain dish until dissolved.

**NEW TEST FOR TANNIN.** C. Bottinger has proposed a new test for tannin, which depends upon its reaction with phenylhydrazin. If a little tannin is heated with double its weight of phenylhydrazin for a few minutes to a temperature slightly over 100° C., a little water added, and the whole boiled for a few seconds, and then allowing a drop or two to fall into a large beaker containing water made alkaline with caustic soda, a beautiful blue coloration is developed, which gradually subsides into yellow. If gallic acid is treated in the same way, an orange or golden yellow is produced.

**PRESERVATION OF VOLATILE OILS.** A. Zimmerman says on this subject: "The experience of some experiments during the past year lead me to suggest that sodium bisulphite is an admirable preservative of volatile oils against their degenerating into a terbinthmate odor. While oil of lemon is the only oil in which it has been used as a preservative, its excellent results with this, which is so prone to spoil, lead me to believe that it will answer well for many other similar oils, and to offer the suggestion that my colleagues may try it for themselves. One hundred grains, probably less, is ample for a pound or two of oil.

**DISTINCTION BETWEEN NEPALINE AND ACONITINE.** Nepaline, is evaporated down with a few drops of strong nitric acid, gives a residue smelling of musk. This residue, according to Mandelin, if treated with a few drops of a solution of potassa in absolute alcohol, gives an intense carmine or purple. Aconitine is quite indifferent in its behaviour.

## Success.

Success is a big word, and one that may be variously defined. It means one thing to one man and another thing to another. In one walk of life its interpretation is entirely different from that in some other, and what is success from one point of view is almost failure from another. But there is this in common to all kinds of success, it comes as the result of effort. Whatever falls at one's feet, whatever is received by inheritance, whatever is natural endowment, or comes by bequest is not success, however much of good fortune there may be about it. Success is that which

is striven for—that which comes as a victory to the warrior, or that which is as laurel on the poet's brow. To achieve success, therefore, effort must be put forth. Very generally it must be persistent aggressive persevering effort that kind of effort that is so happily summed up in the little word "push." To be a prosperous merchant or manufacturer requires push. To be an acceptable clerk or bookkeeper requires push, and to be really useful in any walk of life, from the most exalted to the most common place requires push. "Push" is a word also with as many different shades of meaning as there are persons to whom it may be applied. It is wonderfully elastic, but in all its definitions there is this idea about it: To drive forward. Strength and energy of whatever kind the individual may possess, are to be used as he is able to use them and as circumstances permit, to drive something forward. Very generally this something is the work or duty in hand, or the business venture upon which he is engaged, or the social project he has in view. To be unsuccessful in this world for failure may come however hard we may strive

commands pity, but to be without push is to be contemptible. When we want to say something extremely severe about a young man, when we want to condemn him unconditionally, when we want to convey the idea that he will never achieve success or be of any particular usefulness in the world anywhere, we say "He has no push about him." Without push, one floats with the tide, driven hither and thither by the wind and currents. He may get into port, but the chances are that if he does accidentally drift that way he will not be able to anchor so as to remain there. With push one is like a steamship, with full complement of machinery under the guidance of a captain; the port is reached in spite of wind and tide, the anchor is cast and success is achieved and held. — *The Officer.*

Salipyrine is a salicylate of antipyrine, prepared by Professor Spica, by dissolving molecular weights of antipyrine in water, and adding gradually a solution of sodium salicylate. Using much water gives the mixture a milky appearance, from which crystals will separate, while little water produces a yellowish oil, which sinks to the bottom and forms a crystalline mass. By melting molecular proportions of antipyrine and salicylic acid on water bath, they melt to an oily liquid, which, when cold, will yield crystals from alcohol. A still simpler method. Dissolve salicylic acid in ether and antipyrine in water, shake the two solutions together; the crystals, which are almost wholly insoluble in water and with difficulty in ether, slowly separate. Salipyrine occurs as a white, crystalline, odorless powder, easily soluble in alcohol and benzol, nearly insoluble in water or ether. According to Dr. Sholvien, this compound has been used with good results in the Berlin hospital.

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. DYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

SEPTEMBER 15th, 1890.

THE letter of Mr. John A. Clark in our July number has rather stirred up our contemporary, the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. No doubt Mr. Clark's object was to give publicity to his views on college matters and he knew that the only drug journal that was read carefully and thoroughly by the trade was the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WE HAVE been called the "organ" of the President of Ontario College of Pharmacy. Query: Who or what is the *Pharmaceutical Journal* the organ of? Certainly not of the Council under whose auspices it is supposed to be published, and with whose actions it is continually finding fault, nor of the druggists who sent those men to represent them at the Council Board.

AS to being the organ of Mr. Clark, we will admit the fact in so far as that Mr. Clark being a druggist, and the CANADIAN DRUGGIST being the organ of the druggists of Canada, we may be properly styled an "organ," but outside of our representative capacity as the mouth piece of the Canadian drug trade, we disclaim any such term as "organ," neither being that of any college or society, or even what is termed by our neighbors across the border a "house organ," meaning a price list of some wholesale house under the guise of a trade journal.

WHAT the CANADIAN DRUGGIST assumes to be and what it is, is an independent journal published by a druggist for and in the interests of the druggists of this Dominion, and we will at all times be prepared to act independently, finding fault where occasion demands it, and bestowing praise where and when deserved, feeling that unbiased criticism is the only real check on wrong doers and encouragement for the worthy.

## Notes on the Council Meeting.

The August meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, reported in our last issue, shows that financially the college is in good shape, having a large balance to its credit, the mortgage debt also being reduced to \$8,000.

The employment of a salaried detective or prosecutor will we hope lead to a more systematic and persistent effort to weed out those who are illegally carrying on the drug business to the detriment of the trade.

A motion on the lines proposed in this journal some time ago, viz., to open negotiations with the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec in relation to a mutual recognition of diplomas was carried, and we trust this much desired object will be accomplished.

The most startling action of the meeting was perhaps the passing of the motion notifying two of the professors that "their engagements would terminate at the end of twelve months." This is no doubt the outcome of the friction that has existed for some time between the principal of the college and a majority of the Council. Prof. Shuttleworth by his actions, as also by his articles in the *Journal*, evidently was of the opinion that the Council should not dictate to him, while on the other hand the Council, feeling that they were the employers, expected a courteous and willing acquiescence to the wishes of the Council from their employees. It is a matter of regret that any unpleasantness of this kind should arise, especially when it is considered that Prof. Shuttleworth was in one sense the originator and one of the prime movers in forming what is now, we believe, one of the leading pharmaceutical colleges on the continent. Still, it must be remembered that the Council are bound to do everything in their power to the advancement and well being of the college and profession, and should anything prove to them that a change was necessary, be it in the teaching staff or in any other detail of management, they would certainly be culpably negligent in allowing any such obstacle to retard its progress or check its usefulness.

This matter has caused a good deal of feeling amongst the druggists of the Province, but, we trust, that whatever has been done, and what may yet be done in the appointment of new professors and in the general management of the college, may result in giving an additional impetus to what is conducive to its best interests and the interests of pharmaceutical progress.

## British Columbia News.

Business during the past month was rather quiet, both in the retail and wholesale way, but September opens out somewhat improved in tone.

W. E. McCartney, of Kamloops, sold out to A. W. Harding, of Vancouver, formerly of Welland, Ont.

J. A. Teepoorten and G. Jessop have opened a drug store in Chilliwack, under the name of the "Chilliwack Drug Co." and are doing a fair business. Chilliwack is in a good farming district, and hitherto has been without the needful druggist.

Commercial men are very much exercised just now with regard to the \$50 semi-annual license, which is imposed by the Corporation of Victoria. It was formerly \$10, and was paid without much protest. The druggists of that City are afraid that they will miss the genial faces of many of their old friends, who claim that they are "selling so close" they cannot stand the pressure.

Aristol in suppositories is prescribed in 5 to 15 grain doses.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR:

The July number of the "CANADIAN DRUGGIST," contained a letter from the President of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, making some statements that are untrue, and others that are misleading.

The undignified attack upon the Dean of the College, is largely untrue and malicious, and no doubt Prof. Shuttleworth will take steps to prove the falsity of the statements made.

The assertion that members of former councils were slow—and as Mr. Clark hints, incapable—is not supported by the facts. Such men as Benjamin Lyman, William Elliot, William Saunders, Edmund Gregory and others, to say the least, possessed quite as much ability and energy as Mr. Clark and his followers, and he has no right to make such reflections on them.

Mr. Clark says, that the Amendments, 1889, to the Pharmacy Act, "Have been clearly demonstrated by the most impartial authorities to have been steps in the right direction." It would be interesting to know *who* are the *impartial* authorities quoted.

It is untrue that the Principal of the School paid "To the Lecturers whatever he chose to give, and they would accept for their work." The Principal was paid 10 per cent. of all fees, (excepting the one for matriculation) for his services as Dean or Principal, and the balance was equally divided among all the lecturers (including the Principal) in proportion to the number of hours' work given, and according to the agreement made with the Council in 1886. See *Can. Ph. Journal* Sept., 1886, page 23.

The charge that the Principal "farmed out the work to the cheapest and most obedient laborers that he could obtain" is false, as Mr. Clark well knows, and is an insult to the lecturers, and an injury to the college, inasmuch as it is calculated to lower the reputation of the college in the opinion of readers of Mr. Clark's letter, i.e., if they place any faith in his statements. Mr. Clark's remarks on the engagement of the demonstrator are misleading, and would convey the impression that the report of the Educational Committee in February, 1889, was deceptive. I was then Chairman of that committee and the demonstrator was temporarily engaged by my instructions, under authority of the Council meeting of August, 1888, as shown by the committee's report of February, 1889. There was nothing to be concealed in this matter, as might be supposed from Mr. Clark's letter. I do not think that Prof. Shuttleworth has made as much money out of the school as Mr. Clark states, but why should he *not* be well paid? The reputation of the Principal and the work he has done brought about the success of the college, and the remuneration received by him was only what had been agreed upon with the Council in 1886, when the school was not

such a profitable matter. The college has made a good deal of money out of it, even after paying the amounts (which Mr. Clark thinks so large) to the lecturers. "Cheap labor" will not be as profitable to the college beside lessening the quality of its instruction and its reputation. Why should Mr. Clark assume that members of the Council and others, who differ from him, are "Tools to carry out the work of the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*?" Such an assertion is false and insulting.

The sequence to Mr. Clark's letter may be seen in the notice of dismissal given at the last meeting of Council to two of the lecturers. This is what he has been ~~giving~~ <sup>giving</sup> at for a long time, and I believe it to be a very serious blow at the interests of the college, and one that will take years to recover from, no matter how good men may be engaged to fill the places of the two dismissed.

The sympathy of many of the druggists and of their apprentices will be with the two gentlemen who have been unjustly dealt with. Mr. Jeffrey and I resigned our seats in the Council, as a protest against, what we believe, to be a very unwise course, and think, that when the matter is understood by the druggists of Ontario, that they will approve of our action. The college was in a fair way to prosper, but the miserable bickerings that have occurred during the last three years, are likely to keep it back, and to interfere with any extension of our present privi-

leges, which may depend upon the good will of the medical men, as well as the Legislature.

J. E. D'AVIGNON.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 10th, 1890.

EDITOR CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

Sir, Your timely article in a recent number of the "CANADIAN DRUGGIST," is in striking contrast to some of the opinions which appear to be held by other journalists who claim to represent the drug trade. In a late number of an American publication, an article appeared in relation to the registration of sale of any poisonous articles by the drug trade. While I am quite willing to admit that too much care can not be exercised in the sale of articles of this class, I think there is danger of carrying it too far, and of converting our existing legislation, which fully provides for these matters, to a ridiculous extreme. Why, Sir, if we were to go through the whole Pharmacopœia, how few things would we be able to see that could be sold with impunity. A certain amount of latitude must be allowed the vendor—and the idea of a druggist being responsible in the case of a sale of patent medicines containing poisons, is too absurd. Let the responsibility in this case rest between the manufacturer and the consumer, the druggist acting only as a middleman for the sale of the preparations. It strikes me, that if a little more attention

was given to the prohibition of the sale of many things by those not engaged in the drug business, but who merely sell patent and other goods in our lines as leaders for their trade, it would be much more productive of good results, than the continual desire which seems to impel some people to find out some little technicality, which might be worked up into a case against an unoffending

Druggist.

Sept. 2nd, 1890.

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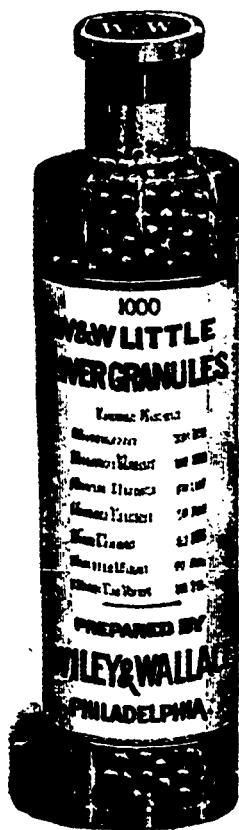
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## BUSINESS NOTICES.

As the design of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST is to benefit mutually all interested in the business, we would request all parties ordering goods or making purchases of any description from houses advertising with us to mention in their letter that such advertisement was noticed in the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Why should you not prepare your own tablets and tablet triturates. See page 4.

Have you a stock of Harry Lewis' dog soap, one of the best soaps, best sellers and affording the best profits of any in the market. See page 7.

Manufacturers of proprietary articles, inks, flavoring extracts, etc., should write for samples and prices of corkscrews and capsules to the Clough Corkscrew Co., 132 Nassau street, New York City.

The Ireland National Food Co., of Toronto, call the attention of the drug trade to their dietetic preparations and milk food on page 20 of this issue. These goods have proved to be valuable articles of diet and quite in place in every drug store.

The advt. of J. Palmer & Son, 1743 and 1745, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, agents for Pear's Soap, Bertrand Frere's Perfumery, and Dupont's Brushes, was received too late for insertion in this issue of the DRUGGIST. They announce special prices for import orders on brushes and perfumery and the arrival of a new and complete stock of sponges, chamois skins, &c.

Attention is called to the specialties of Hockin, Wilson & Co., Tottenham Court Road, London, England, more particularly the preparations of "Soluble Podophyllin," etc. These goods have received the strong recommendations of English physicians and the medical press and are likely to find favor with a large proportion of our own medical men. Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal and Toronto, are Canadian agents for these goods. See advt. on 2nd page of cover.

Prominent amongst the wholesale houses of Canada stands the firm of T. Milburn & Co., manufacturers and dealers in proprietary medicines. With the famous B. B. B., and other special preparations of their own make, they do a trade perhaps unequalled by any other dealers, their business extending from ocean to ocean and their goods being found everywhere. As they carry a full line of all proprietary medicines in general demand dealers can obtain everything in the line directly from them. See advt. on page 12.

To clean polished Furniture, says *Apolloniker Zeitung*, nothing answers so well as to rub it off occasionally with a piece of soft chamois dipped in benzine. This removes the exuded and resinified oil drops without impairing the lustrous surface of the varnish.

Many celluloid articles can be mended by covering the edge with glacial acetic acid and pressing them firmly together until dry.

## Table Denoting the Number of Drops Contained in a Gramme.

In view of the agitation in favor of the adoption of the metric system in pharmacology, the following table, showing the number of drops of various drugs contained in a gramme, will, therefore, be of value:

Acid, acetic, dilute, 20.7.
Acid, bromhydric, 13.8.
Acid, carbolic, liquid, 27.4.
Acid, hydrochloric, 14.6.
Acid, lactic, 21.6.
Acid, nitric, 16.
Acid, phosphoric, 13.2.
Acid, sulphuric, dilute (1 : 5), 11.5.
Alcohol, absolute, 39.8.
Alcohol, dilute, 30.1.
Alcohol, nitroso ether, 37.2.
Amyl, nitrite of, 11.4.
Bitter-almond water, 21.5.
Chlorine water, 11.9.
Chloroform, 35.5.
Creolin, 29.1.
Creosote, 26.2.
Ether, acetic, 40.8.
Ether, sulphuric, 51.3.
Ethylene, chloride of, 31.7.
Essence of eucalyptus, 33.7.
Essence of peppermint, 32.6.
Essence of turpentine, rectified, 32.7.
Extract of belladonna, solution of, 27.9.
Extract of cascara sagrada, fluid, 29.8.
Extract of hyoscinamine, 33.8.
Oil of almonds, ethereal, 22.5.
Oil of cloves, 28.6.
Oil of croton, 30.8.
Oil of mustard, ethereal, 29.2.
Hypnone, acetophenone, 23.4.
Ichthyol, 30.2.
Mercury, peptonate of, 14.8.
Mercury, solution of formamide of, 13.
Paraldehyde, 36.7.
Quinoline, 21.6.
Solution of acetate of ammonium, 30.2.
Solution of ammonia, simplecaustic, 15.5.
Solution of iron, acetate, 16.7.
Solution of iron, perchloride, 13.6.
Solution of iron, potassic arsenite, 18.8.
Solution of lead, subacetate, 13.5.
Tincture of aconite, 35.1.
Tincture of benzoin, 36.8.
Tincture of cascara sagrada, 29.6.
Tincture of castor canadensis, 36.2.
Tincture of colchicum, 35.1.
Tincture of digitalis, 34.
Tincture of hellebore, 32.7.
Tincture of iodine, 39.2.
Tincture of ipecac, 34.4.
Tincture of iron, acetate (ethereal), 28.3.
Tincture of iron, maltate, 19.6.
Tincture of musk, 29.6.
Tincture of nux vomica, 34.6.
Tincture of opium, benzoic, 33.4.
Tincture of opium, simple, 28.4.
Tincture of quebracho, 34.5.
Tincture of quinine, compound, 33.1.
Tincture of strophanthus, 34.8.
Tincture of valerian, 31.4.
Water, 13.6.
Wine of antimony, 29.6.
Wine of ipecac, 22.9.

—Journal de Medicine de Paris.

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Callene,	Pelletierine,
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Chloral Hydrate,	Sulfonal,
Chloralmid,	Sparteine (sulphate),
Diastase,	Szozololol,
Digitaline,	Strophanthus(tincture)
Dobsoine,	Sommal,
Ergotine,	Salol,
Esetine,	Terebene,
Eucalyptol,	Tapiu Hydrate,
Hyoscyamine,	Thymol,
Homatropine,	Urethan,
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DETROIT, MICH.

## Pharmacopœial Assays of Drugs and Galenicals.

BY JOHN M. MAISCH.

Discussions on the standardization of drugs have, of late years, claimed much attention in medical and pharmaceutical literature. The object of the present paper is not to review the entire field covered by the arguments, but merely to present a few considerations which have not heretofore been dwelled upon, or which, in the writer's opinion, have not received the consideration they deserve, yet in view of the nearness of the pharmacopœial revision, should be thoroughly examined and carefully weighed.

The unbiased observer must acknowledge that the pharmacists, as a class, have honestly endeavored in the past to perfect the processes of the Pharmacopœia and to render the galenical preparations as uniform in composition and as permanent as possible; the revisions of the National Pharmacopœia during the past fifty years bear ample testimony to this fact. Even processes of assay were introduced at the request of pharmacists. They made their appearance for the first time in a modest way in the Pharmacopœia of 1860, which required that "*Opium* (crude) should yield at least seven per cent. of morphia by the officinal (Staple's) process;" and the quality of *scammony* was defined by requiring that "ether dissolves at least 75 per cent. of it; and when the ether has been evaporated, the residue, dissolved in a hot solution of caustic potassa, is not precipitated by dilute sulphuric acid."

Both these processes are in consonance with the character of the Pharmacopœia as a law book, and in following them, the product obtained by the one could only consist of morphine contaminated with some narcotine; and the results of the other could only be due to scammony resin provided that well-characterized opium and scammony had been subjected to the assays. In other words, the processes were in the main correct, but the Pharmacopœia had omitted to describe the material which should be subjected to these tests.

The Pharmacopœia of 1880 supplied this deficiency, and it has also improved the morphimetric test for opium. According to our present knowledge, opium, as described by the Pharmacopœia—when examined by the process laid down by the same authority yields as a final product the alkaloid morphine in a reasonable state of purity; no other alkaloid—at least none of those ordinarily occurring in drugs—can be present; the process is adapted for morphine, but for no other alkaloid.

The old process for the assay of scammony has been retained, and coupled with the pharmacopœial description of the drug, excludes other ether-soluble convolvulaceous resins, even orizabin (*Jalapin* of authors) which has been shown to be chemically identical with scammonin. For the resin of the orizaba root can not be manipulated so as to have the physical char-

acteristics of the scammony obtained by the spontaneous evaporation of the latex of the living scammony root.

In the two cases cited the requirements are clear and unmistakable, as a legal requirement should be, and it will be observed that such is also the case with the few other drugs for which processes of assay have been introduced into the last Pharmacopœia.

The officinal process for determining the digestive strength of *pepsin* may not be the best that can be devised; but in connection with the described physical characteristics, identifies the article with sufficient exactness, and establishes a minimum standard of quality which is perfectly reliable for the conditions given.

On assaying *cinchona* bark for total alkaloids by the pharmacopœial process, the resulting product consists of quinine, cinchonine and allied alkaloids, provided the identity of the bark, as being derived from a species of *cinchona* or of *remijia*, has been established; for by the same process a number of poisonous alkaloids may be prepared; and if, for instance, a *strychnos* bark (some of which are now met with in commerce) were tested in the same manner, *strychnine* and *brucine* would finally be weighed. It follows from this that if *cinchona* bark or its powder had become accidentally mixed with *strychnos* bark, the alkaloids of the latter would be weighed as *cinchona* alkaloids. The same is also true of *berberine*, *hydrastine*, and some other non-poisonous alkaloids which are not freely soluble in a solution of *sodium hydrate*.

The pharmacopœial estimation of *quinine*, which is based upon the sparing solubility of its sulphate in water, excludes all other alkaloids likely to be met with, even *berberine sulphate* being more freely soluble in neutral aqueous liquids; but if crystallizing, would reveal its presence by its yellow color. It will thus be seen that, while the pharmacopœial requirements for the percentage of quinine are, according to our present knowledge, sufficiently perfect as a legal standard, the assay for total alkaloids can be thus regarded only in connection with the absolute identity of the drug itself.

The remaining drug for which the present Pharmacopœia prescribes a process of assay is *Jalapin*, which is required to contain at least twelve per cent. of resin, of which not over ten per cent. (1.2 per cent. of the drug) should be soluble in ether. These requirements should be considered in connection with those given under *resina Jalapa*, excepting the faulty one with ammonia water, and are sufficient to establish the identity and purity of the drug and the product obtained. Incidentally it may be remarked that the German Pharmacopœia, which requires a minimum of only ten per cent. of resin, will probably reduce the amount to eight per cent., and the same may be necessary in this country, although it is well known that roots of much higher grade may be found. As it is likely that the subterranean part of the plant will survive the winters in

most sections of the Southern and Central United States, it is to be hoped that its cultivation, which appears to present no difficulties or unusual labor, may be undertaken, so that a supply of better quality of the drug may be regularly obtainable. In regard to the ether-soluble portion of the drug, it is well known that its percentage varies; but in the past experience of the writer it rarely exceeds ten per cent. of the total resin, and is mostly less than this amount. Since the water-soluble portion of the *alcoholic extract* of *Jalap* possesses decidedly purgative properties, it may, however, be questioned whether an assay of the drug, based solely upon its resinous constituents, can secure the absolute uniformity of other galenical preparations than the officinal resin, and it is obvious that for preparing the latter a previous assay is not necessary.

In suggesting the standardization of other pharmacopœial drugs, writers have usually selected such which contain alkaloids, and for determining the percentage of the latter, recommended, in most cases, either the volumetric estimation of the liberated alkaloids by acids, or the employment of Mayer's solution. Though this test liquid is an excellent reagent for alkaloids, it cannot lay claim for giving unvarying results, since these are in many cases affected to a considerable extent by different degrees of dilution. And since its general behavior to all alkaloids is alike, the precipitates obtained with it from acidulated solutions merely prove the (probable) presence of alkaloid without identifying it. Such a process evidently lacks the first requisite of a legal requirement, definiteness; for pharmacopœial purposes it would be applicable only to the drug as there described, but not to the powder, tincture, extract or other galenical preparations.

But is there really such an urgent necessity, overpowering every other consideration, for requiring all drugs furnished by nature to contain a definite percentage or a minimum amount of a certain constituent, or mixture of constituents? This is extremely doubtful for all those drugs which can be readily identified by their physical characters, and which have not been subjected to fraudulent manipulations. The three species of *cinchona* formerly recognized by most pharmacopœias, viz.: *C. Calisaya*, *C. succirubra* and *C. officinalis*, furnish unobjectionable bark for pharmaceutical purposes, and no assay—indispensable though it may be to the manufacturer of quinine—would be necessary for the uses of the physician or pharmacist; the introduction of barks, many of them of very poor quality, obtained from botanically allied trees, and possessing similar microscopic characters, rendered the identification of the former doubtful, and chemistry was called upon to supply the needful means for determining the main constituents without regard to origin.

Why the quality of commercial *Jalap* has deteriorated, is not known; possibly Prof. Fluckiger's suggestion (see March number, p. 142) may be correct, and since

the fraudulent manipulation (if the drug has been subjected to such) has been skillfully concealed, the necessity exists for the estimation of the remaining resin.

The milk juice of scammony root became adulterated in former years through the cupidity of the importer limiting the purchasing price to a figure below the cost of production, no less than through the cupidity of the producer.

Even at the present time we have no definite knowledge of the extent to which the composition of the pure milk juice of the poppy varies in the different districts of Asia Minor; but it is known that the opium from various localities may vary in morphine strength to the extent of several hundred per cent. Moreover, its original characters as an exudation are entirely obliterated by the manipulations it is subjected to before it enters the market; its physical characters approach those of the extracts, the external appearance of which indicating their remedial qualities only to a limited degree.

Now, let us briefly consider one of the most powerful drugs in the Pharmacopœia, *nux vomica*. This seed is easily recognized, and its freedom from admixtures may be established without difficulty. It has been frequently the subject of chemical examination, and two of its powerful alkaloids, strychnine and brucine, are well known and are met with in commerce; yet the residuary products left in the manufacture of these commercial alkaloids, have never been satisfactorily examined, although they have been shown to contain notable quantities of both strychnine and brucine; they still await researches similar to those made by Liebig and others, and later by O. Hesse, into the nature of the residuary products of quinine manufacture. But granting, for the sake of argument, that the two alkaloids named fairly represent the total alkaloidal constituents, it has been found that the total percentage of alkaloids varies in the commercial article generally between 2.5 and 3.5. In a sample of Bombay seeds, Dunstan and Short determined (*Year book*, 1883, p. 235) 3.90 per cent., and in one specimen (*ibid.*, 1884, p. 163), taken directly from the fruit, 5.34 per cent. was obtained. Now, regarding the ordinarily best results with commercial samples (3.5 per cent.) as pure strychnine, one-twelfth grain of this alkaloid would be represented by 2.38 grains of *nux vomica*; or, by double this amount ( $4\frac{2}{3}$  gr.) if strychnine be regarded as constituting one-half of the total alkaloids. All these quantities are within the limits of allowable large doses; but no prudent physician would commence with such doses of such a potent medicine.

There is still no process known by which strychnine may be absolutely and completely separated from the other strychnos alkaloids. Dragendorff (*Werthbestimmung*) regards the two principal alkaloids as being present in approximately equal proportion. Dunstan and Short (*loc. cit.* 1883, p. 469) have followed a method of

separation which, in their hands, has given approximately correct results. On calculating the relative percentage of strychnine to the total alkaloids, as determined by them from commercial tinctures and extracts, it will be found to vary for the tinctures between 32.7 and 49.8 per cent. and for the extracts between 35.8 and 50.1 per cent., the extremes being in the proportion of 2 to somewhat over 3. It is known that brucine has an action, which is, qualitatively, very similar to that of strychnine, but quantitatively, differs very materially, according to Falek being weaker in the proportion of 38.5 to 1. Calculating, upon this basis, the activity of brucine, into strychnine, the latter would be represented, instead of the mixed alkaloids, by the figures 31.5 and 51.4, the proportion of the lowest and highest, or weakest and strongest being very nearly the same as before, 2 : 3. It is evident, therefore, that the determination of the total alkaloids will not secure the asserted uniformity, it will even not lessen the uncertainty to any appreciable degree. The uncertainty would be considerably reduced, though not entirely removed, if an absolutely reliable assay of strychnine could be made, and until this is accomplished, physicians will have to continue to prescribe the alkaloid strychnine or one of its salts, if they aim at producing definite effects, which they believe not to be obtainable from *nux vomica* or its preparations, owing to the inherent variation in their composition, whether the drug be standardized for total alkaloids or not. There would be no harm done if the Pharmacopœia would require, say not less than 2.5 per cent. of total alkaloids, but the necessity for it is not apparent since it will be difficult to find in commerce *nux vomica* containing a decidedly smaller amount. It should also be stated in this connection that, in the writer's experience, the amount of strychnine obtained in the manufacture on a tolerably large scale, is usually considerably less than might be expected from the figures given above.

It seems unnecessary to enter in a similar manner into details with regard to other drugs containing alkaloids. When examined into without bias, it will be found that the different alkaloids present in the same drug, if qualitatively of the same action, usually differ considerably in their quantitative effects; that not infrequently the qualitative effects of such alkaloids (for instance in aconite, veratrum, etc.) differ from one another very markedly; and that for both these reasons a knowledge of the total amount of alkaloids can not give a correct idea—on the contrary, must be frequently misleading—as to the value of such an assayed product compared with the effects of its principal medicinal alkaloid in an isolated condition.

A practical difficulty for such assays on the scale required for the pharmacist consists in the correct sampling of the drug. Different specimens of aconite root, of *nux vomica*, of the narcotic leaves, etc.,

taken from the same parcel, will be found to give results differing more or less, and to preserve in several samples taken from the same lot, the relative proportions of old and young roots, or of rhizomes and rootlets, will prove to be a most arduous task. In one assay giving an account of their excellent researches on *nux vomica* (*loc. cit.* 1884, p. 163), Dunstan and Short state that "the alkaloidal content of the seeds is directly as their size, and inversely as their number in the fruit." These are conditions which pharmacopœial requirements can not influence, one way or another. It is obvious, then, that a correct and uniform sampling of such drugs can only be accomplished by grinding the parcel and mixing intimately in other words, by destroying the physical identity of the drug.

Other difficulties might be mentioned, but, in the writer's opinion, those cited appear to be the most prominent ones. Some excellent suggestions on this subject were presented to the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1884, in two papers written by Mr. G. F. Schacht and by Mr. D. B. Dodd (*Year book*, 1884, pp. 180, 185), they discuss in a clear and unimpassioned, but convincing manner, the claims for standardization and some of the fallacies, and are in marked contrast to some papers which made their appearance more recently on this side of the Atlantic.

In the beginning of these remarks I stated that in the past, pharmacy had endeavored. I now add that she honestly continues in her endeavors to perfect pharmacopœial processes, and to render galeicals as permanent and uniform as possible. To reach the theoretical perfection, a great deal of labor will have to be performed, and many intricate researches will have to be carried out to a successful issue, by physiologists, by therapeutists, by chemists and by pharmacists. In the meantime, ordinary practice demands that a praiseworthy object should not be jeopardized by laying a treacherous foundation, and that the Pharmacopœia should not sanction processes which in their results, do not and can not prove that at which they aim, and consequently introduce uncertainties, and even sources of danger, equally great or greater than existed before.

In closing these remarks, I can not more fittingly summarize them, than by quoting the conclusions arrived at, from a different starting point by, Mr. Schacht in the paper cited above. "Bodies of definite chemical composition and their dilutions are eligible for standardizing, but preparations of the nature of vegetable infusions (drugs) tinctures, extracts, being for the most part mixtures of indefinite and unknown agencies, cannot be standardized without risk of misleading. When ever any one of this latter class of bodies has been so studied that the remedial potencies and chemical properties of all its elements are declared by authority to be well known, that one passes from the latter class into the former." *Am. Jour. Phar.*



# SLOCUM'S PSYCHINE,

Oxygenized Emulsion

OF

## Pure Cod Liver Oil,

COLTSFOOT EXPECTORANT,

REGULATIVE PILLS,

## MAGNETIC MEDICATED PLASTER.

Owing to the increased demand for my preparations, I have placed them in the hands of the Wholesale trade in each Province.

Price List and Circulars supplied on application.

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## O. B. - MCGILL'S - O. B.

Famous

Specific

Orange

Blossom



Is now being used by thousands of Physicians all over the land as the most convenient and reliable treatment for the following Female diseases :

Inflammation, Congestion and Falling of the Womb, Anteversion, Retroversion and Prolapsus, Dropsy of the Womb, Ulceration, Polypus, Tumors, Leucorrhœa, Profuse and Difficult Menstruation, Ovarian Tumors, Fibroid Tumors, Inflammation and Congestion of the Ovaries, Cancers in their Earlier Stages, Lacerations of Cervix due to Child Birth Radically Cured.

The O. B. treatment is simple, harmless, and works like a charm, often with the first application removing pain from which the patient may have suffered for years.

Thousands of ladies who have been permanently cured by its use bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Each package contains one month's treatment.

For sale by Druggists and Pharmacists everywhere.

**DR. J. A. MCGILL & Co.,**

Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

Address all Canadian Correspondence to

**R. S. MCGILL, Manager Canadian Laboratory, Simcoe, Ont.**

## To Druggists :

Dr. Child's Pile Ointment is an infallible remedy, vastly superior to any and every other preparation in the world. It is not only a sovereign specific for Piles, but also for Chaps, Chafings, Pruritus, Fissures, Salt Rheum, all Hot and Itching Sores and Eruptions, and all cases requiring an Astringent, Soothing and Healing application. 2,000 Cures. No failures.

Messrs. D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster, B. C., write :—"Please ship us eight dozen Dr. Child's Pile Ointment. The demand for it is constantly increasing, so that we feel warranted in doubling previous orders. It is a remedy that we can conscientiously recommend. Physicians here prescribe it with satisfaction to themselves and their patients." In a previous communication they said : "We take pleasure in pushing this Ointment, having had positive evidence of its merits."

Messrs. Langley & Co., wholesale, Victoria, B. C., April 1889, wrote : "Dr. Child's Pile Ointment gives satisfaction wherever used." And again, April, 1890, they say : "We have remarkably good reports from those who have used the Ointment, and always recommend it, believing it to be all you claim for it."

Mr. J. J. Carment, Prov. Constable, Kamloops, was cured over a year ago and certifies as follows : "I have suffered terribly from PILES and PROLAPSUS ANI, and despaired of ever being cured, but Dr. Child's Pile Ointment has perfectly relieved me, and I take pleasure in recommending it. I also have knowledge of a bad case of Eczema cured by this ointment."

Mr. J. Campbell, merchant, North Westminster, certifies to the cure of three persons.

Mr. J. B. Tiffin, Manager Port Moody Saw Mills, certifies to the cure of two persons.

The boxes are small, but the cures are big. Some of our customers buy it in quantity for stable use, as it cures Scratches, Harness Sores, etc. in horses, better than anything else. It can be recommended with confidence, and it is offered at a price which make it worth your while to stock and push it.

If your Wholesaler does not keep it, we will send one dozen postpaid on receipt of \$6.00, as a "starter." Retail price, \$1.60.

**CLARKE & CO.,**

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, - KAMLOOPS, BRIT. COL.

## THE TRADE WILL FIND

J. A. POZZONI'S



As a Cosmetic for the Skin it stands without a rival. Its sales are unprecedented.

All pronounce it "The Best Preparation for the Skin ever used."

## Medicated Complexion Powder

Worthy of its Special Attention. Three Shades, Flesh, White and Brunette.

Retail at 50 cents; Per Dozen, \$3.75. Try a dozen with your first order.

ALL CANADIAN JOBBERS HAVE IT.

## TRADE NOTES.

Chas. Symmonds, drugs, Tilbury Centre, has sold out.

Dr. Stewart is opening a drug store at Duck Lake, Saskatchewan.

W. G. Holden, drugs, Southampton, has removed to Owen Sound.

J. E. Brydon, of Mt. Brydges, Ont., has sold his drug stock to a firm of general dealers.

Robt. Eldon, of Kintore, Ont., has disposed of his business to L. and A. Eldon.

We are glad to see Mr. G. C. Brigg, of Hamilton, about again, after a severe illness.

J. E. Brydon, formerly of Mt. Brydges, Ontario, is commencing business in Rat Portage.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Injection "G" are just about ready to supply the Canadian trade.

C. Johnston, formerly with J. H. Pearce & Co., has bought out J. Curry, Wellesley street, Toronto.

P. D. Dods & Co., wholesale paints, Montreal, have dissolved; Eusebe Tougas continues under same style.

W. F. Teetzel, dealer in drugs, Revelstoke, sold over a thousand dollars' worth of goods on a recent trip to Nelson, B. C.

C. Lewis & Co., druggists, Petrolia, Ont., have dissolved partnership, Mr. Lewis retiring. The new firm is Cuthbertson & Co.

Geo. Campbell, clerk in F. P. Reynolds' drug store, who has been acting as steward on the Baltic, running between Col lingswood and Sault Ste. Marie, has returned.

Mr. Frederick Stearns, of Detroit and Windsor, has returned from an extended tour through China and Japan, and has presented a \$40,000 collection of Japanese curios to the Detroit Art Museum.

E. F. Robinson, Young street, Toronto, has just returned from a four months' trip to England and the Continent, most of the time spent on a bicycle. He had a most enjoyable time, and looks well.

Mr. A. Ryley, formerly with J. R. Lee, Queen street, Toronto, and who managed Mr. Robinson's store while he was away, has accepted a position as traveller with Elliot & Co., to cover eastern ground for them.

A. W. Draper, formerly of Macleod, Alberta, has established a drug trade in the Simpson block, Granville street, Vancouver, B. C., where, in addition to retail trade he does considerable jobbing in patent medicines and sundries.

Since the decision of the court at Victoria, B. C., that the imposition of a tax of \$10 on commercial travellers was illegal, it is reported that the City Council has decided to levy a license fee of \$50, giving permission to commercial travellers to sell goods during a period of six months from the issuance of the license.

This is being done, it is said, under a provision of the Municipal Act permitting a tax to be levied on wholesale traders not exceeding \$50 in amount. It is reported that some travellers are leaving the city without opening their samples, rather than submit to the tax, and that others have offered to pay the expenses of their customers to cross over to Vancouver to examine their samples. In Vancouver the trade license question remains in an unsettled state, but the measure is so unpopular that it is likely it will be finally abandoned. *The Commercial.*

### Corn Cures.

H. M. Whelpley contributes to *Notes on New Remedies* a few formulas which he guarantees as being good corn cures. The well known cannabis indica mixture he modifies by mixing 9 parts of salicylic acid, 1 part of extract of cannabis indica, with 48 parts of collodion. Salicylic acid plasters are made by melting 6 parts of resin and adding 5 parts of balsam of fir and stirring in 10 parts of salicylic acid as it cools, and spreading it upon any suitable medium. For a lanolin plaster, mix 6 drachms of salicylic acid with 10 drachms of lanolin. Dissolve 5 grains of cocaine hydrochlorate in a small quantity of warm alcohol, and mix the solution with 1 fluid ounce of creosote. Mix  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of melted white wax and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of vaseline, and add the creosote solution. To this add the cocaine solution and mix.

Some of the salicylic acid corn cures are simply a salicylic acid cerate made by mixing 1 part of salicylic acid with 8 parts of simple cerate.

Among the corn plasters made without the use of salicylic acid is one composed of 40 parts of resin cerate, 40 parts of galbanum plaster, 15 parts of verdigris, 5 parts of turpentine (the oleoresin) and 3 parts of creosote.

There is also in the market a corn plaster which is ordinary adhesive plaster, with about 15 per cent. of salicylic acid and a small percentage of benzoin.

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

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

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

A solution for the cure of corns has been made by dissolving 30 grains of tannic acid in 1 ounce of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of iodine, acetic acid and glycerin.

The new German pharmacopoeia dismissed, amongst others, castor, cannabis, lactucarium and lupulin, together with their preparations.



LIFE,  
GROWTH  
—AND—  
BEAUTY  
FOR THE HAIR.

# LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER

AS a dressing for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair, it has no equal.

Strengthens weak hair,  
Checks its falling out,  
Allays irritation of the scalp,  
Removes all traces of Dandruff,  
Restores gray and faded hair,  
Keeps the head clean and cool,

—AND—  
IS NOT A DYE.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.  
Largo Bottles, 50 Cents each.

General Agent for the Dominion,

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No. 4, St. James St., Court House Square,  
MONTREAL.



A GREAT  
Scientific  
Revelation.

The microbes or germs a cause of all disease can now be effectively destroyed and removed from the system.

Cases of Consumption, Scrofula,  
Catarrh, Rheumatism, Syphilis,  
Eczema, Bright's Disease,  
Stomach Troubles,  
Tumors, Etc.,

Cured by the thousands during the past four years.

This remedy has proven a very successful as well as a remunerative line to handle by "Retail Druggists."

While the sale may be slow the first two months, owing to the greater price charged for it, yet in time it actually becomes a "leader" because of its merits.

Druggists all over the United States and in England are finding it a splendid marketing to handle, one of which no complaints are made against by the purchaser.

It really draws trade to one who handles it, especially where we give exclusive agencies for it.

It is a remedy which can be guaranteed by the "seller" to do all we claim for it.

We want an exclusive Agent in every town in Canada.

Write for Pamphlets and Prices.

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,  
(LIMITED)

LABORATORY } 120 King St. West,  
AND OFFICE } TORONTO, ONT.

Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion,  
C. W. EMAN, General Manager.

**FORMULÆ.**

**WINE OF TERPIN.**

Terpin hydrate . . . . . 6 parts.  
Materia wine . . . . . 994 parts.

Pulverize the terpin and introduce it with the wine into a flask, cork, and heat in the water bath until solution is complete. *Nat. Druggist*

"QUINA LAROCHE." It is said that a similar preparation to this French speciality may be made as follows:

Take of

Red cinchona bark . . . . . 50 grms.  
Sherry wine . . . . . 1000 "  
Diluted alcohol . . . . . 500 "  
Sugar . . . . . 800 "  
Pyrophosphate of iron . . . . . 30 "  
Water . . . . . a sufficient quantity.

Infuse the cinchona in enough water to yield 500 grammes of liquid; in this dissolve the iron salt, add the wine and alcohol, let stand several days and filter. *Br. and Col. Druggist.*

**WINE OF COCA.** The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* gives the following formula for the preparation of a very efficient and excellent wine of coca:

Erythroxylon leaves . . . . . 200 parts.  
French brandy . . . . . 100 "  
Sherry . . . . . 1600 "  
Sweet Hungarian wine . . . . . 100 "  
Citric acid . . . . . 1 part.

Mix the cognac and wines and macerate the coca leaves in the mixture for one week, decant, and dissolve the acid in the liquid. Let stand for several days, and filter.

**EFFERVESCING SALINE.**

Take of

Sulphate of magnesium . . . . . 2 parts.  
Citrate of magnesium (eff.) . . . . . 2 "  
Bicarbonate of potash . . . . . 2 "  
Bicarbonate of soda . . . . . 2 "  
Tartaric acid . . . . . 2 "  
Powdered sugar . . . . . 2 "

The addition is sometimes advised of Chlorate of potash . . . . . 1 part (about 2 p.c.)

Thoroughly dry each of the ingredients, mix, and preserve in well stoppered bottles. Flavor and name distinctively. *—Brit. & Col. Druggist.*

**CHLOROFORM OF ACONITE.**—The name is given to a preparation comparatively recently introduced abroad. According to the Unofficial Formulary of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, its formula is as follows:

Aconite root . . . . . 20 ozs.  
Stronger water of ammonia . . . . . 12 drs.  
Distilled water . . . . . 1 pint.  
Chloroform . . . . . sufficient.

Bruise the aconite root, and moisten thoroughly with the ammonia and distilled water previously mixed. Macerate for twenty-four hours, dry carefully, and reduce to No. 40. powder. Pack tightly in a percolator provided with a tap and closely fitting cover, and macerate.

**GELATINOUS BOTTLE WAX.**—In storing volatile liquids which are solvents of resinous material, the ordinary bottle wax in which bottle necks are commonly dipped is generally inadmissible by reason of

the solvent action of the liquid upon it. According to the *Photographic Review* the following mixture answers well in such cases, giving a perfect closing; and moreover, the top is easily pared off with a knife when the bottle is to be opened:

Soft gelatin or good glue . . . . . 3 parts.  
Water . . . . . 9 "  
Glycerine . . . . . 2 "

Melt the gelatin in the water and then stir in the glycerine. Any coloring matter can be added and the bottle necks should be quite free from grease. A second dip can be given if requisite, and the top can be stamped while soft with a slightly greased metal seal, or warm stereotype (slightly oiled), or an india rubber stamp.

**LIQUID COSMETIC.**

Take of

Alum . . . . . 4 parts.  
Oak bark . . . . . 4 "  
Aniseed . . . . . 8 "  
Thymo . . . . . 8 "  
Sage . . . . . 8 "  
Rosemary . . . . . 8 "  
Hyssop . . . . . 8 "  
Lavender . . . . . 8 "  
Wormwood . . . . . 8 "  
Peppermint . . . . . 8 "  
Camphor . . . . . 8 "  
Alcohol, 458 . . . . . 1000 "

Infuse for 15 days, after which filter.

This liquid is intended to be employed before, during, and after massage, and gives the skin great freshness and suppleness. So says Madam Dornier in the *Monde Pharmaceutique.*—*B. and C. Dr.*

**THE INCOMPATIBILITY OF HYDROCHLORATE OF COCAINE AND BORAX.**—M. Julliard reported at a recent meeting of the Paris Society of Pharmacy that upon mixing an eye wash containing borax and cocaine a precipitate of cocaine was formed by the soda of the borax. Borax is neutral towards reagents when in concentrated solutions, but in dilute solution becomes alkaline, this fact accounting for the precipitation of the cocaine and calling forth the suggestion that a little boric acid would have maintained the preparation clear without affecting its value.

**CARBONATE OF POTASH** used by F. H. Alcock in the preparation of Blaud's Pills was observed to give off the odor of ammonia, and upon examination was found to contain about 20 per cent. of ammonium carbonate. The writer believes that the gradual evolution of ammonia gas was the cause of the pills crumbling and being otherwise unmanageable, and advises that this chemical be always examined for ammoniacal impurities. *—Ph. J'r. & Trs.*

**ARTIC PHARMACY.**—The northernmost pharmacy in the world, compared to which those in Iceland are situated in summer seas, has temporarily ceased to exist. It was the Apotheke at Hammerfest, the Norway town on the Artic Sea, and the fire which consumed that town last month consumed it.

Garjun oil is recommended as preferable to copaiba in chronic bronchitis.

**Kerry, Watson**

**& Co.,**

**WHOLESALE -  
DRUGGISTS,**

351 St. Paul St.,

**MONTREAL.**

500 Cases Honey Comb

**SPONGES**

ASSORTED SIZES AND QUALITIES ALL WELL SELECTED.

15 Cases No. 1 qual. Bath,	\$1.25 per piece
15 " " " "	80c. "
15 " " " "	55c. "
15 " " " "	45c. "
10 " " " "	28c. "
12 " " Toilet,	8c. "
20 " " " "	6c. "
25 " " " "	4c. "
75 " " " "	2c. "

300 Cases No. 2 quality Assorted Sponges from 8c. to \$1.25 per piece.

The above goods are all carefully selected, very uniform in size in the cases, and are packed in boxes holding 12 to 30 Sponges. The smaller sizes in cases of 50, 100 and 200 pieces.

**Raspberry Citrate of Magnesia.**

A new and pleasant form of our well known Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, possessing all its good qualities, combined with the odor and flavor of the fresh fruit.

We have just placed this on the market and invite orders. Samples sent on application.

WESTERN HOUSE,

**The London Drug Co.**

LONDON, ONT.

**THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY**

—FOR—

**NASAL CATARRH**

Must be Non-Irritating

Easy of application, and one that will, by its own action, reach all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The efforts to treat Catarrh during the past few years demonstrate that only one remedy has met these conditions and that is

**ELY'S CREAM BALM.**

This safe and pleasant remedy

**Has Mastered Catarrh**

As nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it, and a multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that Catarrh can inflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by it.

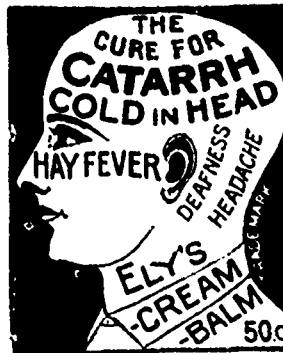
ELY'S CREAM BALM is soothing, excites no dread, dissolves the hardened accumulations, lessens the extreme sensibility of the membrane to cold and all external irritants, and is followed by no reaction whatever.

A cold in the head is an inflammation of the lining membrane of the nasal passages, which, when unchecked, is certain to produce a Catarrhal condition for Catarrh is essentially a "cold" which nature is no longer able to resolve or throw off.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores, restores the senses of taste and smell. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of Price, 50c.

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**HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS. SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.**

WITCH HAZEL OIL. MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

**DUTY FREE.**

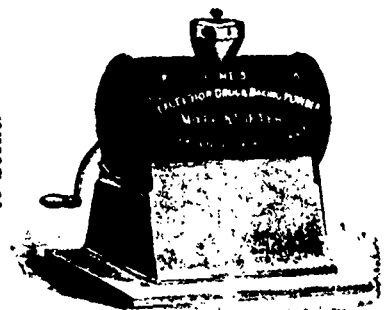
Write for catalogue, photographs of counter show cases, terms and inducements.

**HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY**

NOS. 111 AND 113 WILLIAM ST., AND NOS. 61, 63 AND 65 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

ONLY \$10. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Easily Cleaned and no Wood to Scant.



Dust Proof and Changeable Sieves.

Rubber brush rubs all lump out of powder before it is sifted.

50 Mesh and 120 Mesh Wire Sieves, and 100 Mesh Bolting Cloth, 7 c. each

Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer and valuable formulae for Bolting Powder, Toilet Powder, Dusting Powder, etc. Send for circular to sell. Manufacturer and Inventor.

M. J. JONES, - - Penn Yan, N. Y. Agents Wanted

**S. LACHANCE,**

1538 AND 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET

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Proprietor of the following Specialties:

- Father Mathew Remedy,
- Dr. Sey's Remedy,
- Persian Lotion,
- Indigenous Bitters,
- Audette's Hair Promotor.

**Major's - Cement.**

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



ESTABLISHED 1876.

MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.

MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 56 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, first-class in every respect. Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.  
 KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.  
 and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.



**THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COY'S** has the largest sale of any Toilet Soap in the country on account of its uniformly excellent, delicate and fragrant qualities.



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 F. F. Dalley & Co., G. O. BRIGGS & Sons.

London:

LONDON DRUG CO., C. McCALLUM,  
 JAS. KENNEDY & Co.

British Columbia:

LANGLEY & COMPANY.

Montreal:

EVANS & SONS, LTD.

### Drug Report.

Business during the past month has been quiet, but judging from the abundant harvest, it must soon pick up. There have been no changes of any moment. Heavy chemicals are gradually rising as predicted. Silver has taken another jump up.

Opium, no change in price, but an advance predicted.

Otto rose. A better crop is expected than was at first anticipated, but future prices are uncertain.

Barbadoes tar, almost out of the market.

Bad ipceae is again advancing in price. Quinine is a little higher and firm.

Oil lemon is rising in price abroad as the outlook for next crop is bad.

Oil anise is firmer.

Nitrate silver has again advanced owing to advance in silver.

Castile soap, white, will likely be higher owing to an advance in olive oil.

Gum guaiac is higher.

Grains Paradis have about doubled in price.

Oil peppermint, in fact essential oils generally, have an upward tendency.

The long delayed bleaching powder trust has at length been formed, according to a despatch from Paris to the *New York Times*. It calls itself a chemical union. The union has a capital of \$10,000,000, and proposes the production yearly of 150,000 tons of bleaching powder, 180,000 tons of caustic soda, and 300,000 tons of other alkalis.

The chicory industry in the Canadian Northwest is being pushed forward on a large scale this year. One large company in the Northwest received an order recently from a Montreal firm for 2,000 pounds, besides making a shipment almost weekly of 300 to 500 pounds, and by next spring it is their intention to have ready for market over 3,000,000 pounds. Their principal market will be China and Japan. —*Journal of Commerce*.

An exchange says: There has been a steady advance in the prices of crude rubber since the middle of last year, and the top does not yet appear to have been reached. The rise has been due to a shortage in the supply. There is also an artificial rise owing to speculation, some large London operators having control of a large amount of stock. The world's supply of crude rubber has decreased, while there has been a large increase in the demand. This is not because the trees are giving out or that there are not enough trees to supply the demand. There are millions of trees that have never yet been tapped in South and Central America and Mexico, not to mention the extensive Congo forests discovered by Stanley. The trouble is that the natives employed to get out the rubber are indolent. Perhaps there is a scarcity of them.

In Canada the manufacturers of goods into which rubber chiefly enters have

withdrawn regular quotations. They have advanced prices in sympathy with the advance in crude, but will only quote for present sale. —*Commercial*.

The increase of duty upon American lard imposed at the last session of the Canadian Parliament has had such an adverse effect upon the sale of the American product in Canada that Messrs. N. K. Fairbanks & Co., the great lard packers of Chicago, have come to the conclusion to start a branch manufactory there. Accordingly premises are said to have been leased in Montreal, and are now undergoing extensive alterations, which will be soon completed in order to allow operations to be begun early in the fall. —*Drug, Oil, and Paint Reporter*.

### Curious Facts about the Camphor Tree.

The new smokeless gunpowder which has been invented in Europe and a number of other articles are being manufactured from camphor. These new departures have created an unusual demand for camphor, and the camphor tree in consequence is an object of considerable interest.

The camphor tree, *C. officinarum*, from which the product is derived, is a native of Japan, China and Formosa. The tree, according to California Fruit Grower, does fully as well in California as in those countries, in fact in some sections grows much more rapidly. These fine trees are to be found in ornamental grounds and yards in nearly every part of the state, they having proven to be entirely hardy, free from insects of all sorts, and not over particular regarding culture, soil and location. The obtaining of the camphor of commerce is attended by the severe pruning of the trees.

In Japan the camphor is extracted by chopping the wood of the branches and sometimes the trunk of the tree into small fragments, which are introduced into a still with water. Heat is applied, and the resulting steam generated carries the camphor gum with it in vapor. This vapor is made to pass through fine straw, around which the camphor solidifies, and is deposited in minute grains or crystals of the general appearance of raw sugar. This accumulation is camphor in its impure state. To purify it the granules are detached from the straw and about ten pounds of the substance is introduced into a large globular glass vessel. This is heated, and the first steam that arises is allowed to escape through a small aperture. This aperture is then closed, and the camphor re-solidifies in the upper part of the vessel, forming a large cake and leaving all impurities behind. The flask is cooled and broken by throwing cold water upon it, and the camphor when taken out is ready for market.

The druggist should be able to detect any adulteration liable to occur in the medicines he sells. Ignorance is indicated by the excuse, "It was sold to me for the genuine."

**A WELL-TRAVELLED PRESCRIPTION.** — A dispenser tells me a prescription came under his notice a short time ago, in the course of business, that was somewhat of a curiosity. The front of the paper, which was very old and delapidated, was almost completely covered with the name stamps of the chemists who had dispensed it in almost every quarter of the globe, and the greater part of the back of the paper was stamped in a similar manner. It had been prepared in South America, the United States, Singapore, India, Madeira, and also in several Continental cities, and some dozen different places in England.

## GINSENG.

Wanted—5,000 pounds Dry Ginseng Root.

We pay the highest market price and pay Spot Cash.

**T. KENNEY & SON,**

HALLERTON, QUE.

## GLUTEN FLOUR.

This article is highly recommended in cases of Diabetes, as the Starch is mainly converted into dextrine. Many physicians recommend it instead of the imported article. It has now been tested for six years.

## DESICCATED WHEAT

For the cure of Dyspepsia. This is the best dietetic known for Indigestion, Constipation and Gastric Derangements.

## BARAVENA MILK FOOD

For Infants. It is a compound of prepared Wheat, Milk and Sugar, and has had six years successful run. In many cases its results are remarkable. Retail at 4/6 per tin.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY

The Ireland National Food Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Special price in 1 to 5 gross lots.



M. H. BRISSETTE, St. Paul St., Montreal.

We have already contracted to advertise

# WILSON'S FLY POISON PADS

(REGISTERED)

In Ninety Newspapers during the coming Summer Months.

The Demand will therefore be Larger than ever.

WILSON'S FLY PADS are the most satisfactory Insect Poison ever offered the Canadian Trade. No other form of Fly Poison has given the same satisfaction or had so large a sale.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PATENT MEDICINES.

## ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., HAMILTON.

### Canadian Druggist Prices Current:

CORRECTED TO SEPTEMBER 10th, 1890.

The quotations given represent average prices 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.

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$1 60	\$3 85	CASHEW, Fibre, lb.....	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Methyl, gal.....	1 90	2 00	CHALK, French, powdered, lb.....	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	Precep., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Tragacanth, flake, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
ALOIN, oz.....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb.....	4	5	Salts, lb.....	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs.....	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Thus, lb.....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50	CLOVE, lb.....	25	30	HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Copaiba, lb.....	90	1 00	COLLOIDION, lb.....	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Peru, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	65	75	CONFERIOS, Senna, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
BARK, Barberry, lb.....	22	25	Crocote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Coltsfoot, lb.....	20	38
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	CUTTLEFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	DEXTRIN, lb.....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Canella, lb.....	15	17	DOVE'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Hoathound, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada.....	30	35	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	ERGOTS, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.....	40	45
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb.....	13	14	Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	15	20	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Calcudula, lb.....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18	Chamonile, Roman, lb.....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	25
Ground, lb.....	17	20	German, lb.....	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Elder, lb.....	29	22	Sage, Ozs, lb.....	15	18
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Oak, white, crushed, lb.....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Tansy, ozs, lb.....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.....	35	40	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Sassafras, lb.....	13	15	Spanish, Val'a, oz.....	1 25	1 50	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	15	18	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 00	1 05	HONEY, lb.....	15	20
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	French, white, lb.....	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb.....	20	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.....	22	25	INDIGO, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Tonka, lb.....	1 25	2 75	GUARANA.....	3 00	3 25	INSER POWDER, lb.....	40	45
Vanilla, lb.....	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	ISINGLASS, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	2 50	2 60	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	Russian, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.....	2 60	2 70	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Juniper, lb.....	10	12	Socotrine, lb.....	65	70	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	12	14	Assafetida, lb.....	23	25	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Buchu, long, lb.....	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 20	Short, lb.....	15	18
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	75	80	Coca, lb.....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Sorts, lb.....	60	75	Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
CAMPHOR, lb.....	65	85	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Eucalyptus, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 00	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Hyoscyamus.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb.....	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Guaiaac, lb.....	80	1 20	Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 20	Timnevelly, lb.....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	18	18	Kino, true, lb.....	45	45	Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
CARMINE, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Myrrh, lb.....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	LEUCES, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	4 50	4 75	LICORICE, Solazzi.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	6 00	7 00	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00	Grasso.....	30	35
			Shellac, lb.....	35	40	LUPULIN, oz.....	50	55

LYCOPODIUM, lb.....	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.....	1 00	2 00	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.....	20	25
MACE, lb.....	1 00	1 10	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb..	13	15	Iodide, oz.....	45	50
MANNA, lb.....	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.....	35	40	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb....	1 50	1 60
MOSS, Iceland, lb.....	9	10	Burdock, lb.....	30	35	Iodide, oz.....	95	1 00
Irish, lb.....	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.....	4	5	Phosphate, precip., lb.....	35	38
MUSK, Tonguin, oz.....	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.....	10	13	Sulphide, oz.....	5	8
NYCTALGIA, lb.....	21	25	Cardamom, lb.....	1 25	1 50	CERIUM, Oxalate, oz.....	10	12
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	Celery.....	20	25	CHLORIDE, oz.....	15	18
NUTMEGS, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Colehcium.....	1 25	1 30	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.....	1 25	1 50
NUX VOMICA, lb.....	10	12	Coriander, lb.....	10	12	Croton, oz.....	75	80
Powdered, lb.....	22	25	Cumin, lb.....	15	20	CHLOROFORM, lb.....	50	1 75
OAKUM, lb.....	12	15	Fennel, lb.....	15	17	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.....	25	30
ONITMENT, Merc., lb ½ and ¼ ..	70	75	Fenugreek, powdered, lb.....	7	9	CINCHONINE, Sulph., oz.....	15	20
Citrine, lb.....	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.....	3½	4	COCAINE, Mur., oz.....	6 00	7 00
PARALDEHYDE, oz.....	18	20	Ground, lb.....	4	5	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
PEPPER, black, lb.....	22	25	Hemp, lb.....	5	6	Iodide, oz.....	65	70
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.....	9	12	COPPERAS, lb.....	1	3
PIECH, black, lb.....	3	4	Powdered, lb.....	15	20	ETHER, Acetic, lb.....	75	80
Bergundy, true, lb.....	10	12	Pumpkin, .....	25	30	Sulphuric, lb.....	35	40
PLASTER, Calcined, lhl.....	2 50	3 50	Quince, lb.....	40	50	EXALGINE, oz.....	1 25	1 50
Adhesive, yd.....	12	13	Rape, lb.....	8	9	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Belladonna, lb.....	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.....	50	55	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.....	5 00	5 50
Galbanum Comp., lb.....	80	85	Worm, lb.....	22	25	IODOPORN, lb.....	6 00	7 00
Lead, lb.....	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.....	25	30	IODOL, oz.....	1 30	1 40
POPPY HEADS, per 100 .....	85	90	Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb..	10	12	IRON, by Hydrogen.....	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb.....	2½	3	White, Cont'ns. lb.....	16	17	Carbonate, Precip., lb.....	15	16
White, lb.....	3½	4	Powdered, lb.....	25	35	Sacch., lb.....	35	40
RESORCIN, White, oz.....	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.....	12	25	Chloride, lb.....	45	55
ROCHELLE SALT, lb.....	30	32	SPERMACEI, lb.....	55	60	Sol., lb.....	13	16
ROOT, Aconite, lb.....	22	25	TERPENTINE, Chian, oz.....	75	80	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.....	90	1 00
Althea, cut, lb.....	30	35	Venice, lb.....	10	12	And Ammon., lb.....	75	80
Belladonna, lb.....	25	30	WAX, White, lb.....	50	75	And Quinine, lb.....	1 50	3 00
Blood, lb.....	10	15	Yellow.....	40	45	Quin. and Stry., oz.....	35	40
Bitter, lb.....	27	30	Wool, Guaiac, rasped.....	5	6	And Strychnine, oz.....	13	15
Blackberry, lb.....	15	18	Quassia chips, lb.....	10	12	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.....	50	55
Burdock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Red Saunders, ground, lb....	5	6	Ferrocyanide, lb.....	55	60
Calamus, sliced, white, lb....	20	25	Santal, ground, lb.....	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.....	20	25
Canada Snake, lb.....	30	35	<b>CHEMICALS.</b>			Iodide, oz.....	40	45
Cohosh, black, lb.....	15	20	Acid, Acetic, lb.....	10	12	Syrup, lb.....	45	50
Colchicum, lb.....	40	45	Glacial, lb.....	45	50	Lactate, oz.....	5	6
Columbo, lb.....	20	22	Benzoic, English, oz.....	20	25	Pernitrate, solution, lb.....	15	16
Powdered, lb.....	25	30	German, oz.....	10	12	Phosphate scales, lb.....	75	80
Coltsfoot, lb.....	38	40	Boracic, lb.....	20	25	Sulphate, pure, lb.....	7	9
Comfrey, crushed, lb.....	20	25	Carbolic Crystals, lb.....	45	50	Exsiccated, lb.....	3	10
Curcuma, powdered, lb.....	13	14	Calvert's No. 1, lb.....	2 10	2 15	And Potass. Tartrate, lb....	80	85
Dandelion, lb.....	15	18	No. 2, lb.....	1 35	1 40	And Ammon. Tartrate, lb..	85	90
Elecampane, lb.....	15	10	Citric, lb.....	60	65	LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.....	13	15
Galangal, lb.....	15	18	Gallic, oz.....	10	12	Carbonate, lb.....	7	8
Gelsemium, lb.....	22	25	Hydrobromic, diluted, oz.....	30	35	Iodide, oz.....	35	40
Gentian, lb.....	9	10	Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-			Red, lb.....	7	9
Ground, lb.....	10	12	tles doz.....	1 50	1 60	LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb....	3½	4
Powdered, lb.....	13	15	Lactic, concentrated, oz.....	22	25	One lb.....	6	7
Ginger, African, lb.....	11	12	Muritic, lb.....	3	5	LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.....	40	45
Po., lb.....	13	15	Chem, pure, lb.....	18	20	Carbonate, oz.....	30	35
Jamaica, blechl., lb.....	22	25	Nitric, lb.....	10½	13	Citrate, oz.....	25	30
Po., lb.....	28	30	Chem, pure, lb.....	25	30	Iodide, oz.....	50	55
Ginseng, lb.....	4 00	4 10	Oleic, purified, lb.....	75	80	Salicylate, oz.....	35	40
Golden Seal, lb.....	90	1 00	Oxalic, lb.....	13	15	MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.....	55	60
Gold Thread, lb.....	60	65	Phosphoric, glacial, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Carbonate, lb.....	18	20
Hellebore, White, powd., lb..	12	15	Dilute, lb.....	13	17	Citrate, gran., lb.....	40	45
Indian Hemp.....	18	30	Pyrogallic, oz.....	40	50	Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.....	13	3
Ipecac, lb.....	2 50	2 90	Salicylic, white, lb.....	2 00	2 65	MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb....	5	7
Powdered, lb.....	2 70	3 00	Sulphuric, carboy, lb.....	2½	2½	MENTHOL, oz.....	30	35
Jalap, lb.....	35	40	Bottles, lb.....	5	6	Lb.....	4 00	4 25
Powdered, lb.....	38	45	Chem, pure, lb.....	18	20	MERCURY, lb.....	90	95
Kava Kava, lb.....	40	90	Tannic, lb.....	1 10	1 25	Ammon (White Precip.),.....	1 50	1 60
Licorice, lb.....	12	15	Tartaric, powdered, lb.....	45	50	Chloride, Corrosive, lb.....	1 10	1 15
Powdered, lb.....	13	15	ACETANILIN, oz.....	10	12	Calomet, lb.....	1 50	1 60
Mandrake, lb.....	13	18	ACONITINE, grain.....	4	5	With Chalk, lb.....	65	70
Masterwort, lb.....	16	40	ALUM, cryst., lb.....	1½	3	Iodide, Proto, oz.....	35	40
Orris, Florentine, lb.....	15	20	Powdered, lb.....	3	4	Bin., oz.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	20	22	AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.....	12	15	Oxide, Red, lb.....	1 30	1 35
Pareira Brava, true, lb.....	40	45	AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.....	65	75	Pill (Blue Mass), lb.....	70	75
Pink, lb.....	75	80	Carbonate, lb.....	12	13	MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb....	50	55
Parsley, lb.....	30	35	Iodide, oz.....	35	40	MORPHINE, Acetate, ½ oz., oz..	2 15	2 25
Pleurisy, lb.....	20	25	Nitrate, crystals, lb.....	40	45	Muriate ½ oz., oz.....	2 15	2 25
Poke, lb.....	15	18	Muriate, lb.....	12	16	Sulphate, ½ oz., oz.....	2 25	2 50
Queen of the Meadow, lb.....	18	20	Valerianate, oz.....	55	60	PERFIN, Saccharated, oz.....	35	40
Rhatany, lb.....	20	30	AMYL, Nitrite, oz.....	16	18	PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain....	5	6
Rhubarb, lb.....	75	2 50	ASTRYLIN oz.....	1 10	1 15	PIPERIN, oz.....	1 00	1 10
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.....	40	45	ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.....	25	30	PHOSPHORUS, lb.....	90	1 10
Cut, lb.....	50	55	Fowler's, sol., lb.....	13	15	POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb....	55	60
Senega, lb.....	55	65	Iodide, oz.....	35	40	POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.....	35	40
Squill, lb.....	13	15	White, lb.....	6	7	Bicarbonate, lb.....	17	20
Stillingia, lb.....	22	25	ATROPINE, Sulp., in ¼ oz., oz..	7 00	8 00	Bichromate, lb.....	12	13
Powdered, lb.....	25	27	BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz..	40	45	Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.....	28	30
Unicorn, lb.....	38	40	Subcarbonate, lb.....	2 75	3 00	Bromide, lb.....	45	50
Valerian, English, lb true....	20	25	Subnitrate, lb.....	2 40	2 60	Carbonate, lb.....	14	16
Virginia Snake, lb.....	40	45	BORAX, lb.....	11	12	Chlorate, Eng., lb.....	18	20
Yellow Dock, lb.....	15	18	Powdered, lb.....	13	15	Powdered, lb.....	23	25
RUM, Hay, gal.....	2 00	2 25	BROMINE, oz.....	8	10	Citrate, lb.....	75	90
Essence, lb.....	3 00	3 25				Cyanide, fused, lb.....	40	55

Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Neroli, oz.	4	25	4	50						
Iodide, lb.	3	75	4	00	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Orange, lb.	3	75	5	00				
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Sweet, lb.	3	25	3	50	3	50				
Pernanganate, lb.	65	70	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Origanum, lb.	65	70	Patchouli, oz.	1	75	1	80			
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.	23	30	Pennyroyal, lb.	2	00	2	10	3	50	4	00		
Yellow, lb.	32	35	<b>ESSENTIAL OILS.</b>						Pimento, lb.	2	60	2	75			
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Rhodium, oz.	80	85	Rose, oz.	6	00	9	00			
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Rosemary, lb.	70	75	Rue, oz.	25	30	Sandalwood, lb.	5	50	0	00
PROPYLAMINE, oz.	35	40	Amber, crude, lb.	40	45	Sassafras, lb.	65	70	Savin, lb.	1	60	1	75			
QUININE, Sulph., bulk	35	40	Rec't, lb.	65	70	Spearmint, lb.	6	00	6	25	70	75				
Ozs., oz.	45	50	Anise, lb.	2	75	3	00	3	00	65	70					
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bay, oz.	4	50	4	50	4	50	1	60	1	75			
SALICIN, oz.	22	25	Bergamot, lb.	4	25	4	50	4	50	1	60	1	75			
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cale, lb.	50	55	Cassia, lb.	1	50	1	60	1	60				
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	1	00	1	10	1	10	1	00	1	00	1	00				
Fusel, oz.	1	10	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	20				
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Capsicum, oz.	60	65	Cataway, lb.	3	50	3	75	3	75				
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2	50	2	75	2	75	2	75	2	75	2	75				
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Cinnamon, lb.	1	50	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60			
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Clove, lb.	2	25	2	40	2	40				
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Copaiba, lb.	1	00	1	75	1	75	1	75	1	75			
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Croton, lb.	1	50	1	75	1	75	1	75	1	75			
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Cubeb, lb.	20	00	22	00	22	00	22	00	22	00			
Salicylate, oz.	15	17	Cumin, lb.	5	50	6	00	6	00	6	00	6	00			
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Erigeron, oz.	20	25	20	25	20	25	20	25	20	25			
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Eucalyptus, lb.	2	00	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10			
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	55	Fennel, lb.	1	00	1	75	1	75	1	75	1	75			
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Geranium, oz.	1	75	1	80	1	80	1	80	1	80			
STRYCHNINE, crystals, oz.	1	10	Rose, lb.	3	20	3	50	3	50	3	50	3	50			
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	3	4	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4	50	5	00	5	00	5	00	5	00			
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Wood, lb.	70	75	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3	00	3	50	3	50				
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Garden, lb.	1	50	1	75	1	75	1	75	1	75			
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65	Lemon, lb.	2	00	2	25	2	25	2	25	2	25			
VERATRINE, oz.	2	00	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10	2	10				
ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Lemongrass, lb.	1	50	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60			
Carbonate, lb.	25	30	Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65	60	65	60	65	60	65	60	65			

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