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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

VOL. I.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1889.

No. 5.

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

6 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Ont.
And Strathroy, Ont.

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, and matter intended for the editor, to be addressed to Box 438, Strathroy, Ont.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, 6 WELLINGTON ST. W., TORONTO

RECOGNITION OF DIPLOMAS.

A correspondent in this issue enquires whether any steps have been taken towards the mutual recognition of diplomas granted by the Ontario College of Pharmacy and the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec. The curriculum of study being now of a uniform standard in both Provinces, and a four years' apprenticeship having been adopted by the Ontario College, together with a compulsory Minor and Major Examinations, there seems to be no reason why immediate action should not be taken towards a reciprocal exchange of diplomas. As matters are at present the Quebec Association, we believe, accepts Ontario certificates in lieu of their Minor examination, and entitles the holder to a certificate as certified clerk, which gives him all the privileges of Licentiates, except doing business on their own account or occupying a position as manager of a branch store; these positions can only be filled by Licentiates of Pharmacy, those who have passed the Major Examination of the Quebec Association. This places Ontario graduates at a disadvantage if desiring to do business in the sister Province, and should be remedied as speedily as possible. We believe if the matter was brought before the Council of the Quebec Association by that of Ontario, who certainly should take the initiative in the movement, that a mutual exchange of diplomas would result.

A letter from Mr. Clark, President of the Council of the Ontario College, in reply to an enquiry from the editor of this journal as to the recognition of and by the Ontario College of other pharmaceutical organizations, gives us a clear statement of the relations existing between the several associations named. The letter is one that cannot fail to be interesting to the members of the profession throughout the Dominion.

PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their semi-annual examinations in the city of Montreal, on the 15th of October, when nine candidates for the minor, and one for the major examination entered their applications. Of these the following gentlemen, named in order of merit, obtained the requisite number of marks to pass, and are registered as "Certified clerks," namely: Joseph Philip Durand, Joseph Louis Roberze, P. Telesphore Martel, and Alexandre Lamothe.

The Boards of Preliminary Examiners met respectively in the cities of Montreal and Quebec on Thursday, Oct. 3rd, when seven candidates presented themselves in Montreal, and six candidates in the city of Quebec, the same questions being used in both cities. Of these, only one of the candidates from Quebec and three of those from Montreal obtained the requisite number of marks to entitle them to be registered as "Certified apprentices." The names of the successful candidates are as follows: I. Emile Demers, Wilfred Lefriere, Kenneth C. Campbell, D. Jolicour. The preliminary examinations are held in Montreal and Quebec on the first Thursday in January, April, July and October. The questions are printed, and the examination is a written one. Every student of pharmacy, before he can be employed in a drug store, has to pass this examination, and be registered as a certified apprentice.

CANCELLING OF ORDERS.

Several wholesale houses have complained to us of the habit some retailers have of giving orders to travellers, and then cancelling them in a letter to the firm just about the time when the goods are ready for shipment, thus putting the firm to all the expense of making the sale and preparing the goods for the order without obtaining anything in return. This, with goods that are constantly in stock, is aggravating enough, but when a retailer cancels an import order, given, perhaps, months before for special goods which the wholesaler does not pretend to keep in stock, the loss is sure to be considerable, and it is but fair that that loss should be borne by the retailer. We heard of an instance the other day of a dealer in Manitoba who sold out his business, and cancelled all his orders for manufactured and imported goods given several months ago. When remonstrated with by a house upon whom he was shoving a number of lines that suited his trade, but which they expect to have difficulty in selling, he wrote that he was a "Scotchman on both sides, and was never known to give in, and that if it was gone they wanted, to come along." As a sample of unprincipled dealings this would be hard to surpass, and no doubt in time our Scotch friend will find out that he will lose in many ways by not being honest.

It should be clearly stipulated, when selling a business, that all import orders which the wholesalers are willing to ship to the purchaser of the business, should be accepted by him. Let a man buy carefully, and see that he receives what he buys, but let him never endanger his name for honesty, which is above price, and when once lost can never be regained. To retailers we would say, "Never cancel an order for goods that you can pay for"; and to the wholesaler, "Never accept a cancel of an order which, in your opinion, is the result of unbusiness-like dealings."

MIDDLESEX AND ELGIN ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 4, 1889.

Minutes of meeting of Middlesex and Elgin druggists, held in City Hall, London, on Tuesday, October, 22, 1889.

Members present: Messrs. Taylor and McLaren, of Watford; Reynolds, Foster and Hugill, of St. Thomas; Callard, Saunders, Mitchell, Kennedy, Burkholder, Barkwell and Lawrence, of London.

Moved by Mr. Lawrence, seconded by Mr. W. G. Saunders, that Mr. Foster be President for the ensuing year. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Callard, seconded by Mr. Mitchell, that Mr. W. G. Saunders be Vice-President. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Callard, seconded by Hugill, that Mr. L. T. Lawrence act as Secretary of the Association. Carried.

This Association to be known as District Association No.

It was decided to accept the Watford druggists as associate members of this district, on account of their proximity to this district, but they are to vote for member of Council in District No.—

The following committees were appointed:

By-Laws and Legislation—Messrs. Hugill, Foster and Barkwell.

Membership—Messrs. Reynolds, Kennedy and Lawrence.

On Price-Book—Messrs. McCallum, Callard, MacLaren and Strong, with power to add to their number.

These committees were instructed to report at next meeting of the Association.

Moved by Mr. Callard, seconded by Mr. Reynolds, that we now adjourn, to meet at same hour and place on Tuesday, December 3rd, 1889.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

The following decisions were rendered by the Board of Customs during September and October:

Condensed milk, sweetened, a cent and a quarter per lb. and 35 per cent.

Condensed milk, unsweetened, 20 per cent.

Murray's fluid magnesia, 50 per cent.

Fusel oil, \$1.90 per imperial gallon.

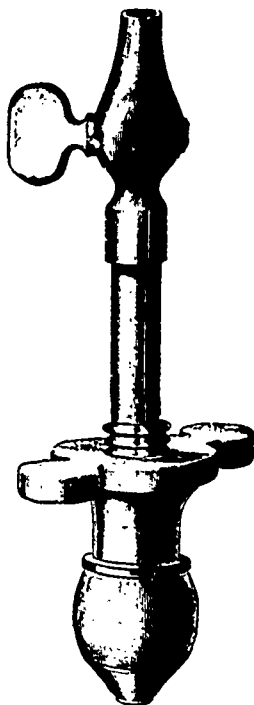
Ground turmeric, 20 per cent.

Sulphate of Sodium, 20 per cent.

Jellyine, a preparation of corn starch, sugar, etc., a cent and a quarter per lb., and 35 per cent.

W. L. Brooks, formerly with W. R. Steward, has started a store on Spadina Avenue, just opposite E. Hooper & Co.'s branch store.

COMPRESSION BOTTLE FAUCET.



This is especially adapted for use in sick-rooms where champagne, Apollinaris water, or other effervescent liquids are to be administered at intervals, as the bottle can be kept tightly closed when not in use, and the gaseous qualities of the contents fully retained.

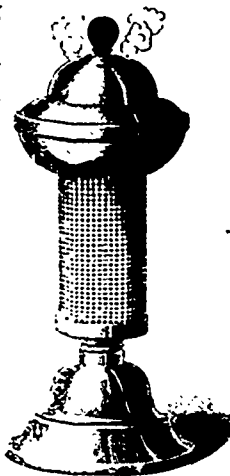
Made of hard metal, nickel plated. By screwing down the metal button, the rubber sleeve is compressed, causing it to bulge out at

the sides, and making a tight joint in the neck of the bottle. This faucet is manufactured by the Whitall Tatum Co., New York and Philadelphia.

VAPORIZER.

For scenting apartments with perfume; removing musty or stale odors therefrom; disinfecting or purifying the atmosphere of sick-rooms, etc.

A great advantage of this vaporizer is, that it may be used either with alcohol lamp or with gas, the upper portion being made to fit gas burners of ordinary size. Manufactured by the Whitall Tatum Co., New York and Philadelphia.



W. A. Lee has bought out J. R. Bingham, 243 King Street East.

F. T. Burgiss has started another store, corner of Berekley and Queen Sts., Toronto.

W. C. Haskett, of Eliot & Co., has returned from Halifax, bringing a wife with him.

Read the advertisement of the Clong Corkscrew Co. in this number, and write them for catalogue and prices.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HAMILTON, Nov. 1, 1889.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your letter of Oct. 31st, asking the following: "Kindly inform me what Colleges of Pharmacy accept the diplomas of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and what diplomas are recognized by it," I will give to you all the published information that is at my disposal.

In February, 1873, the following resolution was passed by the Council Board of our College: "That certificates of proficiency, or diplomas, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, be recognized by this College, provided that the holder of such diploma has been four years in business, and the production of such diploma shall be considered by the Board of Examiners as sufficient evidence of the qualifications of the holder thereof, provided such resolution is in harmony with the Pharmacy Act."

In August, 1884, another resolution was passed by the Council, as follows: "That the holders of diplomas or certificates by examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain be accepted by the college, and the holders be permitted to register without examination, and that the same privilege be granted to those holding the diplomas of the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association, the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba, the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the New York College of Pharmacy, the Chicago College of Pharmacy, the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and the California College of Pharmacy, provided these colleges accept similar diplomas from the Ontario College of Pharmacy."

The Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba accept the diplomas of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and the holders can register in Manitoba without passing an examination before the Board of Examiners in that Province; also the New York College of Pharmacy, Chicago College of Pharmacy, Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and California College of Pharmacy recognize the diplomas of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The Quebec Pharmaceutical Association would not accept the diplomas of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and permit the holders to register in Quebec without passing their examination and complying with their Act. The following letter will explain the reasons for such action on the part of the Quebec Association:

"Your favour of 24th to hand. In reply to your query concerning interchange of diplomas between our Board and that of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, I would say that I addressed a letter to your Registrar on the 7th Oct., 1884, embodying the views of our Council as to the basis of interchange. I have reason to believe that that letter was

Moved by A. B. H. in...

submitted to your Council at its last meeting in January, but I have had no official reply to it, and we are consequently in the dark as to whether your people are willing to interchange diplomas on such basis. I may add, in explanation, that our Council is perfectly willing to meet yours so far as our Act will permit. We are quite ready to recognize the examination, but the point upon which there is any difference, or is likely to be any, is the clause of our Act which calls for certain educational and other qualifications from the candidate for the Major examination. For instance, Sec. 9 of the Quebec Pharmacy Act calls for two courses of lectures, and at least four years' service, whereas under your Act no curriculum is necessary, and, if I remember rightly, only three years' service is exacted. We are prepared to recognize the diplomas of your Board where the holder thereof can furnish satisfactory proof of having the qualifications which we are compelled to exact from our own candidates for the Major examination. To do otherwise would be to stultify our own Act, and possibly to open the way to undesirable irregularities which it is not necessary to point out. I think this is as fair an arrangement as can be expected under the circumstances, and if your Council is prepared to recognize our diplomas, there need be no delay in coming to an agreement on this subject."

Yours faithfully,

WM. AHERN,

Montreal, July 27, 1885. Registrar.

By the amendment of 1889 the Pharmacy Act of Ontario has been placed on an equal basis with the Quebec Law, regarding the points of difference shown in this letter.

In August, 1888, a resolution was passed by the Council accepting the certificate, by examination, of the Board of Pharmacy of county and city of New York, as they had notified the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy that they would accept similar certificates issued by their College, the holders of such would receive registration, without examination, by their Board.

The recognition of the diploma of the Ontario College of Pharmacy by the Colleges of Pharmacy in the United States is of little service to the holders of such. What is desired is the acceptance of the diploma of the Ontario College of Pharmacy by the various States as sufficient guarantee of the qualification of the holders, and to permit registration, without examination, to holders of such.

The following open letter, issued by the Secretary of Board of Examiners for State of Illinois, in 1885, and addressed to teaching colleges generally, may prove of interest to the members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

"It is understood by pharmacists, and the proposition is accepted throughout the United States, without question, that an apprentice should present satisfactory evidence of having been employed in a retail drug store or pharmacy at least four years, and have attained legal manhood, in addition to attending lectures and passing prescribed examinations, before he may be entitled to a diploma, or the equivalent, from any reputable College of Pharmacy.

"The necessity of this experience has been recognized by your honourable body, and among the pledges necessary for a College to secure membership in your organization, is that four years' practical experience in a drug store will be required as a basis for graduation. This Board has received applications of late for registration from persons claiming to be graduates in pharmacy, and who presented, as credentials to support their claim, what we termed 'Certificates of graduation,' or Minor certificates issued by Colleges of Pharmacy holding membership in your organization. Inquiry developed the fact that the holder, at the time of final examination, was lacking in age, or experience, and that these certificates were to be held until the age or experience is had, when a diploma will issue. In one case the applicant was nineteen years of age. In another case, from same college, the applicant had an experience of about fifteen months in a town of about three thousand inhabitants, at the time of passing final examination. Another applicant for registration as a graduate in pharmacy was in possession of a diploma of the institution, yet declined to make affidavit that he had been engaged four years in the drug business, notwithstanding the fact that his application was dated a year later than the diploma.

"Now, it should be fairly presumed that in becoming eligible to, and successfully passing the final examination, the full requirements of a College, as a matter of fact, have been complied with.

"The Illinois Board of Pharmacy, in the exercise of sound judgment, and having at heart the best interests of pharmacy, will decline to grant registration to the holders of such certificates without examination, and if after a reasonable time the practice of issuing such certificates is not abandoned, this Board will decline to accept as 'satisfactory' the diploma of any College to lowering the practice."

C. W. DAY,

Secy., by authority of the State Board.

Springfield, March 14, 1885.

The following extract is taken from the letter of a Chicago pharmacist, which appeared in the *Pharmaceutical Era* Supplement in 1888: "I would like to have you call attention to the fact that the selection of the Ontario College is not a happy choice. When our State Board still recognized diplomas, the Ontario parchment was on the list of unrecognized colleges!"

The above will show the position the Ontario College of Pharmacy occupied under the Pharmacy Law of 1884. This has fortunately been remedied by the Amendments to the Act in March, 1889, and we will now be placed, as far as the qualifications of experience, attendance at College, and age of candidate for examination are concerned, on an equal basis with other reputable Colleges of Pharmacy.

I am, yours truly,

JNO. A. CLARK.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Can you inform me in your next issue what is meant by the title, "Graduate in Pharmacy?" A number of men now append the letters "Ph. G." to their names. Is their any standard recognized by law or

length of usage that will clearly define the meaning of such? DRUGGIST.

[No such title is granted by any Pharmaceutical College or Association in Canada. We cannot say positively as to its adoption by any of the colleges in the United States, but as yet no College of Pharmacy in this country is entitled to confer degrees of any kind. The term "Graduate of Pharmacy" is, in our idea, an ill-chosen one. If any designation is desirable, we should prefer that chosen by the Toronto Druggists' Association, and which they wish the Provincial Parliament to grant power to confer, viz., Doctor of Pharmacy.—EDITOR.]

INTERCHANGE OF DIPLOMAS.

To the Editor:

DEAR SIR, Would you kindly inform your numerous readers whether or not there has been any movement made on the part of the Ontario College of Pharmacy towards a reciprocal interchange of diplomas between that college and the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec. Hitherto the Quebec Pharmacy Act, by its compulsory curriculum of study and its four years' term of service in a drug store, has prevented the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec from accepting certificates of examination from Associations whose curriculum did not correspond with the provisions of the Quebec Pharmacy Act. But now that the Ontario College of Pharmacy has had their Act amended so that its requirements are almost identical with those of the Quebec Pharmacy Act, there can be no good reason why negotiations should not be entered into between the Councils of the Ontario and Quebec Associations for an equitable interchange of diplomas. The writer is convinced that if overtures to that end were made by the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec would meet them in a friendly spirit. Trusting you will use your influence to bring about this desirable end, I remain, Yours truly, DRUGGIST.

Pharmaceutical students, to the total number of 1,684, were enrolled in the twenty-four schools of pharmacy in Italy during the past year. The macaroni-loving populace of "Sunny Italy" will be well provided with educated pharmacists, with this rate of attendance at the Druggist's Departments of her Universities.

Russium, a new metal, has been discovered by a Russian chemist, Chrustschoff, and by him named as above, in honour of his native land. He thus keeps in line with the patriotic Frenchmen, Boisbaudran, who first described and named Gallium, and the Teuton chemist, Winkler, who honored his Vaterland by making known and giving the cognomen to Germanium.

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TORONTO.

A full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals and every requisite for the retail trade.

TRADE NOTES.

G. S. Goulding, of Chesley, has purchased the Opera House Drug Store, Brantford, from Dr. Pentland, who will take the Chesley drug business.

We regret to hear of the death of R. Fothergill, Newcastle. We might say Mr. Fothergill had the reputation of keeping the most orderly drug store in Canada.

G. A. McCann has closed out his business, corner Yonge and College Ave., on account of having sold his lease to the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

R. H. Abbott, Comber, burnt out.

The drug stock of H. G. Eakins, Ayr, was sold at 33½ cents.

A Mr. McGee, of Winnipeg, who will open out in the drug business in Brandon, has rented the store lately occupied by W. Flummerfeldt.

F. W. James, formerly with Dr. Clark in Ridgetown, and for the last two months manager of F. W. Meek's store in Glencoe, has bought the business of M. T. Barclay in the latter place.

We sincerely regret to record the death of Mr. J. M. Mackid, druggist, Brantford, which took place at the Hospital on the 17th inst. He was taken with typhoid fever of a very dangerous type some two weeks ago, and, being naturally of a rather weak constitution, succumbed to its attacks. Mr. Mackid had been in business in Brantford for some eight or nine years, and was a young man who enjoyed very largely the respect and esteem of a wide circle of acquaintance. He was thirty-two years of age and a son of the late Rev. Alex. Mackid, of Goderich. He studied pharmacy under Prof. Jas. Stewart, lecturer on materia medica in Magill College, and was in business for a time in Clinton. Burned out there, he bought the drug store in 1881 or 1882, where he has continued in business since.

Mr. J. M. McIntosh, formerly of London, Ont., died on Friday in New York, aged 50. Deceased received his education in the Central school, and served his time under Mr. B. A. Mitchell, druggist. In 1859 he went to New York, and three years afterward bought out the drug business which he owned at the time of his death.

W. Boothe has purchased the business of Dr. J. Yourex, Tamworth.

R. S. Johnston, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., has moved into his new and handsome drug store, corner of Prince and Kent Sts.

T. S. Smellie has bought out the drug store until recently owned by O'Connor & Co., in Port Arthur.

A trustee has been appointed to look after the creditors' interests in G. W. McLaren's drug business in Morden, Mr. McLaren having been compelled to ask a second extension of time.

The stock of the W. A. Telfer estate, of Collingwood, was sold on the 27th Oct.

Mr. J. M. McKid, druggist, of Brantford, died on Oct. 22nd, following just a week after John Dale, the well-known Thorold bookseller.

A fire in Comber the last week in October burned down three stores, one of which was kept by Dr. R. H. Abbot, the only druggist of the town.

Rutledge & Co., of Whitewood, Man., have sold their stock of drugs and medicines, etc., to Hill & Raw, who intend to increase the business, if they have to work all night to do it.

The Ontario Leather Goods Company had their factory damaged by smoke and water, resulting from a small fire that started under their stairs. Plush and water are not affinities, the result being a cheque from the London & Lancashire Insurance Co.

The fire fiend has been hard at work lately, especially in Ontario. Four stores in Huntsville were burned down on the 2nd instant, one of them, Sieveright's, being filled with drugs, fancy goods, stationery, etc. We have not learned the particulars of the insurance.

Dawson, Bole & Co., of Regina, N. W. T., will in future confine their efforts to the wholesale trade, having sold their retail branch to R. Martin, of that city.

Blanchard & Co., the Victoria, B. C., druggists have also sold out their business, a Mr. Hanson being the purchaser.

John Bannon has bought John Tidy's drug stock in Norwich, Ont.

The Hemming Bros. Co. (Ltd.), the plush goods manufacturers and drug sundry wholesalers, are intending to move next January into a handsome warehouse on York St., Toronto, near to Wellington St. We wish them success in their new quarters, which appear to us to be double the size of the premises they now occupy.

Paisley has our sympathy in her great loss by fire on the 27th Oct. The volunteer fire brigade did its best, but nevertheless was compelled to witness the destruction of property amounting to nearly \$40,000, covering a whole block and damaging no less than eight large stores, among whom the stationer, Jas. Anderson, alone lost \$3,000. The insurance does not appear to have amounted to more than half the loss, and one storekeeper was not insured at all.

How an honest man who owes money on his stock can sleep at night when he knows that fire may ruin him and cause a loss to his creditors is more than we can understand.

C. M. Callum, of London, has sold out his wholesale drug business, and will in future confine his energies to the retail trade, for which he has a profitable stand.

Ten days settled the whole matter. On Oct. 18 H. G. Eakins, of Ayr, assigned to Frank Holman, of London, and on the 28th his stock was sold for 33½ cents on the \$. It was valued at \$612.92. Wholesalers are showing in very decided fashion that compromises are not desirable, preferring not to encourage unsuccessful men in staying in business.

Mrs. J. C. Jackson, dealer in fancy goods, Belleville, has left for parts unknown, taking with her her husband and children and all the Queen's coin she could gather together. As is usual in such cases, the bailiffs acted the part of vultures to perfection, devouring the remains of the shipwreck with the greatest possible speed and relish.

The career of Thos. Cole, of Ridgetown, has not been of a kind to be set up as an example to the youthful Canadian storekeeper about to start up for himself. Coming from Chatham a year ago with \$200 or \$300 in his pocket, he launched out in Ridgetown in a style that would frighten most men with \$2,000 capital, buying from every traveller that presented his card. dry goods, fancy goods, druggists' sundries, household utensils, tins, etc., etc., in endless profusion. Instead of trying to make a profit, his first aim seems to have been to cut out his opposition by cutting prices, the result being that he bought and sold large quantities of goods, and travellers thought him a regular "hustler." But the first dull season that came was too much for him, and he had to sue for leniency from his creditors, who were astonished to find that his liabilities footed up to the handsome sum of \$4,316.63. It was also discovered that Mr. Cole did not pretend to keep any books excepting a memorandum book, in which he jotted down promiscuously any item he considered of more than average importance. Both Cole and his wife worked hard, but so handicapped were their efforts by unbusinesslike ways that the wholesale houses had no confidence in his chances of success, and in less than five minutes' deliberation decided to take the stock out of his hands and order it to be sold, which was done in London on the 1st inst., the price being 61½ cents on the \$. We will leave moral for our readers to think out.

FORMULÆ.

BELLEVUE REMEDY.

The following is the prescription for an expectorant mixture much used in Bellevue Hospital:

R. *Ammonii carbonatis* ... gr. xxxij.
Ext. senegæ fluidi
Ext. scillæ fluidi aa f dr. j.
Tr. opii camph f dr. vj.
Aquæ f dr. iv.
Syr. toluatan q. s. ad. f oz. iv.

Dissolve and mix. Dose, a teaspoonful.—
 Med. and Sur. Rep.

RUSSIAN CHILBLAIN OINTMENT.

This is a happy name for a chilblain remedy, and we may say that the preparation made according to the formula given below is extensively used on the continent, and gives excellent results:

Beef marrow dr. x.
 Marshmallow ointment oz. iv.
 Venice turpentine dr. v.
 Hydrochloric acid dr. vj.
 Camphor dr. iij.
 Extracts of opium dr. j.

Melt the fats together and dissolve the camphor in the fluid, soften the extract of opium with a few drops of water in a mortar, and rub up with 1 oz. of the fats, then add more of the fats, so as to have the extract equally distributed, mix with the bulk, and incorporate the hydrochloric acid by constant stirring, as in making cold cream.

To be put up in half-ounce opal pots, neatly labelled with the directions, "To be well rubbed into the affected parts at bedtime."—Chemist and Druggist.

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER

According to Dr. R. G. Eccles, is made as follows:

Take of—

Sulphuric acid 4 drams.
 Muriacic acid 1 dram.
 Red wine 1 ounce.
 Water 1 gallon.

Mix. This makes an artical identical with the much-vaunted microbe nostrum.

BALD PATCHES.

"Barber's Itch" frequently produces bald patches on the place where the beard and mustache ought to grow. The following has been nothing less than astonishing in its efficacy:

Chloral hydrate 2 parts.
 Tinct. cantharides 2
 Distilled water, to 8 "

Mix. Lightly paint on the affected parts twice a day.—Br. and Col. Dr.

LEMON DENTIFRICE.

A novel, elegant and really good tooth powder may be made as follows:

Tint with a concentrated tincture of saffron,
 Creta precip 1 lb.
 and lay out on paper to dry.

Take of

Saccharin x. or xv. gra.
 and rub down well with
 Pulv. pumicia levigat. . . oz. ij.
 added gradually.

To this add

Pulv. iridis oz. ij.
 " sod. bicarb dr. ij.
 Ess. jimonis dr. iij.

ix well, and add the chalk and again mix
 ghly,

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GEORGIA
 PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, JULY, 1889.

ANSWER TO QUERY NO. 2.

W. E. Thompson, Dallas:
 "Under what circumstances and to what extent
 is counter-prescribing by druggists admissible?"

Gentlemen of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association:

On account of other business, I cannot meet with
 you, but I send along my answer to Query No. 2.

Now, that a druggist can prescribe,
 There's no one will deny.

I think that oftentimes he should,
 And let's see when and why.

And whether over the counter,
 Or at his home at night,
 He may sometimes play the doctor,
 And do exactly right.

Your store is ever prominent.
 And easy to be found.

The doctor may be miles away—
 At least, be out of town.

Your store is often open
 When a doctor's shop is shut,
 While the doctor visits mansions,
 Orgoes from hut to hut.

Supply yourself with useful books,
 And read them like a man;
 Then help the afflicted always—
 The doctor when you can.

One may get a dangerous wound
 That needs some hurried care;
 You should patch him up a little
 'Till they get the doctor there.

You may even have to ligate
 To stop a flow of blood.
 The doctor may be very late,
 And many are—no good.

Then there may be some ache or pain
 Attack your neighbor's flesh;
 He wants a simple remedy,
 But wants it quick and fresh.

He does not need a doctor,
 Nor would he pay a fee;
 And the little mites of profit
 Are all the druggists see.

Some quacks that do much practice,
 Can't write a recipe;
 And they mix their own vile physic
 Better, they say, than we.

They tell all to beware of us,
 We make so many mistakes—
 I think such quackish peddlers
 Are only quackish rakes;

And I don't respect such peddlers,
 Though their practice may be fine,
 And I'll dig into their business
 As they dig into swine.

If you know of such a peddler
 Stabbing you in the back,
 Just take your heaviest pestle
 And give his head a whack.

A law to the Hebrew nation
 Should serve some good to day;
 The law of retaliation
 Is here, and here to stay.

We are not just simply keepers
 Of a little corner stand,
 But we do professional work,
 And our work is in demand.

The doctor should examine,
 Diagnose and prescribe;
 And send you his prescriptions
 Without per cent. or bribe.

And if a patient tries to bent
 A really true M. D.,
 I'll refuse him the advice that
 He tries to pick from me.

I'll send him to a doctor,
 And let him pay the bill—
 A true doctor writes prescriptions
 That I will gladly fill.

Then to every good physician
 Who'll patronize my store,
 I'll send him paying patients,
 And send them by the score.

We should not play the doctor,
 Nor charge a doctor's fee
 When the patient has a chance
 The doctor "for to see."

If dealing with a gentleman
 That deals upon the square,
 Then show him true politeness—
 In everything be fair.

DEFINITIONS FOR STUDENTS OF OCCASIONAL TERMS.

CATCH—A name sometimes applied to
 catechu.

CONSPEROATIVE—A powder added to a
 batch of pills to prevent their becoming
 massed together.

CANDOL—A hydrocarbon recently obtained
 from American naphtha. It is a local
 anæsthetic.

CEVADILLA—Or sabadilla, is the dried
 fruit of *asagraea officinalis*, and is the source
 of veratrine.

CHARTÆ.—A class of pharmaceutical pre-
 parations called papers. Mustard leaf is an
 example.

CROCUS MARTIS.—An impure oxide of iron.
 Also known as jeweller's rouge and saffron of
 Mars.

CARBOLINEUM.—According to the *Drog-*
Ztg., is a mixture of a fifteen per cent. solu-
 tion of crude carbolic acid and a twenty per
 cent. solution of chloride of zinc.

DEWEE'S CARMINATIVE.—The official *mis-*
tura magnesiæ et asafetidæ.

DUTCH LIQUID.—Ethyl chloride. Recently
 employed as an anæsthetic.

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE.—The *mistura car-*
minativa of the National Formulary.

DOBELL'S SOLUTION.—The *liquor sodii bora-*
ti compositus of the National Formulary.

DEWEE'S TINCTURE OF GUAIAIC.—The *tinc-*
tura guaiaci composita of the National For-
 mulary.

DESHLER'S SALVE.—This is the *ceratum*
resinæ compositum of the United States Phar-
 macopœia of 1870.

DEAD OIL.—A product of the distillation of coal tar.

DIALYSATES.—A class of preparations made by dialysis. They were proposed by B. F. McIntyre, of New York.

DEOBSTURENTS.—An old term used to designate remedies that were supposed to remove obstructions from the system.

DIGGER PINE.—A volatile oil distilled from the exudation of *pinus ponderosa*. So called as the Digger Indians eat the fruit.

DIPPEL'S ANIMAL OIL.—An oil obtained during the old process of making ammonia from bone or horn. Not used in medicine at present.

DIALYSIS.—The process of separating certain substances in the liquid state from others that will not pass through such a membrane as a bladder.

DISCS.—These are the *lamelle* of the British Pharmacopœia. They are discs of gelatin in which has been incorporated some alkaloid to be applied to the eye by permitting the disc to dissolve in the watery liquid on the eyeball.

DAMBOSE.—A polyatomic alcohol allied to glucose. It has the formula $C_3H_6O_3$.

DULCITE.—An organic compound formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on galactose.

DEPURANTS.—Remedies that purify the system by eliminating substances from the body.

DIBASIC ACIDS.—Those like sulphuric, sulphurous, etc., which have two replaceable atoms of hydrogen.

DIATOMIC ELEMENTS.—Those like barium, calcium, lead, zinc, etc., that are capable of combining with or replacing two atoms of hydrogen or their equivalents. Also called divalent.

DIASTASE.—An organic compound with about ten per cent. of ash, obtained from malt. The organic portion has been assigned the formula $C_{4.66}H_{7.33}N_{1.04}S_{1.12}O_{3.44}$. The ash is mostly phosphate of calcium.

—[Myers' Bros., Druggist.

Perfectly clear rose-water is obtained, in the Pharm., by shaking 4 rose-oil with 1,000 warm distilled water for some time, adding 2 carbonate magnesia, shaking occasionally during 24 hours and filtering.

METHYLENE CHLORIDE.—which is used for purposes for which chloroform had been used, is not favorably thought of by Rognault. He recognizes it as an anæsthetic, but, notwithstanding that Sir Spencer Wells used it with much success in more than 200 operations, will not concede to it as much value as to chloroform. He noted so many secondary effects that he abstains entirely from its use. The author also comments on several kinds of methylene chloride found in the market. An English preparation simply called methylene consisted of 4 volumes of chloroform and 1 volume of methylalcohol. —[Jour. de Pharm. et de Chim.

CROSBOTE EMULSION.

Dr. Charles Eloy gives the following formula in the Gazette Hebdomadaire, May 10, 1889:

Oil of sweet almonds f oz. v.
Beechwood crosbote ... f dr. ii.

Mix and add:

Gum arabic oz. iii. dr. v.
Mint water f oz. xvi.

M. Give from two to five soup-spoonsful a day.

Advertisements under the following headings will be charged for at the rate of one cent per word for each insertion:

Situations Vacant	Situations Wanted
Business Wanted	Business for Sale
Goods for Exchange	Miscellaneous

Business Chances.

DRUGS AND STATIONERY BUSINESS FOR sale, in a lively village on main line G. T. R. Address, Box 4, Oakville, Ont.

Situations Wanted.

DRUGGIST ASSISTANT WISHING A SITUATION; two years' experience; good references. Address, Arthur Hamilton, Box 26, Ripley, Ont.

DRUGGIST—GRADUATE—GOOD HABITS, moderate salary. Address, "Druggist," Queensville, Ont.

Miscellaneous.

A QUANTITY OF STRICTLY PURE OIL OF Tanyz for sale. "G," care of CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Strathroy.

Best Metal Polish in the World!



Trade Mark.

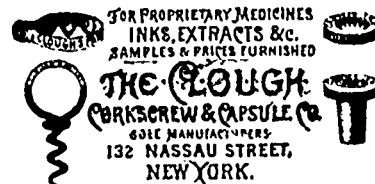
Beware of Imitations

Quick Working. Shine Long Lasting. Nicely made up, and Cheap.

All Canadian orders delivered in Montreal free of freight charges and duty. Solo Agent—

ADOLF GOHRING & Co.

202 William Street, New York.



FAST SELLERS

ALASKA CREAM

For Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, etc. In summer for Tan, Freckles, Sunburn.

DR. OAKWOOD'S

SYRUP OF TAR and TOLU

—FOR—

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc.

RETAIL AT 25 CENTS

STUART W. JOHNSTON
TORONTO.

DO NOT



LOSE A SALE

Stock up with

DIAMOND TEA

The great Blood, Liver and Kidney Regulator which is having a rapidly increasing sale, and is being extensively advertised. The druggists having the stock on hand when called for, will secure the trade. \$1.75 PER DOZEN.

W. D. EDWARDS, LONDON, ONT.
General Agent for Canada.

STANDARD SHOW-CASE WORKS

— MANUFACTURERS OF —



SHOW-CASES

IN METAL, WALNUT, OAK, CHERRY AND MAHOGANY. You will save money by sending for our prices before buying WINDSOR, ONT.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ON THE COPYING, FILING AND DATING OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

It is the pride of every modern pharmacist to be "topmost" in the number of his prescriptions, and to sail gaily it is necessary to duplicate many prescriptions which by reason of the customer's ownership, or the design of the writer, would be taken from the pharmacist's file, were they let go without copying or without an increase in number in the succeeding prescription, the pharmacist would then be so many below in the number of his prescriptions actual to the number not duplicated or accounted for.

It is therefore necessary to copy many prescriptions which otherwise would not cause an increase to the aggregate. It will be found a great saving of explanation to copy the prescription unknown to a customer, unless the pharmacist is previously privileged to do so, because the average customer thinks his or her particular prescription is of ordinary value, of which the pharmacist wishes to take possession.

There are many different ways of performing this little act, and generally each pharmacist has his own idea. Some prefer a verbatim copy, others change the Latin to the English or vernacular, and vice-versa. Where the original is written in the correct English or Latin pharmacopoeial titles, then a verbatim copy is the best method. Where the ingredients are indicated in the common or vernacular then the correct English or Latin titles should be used.

In many prescriptions and family formulas, some ingredients are so titled that they indicate a medicine different from that really wanted; this is often forcibly illustrated in the ammonias. In the copying of such prescriptions the ingredients should be titled under their correct English or pharmacopoeial titles, with the vernacular title opposite in parenthesis, not forgetting, however, to add quotation marks which will exhibit the article dispensed and show the misnomer.

It often proves serviceable to number the original as well as the copy, and the price attached in your individual mark, will often be appreciated by some other member of the firm who may be called upon to refill the same in the event of your absence.

Regarding the filing of prescriptions not much is left to say. The author has used the following method which offers at all times quick access to some "back date" prescription.

Beginning with the first 100 prescriptions, pass a very strong piece of twine through their upper right-hand corner and attach to it on each side a heavy piece of cardboard a little larger than the prescription. Tie the two ends of the twine loosely against the prescriptions, leaving a few inches slack in the ends. On the outside of both cardboards write plainly the beginning and closing number; also the beginning and closing dates,

Construct each succeeding hundred the same, and with the slack ends tie to the preceding hundred. When a thousand has been reached place them in a suitable box, recording on one end the beginning and closing number, and the same regarding the dates, and then keep the whole at some place convenient to the prescription case.

The label should embody the number, name of the patient, name of physician, and while the date may be attached, it is unnecessary where it appears on the prescription, and the number, etc., is plainly written. Whenever the label printers issue a prescription label of unsized paper, with a plain white ground, unruled and devoid of illustrative cuts, grotesque type, etc., they will fill a long felt want. In the writing of the directions, where the original is English, one should try to use the same language, word for word, if correctly written. It is a matter of sore regret to the pharmacist to contend with the directions as they often appear on a prescription. While in his own mind he understands the intention of the writer, he knows that owing either to their brevity, ambiguity or ill-form, the patient will not understand them. He does not like to take the liberty of expressing the directions in a plainer manner, and yet he foresees the confusion the patient will experience (unless previously directed) if not somewhat altered. In such a case he should do the best under the circumstances, adding only as few words as possible to express the intention of the prescriber. Every pharmacist should have a price card stating the price of prescription from 1 oz. to 16, and (where the medicine is not an important factor and no extra skill is required) he should stick to the prices. Of course this only applies to bona fide prescriptions, and not family recipes, hog-powders, etc. Could this be made universal much complaint would be saved, and the pharmacist's life would be a happier one.—[F. V. Kniest, in West. Drug.

A GREAT INDUSTRY.

If there is one native industry more than another which has made gigantic progress in development during the last few years the manufacturing of cigars may surely be pointed to as a typical instance. From a comparatively small matter it has risen to be one of the most important, engaging thousands of skilled workers and producing millions annually of the fragrant weed. Not very many years (and it is so yet to a small extent), nothing but an imported cigar would be smoked, to talk about a "domestic" among the better-to-do people meant being laughed at. Now, however, the tables are turned, thanks to such a firm as that of Messrs. S. Davis & Sons, of Montreal, who, by going direct into the markets, ordering the best tobacco grown, by studiously buying only the finest stocks, by the introduction of the latest improvements in manufacture, by unwearied

patience, by an energy and determination which never faltered, and which casts a ray of lustre on their indomitable enterprise, have abundantly succeeded in placing their various high class brands on a far higher plane of merit than the imported article, and have so thoroughly established their manufactures among the most knowing connoisseurs, as well as among the general public, that they are esteemed over all competitors, foreign or domestic, and so highly are they appreciated that though their factory is by far the largest in Canada, the demand is so incessant that it is almost hopeless to compete with it. To do this more effectually, further important additions are to be shortly made, and more hands will be taken on in the hope of "catching up." As a further testimony to the genuine merits of Messrs. Davis & Sons' cigars, they point with pride to the score of gold and silver medals awarded, the highest prizes being given them wherever they have competed, including even the great Centennial gold medal in competition against the world, whilst of Dominion, provincial and local mementoes of success over Canadian manufacturers, they have enough to decorate an emperor. Such a record deserves more than a passing exordium of commendation, and it is therefore with peculiar pleasure that we draw attention to the proud achievements of a Canadian house whose productions are known and valued from one end of confederation to the other, and at the same time affords such a brilliant success among our industries.

THE PROPOSED CINCHONA SYNDICATE.

Baron von Rosenberg, the Indian cinchona planter, whose efforts to create a "ring" among the cinchona planters we recently noticed, has again been writing on this pet subject of his. He asserts that the elasticity of the market has been damaged beyond the mere question of supply and demand by the power the "bears" have got over the quinine market, especially on the continent and in America. This is totally unwarranted by stocks of bark or quinine, and that especially as the figures in the latter, being fluctuating, are always overestimated. But the fact is there, and after ever so small a rise bears will send down their market again immediately until stocks are actually depleted. He wishes to support a rising market if possible and help the quinine manufacturers to join hands with the planters in ousting mere speculation. At present it hardly pays manufacturers to manufacture, and were it not for the often disorganization of producers, it would not pay them at all. The only way they make it pay is this: Bark of low analysis, analysing, say, 1.45 per cent., is only bought in at the unit rate for 1 per cent., i.e. they clear nearly half a unit. This, of course, cannot be done with bark of a high analysis, as owing to 1 lb of bark analysing

6 per cent. and 1 lb. bark analysing $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. costing the same to obtain the sulphate, a competition sets in for good barks.

A rise in the price of quinine would, he thinks, be even productive of consumption. The millions of the lower orders, on whom consumption depends, would rather buy a dear than a cheap drug, they don't believe in a cheap road to health and life! The chemists and druggists, too that important body domineering over physicians—would rather sell an expensive drug on which their commission amounts to more.

Nor must it be forgotten that antifebrine, and especially antipyrin, are slowly but surely undermining the market for quinine. It may take years for them to oust it, but they will certainly interfere with the increase in consumption. The time to act, therefore, is certainly now, while as yet the rivalry is trivial. Baron Rosenberg personally now suffers less than his *coiffres* are mostly doing already. He can, on the prices he obtains, work his estates thoroughly and yet net a good profit.

The following is a sketch of the lines upon which the proposed syndicate would work:—In Baron Rosenberg's neighbourhood, on the high ranges of Travancore, they have some 1,634 acres in cinchona, most of it good, some of it very good, and giving analysis in bulk up to 6.88. They estimated the 1889 output in December last at 250 lbs. per acre, and they would therefore decide that—a fiat to the same effect having gone out from the Ceylon and Wynaad Planters' Association, and an adhesion having been secured from the Planters' Association in Uva, they would agree to put in only half the estimated bark, i.e., 125 lbs. dry per acre, from say the beginning of next working season (in Southern India it begins in April and goes on to November).

One very important reason why planters should be willing to join is the fact that bark is all the better if left to renew from eighteen months to two years: it improves during this time. They could, therefore, by yearly barking every other tree, always have two years old renewed to take; the richer bark would therefore be a further gain.—[Chemist and Druggist.

A BUNGLING CHEMIST'S DISCOVERY.

In the course of conversation at Cornell University, Edward Atkinson, the Boston economist, stated that a New England genius had recently discovered a cheap method of dissolving zinc by combining it with hydrogen, and producing a solution called zinc water. This liquid, if applied to certain woods, notably whitewood, makes it absolutely fire-proof, and at a low cost. Mr. Atkinson regards this discovery as one of the most important of the age, and one that will surely revolutionize fire insurance, as well as

immensely decrease the loss by fire. The invention is kept secret for the present. Only one foreigner—Sir Lyon Playfair, the English scientist, knows it. He corroborates all that is claimed for the invention, and says that the inventor is a bungling chemist, but that he has a faculty of blundering into the choicest secrets of Nature's laboratory. As soon as patents are perfected and capital interested, zinc water will become an article of commerce. [Druggists' Gazette.

DRAWBACKS TO THE DRUG BUSINESS.

It has been said that all professions and callings have equal political and civil rights and equal opportunities of remuneration and elevation. They each have their drawbacks and besetting evils which are the necessary concomitants of every effort and every business; indeed, it seems as though these were essential to and inseparable from every advancement in the affairs of humanity.

The causes and conditions which tend to produce them, the hindrances so discouraging to good profits, fair values and average success, are essentially the same, whether considered as belonging to a single locality or to the profession in general, comparable to the circumstances which govern the creation and production of wealth: if there is diversity of condition it is because there is diversity of talent, industry and enterprise.

To begin with, healthy rivalry can be classed as a drawback, for without its stimulus the business man does not put forth his best efforts, without its motives his energy becomes paralyzed, and his powers of action have no incentive for the full exercise of that faculty, which is so necessary to business success. It is a fixed law that no benefit can be acquired without corresponding effort, without labor proportionate to the remuneration sought.

Upon the other hand, selfish rivalry is a drawback. It is unfair, unjust, and retarding in its influences. It is unfair because it begets partiality. It causes in a measure the pharmacist to show unjust discrimination to customers; in a word, unhealthy competition is the "dog in the manger" that makes unproductive capital; that makes the present business so full of irregular practices and false pretensions, and the future so full of discouraging prospects. The tendency of selfish rivalry is illiberal, mercenary and extortionate.

Reputable pharmacy needs none but straightforward business methods practised to advance its interests, realize its invested values, or save it from financial loss.

Questionable methods and fraudulent compounds are synonymous with dishonesty. These methods and products are not only aggressions to advancement in any calling, but to pharmacy are especially productive of annoyance and dishonourable practices, which

so tend to throw discredit upon honest endeavor and legitimate effort. To these methods, and their consequent results and influences, we can ascribe some of the causes of the many-sided phases and complications against which the successful pharmacist has ever to be on his guard.

The sale of adulterated drugs, or other sophistications and frauds, may be either from choice or imperfect knowledge; from choice in choosing to do so wilfully or indifferently; from ignorance in being unable to test medicines, prove their merits, or to estimate their strength, being sold as they are bought, depreciated values and all.

For convenience, in the enumeration of some of the drawbacks which I recall to mind I have divided them into two divisions, those arising more particularly from a professional standpoint and those arising from a mercantile standpoint. As has been said, this division is merely one of convenience, for it would be extremely difficult to tell just where professional pharmacy ended or where the purely mercantile part began. They have many things in common, but each presents phases and aspects arising so peculiarly and differently in a great many cases from the other that they are presented in this way.

From a business point of view we have those drawbacks caused by a natural want of ability, likewise from a professional standpoint.

Generally speaking, all drawbacks due to professional or business inability are irremediable. Again both the business and the professional elements may each have drawbacks, caused by want of qualification, or, in other words, disability, the circumstances of which may sometimes be removed, as lack of necessary education, or lack and insufficiency of capital at a critical time or in a great financial strait.

To enumerate them from a commercial standpoint we have

Selling damaged stock.

- " injured or defective goods.
- " deteriorated, contaminated, or adulterated articles.
- " merchandise depreciated in value.
- " preparations weakened or reduced in strength (practical dishonesty)
- " fraudulent products and compounds.

Getting stuck on non-salable goods, then having to work the same off

The credit system.

Paying percentages on physician's prescriptions.

Retailing by the jobber.

Cutting prices.

Unhealthy competition.

The liquor traffic.

Selling drugs that enslave.

- " patent and proprietary articles, which have been needily advertised.
- " postage stamps.

—[E. J. Kennedy, in *Pharma. Now Era.*

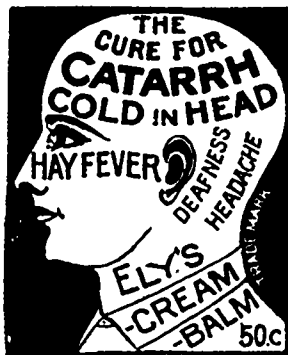
♠

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.

ELY. BROS., 56 Warren St., New York.

THE LONDON DRUG CO.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

J. DOUGLAS, Manager

IMPORTERS OF

Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, Fine Chemicals, Perfumery, and all Goods required by Chemists.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fluid Extracts, and Fine Pharmaceutical Preparations, Citrate of Magnesia, Etc.

We beg to intimate to the trade, and particularly to those who are commencing business on their own account, that we keep IN STOCK every requirement of a first-class Chemist and Druggist.

We carry full and complete sets of

LABELLED SHELF WARE
DRAWER PULLS
SHOW BOTTLES and VASES
SCALES, WEIGHTS, Etc

and everything necessary for the executing of an opening order on the shortest notice.
Correspondence in regard to Prices, Terms, etc. solicited.

MERCK'S PURE PEPSINE IN SCALES

We have taken a great deal of trouble to put before our friends and the Trade the excellent character of this preparation. It is offered at a reasonable price, and dispensing chemists should put before their Medical friends its well-known merits. It possesses high digestive powers, is perfectly solvent, and keeps well. We have it in 1 lb., 1/2 lb. and 1 oz. bottles.

The London Drug Co., - Importers
LONDON, ONT.

• NOTES • ON • CAPSULES •

KREHBIEL CAPSULE Co., of KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, U.S.

SOLUBILITY The first requisite of a capsule is its SOLUBILITY, or its ability to dissolve quickly in the stomach and distribute its ingredients. Our Capsules are manufactured by a new process, from the finest imported French gelatine obtainable at the lowest possible dissolving temperature of the gelatine, and the result is the MOST SOLUBLE and QUICKEST DISSOLVING Capsule on the market. Send for samples.

CUT The second requisite of a capsule is a smooth, even CUT, which enables the dispenser to move easily, fill, and at the same gives greater accuracy of capacity. Our Cut is square, even and clean. Send for samples.

FIT The third requisite of a capsule is the fitting of the cap and body together, so that in handling they will not come apart, and allow the medicine to be wasted or scattered over other capsules in a box. Our capsule joins the closest and neatest of any. Send for samples.

COLOR The color of a capsule, while not of vital importance, must be looked at. Our capsules are clear, light-colored, and the cleanest and neatest manufactured. Send for samples.

MINOR POINTS We shall merely mention these: They are lighter in weight, yet not at the expense of strength. They don't "chip" in filling. They are elastic. They stand any climate. They are Perfect goods. They will satisfy you. Send for samples.

PRICE Last, but not least, comes PRICE. They are the CHEAPEST in price of any reputable capsule made, as well as the CHEAPEST to use on account of their merits. Send for samples.

HOW TO GET THEM Your wholesaler should keep them, but if he does not, send your order direct to us, and we will ship free of express charges, provided your order amounts to the value of a half gross, or will send your order to the nearest wholesale customer of ours, and the order will be filled.

PRICES.

"No. T" Capsules, 7 Sizes, 00-5, Boxed in Metal Cans of 1,000 each,	60c. per M.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Card Boxes of 100 " per doz. 90c.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " 100 " 1/2 gross, \$5.00.
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " 100 " gross, \$9.00.

SEND FOR SAMPLES. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Krehbiel Capsule Co. - KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

FACTORY, 1002-1032 CAMERON STREET.

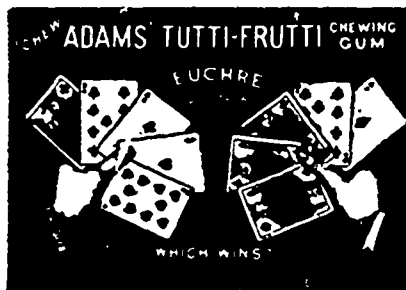
PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.



TO THE DRUG TRADE OF CANADA :

On or about December 1st, 1889, we shall have ready for distribution the Diamond Dye Cook Book No 2. If you will send us your business card, and state how many Cook Books you can use to good advantage, we should be pleased to forward them, free of charge.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., 200 MOUNTAIN STREET, MONTREAL.



ADAMS & SONS,

23 CHURCH ST. - TORONTO, ONT.

Tutti Frutti, Tampico, Black Jack, Sappota, Red Rose, Magic Trick, Taffy, Licorice, Caramel, Tolu. N. Y. Gum—100 and 200 pieces.

Send for descriptive circular containing description of goods, with elegant lithographs free.

**MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT.**

Druggists and Dealers pronounce it the best healing medicine they have.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.
YARMOUTH, N.S.

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
109 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

R. Henry Holland & Co.
340 and 342 ST. PAUL ST., - MONTREAL.
Wholesale Importers of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

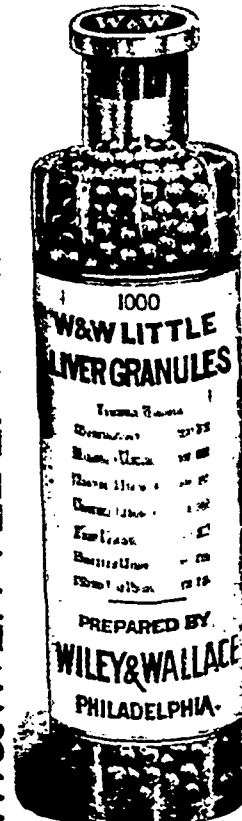
Cutlery, Plush Goods, Baskets, Purses, Vases, Pipes, Fancy Cups and Saucers. Tobacconists' Sundries, Dolls, Musical Instruments, Toys, Books, China Goods, Fancy Goods, etc.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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.

Address the ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Montreal, for Price List.

W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES



SMALL. PLEASANT. PROMPT. EFFECTIVE

Sugar-Coated (White or Pink, Plain or Gelatine Coated).

1,000 (1/2 Cent). 5,000 (one bottle), \$2.25. 10,000 (one bottle) \$3.75

1 piece in place of each \$1.00
1 piece in place of each \$2.00
1 piece in place of each \$3.00

Buyer's Address.

FORMULA.
Alcin, 1 1/2 gr. Jalapin, 1 to 2 gr. Podophylin, 1 to 2 gr. Ext. Hyocyamus, 1 to 2 gr. Ext. Nux Vom., 1 to 2 gr. Oleo-Res. Capivi, 1 to 2 gr.

MAJOR'S CEMENT.
Established 1875



MAJOR'S Leather Cement, Rubber Cement, Best Liquid Glue

Advertising matter sent by mail to dealers who handle my goods on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand for outside use. Also a large Thermometer, 2 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches. Send for Terms.

A. MAJOR, Proprietor, 232 William St., New York City
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, handle my goods at the American prices.

SELECTIONS.

SALICYLATE OF SODA SOLUTIONS.—We have at various times, especially in the Dispensing Notes, called attention to the fact that sodium salicylate solutions (especially in alkaline solution) after a short time develop a red colour. S. Demant points out that a slight excess of salicylic acid keeps the solution perfectly, and in no way interferes with the action. To make a 20-per-cent. solution 400 parts of distilled water are heated to the boiling-point, allowed to cool to 30 degrees C., 100 parts salicylic acid added, and 60 parts bicarbonate of sodium introduced, in small portions, with constant stirring; the solution is filtered through absorbent cotton and diluted with sufficient distilled water to make 600 parts.—[Chemist and Druggist.

SPONGE FISHERY.—The proceeds of the sponge fishery in the Bahamas in 1888 amounted to 49,113*l.*, which is rather more than an average result. It is generally reported, however, that the sponge-beds are becoming rapidly depleted; and this fact renders it impossible to regard the industry as being in a satisfactory condition.

COLORATION OF AROMATIC SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.—Very frequently this preparation darkens to such an extent that the mixture is unsightly when compared with one made by observing all the precautions necessary. The deep colour is almost invariably due to the use of commercial alcohol which has been stored in wooden casks. Mr. H. F. Meier states in the Druggist's Bulletin that, owing to natural competition, sometimes the inside coating of the barrel with a glue solution is slighted, or done imperfectly, so that the wood is exposed to the action of the alcohol. Even small traces of tannin or other astringent matter can be the cause of darkening when brought in contact with either fixed or volatile alkalis. Its presence can be readily detected by evaporating a few ounces of the alcohol, and then testing with ferric chloride, which produces a black stain on the dish. That this is the case can be shown by the addition of ammonia water alone to the alcohol. The remedy for this difficulty lies in the removal of the astringent matter. The alcohol contaminated is treated with a small amount of hydrated oxide of iron, the precipitate from a single fluid drachm of solution of ferric chloride by ammonia being usually sufficient to remove all the tannin from a gallon. This hint is useful to those who make the spirit without distillation. Thus prepared, the spirit seldom remains colourless. The colouration is often attributed to the essential oil not being distilled along with the spirit, but practice has conclusively proved that if the spirit alone is redistilled (and therefore freed from solid matter such as tannin) the aromatic spirit made from it by mixture does not darken.—[Chemist and Druggist.

ISALEON.—This is the name of a new, white, odorless oil which does not rancidify, and evaporates without residue. It is soluble in 7 parts of alcohol, 5 parts of ether, in the same proportions of benzine (petroleum ether), and oil of turpentine. It is soluble in all parts in carbon disulphide and the fatty oils. It is the product of distillation of oleic acid with lime, and finds its greatest usefulness in the perfumery industry.

TAR AS A DEODORIZER OF IODOFORM.—Ehrmann, of Vienna, was the first to note that pomades and dressings of iodoform containing tar had no longer the pungent iodoform odor which to many, indeed the bulk of humanity, is so disagreeable. Negel, of Jassy, has taken the matter up, and now states, in the *Repertoire de Pharmacie*, that a mixture of 5 parts of iodoform with 100 parts of tar has no appreciable odor. For internal administration of iodoform the tar may be used as a pill excipient.

DEXTRIN AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR GUM ARABIC.—A German patent has been granted to A. Schumann for a process of manufacturing dextrin free from sugar as a substitute for gum arabic. Starch is mixed to a thick cream with cold water and treated with 1 per cent. of mineral acid. After twenty-four hours the mixture is washed until free from acid. The starch is again mixed with water to a cream and heated to 160-70° C. by superheated steam until all the starch is converted. This solution is refined and evaporated to dryness.

TO PREVENT BUMPING IN DISTILLATION.—Mr. Stanley E. Parkhill, of Owosso, Mich., suggests a method which he states, in the *Pharmaceutical Era*, quite does away with this most persistent and annoying phenomenon in the distillation of liquids. It consists in roughening the inside of the flask by nascent hydrofluoric acid. A small amount of fluor spar is introduced into the vessel along with sufficient sulphuric acid, and the whole warmed until action begins. In the course of a few minutes the vessel is emptied and thoroughly washed, and is then ready for use.—[National Druggist.

PHENOL CELLULOID.—Desesquelle recommends in the *Reertoire de Pharmacie* this as a substitute for carbolated collodion in surgical dressings. It is prepared by dissolving gun cotton in campho-phenique. When the solvent evaporates it leaves a thin film of the pyroxylin, which entirely covers and protects the skin. The dressing is a most beautiful and useful one.

According to the *Scientific American* a new process for producing aluminium on a commercial scale by electrolysis is as follows: When a mixture of cryolite and common salt is electrolyzed at a temperature below 1000° aluminium chloride is not formed as the common salt is decomposed. At a higher temperature, however, the sodium chloride is reduced and aluminium deposited on one of the electrodes.

THE TENDENCY OF THE TIMES.—The following is a take off on the tendency of the average doctor to specify proprietary articles:

R—Ol. Morrhuæ (Baker's), f. oz. iii.
 Qi. acacie (Squibb's gran.), oz. i.
 Aqua Lauro Cerasi (Cheris), f. oz. i.
 Syr. Hypop. (Fellows), f. oz. ii.
 Ol. Menth. p. (Hotchkiss), qtt. x.
 Aq. (Jones' filter), q. s. ad f. oz. viii.
 Emulsio in mortar (Wedgewood).
 Put into vial (Whitall T. & Co.)
 Cork (Armstrong).
 Label (Gast Lithogr. Co.)

Dose:—Tablespoon (Mermod, Jace. & Co.) three times a day.

ASINUS-MAGNUS, M. D.,
 Phys. of the future.

THE COST OF A PHARMACIST'S MISTAKE.—A few months since, as was at the time related in *The Chemist and Druggist*, an accidental poisoning case occurred at Passy (Paris), whereby M. Dupuy, aged 26, lost his life. The pharmacist, M. Norbert Gaumo, by some unaccountable oversight, dispensed opium pills instead of the quinine prescribed by the physician. He soon discovered his mistake, and tried to correct it, but not in time to save the patient. Last week the pharmacist appeared before the Correctional Tribunal, and was sentenced in three months' imprisonment and 40,000*f.* damages towards the widow Dupuy.

AN AUTOMATIC DOCTORING MACHINE.—It is announced that a Dutch apothecary has taken out a patent for an automatic doctoring machine. We do not look for jests from Holland, especially among the druggists, and indeed the project, as described, is quite feasible. The machine is shaped like a man; but this signifies nothing beyond advertisement. It is divided into compartments, each bearing the label of some disease above the "slit;" a sufferer chooses that which refers to his complaint, drops in his money, and receives a pill, a powder, or a draught, suitable to his case. It is a lovely notion in itself; as good as a gold mine or ever so much better—and a work of philanthropy besides. Myriads of our fellow-creatures who toil through the day, inadequately supported by the prospect of a pill for tea, would find solace and strength renewed at each street corner. The machine would be serviceable to the State also. Human skill has its limits, and with all that unremitting conscientiousness which we gladly acknowledge in the medical profession, doctors cannot reduce our surplus population as an automatic machine would do. That was well exemplified in the case of the guillotine. It may be feared, however, on this very account, that trade jealousies will oppose the introduction of this beneficent contrivance. We hope that the public will put its foot down on the question. There is no greater comfort for the infirm than a pill if administered at the psychological moment; and that moment would occur hourly for thousands if an automatic machine stood within reach.—[Evening Standard.

T. MILBURN & CO.

65 COLBORNE STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Specialties:

- Burdock Blood Bitters.
- Burdock Healing Ointment.
- Burdock L. and K. Plaster.
- Burdock Pills.
- Victoria Hypophosphites.
- Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi.
- Hagyard's Pain Remedy.
- Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.
- Hagyard's Cathartic Pills.
- Hagyard's Yellow Oil.
- Hagyard's Black Oil
- Hagyard's Condition Powders.
- Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment
- Hagyard's Cattle Sp. ce.
- Dr. Fowler's Extract Strawberry.
- Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid.
- Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges.
- National Pills.
- Egyptian Salve.
- Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy.
- Freeman's Soothing Syrup.
- Freeman's Worm Powders.
- Freeman's New Domestic Dyes.
- Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.
- Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap.
- Dr. Low's Pain Cure Oil.
- Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine.
- Milburn's Quinine Wine.
- Roscoe's Hair Reviver.

LAWSON & JONES

Forest City Label Works

LONDON, CANADA
Established 1882

We are the only firm in Canada devoting special attention to

CHEMISTS' PRINTING

and with our present facilities we can successfully compete with any of the American or European Label houses. We invite comparison of our work and prices with others.

We also supply Estes' Turned Wood Boxes, Gill's Seamless Tin Boxes, Paper Pill and Powder Boxes, Cartons and special lines of Containers.

Write for Catalogue. Mention this paper.

LAWSON & JONES

226 King Street, - London, Canada

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

PLAIN, LACQUERED

BOXES

MAKE THE BEST SEAMLESS TIN

BOXES

AND DECORATED

• IN THE MARKET •

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

THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO.

B. E. MCGALE, Manager
Cor. Notre-Dame & Maple Ave., Montreal
PROPRIETORS OF

- Smith's Green Mountain Renovator
- Stanton's Pain Relief
- Wingate's Pulmonic Troches
- Wingate's Dyspepsia Tablets, Lozenges
- Wingate's Cavalry Condition Powders
- Wingate's Medicated Glycerine
- McGale's Sprucine
- Dr. Coderre's Infant's Syrup
- Gregory's Toothache Cure
- McGale's Butternut Pills



Canada Truss Factory

Established 1856.

F. GROSS,

712 Craig St., Montreal.

Before using. Manufacturer of all kinds of Trusses, Instruments for physical Deformities, Artificial Limbs, Gross' Improved Chest Expanders and Shoulder Brace.

The Deaf Made to Hear.

25 Elastic Stockings, etc., on hand, and made to order

HOW TO MAKE RUBBER STAMP INK.

The Best is Always the Cheapest.

Send 25c. in postage stamps for manufacturer's formula for Rubber Stamp Ink, any color. Brilliant in color, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Every druggist should have this recipe.

G. M. HALDANE,

Rubber Stamp Manufacturer,
STRATHROY, - ONT.

MORSE'S

Bouquet, Cold Cream and Honey, Infants Delight, 33 per cent. Glycerine.

FINE FRENCH MILLED TOILET SOAPS. Contained solely in the Drug Trade.

Corinne, Bouquet, Cashmere

The English Franco-American Perfumes are the finest, most delicate and lasting odours offered to the trade. We make a specialty of the following in bulk: - White Rose, Jockey Club, White Heliotrope, Ess. Jaconet, Winona Bouquet, Olive Blossom, Stephanotis, Spring Lace, Wood Violet, Lily of the Valley, White Clover and Musk.

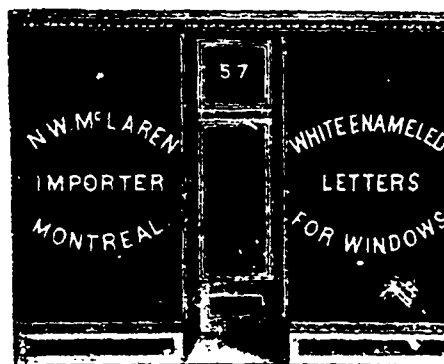
Corinne Bouquet, 1 oz., Sprinkle Top, at \$1.25 per bottle, gives more satisfaction than any perfume in the world. JOHN TAYLOR & CO. Agents for the Dominion. Address 77 Front St. East, Toronto.

R. BRAYLEY.

Wrapping Papers, -:- Paper Bags,
TWINES,

Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Boudoir Paper, Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Seidlitz Powder Boxes, White D.D. Paper, D Blue Paper, etc., etc. Printing at lowest prices.

14 Front Street West, - TORONTO.



The best signs in the world. These letters do not drop off. Catalogue and Price List on application to
NORMAN W. McLAREN, 57 College St., Montreal.
Toronto Agency—361 Wellington St. W.

G. C. BRIGGS & SONS

25 King St. West.
Hamilton, - Ont.

SPECIALTIES

- Biggs' Black Oil
- Biggs' Late Pills
- Biggs' Magic Relief
- Biggs' Botanic Bitters
- Hope's Anodyne Toothache Drops
- Prof. Kennedy's Combination Pills
- Wistat's Pulmonic Syrup
- Lamont's Baby Cordial
- Sittzer's Worm Candy
- Sittzer's Worm Syrup
- Leistershire Tick and Vermin Destroyer
- Kennedy's Founder and Foot Ointment
- Golden Eye Salve
- Star Cement
- Wade's Condition Powders
- Clarke's Female Pills
- Pe'eg White's Sucking Salve
- Temple's Harness Dressing Oil
- Oriental Confections
- Shoo-Fly Fly Poison

J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH GRADE CIGARS

143 TO 153 ST. MAURICE ST.,

MONTREAL.

"HOW'S YOUR STOCK?"

The season during which Cold in the Head and Catarrh are most prevalent is now upon us, and every druggist in the land should have upon his shelves a liberal supply of Nasal Balm, and should, on no account, during the Fall, Winter and Spring months allow himself to be without it.

NASAL BALM

Is the only certain and speedy cure of Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages ever placed before the public. This may seem a strong assertion, but it is backed by hundreds of testimonials in our possession, and is further proved by the rapidly increasing sale with which it is meeting in all parts of the Dominion.

NASAL BALM is one of the best advertised preparations in the market, and is this season being more largely advertised than ever before. Its merits are now being placed before the public through the medium of nearly Four Hundred Newspapers, Circulars, folders, pamphlets and advertising novelties are being constantly scattered broadcast over the country, and these must inevitably create a greater demand this season for Nasal Balm than ever before. Under the circumstances the proprietors feel warranted in asking, *How is your Stock?* Have you a supply on hand to meet this demand? If not, place an order with your wholesale dealer at once.

CAUTION The trade is cautioned to beware of parties offering remedies as imitation of NASAL BALM, or offering containers for putting up such imitations. Our design, name and trademark are registered, and we are determined to protect our rights in the future, as in the past, and will rigorously prosecute all parties trading in such imitations or infringement. NASAL BALM can be had of all wholesale dealers, and you will find it to your interest to order your supply at once.

FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO

Established 1855-34 years.

Windsor, Ont., Detroit, Mich.
San Francisco, New York City.
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,
Detroit, Mich., U.S.

We offer to the Trade full lines of the following standard Pharmaceutical Products of our own manufacture, as well as many specialties not easily classified under any of the general heads, but which are fully described in our Price Lists and Catalogues, any of which will be mailed postpaid on application.

Fluid Extracts (assayed).
Solid Extracts (assayed), soft and powdered.
Pills and Granules—Sugar, Gelatine and Pearl Coated, Tinted Granules.
Positive Medicaments—Alkalemtric (Dosimetric) Granules.
Elixirs—Wines, Tinctures (assayed), Solutions, Ointments, Cerates.
Capsules—Soft Elastic Filled, Hard Filled and Empty, Oleates.
Powdered Drugs—(Assayed and Guaranteed).
Syrups—Medicinal and Medicated.
Concentrations (Resinoids), Oleoresins.
Concentrated Liquors—For extemporaneous use.
Digestive Ferments—Pepsin Pure, Scale, Saccharated, Lactinated; Pancreatin, Pure and Sacch.
Lozenges—Hand-made and Compressed. Menthol Pencils and Inhalers.
Compressed Tablets and Pills—Hypodermic Tablets.
Effervescent Granular Preparations—Suppositories, Glycerols.
Naxoline—Plain, Perfumed, Medicated; its preparations and combinations.
Cascara Sagrada—In form of Fluid and Solid Extract, Cordial, Pills, Granules, Capsules, etc.
Plasters—In Roll, Porous, Court and Surgeons'.
Soda-Water Requisites—Fruit Juices, Soluble Essences, Flavoring Extracts, etc.
Perfumes—Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Waters, Sachet Powders, etc.
National Formulary Preparations—Elixirs, Wines and syrups.

NON-SECRET MEDICINES

Were originated by us 14 years ago, and are simply ready-made prescriptions for household use, pharmaceutically prepared without secrecy or fraud. They entirely replace patent or quack medicines, with prompt to the retailer and satisfaction to the consumer. They are sold in every country and colony on the face of the globe. Our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE No. 90 treats fully on plan, prices and terms. Free on application.

In the preparation and putting up of a private formula in pillular, powder, liquid or any other form, we can do it better, cheaper and more elegantly than the retail dealer can possibly himself. Send for quotations.

SPECIALTIES.

STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES—Amarita, "4" Roses, May Blossom, Nady, Euxenia and other special odors. Finest goods made anywhere. Each 8 pints in elegant cherry show case, with rich silk curtain. Bottles have cut glass stoppers; labels etched on glass. The favorite perfumes of America. Novel, elegant advertising means supplied.

"BROTHYRINE"—The great headache remedy, a positive cure. In effervescent granular form, containing Antipyrin, Caffeine and Bromides.

AROMATIC TOOTH SOAP—The best dentifrice made. In colored lithographed lunged-top boxes.

"THE IDEAL INHALER"—(Mentholized Air). For catarrh, cold in the head.

"TONIC HYPOPHOSPHITES"—Replaces trademarked and proprietary syrups at half the price.

CASCARA CONSTIPATION CURE—The "Ideal" Liquid Laxative. Tasteless but efficient.

Correspondence Solicited.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Nothing, perhaps, could be more seasonable than the advertisement of Young & Smylie, which appears on the third page of cover in this issue. Y. & S. Licorice is noted for its purity and excellence, and is put up in such a variety of forms as to suit every taste and please its patrons.

The original Putz Pomade, advertised in this issue, is one of the very saleable articles which should be handled by the trade. As a proof of its good qualities, we need only say, on the authority of the N. Y. manager, that the sales of this article alone for one year amounted to \$150,000.

Minard's Liniment, an "old reliable" of the Eastern Provinces, is advertised by Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co., the proprietors, who are pushing the sales of this preparation throughout the Dominion. As the demand will be sure to come, stock up, and don't lose the sales.

Alaska Cream, which has already won for itself an enviable reputation as a cosmetic, is advertised by Stuart W. Johnston, Toronto.

The well-known firm of R. Henry Holland & Co., of Montreal, make their announcement in this number. This firm has, probably, one of the finest warehouses in their line in the Dominion, and their large stock of fancy goods, etc., is displayed to the best advantage in very spacious and well-lighted show-rooms.

Druggists should lay in a stock of Prof. Dorenwend's Golden Hair Wash, a preparation in large demand at present, and made by a reliable house. See advertisement and send for a sample order, mentioning this paper.

We would call the attention of the trade to the advertisement of the Wiley & Wallace Co., Philadelphia, who speak in this issue of their "Little Liver Granules." We can speak from experience as to the reliability of these goods, as well as many others of their specialties. Write them for catalogue and price list, which will be promptly mailed on mentioning CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. H. Bleasdel, so well known throughout Canada as a successful wholesale fancy goods dealer, and who last spring sold out to Messrs. Hickson & Duncan, has just returned from a three months' jaunt through the Canadian and American North-West. Mr. Bleasdel considers the future of Winnipeg and other western towns to be very promising, though, in his opinion, the price of property in British Columbia is too high for profitable investment at

present. Said he the other day: "After seeing all I could of the West, during the last twelve weeks, I have returned to Toronto more satisfied than ever that there is no other city of our size on the continent that has such bright prospects."

Mr. H. H. Fudger last month visited the North-West, where he was looking after the interests of the Goldsmith Co. and of Smith & Fudger. He reports crops in Southern Manitoba as being very poor, owing to drought.

MARKET REPORT.

The tone of the drug market is firm, but comparatively few material changes in prices. At the London public sales, aloes, Calabar beans, cardamon, oil, peppermint, sennas, ipecac, and rad. sarsul sold at higher prices, while assafoetida, dragons' blood, gamboje, guaiac and myrrh were lower.

Chamois skins have advanced 20 per cent. Mercurials are easier.

From English advices, gum acacias will be a trifle lower.

Quinine, unsettled. The decline was checked by the report of the completion of a syndicate controlling Ceylon Bark. Java Bark is richer.

Balsam Copiaba, a little lower. The supply of good quality, small. A great deal of that sold is mixed.

Camphor still tends upward. Camphor is used in making the smokeless powder.

Cream Tartar, higher, owing to an advance in raw material.

Castor Oil, still higher, and it probably will be high until the new crop arrives, which will be next spring. It is dearer than for many years.

Opium and Morphia, higher.

Oil Peppermint, firm. Oil Wintergreen, scarce. Oil Almonds, pure, is higher, owing to an advance in almonds. Oil Anise, higher and firm. Oil Cassia, dearer.

Senna Leaves, higher; prices for good samples probable.

Opium; the price largely depends on the crop now being sown. Should the weather be dry, prices will continue high.

A peculiar thing about the price of opium is that it is lower in London than in Turkey.

TO THE DRUG TRADE

We will be glad to give quotations for Compressing Special Formulae of Lozenges, Triturates, Hypodermics, and Pills in quantities; and also for Sugar Coating and for Special Formulae Elixirs, Syrups, Fluid Extracts, etc. Price Lists and other printed matter and samples will be sent by mail on application.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,

MONTREAL,

General Agents for the Dominion of
Canada for

WYETH'S SPECIALTIES.

ARCHDALE WILSON & Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Pharmacists.

OUR STOCK OF STAPLE DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND DRUG SUNDRIES
IS NOW LARGER AND MORE COMPLETE THAN EVER.

SPECIALTIES :

Sponges in great variety. C. N. & C. English Confectionery (Several Novelties on Hand.)
Whitaker & Grossmith's Old English Soaps and Perfumes.
Anglo-French Sachet Powders. Chamois Vests.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., - - HAMILTON.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO NOV. 10, 1889.

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.

ACID, Acetic	lb.	\$ 12½	\$ 15	BANK, Baylerry, powdered ..	lb.	\$ 18	\$ 20	CUTTLE-FISH BONE.....	lb.	\$ 30	\$ 35
Arsenic	"	26	27	Canella Alba	"	13	10	DEXTRIN	"	10	12
Benzoic, English, (from benzoil,)	oz.	25	30	Cassia	"	18	22	ERSON SALTS	bb.	14	2
Boric	lb.	25	30	Ground	"	25	30	ERGOT	lb.	90	1 00
Carbolic, Crystals, super....	"	1 35	2 15	Cinchona, red	"	50	2 40	ETHER, acetic	"	75	80
Commercial	"	50	70	Powdered.....	"	60	2 50	Nitrous, spirits	"	50	55
Citric	"	65	70	Calisaya, yellow	"	1 00	1 40	Sulphuric, 720	"	35	75
Gallic	"	1 45	1 80	Palo	"	90	1 00	EXTRACT, Belladonna	"	1 75	3 25
Hydrocyanic	oz.	10	12½	Rub	"	50	1 00	Colocyath, Co.	"	1 25	1 75
Hydrobromic, dil.....	"	30	45	Elm, selected	"	15	18	Gentian	"	50	60
Lactic, concentrated	lb.	3 50	4 00	Ground	"	18	20	Hemlock, Ang.	"	1 00	1 10
Muriatic	"	3½	6	Flour, packets	"	28	30	Henbane	"	2 75	3 00
chem. pure	"	20	22	Orange Peel, bitter.....	"	15	70	Jalap	"	2 50	3 00
Nitric	"	11	18	Soap, Quillaya.....	"	14	18	Logwood, bulk.....	"	13	15
chem. pure	"	25	30	Sassafras	"	12	15	" packages	"	15	18
Oxalic	"	15	16	Wild Cherry	"	10	12	Mandrake	"	1 75	2 00
Phosphoric, glacial	"	1 55	1 90	BEAN, Tonka	"	1 25	2 50	Nux Vomica.....	oz.	20	30
dilute	"	17	25	Vanilla	"	7 00	9 00	Opium	"	75	80
Salicylic	"	2 00	2 50	BERRY, Cubeb	"	2 50	2 75	Rhubarb.....	lb.	4 00	5 00
Sulphuric	"	2½	5	Powdered.....	"	2 60	2 80	Sarsa. Hond. Co.	"	1 00	1 20
chem. pure.....	"	19	22	Juniper	"	13	15	" Jam Co.....	"	3 00	3 35
Aromatic	"	50	60	BISMUTH, sub-carbonate ..	"	3 00	3 10	Taraxacum, Ang.	"	70	80
Tannic	"	1 10	1 40	Sub-nitrate	"	2 50	2 60	FLOWERS, arnica.....	"	22	25
Tartaric, powdered.....	"	50	55	Liquor	"	35	40	Chamomile	"	40	45
ALCOHOL, pure, 65 o. p. by bbl.,	gal.	3 23		BORAX	"	12	13	FLOWERS, Lavender	"	7	12
net	"	3 60		Powdered.....	"	13	15	Rose, red, French	"	2 40	2 60
By gal	"	13	15	BUTTER, Cacao	"	75	80	GALLS, powdered	"	25	30
ALLSPICE	lb.	13	20	CAMPION, English	"	52	55	GELATINE, Cox's 6d	doz.	1 20	1 25
Powdered.....	"	17	3	American	"	45	47	French	lb.	45	60
ALUM	"	13	18	CANTHARIDES.....	"	2 00	2 25	GLYCERINE, 30'.....	tin or "	20	25
AMMONIA, liquor, 880	"	40	45	Powdered.....	"	2 10	2 25	Price's	"	70	80
Aromatic Spirits	"	75	80	CAPSICUM	"	25	32	GREENS, Paris	"	20	22
Bromide	"	12	15	Powdered.....	"	30	40	GUM, Aloes, Barb	"	30	66
Carbonate	"	50	60	CARBON, bisulphide.....	"	17	20	Aloes, Cape.....	"	20	25
Iodide	oz.	12	14	CHALK, French, powdered ..	"	6	10	Socot	"	45	60
Muriate	lb.	30	35	Precipitated	"	10	12	Powdered.....	"	70	75
ANNATTO	"	13	15	Prepared	"	5	6	Arabic, select.....	"	1 00	1 10
ANTIMONY, black, powdered..	"	55	60	CHLOROFORM, pure	"	1 10	1 20	" powdered.....	"	1 10	1 20
and potas. tart.....	"	45	50	D. & F.....	"	1 75	1 90	Sorts	"	75	80
ARROWROOT, Bermuda.....	"	14	32	German	"	65	75	" powdered.....	"	85	90
Jamaica	"	30	33	CHLORAL, hydrate	"	1 35	1 60	Assafetida	"	24	28
ARSENIC, Donovan's solution..	"	12½	15	CINCHONINE, inuriate.....	oz.	15	20	Benzoil	"	50	90
White	"	6½	8	Sulphate	"	20	25	Catechu	"	14	16
BALSAM, Canada.....	"	45	50	CINCHONIDIA, sulphate	"	15	25	Gamboge	"	1 20	1 30
Copaiba	"	90	1 10	CLOVES	lb.	35	40	Guaiacum	"	60	90
Peru	"	2 50	2 75	Powdered.....	"	40	43	Myrrh	"	48	85
Tolu	"	65	70	COCHINEAL, S. G.	"	40	45	Opium	"	3 90	4 00
				COCAINE, mur.....	oz.	6 00	7 00	Powdered	"	5 50	6 00
				COLLODION	lb.	75	90	Scammony, powdered.....	"	6 25	7 00
				CONFECTION, senna.....	"	25	50	Ving	"	12 50	14 00
				COPPER, sulphate	"	8	9	Shellac, orange	"	35	40
				"	"	1½	2½	Liver	"	30	35
				COPPER, tartar, powdered..	"	30	32	Storax	"	55	65
				CREOSOTE, wood.....	"	2 00	2 30	Tragacanth, flake	"	75	1 00
				CUDBEAK	"	18	30	Common	"	25	65

HERR, Boneset.....	lb.	\$0 15	\$0 20	Citronella	lb.	\$0 85	\$0 90	Ginger—			
Goldthread	"	60	75	Gloves.....	"	2 80	2 75	Powdered	lb.	\$0 14	\$0 20
Horehound	"	18	20	Cod-liver, N. F.....	gal.	90	1 00	Jamaica	"	24	28
Lobelia	"	18	20	Norwegian.....	"	1 60	1 75	Powdered	"	25	28
HONEY	"	20	25	Cotton Seed	"	1 00	1 10	Golden Seal, powdered.....	"	1 00	1 10
HORS	"	30	40	Croton	lb.	1 25	1 50	Hellebore, white, powdered.....	"	13	15
ICHTHYOL.....	oz.	45	50	Cubeb	"	15 00	17 00	Ipecac.....	"	2 50	2 60
INDIGO, Madras.....	lb.	75	90	Gernium, India	"	3 90	3 20	Powdered.....	"	2 75	3 00
INSECT POWDER, pure.....	"	50	55	Hemlock	"	75	80	Jalap, powdered.....	"	38	40
IODINE, commercial.....	"	5 00	5 50	Juniper.....	"	05	70	Licorice, select.....	"	13	15
Resublimed.....	"	5 50	6 00	Lavender, English.....	oz.	1 75	1 90	Powdered.....	"	14	15
IRON, carbonate, precipitated.....	"	15	20	French, pure.....	"	75	1 00	Mandrake.....	"	16	18
Saccharated.....	"	35	40	Lemon.....	lb.	1 90	2 20	Orris, Florentine.....	"	17	20
Chloride, solution, B. P.....	"	15	18	Lemon Grass.....	"	1 50	1 60	Powdered.....	"	24	26
Citrate and Ammonium.....	"	75	80	Linseed, boiled.....	9 lb., gal.	70	75	Pink.....	"	90	95
" and Quinine.....	oz.	20	40	Raw.....	"	75	80	Rhubarb.....	"	35	90
" and Strychnine.....	"	15	20	Neatfoot.....	"	90	1 00	Fine trimmed.....	"	2 40	4 50
Dialyzed, solution.....	lb.	50	75	Olive, common.....	"	1 30	1 40	Powdered.....	"	60	2 25
Iodide, syrup.....	"	40	45	Salad.....	"	2 00	2 75	Sarsaparilla, Honduras.....	"	50	53
Pyrophosphate.....	"	1 00	1 00	Orange.....	lb.	3 00	3 25	Jamaica.....	"	60	65
Sulphate, pure.....	"	7	8	Origannum.....	"	60	75	Mexican.....	"	20	25
IODIFORM.....	"	6 00	7 00	Pennyroyal.....	"	1 75	1 90	Seucka.....	"	75	85
JAPONICA.....	"	8	9	Peppermint, English.....	"	11 00	12 00	Squill, white.....	"	15	20
LEAD, Acetate, white.....	"	13	15	American.....	"	3 75	4 00	Valerian, English.....	"	18	20
Sub-Acetate, sol.....	"	10	12	Rose, Kissanlik.....	oz.	9 00	14 00	SAL SODA, by bbl.....	"	14	3
LEAF, Belladonna.....	"	25	30	Good.....	"	6 25	8 50	SACCHARIN.....	oz.	1 25	1 50
Buchu.....	"	18	20	Rosemary.....	lb.	70	75	SALICIN.....	lb.	3 25	3 75
Coca.....	"	75	90	Sandalwood.....	"	5 50	8 00	SANTONIN.....	"	2 50	2 75
Digitalis.....	"	25	30	Sassafras.....	"	65	75	SEED, Anise, Italian.....	"	14	15
Eucalyptus.....	"	25	35	Seal, pale.....	gal.	55	60	" Star.....	"	35	38
Hyocyanus.....	"	25	30	Sperm, winter bleached.....	"	1 90	2 00	Canary, Sicily.....	"	4	5
Jaborandi.....	"	50	60	Tansy.....	lb.	4 25	4 50	Caraway.....	"	10	12
Matico.....	"	75	80	Union Salad.....	gal.	1 10	1 15	Cardamum, Malabar.....	"	1 00	1 25
Senna, Alexandria.....	"	50	75	Wintergreen.....	lb.	3 00	3 25	Decorticated.....	"	1 50	2 00
Tinnevely.....	"	15	25	Wormwood.....	"	6 00	6 57	Celery.....	"	25	30
India.....	"	15	17	OINTMENT, mercurial.....	"	65	70	Colchicum, German.....	"	90	1 00
Stramonium.....	"	25	30	Citrine.....	"	35	38	Coriander.....	"	10	12
Uva Ursi.....	"	15	17	OPUM. See Gum.....	"			Flax, cleaned, Ontario.....	100 lbs.	3 25	3 50
LEPTANDRIN.....	oz.	50	60	ORANGE PEEL.....	"	16	17	Imported.....	"	0 00	0 00
LIME, Chloride.....	lb.	34	44	PEPSIN, Eng.....	"	3 00	3 50	Fenugreek, powdered.....	lb.	7	9
Packages.....	"	6	7	Saccharated.....	"	5 25	6 00	Hemp.....	"	5	5 1/2
Hypophosphite.....	"	1 50	2 00	Pepper, black.....	"	22	25	Mustard, white.....	"	9	11
Phosphate.....	"	35	38	Powdered.....	"	25	27	Powdered.....	"	20	45
Sulphite.....	"	10	11	White powdered.....	"	38	40	Rape.....	"	8	9
LIQUORICK, Solazzi.....	"	45	50	PILL, Blue, Mass.....	"	60	65	SAFFRON, Amer. can.....	"	35	60
Pignatelli.....	"	35	38	PILOCARPINE.....	gr.	6	12	Spanish.....	oz.	1 10	1 25
Y. & S. Pellets.....	"	40	00	Pitch, black.....	bbl.	3 75	4 00	SAGE.....	lb.	7	8
Other brands.....	"	14	35	Burgundy.....	lb.	10	13	SILVER, Nitrate.....	cash,	11 00	13 00
LYX, concentrated.....	doz.	90	1 00	Phosphorus.....	"	90	1 00	SOAP, Castile, mottled.....	"	8 1/2	12
MADDER, best Dutch.....	lb.	12 1/2	14	PODOPHYLLIN.....	oz.	40	45	" white.....	"	13	16
MAGNESIA, Carb., 1 oz.....	"	20	22	POPPY HEADS.....	100	90	95	SODA, Ash.....	keg or cask,	1 1/2	2 1/2
Carb., 4 oz.....	"	16	20	POTASSA, caustic, white sticks.....	lb.	65	70	Caustic.....	drum or	2 1/2	5
Calcined.....	"	55	65	Liquor.....	"	10	12	SODIUM, Acetate.....	"	25	30
Citrate, gran.....	"	40	75	POTASSIUM, Acetate, granu- lated.....	"	50	55	Bicarb. Howard's.....	"	16	17
Sulphate.....	"	1 1/2	3	" Newcastle.....	keg	2 50	2 75	Carbonate, crystal.....	lb.	2 1/2	3
MANGANISE, black oxide.....	"	4 1/2	6	Bichromate.....	"	12	13	Hyposulphite.....	"	3	4
MANNA.....	"	1 75		Bitartrate (Cream Tartar).....	"	30	35	Salicylate.....	"	2 25	2 50
MENTHOL.....	"	4 50	5 00	Bromide.....	"	55	58	Sulphate, Glauber's Salt.....	"	1 1/2	3
MERCURY.....	"	1 30	1 45	Carbonate.....	"	13	15	STRYCHNINE, crystals.....	oz.	1 10	1 25
Ammoniated.....	"	1 10	1 20	Chlorate.....	"	18	20	SULPHUR, precipitated.....	lb.	13	20
Bichlor.....	"	4 50	4 75	Cyanide, Fused.....	"	40	52	Sublimed.....	"	3	4
Bisulphate.....	"	1 15	1 25	Iodide.....	"	3 75	4 00	Roll.....	"	2 1/2	3 1/2
Chloride.....	"	1 20	1 30	Nitrate.....	"	9	11	TIN, Muriate, crystals.....	"	35	37
C. Chalk.....	"	55	60	Permanganate.....	"	60	65	TAMANINDS.....	"	14	15
Nitric Oxide.....	"	1 25	1 30	Prussiate, yellow.....	"	35	38	TAR.....	bbl.	4 50	4 75
Oleate.....	"	1 25	1 30	And Sodium Tartrate (Ro- chelle Salt).....	"	32	38	Barbadoes.....	lb.	10	12
MORPHIA, Acet.....	oz.	1 80	2 00	Sulphuret.....	"	25	27	TEBEBENE.....	"	75	90
Muriat.....	"	1 80	2 00	QUASSIA, Howard's.....	oz.	45	47	TURPENTINE, Spirits.....	gal.	70	75
Sulphat.....	"	1 90	2 00	German.....	"	35	40	Chian.....	oz.	90	2 50
Moss, Iceland.....	lb.	9	10	Rosin, strained.....	bbl.	2 75	3 75	Venice.....	lb.	10	13
Irish.....	"	10 1/2	12	Clear, pale.....	"	4 50	5 00	VERATRIA.....	oz.	2 00	2 50
MUSK, Tonquin, rue.....	oz.	36 00	40 00	Root, Aconite.....	lb.	24	25	VERDIGRIS.....	lb.	35	55
Canton.....	"	75	80	Blood, powdered.....	"	20	22	WAX, white, pure.....	"	55	75
NUTMEGS.....	lb.	1 00	1 05	Cohosh, black.....	"	13	15	Yellow.....	"	42	45
NUX VOMICA.....	"	8	10	Colchicum, German.....	"	25	35	Paraffine.....	"	17	20
Powdered.....	"	22	24	Columbo.....	"	20	22	WOODS, Camwood.....	"	5 1/2	8
Oil, Almond, bitter.....	oz.	75	80	Powdered.....	"	30	35	Fustic, Cuban.....	"	2 1/2	3
" Sweet.....	lb.	50	60	Curcuma, ground.....	"	13	15	Logwood, Campeachy.....	"	2 1/2	3
Amber, rectified.....	"	65	70	Elecampane.....	"	15	17	Quassia.....	"	9	10
Anise.....	"	3 00	3 20	Powdered.....	"	20	22	Kedwood.....	"	3 1/2	5
Bergamot.....	"	3 75	4 00	Gentian.....	"	10	12	ZINC, Chloride.....	"	1 10	1 25
Cajuput.....	"	1 25	1 50	Ground.....	"	12	14	Oxide.....	"	13	60
Caraway.....	"	3 50	4 00	Powdered.....	"	15	17	Sulphate, pure.....	"	9	12
Cassia.....	"	1 50	1 57	Ginger, E. I.....	"	12	18	" common.....	"	7	9
Caster.....	"	11	15					Valerianate.....	oz.	25	28
Cedar.....	"	75	1 25					Sulphocarbonate.....	lb.	1 00	1 10

THE STANDARD BRANDS. MILLIONS OF EACH BRAND SOLD ANNUALLY { "Cable," "Mungo," "El Padre" and "Madre e' Hijo" } S. DAVIS & SONS, MONTREAL, P. Q.

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