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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

Vol. 2.

STRATHROY, MAY, 1890.

No. 5.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

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 to be made payable to the editor. New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

Registration of Poisons.

Under the above caption a number of articles have appeared in several drug journals, intended as cautions or warnings to druggists in reference more particularly to the sale of proprietary articles containing poisons such as are enumerated in schedule A of the Ontario Pharmacy Act, and holding that under the provisions of this Act, which differs but little from that of the Pharmaceutical Acts of other Provinces, that the druggist selling such articles without registration of such sale is subject to the penalties of said act. This may appear very well in theory, but looking at the matter from a druggist's standpoint, we think that the absurdity of such an idea can be easily shown. We claim, and it is a fact almost universally admitted that with druggists as a rule caution, sometimes even carried to an excess, is displayed in the sale of dangerous drugs, and the public generally feel themselves safe in leaving these matters in their hands, but when a customer asks for a bottle of syrup of hypophosphites, which the druggist knows to contain strychnine, or a soothing syrup containing opium, or a chlorodyne containing hydrocyanic acid, or a cough mixture containing tartar emetic, or a liniment containing oil of cedar, should it be incumbent on him to announce to his customer that one contains strychnine, an aer oil of cedar, and so on, and that the sale must be registered and the bottle labeled "Poison" before it is sent out. We think not, although this is the view some of the writers of the articles mentioned seem to take of it. The *Chemist and Druggist* says that according to their interpretation of the English Act, druggists are liable if they do not register, and the organ of the Ontario College of Pharmacy endorses this view as being also applicable in Canada. Let us glance at the section of the Ontario Act which applies, viz., sec. 26: "No person shall sell any poison named in the first

part of schedule A either by wholesale or retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper or cover in which the poison is contained is distinctly labeled with the name of the article and the word "Poison," and if sold by retail then also with the name and address of the proprietor of the establishment in which such poison is sold."

In the schedule mentioned we have "acid hydrocyanic, aconite and compounds thereof, morphia and its salts and solutions, strychnina."

Our own definition of the meaning of the act is that it be taken literally, that it means what it says and no more, that when it speaks of "arsenic and compounds thereof," it means the official preparations such as are recognized by the British Pharmacopoeia, or are sold as preparations of arsenic, and when it says Carbolic Acid it does not mean that because some oil or lotion contains this acid it should be treated as the acid itself, for this latter is the evident reasoning of some of the articles.

The Druggist certainly is sufficiently hedged around now with legislation and enactments without trying to beset him still more by imaginary construction of the laws. What with the Pharmacy Act, the Liquor License Act, the Medical Act, which prevents him recommending anything to his customers whereby he may make a profit, he is certainly pretty well looked after and if any stricter enactments are made, they might as well legislate him out of existence. If the law can be so construed as to necessitate the registering of all sales of proprietary medicines and other articles containing poisons, the sooner it is amended the better, as we all know from past experience that there are too many unscrupulous people ready to take any advantage of apparent technicalities to reap a little pecuniary advantage to themselves.

Students Suspended.

The announcement that five students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy had been suspended for an attempt to obtain possession of examination papers, has caused a deep feeling of regret, not unmixed with sympathy for at least some of the transgressors. From the evidence it appears that one of the students endeavored to enlist Detective M. Howie in the task of securing these papers by some means from the examiners, and offered a liberal sum of money in case he was successful. The letter was answered and arrangements entered into after a deposit of \$25 was made that the papers should be forthcoming. Into this arrangement the other four students also entered, and when the detective reported the case to the faculty the five were recognized and having been brought before the board of examiners, were

summarily dealt with. The decision of the board was undoubtedly a just one and we trust the lesson will not be lost on any student who in the future would seek their diploma through fraud or unfair means. It should be the aim of the Pharmaceutical student to not only endeavor to raise the educational standard to its proper position, but in doing so to remember that one false step, one deviation from what is honorable, upright and true, may lead and frequently does lead into still more dishonorable and dishonest practices, which may mar his mercantile as well as his social career.

Courteousness.

Mr. E. Waldo Cutler in his address at the commencement exercises of the Mass. College of Pharmacy, presented many suggestions for securing success in business, not the least of which were the little every day courtesies. There is probably nothing that will bring in and retain customers, both young and old, as these same courtesies.

Placing a chair for an aged person, handing a book or magazine to a lady while she waits for a prescription, giving a card or other token to a child, or the many little acts of kindness that any one can do daily. True they are trifles in themselves, but trifles make up the sum of life. Genuine politeness has been aptly termed "acts of the heart and not the studied acts of the lips or motions of the body."

Perhaps the Holy Writ gives the best definition in the text, "Be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted."

There are doubtless many temptations in the hurry and turmoil of business and the pharmacist, we claim, has his full share and more — to give curt answers to customers, who sometimes will not be contented apparently with aught else, and who seem to be created like mosquitos, simply to vex and annoy humanity, but as they cannot be treated like their prototypes, by far the best way is to treat them kindly, and smilingly pass over their vagaries. One of the wisest things King Solomon ever uttered was the statement that a "hurry heart doeth good like a medicine" and physicians cannot complain of this method of counter prescribing.

Window Dressing.

Window dressing is really a fine art in the way of tempting the purchaser, attracting the passerby, impressing the locality of the store upon the memory, or introducing some new and desirable specialty to the public. It is not enough for the pharmacist to have a good reputation, a neat store, well appointed arrange-

ments to facilitate his business, he should also make the exterior speak of the merit, taste and stock which he has to dispose of, and there is no way that he can do this with more intelligence, taste, profit, than by a judicious round of display in his store windows.

Pharmacy of the present day seems to have different classes of followers—those who follow it with a professional love and regard, and whose ambition is to create and maintain a reputation for that sterling worth and integrity which is developed in making dispensing pharmacy the chief feature of their business, and whose minor key is the necessity of providing their patrons with the leading necessities in the branch of druggists' sundries, while the other class make the promiscuous sale of all other goods predominant over those of medicine.

Both of these classes can and do need to attract to their stores their own patrons, as also to attract their patronage, and to this end the eye is appealed to by the method of window ornamentation.

There are stores in our own and other cities which have their store windows severely plain, depending rather on reputation and an established business, which holds its own against competitors. In these perhaps the window once seen is ever afterward the same, or it may be that occasionally there will be a slight change in the articles or arrangement; it may be some apparatus, chemicals or crude drugs. Others, while just as jealous of their reputations and proud of their business, are more awake to the fact that the public appreciate the taste displayed and the innovations which the rush of the present period demand, make frequent changes and place attractive articles of vertu, a large quantity of some special article of merchandise, medicinal, or otherwise, and follow this at brief intervals with other equally interesting stocks.

There is a third variety of window dressing that is becoming common—too common—it is that of covering the glass of the windows with tawdry signs of cheap merchandise, of prepared medicines, or within the windows articles of doubtful merit, objectionable goods, or show cards of theatres, or popular actors or attractions. This last mentioned feature may be the weakness of good nature, but is in very bad taste even if it be indulged in by some very prominent stores. We call to mind some examples of these several styles of window attractions. A prominent druggist had one of his windows devoted to a series of chemical and pharmaceutical productions, and at different times the operations of distillation, sublimation, percolation, dialysis, and other operations were conducted to the entertainment of the passer-by and his own pecuniary advantage. It is not necessary that it should be of the character of the Dairy Kitchen, which so frequently attracts the gaping crowd, but it may have the merit of utility and novelty, and why should not this plan be made available by many pharmacists to their pecuniary advantage.

Not long ago one of the leading Broadway pharmacies, which enjoys a most excellent reputation, had a window handsomely dressed with an excellent variety of toilet soap, and this proved an attractive feature. So there may be found others who display a quantity of

some special crude drug or a combination of several, and this is sure to receive more than the ephemeral pleasant comment of the passer-by.

The last phase of window ornamentation that we will allude to is what may be called the degrading tendency of competition—when placards herald ridiculously low prices, and the shop and its windows lose the integrity of what should be the boast of modern pharmacy, the place where reliable medicines are faithfully compounded, and it becomes the junk shop, where everything that is cheap and nasty is peddled out as promiscuous merchandise.

Can we not awake our readers to the fact that attractive window ornamentation is a factor in progressing and maintaining a wholesome and popular business?—*Pharmaceutical Record.*

[We invite our readers to discuss this question in our columns, as the matter of window decoration may not only prove an attractive but also an excellent paying advertisement to the retailer.—*ED. CANADIAN DRUGGIST.*]

The Preservation of Syrups.

BY H. HELBIG, F. C. S.

To ensure the permanence of some syrups in good condition is a considerably more difficult task than preparing them even by the most complex process. Preparations of this class which contain vegetable extractive matters exhibit a proneness to ferment, which the utmost ingenuity of the pharmacist is often powerless to frustrate. As soon as he wants to use one of them he finds the bottle filled with a frothy, pungent-smelling and tasting liquid, which agrees, in its physical properties, with nothing in the Pharmacopœia, to omit all consideration of its medicinal virtues. Under such conditions the preparation has to be boiled or strained before it is fit for dispensing, or more often it is thrown away.

How many pharmacists are there who, in the course of their experience, have not more than once found the shelves of the warehouse or storehouse flooded with some sticky, half-curded liquid, the source of which was that stone or glass jar in the corner, which, shattered and neckless, tell a melancholy tale of the sad results of alcoholic-fermentation?

Within the last few years efforts have been made to avoid such catastrophes by the very heroic measure of banishing syrups altogether from stock, and filling their place with concentrated liquors, from which by simple admixture with syrupus simplex in certain proportions any syrup can be prepared as wanted. This is a plan—certainly most effective and convenient—which does not however commend itself to all, especially to those who stigmatize such processes as "unpharmaceutical" and "inconsistent with the traditions of true pharmacy;" further there are some syrups for which it is almost impossible to prepare a corresponding concentrated "liquor."

The trouble often is partly brought about by the fact that for a few days there may be a run upon a certain kind of syrup, which may not for a long time be wanted again. The partially empty vessel stands therefore more or less securely stoppered for weeks, or even months, until when it is required again the contents are found to have undergone such changes as render them almost unrecognizable.

In my own experience, especially in Germany, where the use of the concentrated liquors is not allowed, or at least not practised, this difficulty with the stock of syrups has been always conspicuous, and particularly during the summer months, the greatest attention has to be daily paid to the condition of syrupus papaveris, marubii, mori, rosæ gallicæ, &c.

A great number of methods have been proposed for obviating this inconvenience, many of which are open to serious objection. That which I have found most useful has the merit of in no way affecting the composition of the preparation.

The syrups must be stocked in very small vessels; for some kinds bottles of 2 ounce capacity will be quite large enough, and as a rule 4 ounces should not be exceeded. They must be, of course, clean, and perfectly dry before filling with the liquid still hot, which is prepared by the ordinary pharmacopœial method. Each bottle is filled right up to the top of the neck, leaving no space even for the insertion of a cork. Instead of this the syrup is fastened up in the manner described under.

A number of discs of thick, felty, filtering paper are cut, having a slightly larger diameter than the outer margin of the top of the bottles. One of these discs is then laid on the top of each bottle, and pressed down at the edges. Of course, it becomes at once saturated with the syrup.

On cooling, the volume of the syrup naturally contracts somewhat, and as a consequence the disc of paper tends to be sucked in. As, however, the aqueous portion of the hot syrup quickly evaporates from the surface of the filtering paper, a crust of crystalline sugar is left behind which is entirely impervious on the one side to air and on the other to the syrup.

The latter having been introduced after a more or less prolonged boiling into a clean and dry bottle, we have a sterilised saccharine liquid in a bottle sealed up from the action of air or the germs floating in it. Thus fermentation is prevented, and the only changes which can occur in the preparation will be entirely internal and such as can only be affected by modifying the nature or proportions of the ingredients. When the syrup is wanted for use the cap is readily removed with a knife.

This method of preserving syrups from fermentation is practical and practicable for all; it is effective, and does not entail the use of expensive apparatus or complicated manipulation.—*British and Col. Druggist.*

Soap and water are cheap, but soil on goods is expensive.

Goods conveniently located save time, money and temper in showing.

Work can always be found in a store without double-million microscope.

Master the whole business and the way to fortune has been mapped out.

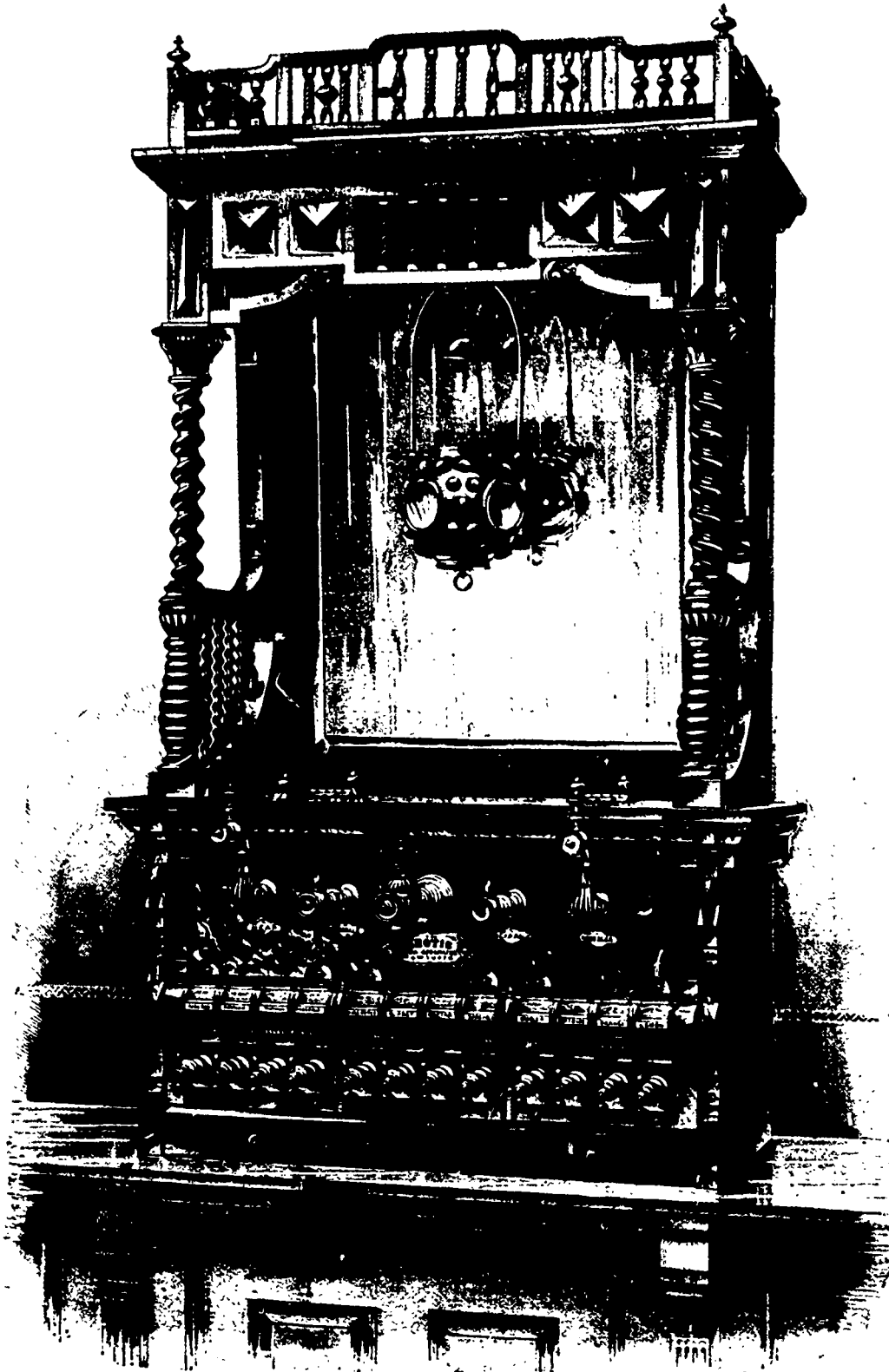
Every line of goods embodies a history and a science worth years of study to understand.

No young man can possibly have mistaken his calling who finds in it what the world wants done.

The Retail Merchants' Association of Albany have changed their name to the Business Men's Association.

One thing in particular should be impressed upon clerks—the necessity of careful attention to small customers.

Soda Water Apparatus.



"FANEUIL."

TUFTS'

ARCTIC AND SIBERIAN
PATENTS

New Designs. New Improvements.

LOW PRICES

AND

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

First class druggists throughout the United States, and many also in Canada, find soda water the most profitable branch of their business.

Every Canadian druggist who does not dispense soda water should at once add an apparatus to his fixtures. It is a beautiful piece of furniture, and will invariably pay for itself in a very short time, usually the first season.

If you have a soda fountain which is not profitable, it is because you have not kept abreast of the times. You can make soda water as profitable as thousands of your fellow druggists make it.

How to Make it Pay.

I will take your obsolete and perhaps worn out apparatus in part payment for a new one, allowing liberally for it, and will make terms for payment of balance so liberal that in all probability it will pay for itself.

I will provide with the apparatus formulas for all the latest and most popular drinks, and hints about all the latest novelties in the business, so that you cannot fail to find a soda fountain a gold mine, as many others now find it.

Canada is today the most promising field for a soda water dispenser, who will take pains to produce a high grade of beverages and serve them daintily.

Second hand apparatus in thorough repair at very low prices and on particularly easy terms.

My illustrated catalogue and price list will be mailed free to any druggist thinking of buying.

Address all communications

JAMES W. TUFTS,
Boston, Mass.

OFFICE, FACTORY AND WORKROOMS
33 to 51 Bowler Street,
49 and 51 Chardon Street,
96 to 100 Portland Street.

SALESROOMS:

CHICAGO—84 and 86 Jackson Street; NEW YORK—10 Warren Street, near Broadway and City Hall; DETROIT—168 Griswold Street; BOSTON—96 Portland Street.

CANADIAN AGENT:

MR. CHAS. L. NEWELL, Paris, Ont., Travelling Agent for Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Send in sending for Catalogue, you will confer a favor by stating where you saw this advertisement.—J. W. TUFTS.

HOLIDAY - GOODS

-FOR THE-

1890—DRUG TRADE—1891

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Smith & McGlashan Co.,

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

HICKSON, DUNCAN & CO.,

25 FRONT STREET,

SUCCESSORS TO

W. H. BLEASDELL & CO.

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

DRUGGISTS' AND TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES,

Toys, Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Games, Vases, Brushes, Bisque Figures, Stationery, etc.

Yours respectfully,

HICKSON, DUNCAN & CO.



B. Laurance & Co.

WHOLESALE OPTICIANS,

251 St. James St. - MONTREAL.

Fine English Goods a Specialty.

By using our Test Cards a customer can be suited at the first attempt.

LIVE MERCHANTS. - DEAD FLIES.

IT KILLS THEM BY THE MILLION.

NEAT, - CLEAN, - ORNAMENTAL.

Does away with disgusting Fly Paper and Plates.

—: THE:—

Daisy Fly Killer.

Cheaper than Fly Paper. Will last all season.

SELLS READILY AT 25c.

Sample sent prepaid on receipt of 20c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA,

J. PALMER & SON

1745 Notre Dame, Montreal.

Thousands of Testimonials equal to the following:

New York Herald, Aug. 19th, 1888.

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

Joy & Gardner, Minneapolis, say:

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

R. BRAYLEY.

Wrapping Papers,
Paper Bags,
TWINES,

Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Bondoir Paper, Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Seidlitz Powder Boxes, White D. D. Paper, D. Blue Paper, etc., etc.

Printing at lowest prices.

14 Front St. West, - TORONTO.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unrivalled for Richness and Beauty of Coloring.
They are the ONLY DYES that

WILL NOT WASH OUT!
WILL NOT FADE OUT!

There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring or Fastness.

ONE Package EQUALS TWO of any other Dye in the market.

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

Same Price as Inferior Dye, 10 cts.

Canada Branch: 481 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Send postal for Sample Card and Book of Instructions.

Lyman Bros. & Co.

"S. C. PILLS."

WE HAVE NOW READY

Pil Blaud, pink and white, 3 and 5 gr. in 100, 500 and 1 lb. bottles.

Cathartic Co., in 100, 500 and 1 lb.

Cathartic Co., impoeted, in 100, 500 and 1 lb.

Quinine Sulph., 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gr.

Aloin, Strych. and Bellad.

Morphine Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.

Rhei Co., U. S. P.

Aloes and Myrrh, U. S. P.

Assafetida, 4 gr.

Blue, 3 gr.

Manganese Binoxide, 2 gr.

' TRITURATES.'

Aloin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

Aloin, Strych., Bellad. and Ipecac.

Calomel, $\frac{1}{10}$.

Benzoic Acid, 1 gr.

Ceru Oxalas, 1 gr.

Ammon Mur, 2 gr.

Hyd. Chlor. Mitte and Soda Bicarb Co.

"HYPODERMIC TABLETS."

Apomorphia Mur, $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.

Atropia Sulph, $\frac{1}{20}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$.

Hyoseyamine, $\frac{1}{100}$.

Morph. Sulph, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, and $\frac{1}{6}$ gr.

Morph. Sulph. Atropia, Morph. $\frac{1}{4}$, Atropia $\frac{1}{100}$.

Morph. Sulph. Atropia, Morph. $\frac{1}{3}$, Atropia $\frac{1}{200}$.

"TABLETS."

Soda Bicarb.

Potass Chloras.

Oleate Cocaine, 5% in 1 oz. and $\frac{1}{8}$ th.

White Tar Camphor for Moths.

TRADE NOTES.

A drug store has been opened at Craipaud, P. E. I., by Mr. J. C. Ferguson.

J. F. Aitken, of Waterford, Ont., has re-opened after the fire of last month.

Mr. F. W. James has disposed of his drug business in Glencoe to McFarlane & Co., of Durham.

Messrs. Martin & Rosser have purchased the wholesale business of the Mitchell Drug Co., Winnipeg.

J. E. H. Quipp, formerly with R. J. Devins, of Montreal, has commenced business on Wind-sor street in that city.

We are glad to note that A. W. Harrison, St. Thomas, has recovered from a serious illness and is able to attend to business again.

Dawson & Bole, formerly of Regina, have returned to Winnipeg and opened a wholesale patent medicine and druggist sundries warehouse.

Mr. C. O. Dacier, formerly of Ottawa, Ont., has moved to Montreal and opened a drug store on the corner of St. Dennis and St. Jean Baptiste streets.

Mr. J. L. Methieu, for some time with E. Leonard, St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, is about to commence business on his own account in Sherbrooke, Que.

Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. are pushing forward the work on their new laboratory and warehouse in Walkerville, Ont., which when completed will give them greatly increased facilities for attending to their Canadian trade.

The Druggists Association for the Counties of Peel, Halton, Wellington and Dufferin met in Brampton May 10th. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Thomas Stevenson, Orangeville; 1st Vice-President, T. H. McCollom, Milton; 2nd Vice-President, R. H. Hodgson, Brampton; 3rd Vice-President, Mr. Perry, Fergus; Secretary, Wm. Colcleugh, Mount Forest, re-elected.

A good deal of feeling has been exhibited amongst Ottawa druggists over the recent prosecutions for infringement of the Medical Act, and they are thinking of asking the co-operation of the different local associations in an effort to have the act amended, for as the law now stands a druggist cannot recommend anything out of which he will make any profit, not even one of his own proprietary remedies or a patent medicine.

DISPENSING.—The *Journal de Médecine de Paris* holds that the pharmacist should never compound a prescription when he has the least doubt in his mind as to the meaning of a word, the dose, and the mode of employment of the poisonous medicine prescribed; he should always refer the prescription back to the physician, and ask for fuller instructions. In cases of manifest error on the part of a physician, either through inadvertence or ignorance, he should also consult the prescriber, and have the error rectified. The editor adds "that the chemist should never trust the compounding of poisonous medicine to inexperienced pupils."

Hints for Pharmacists.

BY A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Perhaps nothing occasioned more difficulty and vexation to the beginner in pharmacy than the apparently simple operation of

CLEANSING MEASURES, &c.

Therefore he would venture to make some suggestions in that connection. His list of detergents was not exhaustive, but he could answer for its trustworthiness.

Character of Stain, &c.	Solvent.
Aniline dyes, e. g. fuchsine, marking ink, &c.	Sol. acid, tart.
Deposits in bottles from fl. magnesia	
Parrish's syrup, syr. Easton, &c.	Acid. hydrochlor.
Opium and elichona preparations	
Tr. benzoin co. storax, and most vegetable mixtures	Liq. potassæ.
Tar, copalba, tr. cannabis indice	Turpentine.
Old paint and greasy stains on clothes	Chloroform.

For cleaning greasy ointment slabs nothing is equal to S. V. M. on cotton, followed by thorough washing with soap and water. The opaque film that occasionally forms in the water bottle, being chiefly of an organic nature, is at once removed by sulphuric acid, which also diluted— instantaneously dissolves off the dirty scum so often found on opal pots, the process being attended by a very palpable evolution of H₂S. Two of the dirtiest bottles in every shop are those for liq. plumbi subacet. and tr. ferri perchlor. For the former strong acetic acid is recommended, but iodide of potassium in small quantity, forming iodide of lead, and subsequent rinsing out with ammonia, answers admirably; while for the latter, although hydrochloric acid helps, nothing but hard rubbing makes a good job. The dark stains left in a mortar in which Ethiops mineral has been made is only partially erased by hydrochloric acid, but a liberal application of elbow-grease and a piece of pumice stone are needed to complete the renovation. The dimness observed in old liquor potassæ bottles being due, as was explained at the last Pharmaceutical Conference, to the chemical action of the alkali on the glass, is not removable. Greasy ointment pots are best treated with dry sawdust, and bone tallies, ink stained and yellow, are converted into blanched blanks with the aid of dilute hydrochloric acid. For

TAKING OFF SOILED LABELS

from customers' bottles—always a crucial test of a druggist's taste and conscientiousness in details—the most expeditious and effective plan is first to wet the label thoroughly, and then cautiously hold the bottle over a gas flame, when as a rule the label will peel off. In some high class pharmacies a steam jet is used for this purpose, but the humbler method is quite as successful. Labels on liniment bottles, &c., are often so soaked with oil that when a repeat is wanted the prescription book number is indecipherable; in that event rub label lightly with piece of cotton, then moisten with benzene, and dry above a gas flame, when in nine cases out of ten the figures will become legible. These exhaust most of the commoner stains, and it only remains to add a few odds and ends.

A GOOD DESICCATOR

for pills, soft leaves, &c., can be devised by taking a Peers' soap box, laying a few pieces

of quicklime on the bottom, and resting a jujube tin, holding the substances to be dried, on the quicklime bed, the lid of the box being, of course shut. Quicklime is likewise of great service in preserving books stored in a damp place, several small lumps, occasionally renewed, in a book case being an infallible protection to the books. For enamelled goods use Brooks' soap, and finally, if your apron string breaks off at an inopportune moment, take any button-shaped lozenge, wrap it in the corner of your apron and tie the tape round it. This is a splendid makeshift, and gives the washerwoman a little innocent amusement, picking out the knot to discover what the knob contains. *Chemist and Druggist.*

Prescription Difficulties.

We invite communications from druggists either in the form of queries as to the solution of difficulties which may arise from apparent incompatibilities or errors in prescribing, or giving their experience of any such difficulties with the result of their labours. A co-operation of the profession in this regard cannot fail to be mutually advantageous to all our readers.

F. L. T., Mitchell, Ont., asks "how to dispense the following prescription so as not to make an incompatible mixture and if essentially incompatible, what the incompatibility is?"

R.		
Quinine Sulph		25 grs.
Ac. Nit. Mur. dil.		3 drs.
Acid Tannic		30 grs.
Tr. Chlor. Co.		4 drs.
Aqua ad.		4 oz.
Mix.		

As the prescription stands it is essentially incompatible, however it is mixed. Tannate of Quinine is formed, which is not only nearly insoluble in water, but makes a gummy mass which adheres to the side of the bottle in such a way that it is impossible to get an evenly divided dose. Quinine is frequently dispensed with Tannic acid for the purpose of forming this insoluble and consequently comparatively tasteless compound, but in such cases some viscous substance should be added to suspend the precipitate or to make it diffuse easily through the liquid on shaking. Simple syrup or syrup of lemon answers the purpose well, the latter also aiding to disguise the taste. A perfect solution, however, can be made with this prescription by the addition of glycerine, say ten drachms to the mixture. Dissolve the Tannic acid in half the glycerine and a little water, add the balance of the glycerine to the Sulphate of Quinine previously dissolved in the diluted acid and mix the two solutions.

WOMEN AS CHEMISTS. The chemist's business, says the *Daily Graphic*, is so suited for a woman's neat touch and accuracy that it is a wonder it does not attract more, and it can only be supposed that it is because it is not generally understood to be open to the sex. Lady doctors would naturally support lady dispensers, and there seems no reason whatever that it should not become a fully recognized outlet for female industry.

FORMULÆ.

INJECTION (AS) PROC.

Take of	Parts.
Zinc sulphate	1
Lead acetate	2
Tincture of catechu	4
Tincture of opium and saffron	4
Water	100

Dissolve and mix.

NOTE.—The "tinct, opii and saffron" is a preparation of the German Pharmacopœia known as

TINCT. OPII CROCATA.

Take of	Parts.
Opium	15
Saffron	5
Cloves	1
Cinnamon	1
Dilute alcohol	75
Water	75

Rub the opium to a thin paste with the water, add the saffron, cloves and cinnamon to the dilute alcohol; mix together and allow to macerate for one week, then filter.

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER.

Resorcin	2.00 grammes
Salol	4.00 "
Powdered orris root	8.00 "
Carbonate of lime	40.00 "
Carmine, No. 40	0.20 "
Oil of peppermint	10 drops

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH WASH.

Resorcin	2.00 grammes
Salol	2.00 "
Tooth wash (any sort)	100.00 "

—After M. Pierre Vignier.

INEXHAUSTIBLE SMELLING SALTS.—Break 4 oz. of carbonate of ammonia into small pieces, place in a jar, and pour over it 2 oz. liq. ammon. fort. 10.880. Stir every day for ten days, or until the mono-carbonate has become hard enough to powder. Then keep in well-stoppered bottles. This is Allechin's process. The perfume which he recommended was:

English oil of lavender	4 drachms
Essence of musk	4 "
Oil of bergamot	2 "
" cloves	1 drachm
" cinnamon	5 drops
Otto of roses	10 "

—Chemist and Druggist.

BISMUTH OINTMENT FOR FRECKLES.

Subnitrate of bismuth	2 drs.
Simple ointment	2 ozs.

Apply to the skin at night and remove in the morning with a little cold cream previous to washing.

LOTION FOR SUNBURN.

Citric acid	2 drs.
Pure sulphate of iron	18 grs.
Camphor	2 grs.
Elder flower water	3 ozs.

LASSAR'S SKIN PASTE.

An excellent application for eczema and all irritation of the skin.

Salicylic acid	12 grains
Starch in fine powder	2 drachms
Oxide of zinc	2 "
Lard, dehydrated	4 "

Make an ointment and apply thickly over the surface.

HEKTOGRAPH PAPER—FRENCH FORMULA FOR COMPOSITION.

Glue	100 parts
Glycerine	500 "
Finely powdered kaolin or baric sulphate	25 "
Water	375 "

For ink a concentrated solution of Paris violet is recommended.

To remove old copy from pad, a little muriatic acid is added to the water.

For a tin dish 7 x 11 inches I used:

Glue	3 ounces
Glycerine	15 "
Kaolin	2 ounce
Water	11½ ounces

I had to guess at the weight of glue and think that I got a trifle too much.—WM. T. PEPPER, Et., in *Scientific American*.

GOLD PAINT.—The best kinds consist of finely powdered gold leaf, suspended in a solution of gutta percha in benzol and chloroform. When this evaporates the gutta percha leaves a dry and adhesive film, which prevents the gold from being rubbed off.

Medicinal Gelatines.

These preparations are indicated in superficial inflammatory affections when the skin is swollen, wet, and itchy. Very high temperatures and profuse sweating forbid their use. For a general basis the following formula is given—the first series of figures give a firmer consistence:

	Parts.	Parts.
R̄ Zinc oxide	15	10
Gelatin	15	30
Glycerin	25	30
Water	45	30

1. Cerussa, iodide of lead, white precipitate, sulphur, iodoform, chrysaerobin in fine powder may be mixed in any proportion required. From 5 to 10 per cent. added to soft zinc gelatine is recommended.

2. Carbolic and salicylic acid, resorcin, naphthol, creasote, and sulphide of potassium may be added to the hard gelatine basis in any proportion up to 10 per cent.

3. Fats, balsams, tars and ichthyol all make the basis softer. The proportion added is usually from 10 to 20 per cent.

4. If we wish to combine drugs in rules two and three, then the sum of the proportions must be attended to. For example, if resorcin and salicylic acid were both ordered we should not prescribe more than 5 per cent. of each if we wish the gelatine to form a good covering.

5. Powders may be combined in any proportions.

6. Tannin, pyrogallol and oxide of mercury cannot be added to the basis.

7. Corrosive sublimate up to 3 per cent., camphor, chloral, and camphor chloral all to 2 per cent., ext. cannab. indic. from 2 to 5 per cent., may be used with soft zinc gelatine.

The different glues should be dispensed in pots, which are to be put in boiling water when the preparation is to be used. It is to be painted on the skin with a long-haired brush.—*Deutsch. Med. Zeit.*

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INKS, EXTRACTS &c.
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PARALDEHYDE, in 1 lb. and 1 oz.
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LUXTEN'S INSECT POWDER, in
tins.

LIME JUICE, (pure) in bulk or
bottles.

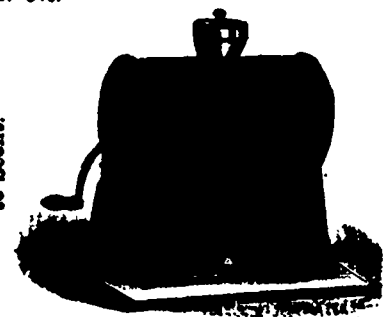
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ing.

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Two Sieves, 40 and 60 mesh, with each Mixer and valuable formulas for Baking Powder, Tooth Powder, Dyspepsia Powder, etc. Send for circular to sole Manufacturer and Inventor.

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PROFIT TO DEALER 100 P. C.

Sales last year were very large and proved satisfactory alike to retailer and customer. Sales this year will be enormous.

LOOK AT YOUR STOCK.

Have them on hand and be prepared for first calls. Your customers will be pleased. Davis' Fly Felts cannot be surpassed for destroying Flies, Insects, etc., etc., and customers appreciate a good thing.

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- Hagyard's Cathartic Pills,
- Hagyard's Yellow Oil,
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- 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 Palm Cure Oil,
- Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine,
- Milburn's Quinine Wine,
- Rocoe's Hair Reviver.

BETHESDA WATER.

Cures all Kidney Diseases, Bright's Disease, Diabeter, Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, Calculi, Nervous Prostration.

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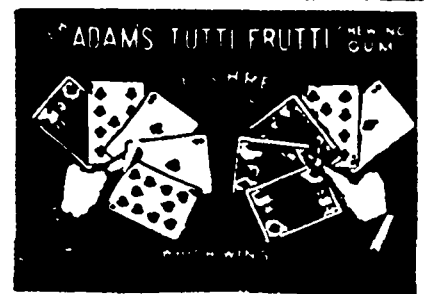
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AN APOLOGY.

We regret that the publication of the *CANADIAN DRUGGIST* has been unavoidably delayed this month, but will be able to promise prompt issue on the 15th of each month in future.

An Easy Method of Preparing Mucilage.

BY H. HELMING, F. C. S.

Mucilage of gum arabic is a very delicate and troublesome preparation, apart from the consideration—so prominent in these days—that it is almost impossible to obtain such a quality of the raw material as will give a satisfactory solution.

But even with a reliable gum at hand it is by no means easy to prepare a sample of mucilage which will, without some addition, keep well and free from decomposition, as evidenced by the retention of its viscosity, and by the absence of sourness—the latter a condition of paramount importance.

It has been suggested, with considerable justness, that to a certain extent the instability and tendency to decomposition characteristic of most mucilage depends upon the method of preparation, so that very wisely the attention of the pharmacist has been called to the necessity of discovering the conditions which are most favorable to yielding a reliable and permanent product, and of devising those modifications of the ordinary process of haphazard maceration of the gum in water which will be most conducive to the same desirable issue.

Although this subject has probably not attracted so much notice as it required and deserved, yet this much at least has been determined with relation to the preparation of a satisfactory article: (1) that the lower the temperature at which solution is effected the more permanent the product; and (2) the more effectually air is excluded from the mixture of half-dissolved gum and water the more likely is the pharmacist to obtain a mucilage which will remain unchanged for a reasonable length of time.

The method which I can recommend from my own experience is based upon these considerations; it may not be new to all, but it certainly is by no means generally known or so widely applied as its simplicity and effectiveness merits.

It is necessary that a glass-stoppered bottle should be used, of such a capacity that the gum and water, when introduced in the proper proportions, shall quite fill it, so that when the stopper is *in situ* (not being so placed until adhering air bubbles have been removed from the gum by gentle gyration of the vessel) all air shall be completely excluded. It is naturally somewhat difficult to hit the right quantities of gum and water to use in order to fulfil this condition at the first trial; but when they have been once determined by experiment, the figures are entered in the note book, and used as guides in all subsequent operations.

By avoiding contact of the mixture with air in the manner described, and by conducting the solution at the lowest possible temperature, all

the possible precautions against premature decomposition have been taken. It only remains to allow solution to take place.

But this is not most rapidly effected by merely allowing the bottle to stand on the counter and giving it an occasional shake. Under such conditions the gum forms a semi-solid homogeneous mass at the bottom of the water, which no amount of shaking will disturb. Of course the glass rod must not be called into requisition, primarily because it cannot be introduced into the full bottle without displacing a portion of the contents, and further, because by opening the vessel in this way we should stultify all our previous precaution to prevent the access of air.

The best way to proceed is first to shake together the gum and water, having secured the stopper with string, and then allow the bottle to rest on one side. After a time it is taken up and inverted, *i. e.*, is allowed to stand on the stopper, supported in any convenient manner. As there is no air space in the bottle, no portion of the gum is out of contact with the water when the bottle is turned upside down—an important factor. The gum, therefore, gradually falls, by virtue of gravity, in the form of "strings" through the water, and is quickly dissolved. A repetition of the inversion two or three times will be sufficient to perfect solution in much less time than could possibly be effected by the common method of stirring occasionally with a glass rod or a pestle, the mixture of gum and water contained in an open dish or mortar.

The last operation is straining. This should be done by means of fine flannel not previously moistened with water, and is generally supposed to be advisable. This material will be found to give a brighter solution with no more trouble than muslin (the meshes of which soon became blocked with impurities and dried gum); and if the finished product be filled into small bottles (say 2 oz.) and securely corked it will be found to keep well for an almost indefinite time—at least as long as will be required in any average pharmacy.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

Glycerin Suppositories.

Suppositories composed chiefly of glycerin have recently come into use to quite an extent, as a remedy for constipation, particularly of children. They seem to work like a charm; the glycerin being absorbed and relieving the constipation.

Dietrich gives the following formula for making these suppositories:

Stearin soap, dialyzed	10 parts.
Glycerin, pure	90 parts.

Dissolve the soap in a little hot water mix with the glycerin and pass through a steam filter. The melted filtrate may be divided into suppositories of 26 to 38 grains which should be enclosed in tin foil.

This formula is inexpedient for general use because dialyzed stearin soap is not readily obtained nor is a steam filter a convenience possessed by most druggists. We therefore present the following which we think will be suited to the wants and conveniences of the drug trade:

Dry white soap in powder	2 drachms.
Glycerin by weight	5 ounces.
Water	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Mix the soap and the water and add the glycerin boiling them together until all the water has evaporated and vapor no longer rises, then run in suitable moulds or allow to cool and shape to the required form into suppositories of about 50 grains. These can be covered with tin foil, or better yet be dipped in melted cacao butter to protect them from absorbing moisture.—*Fenner's Formulary.*

Iodine Wine.

It seems, says Barnouvin, in the *Reportoire de Pharmacie*, that iodine wine is the most efficacious form in which iodine can be made available in the treatment of phthisis and scrofula without using those preparations whose taste and causticity make them very disagreeable, and hence unfit for exhibition in treating children. Hitherto this wine has been prepared by letting algae rich in iodine ferment with grape juice, a process which produced a wine very rich in tannin, and to this fact (the formation of an iodine tannate) was attributed the absence of the sharp disagreeable iodine taste from the wine. Barnouvin now demonstrates that the tannin really plays no such part, and that an iodine wine can be made which is of pleasant taste and yet entirely free from that agent. It is prepared by dissolving iodine in the proportion of 1 part in 1,000 in any tannin free wine.

Veterinary Pharmacy.

In reference to relative dosage for animals and men we doubt very much whether any ratio really exists. Many things do not have the same effect on animals as on men, for example, belladonna is and can be taken very freely by horses without danger. We append a short list of doses, taken from Morten's *Veterinary Pharmacy*, which we hope will be of service:

Acid, arsenious, 5 to 10 grs.
Acid, carbolic, externally only.
Acid, hydrochloric (10 per cent.), 2 to 4 drs.
Acid, hydrocyanic, 2 per cent., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.
Aconite tinct. 10 to 20 minims.
Aloes, 4 to 8 drs.
Ammonia Muriate, 1 to 2 drs.
Antimony and Potash Tartrate, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr.
Argent Nitras, externally only.
Belladonna Ext., 1 to 2 drams.
Camphor, 1 to 2 drams.
Cantharides, 5 to 10 grs.
Capsicum, 10 to 20 grs.
Cascara, 2 to 4 drs.
Chloroform, 1 to 2 ozs.
Croton Oil, 20 to 30 drops.
Copper Sulphate, 1 to 2 drs.
Digitalis, 1 to 2 drs.
Ergot, 2 to 4 drs.
Iron Sulphate, 2 to 4 drs.
Galls, 2 to 4 drs.
Gentian Root, 2 to 4 drs.
Hydrargyn Oxide, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ drs.
Hyoscyamus Ext., 1 to 2 drams.
Iodine, 5 to 10 grs.
Magnesia, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz.
Opium, 1 to 2 drs.
Piumbi Acetas, 1 to 2 drs.
Potash Nitrate, 2 to 4 drs.
Quinine Sulph., 20 to 30 grs.
Sodium Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 lb.
Strychnine, 1 to 3 grs.
Sulphur, 1 to 4 ozs.
Ginger, 1 to 4 drs.

SLOCUM'S PSYCHINE,

Oxygenized Emulsion

OF
Pure Cod Liver Oil,

COLTSFOOT EXPECTORANT,

REGULATIVE PILLS,

MAGNETIC MEDICATED PLASTER.

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

Price List and Circulars supplied on application.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,

186 WEST ADELAIDE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

TO DRUGGISTS:—Dr. Child's Pile Ointment is the Only Remedy that Infallibly Relieves and cures Piles, Pruritus and all Hot and Itching Sores and Eruptions. Thousands of Cures without a known failure, attest the truth of this statement.

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

Messrs. Langley & Co., wholesale, Victoria, B. C., say: "Dr. Child's Pile Ointment gives satisfaction wherever used."

The Inland Sentinel, Kamloops, B. C., says: "The Sentinel does not as a rule endorse proprietary medicines, but when a really meritorious article is offered the public we have no hesitation in recommending it. We know of none more deserving of encomium than Dr. Child's Pile Ointment. With less than two years' trial by the afflicted, it has gained a reputation for relief and cure which no other remedy has gained in the same time."

A great majority of the testimonials so far published are from men well known in this province, whose word may be relied on, and all of whom give unqualified testimony in its favor.

Rectal Diseases are much more prevalent than is generally supposed. In every community there are many who, having "tried everything" (except Dr. Child's Pile Ointment), have resigned themselves to suffer and say nothing. One box sold sells many boxes. It is an article that you can recommend with every confidence, and it is offered to you at a price which makes it worth your while to stock and push it. As "a starter" only, we will send one dozen, postpaid, on receipt of \$6. Retail price, \$1.

Regular Prices:—1 dozen, \$7; 3 dozen, \$19.50; 6 dozen, \$36; 1 gross, \$66; 5 gross, \$300; 4 mos., or 5 per cent. cash with order.

CLARKE & CO.,

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

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

Famous

Specific

Orange

Blossom



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

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

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

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

For sale by Druggists and Pharmacists everywhere.

DR. J. A. MCGILL & Co.,

Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

Address all Canadian Correspondence to

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

THE TRADE WILL FIND

J. A. POZZONI'S

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



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

Medicated Complexion Powder

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

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

ALL CANADIAN JOBBERS HAVE IT.

SELECTIONS.

PILL EXCIPIENT.—A little of the following mixture is said to go a great way in making all kinds of pills: Sugar, tragacanth, powdered gum arabic, medicinal soap, of each one part; glycerin, sixteen parts; heat to make a homogeneous paste.

QUININE PILLS. Use 3 drops of lactic acid to 10 grains of quinine sulphate, and you will get, according to E. Sohet, an excellent pill mass, and it is claimed that the excipient is equally suitable when other ingredients than quinine form part of the pill mass.

CLARIFICATION OF MADDY TINCTURES.—Warren declares, in the *Chemical News*, that the most refractory of maddy tinctures made can be made bright and clear by the addition of a small quantity of egg albumen, which is allowed to digest therein for a little while. Simple filtration afterward removes all traces of suspended matter.

EYE WASH. A safe, cheap and good eye wash can be made by putting one drachm of the crystals of boric acid into one pint of soft boiled water, keep in a cool place, and bathe the eyes with three or four tablespoonfuls of the medicated water, as hot as can be endured, three or four times a day, letting some of the fluid get into the affected eye each time. The above is applicable in almost every case of inflammation of the conjunctiva, acute, subacute or chronic.

Pharmacopias now in use in various countries with their supplements amount to about 40 volumes. In number of subjects, the French Codex leads, having 2,033, while the Norwegian Pharmacopoeia has the least, 519. In the French there are 106 syrups, German 20, and Norwegian 9. England is the only country which still retains the old system of weights, all the others using the decimal system. The number of preparations found in one pharmacopoeia only amounts to 2,037, while 150 are included in all.

OLIVE OIL. When testing for sesame oil in olive oil it is best to expose the sample to bright light for a few days. Then mix about 6-8 c. c. of the oil with 12-14 c. c. of hydrochloric acid saturated with sugar, and shake violently in a stoppered cylinder of about 35 c. c. capacity. If the oil is adulterated with sesame oil a cherry red tint, more or less intense according to the quantity present, is imparted. This is a slight modification of the ordinary way of testing which has been proposed by Mr. W. Bishop.

Naphthalin-camphor packages in place of naphthalin paper are recommended by L. Kentmann to be made by melting together four parts naphthalin and one part camphor and pouring into paste board or metal boxes. They are used by fastening them to the upper part of a wardrobe or trunk, and the evaporation of the mixture can be regulated by opening the lid of the box. The camphor very nicely conceals the odor of the naphthalin. In the same way a disinfectant may be made and used, but substituting carbolic acid for the camphor; in this case it is best to impart a red color by the addition of a little alkali.

A curious accident which happened recently

in Paris points out a possible danger in the wearing of combs and bracelets of celluloid. A little girl sat down before the fire to prepare her lessons. Her hair was kept back by a semicircle of celluloid. As her head was bent forward to the fire this became warm, and suddenly burst into flames. The child's hair was partly burned off, and the skin of the head was so injured that several months after, though the burn was healed, the cicatrix formed a white patch on which no hair would grow. The burning point of celluloid is about 180 degrees, and the comb worn by the girl had attained that heat as it was held before the fire.

NEW SWISS PHARMACOPEIA.—This new Pharmacopoeia describes about 800 medicines, and is published in German, French and Italian. The various articles are arranged alphabetically according to their Latin titles. The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* states that amongst the features of the Pharmacopoeia are particulars as to what is meant by "powder," beginning from the finest grade, and designating coarser kinds by numbers. The specific gravities of tinctures are given; there are three sorts of extracts (fluid, soft and dry). Solutions are designated by the word "solutum," in preference to "liquor," these preparations occurring in the order of the names of the chief component, as, for example "kalium. acet. sol." Amongst the new deputations are to be noted the preparation of a few syrups from fluid extracts, and the standardisation of potent preparations, such as extract of nux vomica.

Some Queer Orders.

F. E. J., of Fort Scott, Kan., sends the following: I herewith hand you a few specimens of "odd orders" received by us:

"Red stuff for making tea for lady." "Peculiar ointment." (This, I thought, was mercantile ointment, and was assured of the fact by the lady asking for "one of our best five combs"). "Gum guijack" (guayacum). And last, but no means least, comes an old sage (not *salvia officinalis*) with the following "specific for soar throate": "Chlorid potash, 10 cents; borax, 5 cents; croton oil, 5 cents. Mix, and take for sores in the throat."

Wofford & Miller, Johnson City, Tenn., sends the following written in poke-root ink and in the chirography of a blacksmith from the wilds of the "Old North State." It is headed "A Rescete fo stele temmerin:"

One and one-half oz of sul monac; 1½ oz of sul potash; 1 te spoonfull of nitrid acid; 1 lbs of borx; 1 Spoonfoot of salt; ½ lbs of alum; in 5 galluns of water.

"Warner," Memphis, Tenn., says: "The following was received from an old Arkansas granny who got so hot with me when I told her that I could not make out what she wanted that she told me I was "not fitten to lick a skillet, much lessen to put up yarbs:"

Cum FREE, 1 BunChE; Ale Kum Paine, 1 BuNeh.

"The last I can make out (elecampane), but the first gets me. Can you enlighten me?"—*Nat. Druggist*.

How do you like it?—This was sent me to-day I have several more as bad if not worse. How do you like it? I told the fellow it was a

wonder it did not kill him while toteing it about in his pocket:

Moorfin	1 oz
Bals. pefa	1 oz
Spr. niter	1 oz
Loof sugar	1 oz
Powd. gum araba	1 oz
Laudaumm	1 dr
Good Jin	3ozs

dos ful tapleful three times a day after meal and before Bed time.

for pain at Nite

Spr. camfir	1 oz
Spr. Lobeli	1 oz
Spr. Spanish fly	1 oz
Bloodroot	1 oz

Appli with rag on pain az needed.

—[READER, III.

A few peculiar orders from California customers:

5 cents worth common sede.

10 cents worth of Humbug to make Humbug tea.

A packet of Humbug tea.

Caster oiler bark.

Pooras plaster.

10 cents Iboriate of potass.

Bottle Dying Beasities Kidney Cure.

10 cents hightly pigelty.

ONE OF OUR OWNS CURIOSITIES.—Quinine, twintey graines; powder alum, to drames; water, wan ounce; sulphuric acid, twenty drops; brandy, thre ounces.

Deodorization of Iodoform by Tar.

Ehrmann, of Vienna, finds that a pomade of iodoform to which tar is added does not possess the odor of iodoform, and he therefore employs this for the treatment of syphilitic ulcers.

M. Negel, of Jassy, has also confirmed the property which tar possesses of masking the odor of iodoform.

M. Konya has obtained in mixing 10 parts of iodoform with 100 parts of tar, a paste which will give forth neither the taste of tar nor that of iodoform.

With the addition of five per cent. only, a mixture in powdered form is obtained which no longer possesses the odor of iodoform.

This property of tar deodorizing, has suggested to Mr. Konya the idea of adding to suppositories of iodoform, and it has suggested the idea to Mr. Negel of manufacturing pills by the following formula:

Iodoform	3 grammes,
Wood tar	15 grammes,
Extract thebaïque	0.60 grammes.

To be made into 120 pills, of which M. Negel administers 8 per day to phthisis, who take this medicine without any repugnance whatever. *Journal la Clinique*.

A Fine Opportunity.

As a number of students have just completed the collegiate term and are looking about them for an "opening" we insert the following from the *Irish Times*, as perchance the situation may not yet be filled: "Pharmaceutical chemist wanted to manage a medical hall in the country, with a view to marrying a daughter of the late proprietor; nobody need apply except those whose character will bear the strictest scrutiny. Apply to Wm. Harrington & Son (Limited), chemists, Cork." Who will be the lucky one?

Price List of Lambert's Physician's Specialties :

LISTERINE.

ANTISEPTIC, PROPHYLACTIC, DEODORANT.

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

LAMBERT'S LITHIATED HYDRANGEA.

KIDNEY ALTERNATIVE—ANTI-LITHIC.

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

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

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

REMINDE CANADIAN DRUGGISTS

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

Yours respectfully,

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

Stecher's Stick 'Em Fly Paper

THE OLDEST, THE BEST, THE MOST RELIABLE,
THE LARGEST SHEET!

— SIZE, 18 X 24 INCHES. —

No more flies falling dead all over the room. The Stick 'Em Fly Paper catches and holds all the flies in the room.



The saying is "When one fly dies a dozen come to the funeral." This paper catches and holds all the funeral procession and all.

Spread on Manilla or Parchment as desired.

Quality Guaranteed for the Entire Season.

Price, \$1.10 per box of 50 sheets; 5 boxes for \$5.25;
10 boxes for \$10.00.

Your customers will appreciate the large sheet.
All Jobbers handle it.

MANUFACTURED BY

HENRY W. STECHER, - Cleveland, Ohio.

English Patent Medicine Corporations.

A glowing prospectus says the *British and Colonial Druggist* is being privately circulated by a city firm of financial and general agents of a concern which, if its promoters are successful in bringing it into existence is, we understand, to be known as the Incorporated Patent Medicine Society, limited. The proposed capital of the company is £60,000, which at first sight appears somewhat small in view of the magnitude of the undertaking. The prospectus sets forth a list of upwards of fifty preparations, which it is proposed that the company shall work, when the syndicate, which the agents referred to are now attempting to form, has brought the project into joint stock being. These preparations include pills of various sorts, lotions, powders, saucers, dentifrices, a saline mixture which "restores the nervous system, and keeps the blood free from impurities," an extract for "torpid liver, giddiness and rheumatism," a "highly patronised" violet powder, "the perfection of blacking," a kid-reviver, a pectoral balsam, iodised sarsaparilla, tonic bitters, blood elixirs, baking powder, a blue-black ink, described as "a superb and unrivalled article," "Gull's Polishing Paste," &c. It is noticeable that several of the preparations appear to be the proprietaries of the agents who have conceived the idea of bringing out the company. It further seems that these promoters have a high opinion of the merits of the proprietary articles, a few of which we have named, which the company is to take over, for we see it stated that they are "superior to, and

will supersede," a number of well known preparations; and, at the same time, those among whom the prospectus has been circulated are led to assume that, within three months after the anticipated allotment of shares in the company, treble the amount of any subscription to a syndicate capital of £5,000 will be returned. The purchase money is put down at £30,000, and it is believed that after this sum has been paid, together with broker's commission, legal expenses, stamp duty, and other disbursements, there will be a sufficient balance available for the establishment of stores in the metropolis, and branches in the provinces, the United States, the Colonies, and India, as well as for liberal advertising and the employment of efficient managers and travellers.

Canadian Baking Powders.

Some of the American baking powder companies have been endeavoring to obtain a reduction in the import duty on baking powders. They have not received much encouragement from the Government, and it is more than likely that no alteration will be made. It is only recently that the duty was increased 2c. per lb. This was of course received with very great satisfaction, and very properly too, by the manufacturers of baking powders in Canada. So far we have heard no complaints from the retail trade, nor are there likely to be any. As long as the Canadian manufacturer in any line is able to put up as good an article as anything imported, Canadians will prefer to see him get the trade. There are some special lines which are manufactured here and on the American

side, but the quality of the American article is such that the trade here must have it. This is not the case with baking powders. The best brands of Canadian baking powder are fully as good as the best imported. Canada is committed to a protective policy, and baking powder manufacturers are entitled to and will receive the protection they require.

Hydrocyanic Acid and Calomel.

The gray tint which calomel assumes in the presence of traces of hydrocyanic acid was attributed by Scheele to the liberation of metallic mercury and the formation of cyanide of mercury and hydrochloric acid. Subsequent writers have, however, represented the decomposition as involving the formation of mercuric chloride. Some experiments made recently by M. Fouquet (*Jour. Pharm. Chim.*, November 1, page 400) appear to disprove this latter theory and confirm that of Scheele. M. Fouquet is of the opinion that the action of hydrocyanic acid upon calomel does not result in the formation of sublimate, but that mercury is set free with the formation of mercuric cyanide and hydrochloric acid in equivalent quantities. The reaction does not generally go on to completion, as it ceases when a certain quantity of hydrochloric acid is set free, varying with the strength of the solution of hydrocyanic acid employed; but if this acid be neutralized, the reaction recommences. Inversely, the addition of a sufficient quantity of hydrochloric acid to the mixture prevents the reaction. — *Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

Do not fail to read J. Palmer & Son's new advertisement. It mentions something that must interest you and be a source of profit.

A. Dorenwend calls your attention to his celebrated Hair Magic, one of those preparations which gives satisfaction and proves a quick seller.

Write to A. Major, 232 William street, New York, for some of his handsome cases and other advertising matter, which he will be pleased to send to anyone mentioning this paper.

The products of the laboratory of John Wyeth & Bro., Philadelphia, stand foremost amongst goods of their class. See the advt. of new specialties advertised by the Canadian agent, the Davis & Lawrence Co., Montreal.

If you sell cigars sell choice ones, sell a class of goods that will ensure another call from the customer. Payne Bros. & Macfarlane advertise a number of their special brands in this issue, and as they desire to cultivate the druggist trade, offer some leveling lines of excellent value. Send for sample order.

Stick 'em fly paper, manufactured by H. W. Stecher, Cleveland, Ohio, is a superior article, being made so as to retain its adhesive qualities during the whole season without becoming hard as is frequently the case with these goods. It may be had either in manilla or parchment paper. See advt.

Brevity in speech. — If there be anything in the idea that short speeches are the most impressive the following from the Cresco, Ia., *Plain Dealer*, is to the point and convincing: Humphreys' Specifics Nos. 1 and 7 for coughs, colds and sore throats have saved us hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills. Knowing the above to be identical with the opinion of personal friends we cheerfully present it to our readers. — *Exchange*.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advt. of Lyman Bros. & Co. on page 4 of this issue. They are now prepared to supply the trade with Sugar Coated Pills, Triturates and Hypodermic Tablets of their own manufacture. The appearance of these goods is certainly in their favour, being perfectly uniform in size and shape, and the fact of their being made in the laboratory of this firm is sufficient evidence of the quality and reliability of the product.

Which wins? What cure player has not stopped and mentally tried to solve the problem presented in the two "hands" so graphically shown on Adams & Sons' "Tutti Frutti" chewing gum? The card is a most taking one, and the article that it is intended to advertise no less so. The Messrs. Adams manufacture a line of popular chewing gums more explicitly set forth in their advertisement to which we make reference. Druggists, to get the genuine articles, should observe that the signature of Adams & Sons appear on each package.

To Clean Marble Counters.

Those who have marble counters, and especially when they are used for carbonated drinks, often have trouble in keeping clean. There are several methods of doing this, and where one cannot be conveniently followed, another will do. The following are given on good authority as efficient:

Bush the dust off with a piece of chamois, then apply with a brush a good coat of gum arabic about the consistency of thick mucilage, and expose it to the sun or wind to dry. In a short time it will peel off. If all the gum should not peel off, wash it with clean water and a clean cloth. If the first application does not have the desired effect, it should be tried again. Another method is to rub the marble with the following solution. One-quarter pound of soft soap, 1 pound of whiting, and one ounce of soda, and a piece of stone-blue the size of a walnut; rub it over the marble with a piece of flannel, and leave it on for twenty-four hours, then wash it off with clean water, and polish the counter with a piece of flannel or an old piece of felt; or take two parts of common soda, one part of pumice-stone and one part of fine powdered chalk, sift it through a fine sieve, and mix it with water, then rub it well over the marble, then wash the marble over with soap and water. To take stains out of white marble, take one ounce of ox-gall, one gill of lye, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of turpentine; mix and make into a paste with pipe clay; put on the paste over the stain, and let it remain for several days. To remove oil stains, apply, common clay saturated with benzine. If the grease has remained in long the polish will be injured, but the stain will be removed. Iron mould or inkspots may be taken out in the following manner: Take one-half ounce of butter of antimony and one ounce of oxalic acid, and dissolve them in one pint of rainwater; add enough flour to bring the mixture to a proper consistency. Lay it evenly on the stained part with a brush, and, after it has remained for a few days, wash it off, and repeat the process, if the stain be not wholly removed. — *American Drug. from N. Y. Confectioner.*

Mr. Villman, proprietor of the Whitewood, Manitoba, beet sugar factory, has forwarded to the farmers of that district a large quantity of beet seed for experimental purposes during the coming summer.

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.

Situations Wanted.

DRUGGISTS ASSISTANT—Graduate—Moderate salary for permanent position.—Druggist, Queensville.

DRUGGISTS ASSISTANT desires a situation, 2 1/2 years' experience. Good references.—Arthur Hanilton, Ripley, Ont.

Businesses For Sale.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—An unequalled success; must sell; will sacrifice; Dominion graduates or licentiate can practice; positive bargain. Address Lock Box 2,033, Batavia, N. Y.

DRUG BUSINESS—Live manufacturing town—first-class trade. Full particulars on applying to box 528, Globe Office.

Kerry, Watson & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

351 St. Paul St.,

MONTREAL,

OFFER THIS MONTH:

PARIS GREEN, (ENGLISH)

Strictly pure, in 100 lb. and 50 lb. irons, and one pound packages.

Powdered Hellebore,

Our own grinding, Fresh and Strong.

Insect Powder,

Guaranteed pure. Ground by ourselves from the finest Dalmatian Flowers.

To be useful at all Insecticides must be pure and unsophisticated, and, as many cheap grades are daily offered, we would remind buyers, that the purest are in every sense the best and cheapest. We guarantee ours to be strictly genuine in every particular.

We are glad at all times to give quotations for any articles in our line, and invite correspondence. Particular attention is given to all commands by letter; quick despatch and careful pricing being assured.

WESTERN HOUSE,

The London Drug Co.

LONDON.

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY —FOR—

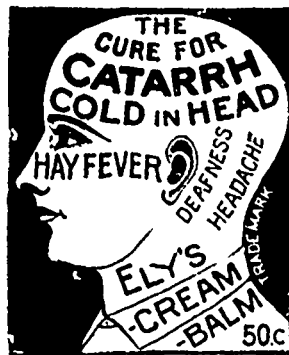
NASAL CATARRH

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 **Prico. 50c.**

ELY BROS.,

56 WARREN STREET. - : - NEW YORK.

C. C. BRIGGS & SONS

25 King St. West,
Hamilton, - Ont.

SPECIALTIES

- Briggs' Black Oil, Briggs' Life Balm, Briggs' Electric Oil,
- Briggs' Magic Relief, Briggs' Botany Bitters, Hop's Magnetic Ointment,
- Hop's Anodyne Fastidious Drops, Hop's Kennedy's Combination Pills, West's Pains Expeller Syrup,
- Lambert's Baby Cordial, Sitzer's Worm Candy, Sitzer's Worm Syrup,
- Leitch's T. K. and Vermen Destroyer, Kennedy's Foundation and Head Ointment, Golden Eye Salve,
- Star Cement, Wade's Condition Powders, Clarke's Female Pills,
- Belg White's Sticking Salve, Temple's Hair Dressing Oil, Oriental Confections, Shoo Fly Fly Poison

THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO.,

B. E. McGALE, Manager.

COR. NOTRE DAME & MARIE AVLS., 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. Coler's Infant's Syrup,
- Gregory's Toothache Cure, McGale's Butternut Pills.

S. LACHANCE,

1538 AND 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET
MONTREAL,

Proprietor of the following Specialties:

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



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.

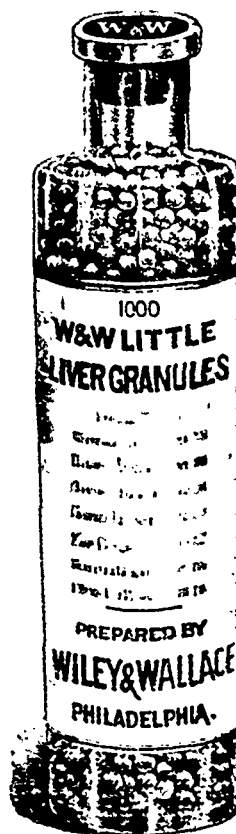
Major's - Cement.



- MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.
- MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20c.
- MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.
- MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Advertising matter sent by mail on application. Labels furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 50 lb. weight, and a thermometer 4 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, first-class in every respect. Send for terms.
A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal, P.Q.
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.



Sugar-Coated, White or Pink. Plain or Gelatine Coated.
SMALL, PLEASANT, PROMPT, EFFECTIVE.

1000, 50 cents
5,000, one bottle \$1.25
1 gross in glass, 24 in each, 30 in each, 48 in each, 72 in each, 96 in each, 144 in each, 192 in each.
Buyers Address

FORMULA.

Melin, 1-10 gr., Jalapin, 1-10 gr., Podophycin, 1-10 gr., Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-20 gr.; Ext. Nux Vom. 1-20 gr.; Oleo. Ric. Capsici, 1-25 gr.

Market Report.

Business during the past month has been notable for the advance in price of nearly all chemicals, especially the heavy ones. This increase is largely due to the increased price of coal and in a lesser degree to the price of labor, which is increasing at all manufacturing centres. Business is fair and payments fairly good.

Tartaric and Citric Acid are both dearer. Tartaric is likely to go still higher owing to an advance in raw material.

Camphor scarce and high. It is reported that the manufacture of smokeless powder has been abandoned.

Cream Tartar is improving in value.

Glycerine is higher and still higher prices looked for.

Oil Bergamot is higher.

Morphia and Opium are gradually increasing in price.

Quinine, no change to note.

Rad Jalap is much higher and very scarce.

Soda Bicarb has advanced in price.

Spermaceiti is much higher.

Nitrate Silver has advanced in sympathy with the metal.

HIGHER.—Acetic, Citric and Tartaric Acids
Camphor, Cream Tartar, Glycerine, Oils: Bergamot, Copaiba and Pimento, Potass Chlorate, Orris Root, Jalapan I Cereus, Soda Bicarb and Caustic, Spermaceiti.

LOWER.—Antim Nigr, Cloves, Cascara Bark, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Balsam Copaiba.

English Drug Markets.

Under date of May 5th the *Chemist and Druggist* says: There is not much news to report in the drug and chemical markets this week with the exception of a few articles in which there has been some stir, especially in iodine and camphor. In the department of chemicals cream of tartar is slightly better in price; chrysoarobin is also reported dearer. Santonin has slightly recovered, and strychnine is scarcely obtainable on the spot, and higher in price. Sulphate of copper for prompt delivery is also dearer. Quinine flat and unchanged. The price of iodine has been fixed again by the convention at the old figure. Oxalic and tartaric acids are a shade easier, and the quotations for antimonial preparations have been reduced. The decline in the value of camphor has continued, and for the moment refined camphor is difficult to quote. In drugs we hope to report a slight increase in the price of American peppermint oil; castor oil and Dutch linseed are also somewhat dearer, and the better classes of acacia gum are in good demand. Jalap remains firm, and the price of cinchona is well maintained. Spermaceiti, calabar beans, and fennel seed are quoted lower. In heavy chemicals and dry series the following are the principal alterations: Turbetic, Sticklac, and Irish moss are higher in price, and shellac is very firm. Benzol, bleaching powder, and sulphate of soda are also firmer and slightly dearer, but bicarbonate of soda is easier. New tamarinds are also lower and the same applies to ordinary olive oil.

To Mask the Odor of creosote pills, a writer in *Deutsch-Medizin. Zeitung* recommends the dispensing of the pills with finely powdered roasted coffee, used as a dusting powder.

Methylated Spirits.

One of the provisions in the new bill passed at the present session of Parliament prevents any person from deodorizing or clarifying methylated spirits. Formerly the manufacture of such spirits was allowed under excise regulations, but it was suspected that the law as to the duties was evaded by the manufacturers. As a consequence it was determined to take the right to make such spirits from the public. Now the Government makes all the methylated spirits and sells what is required. But still fraud is suspected. It is believed that the spirits when purchased from the Government are clarified, and are used in place of other spirits which are more costly. To meet this suspicion it is to be provided that any person who deodorizes or clarifies methylated spirits shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a penalty of from five hundred to a thousand dollars. It is further to be enacted that any person who uses spirits containing methyl alcohol in any pharmaceutical preparation or medicine for internal use shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars.

New German Pharmacy Regulations.

A law which came into effect on the 1st of May provides new regulations in connection with the sale of drugs, &c. It decrees that the right to sell the following drugs and preparations shall be strictly monopolized by the "koncessionirte Apotheker": Decoctions and infusions, caustic pencils, extracts or tinctures; mixtures either of salts or powdered substances, or both together, or of liquids, solutions, mixed balsams, honey preparations, or syrups; capsules of gelatin or starch, confections, liniments, tablets, pills, and granules; plasters, ointments, and suppositories.

Retail druggists may handle and sell the following: Tinctures of arnica, benzoin, myrrh, and valerian; extract of pine, meat, coffee, tea, juniper, acorn-coffee, and malt (pure and with iron, cod liver oil, or lime); raspberry vinegar and licorice juice (both pure and with anise); seidlitz powders, smelling salts, salicylic dusting powder, and mineral salts, both natural and artificial; camphor and soap spirits; eucalyptus water, fennel or rose honey, simple fruit juices, Hoffman's drops, cod liver oil with peppermint, pepsin wine, simple syrup, capsules containing seidlitz powders, copaiba balsam, cod liver or castor oil, bicarbonate of soda or tartaric acid, simple liniment, pastilles of mineral salts, peppermint, or chloride of ammonium; cold cream, isinglass plaster, adhesive plaster, corn plasters, lip salve, pitch plaster, mustard leaves, and salicylic suet.

The list of articles of which the apotheker has the monopoly embraces 217 titles (30 per cent. more than under the old law), and includes all the newer remedies. As he has the right to sell all the articles included in the list permitted the druggist, it will be seen that the new law is a considerable gain to the apotheker, and a correspondingly heavy blow to the druggist.—*B. and C. Druggist.*

THE APOTHECARIES' ACT.—A chemist and druggist in Exeter has lately paid the sum of £51. 5s. 6d. in fines and costs, for infringement of the Apothecaries Act.

SACCHARIN NOT INJURIOUS.—The Supremo Sanitary Council of Vienna has recently published a report on saccharin, in which it is affirmed that no ill-effect is produced on the human organism by that substance, and that it can be used freely as ordinary groceries. The report states that no single instance has been adduced in which saccharin could be proved to have done harm to any healthy person, and that even in the sick its use does not appear to be attended with any injurious consequences.

The Swiss Pharmacopœia Commission have decided to publish the new edition of the *Pharmacopœia Helveticæ* in the three languages spoken in the country.—German, French and Italian.

WYETH'S NEW PREPARATIONS.

Sulphur Compound Lozenges,

(Dr. Q. C. Smith formula)

Per lb. \$1.25; per doz. Screw Cap Bottles, \$2.50.

Pepsin Aromatic Lozenges,

Per lb. \$2.20.

Brooklyn Throat Hospital Lozenges,

No. 1, Ammon Chlor. Comp., per lb., - \$1.00.

Ammon Mur. 2 grs., Cubeb 1 gr., Ext. Liquorice 6 grs.

No. 2, Cocaine Comp., per lb., - \$3.75.

Cocaine Hydrochlor 1-10 gr., Morph. Sulph. 1-24 gr., Potass Chloras 3 grs.

Tablets Tonic Chalybeate, per 100, - 35c.

(Dr. Austin Flint's formula)

* Above prices subject to usual trade discount.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,
MONTREAL.

- CIGARS. -

OUR LEADING LINES:

10c.

"LA MAYA,"

"LA FAMEUSE,"

"HAVANA PEARL,"

5c.

"FASCINATOR,"

"PERFECTION,"

"BABY PEARL,"

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

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

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

Please mention this paper when ordering.

PAYNE BROS. & MACFARLANE,
GRANBY, QUE.

We have already contracted to advertise

WILSON'S FLY POISON PADS

(REGISTERED)

In Ninety Newspapers during the coming Summer Months.

The Demand will therefore be Larger than ever.

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

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PATENT MEDICINES.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., HAMILTON.

Canadian Druggist Prices Current.

CORRECTED TO MAY 10th, 1890.

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

ALCOHOL, gal.....	\$3 28	\$3 60	CASSTON, Fibre, lb.....	7 50	8 00	Bleached, lb.....	45	50
Wood, gal.....	3 50	3 60	CHALK, French, powdered, lb..	10	12	Spruce, true, lb.....	30	35
ALLSPICE, lb.....	13	15	Precep., see Calcium, lb.....	10	12	Tragacath, flake, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10
Powdered, lb.....	15	17	Prepared, lb.....	5	6	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 15
ALON, oz.....	40	45	CHARCOAL, Animal, powd., lb...	4	5	Sorts, lb.....	25	75
ANODYNE, Hoffman's bot., lbs..	50	55	Willow, powdered, lb.....	20	25	Thus, lb.....	8	10
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb.....	45	50	CLOVE, lb.....	25	30	HERB, Althea, lb.....	27	30
St. Vincent, lb.....	15	18	Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Bitterwort, lb.....	27	30
BALSAM, Fir, lb.....	45	50	COCHINEAL, Honduras, lb.....	40	45	Burdock, lb.....	16	18
Copaiba, lb.....	90	1 00	COLLODION, lb.....	75	80	Boneset, ozs, lb.....	15	17
Peru, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Cantharidal, lb.....	2 50	2 75	Catnip, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Tolu, can or less, lb.....	65	75	CONFECTOR, Senna, lb.....	25	30	Chiretta, lb.....	25	30
BARK, Barberry, lb.....	22	25	Creo-tote, Wood, lb.....	2 00	2 50	Col-foot, lb.....	20	28
Bayberry, lb.....	15	18	CUTTIFISH BONE, lb.....	35	40	Feverfew, ozs, lb.....	53	55
Buckthorn, lb.....	15	17	DENTRINE, lb.....	10	12	Grindelia robusta, lb.....	45	50
Canella, lb.....	15	17	DOVER'S POWDER, lb.....	1 50	1 60	Hoarhound, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Cascara Sagrada.....	39	35	ERGOT, Spanish, lb.....	75	80	Jaborandi, lb.....	45	50
Cascarilla, select, lb.....	18	20	Powdered, lb.....	90	1 00	Lemon Balm, lb.....	38	40
Cassia, in mats, lb.....	18	20	ERGOTIN, Keith's, oz.....	2 00	2 10	Liverwort, German, lb.....	40	45
Cinchona, red, lb.....	60	65	EXTRACT, Logwood, bulk, lb....	13	11	Lobelia, ozs, lb.....	15	20
Powdered, lb.....	65	70	Pounds, lb.....	14	17	Motherwort, ozs, lb.....	20	22
Yellow, lb.....	35	40	FLOWERS, Arnica, lb.....	20	22	Mullein, German, lb.....	17	20
Pale, lb.....	40	45	Calendula, lb.....	55	60	Pennyroyal, ozs, lb.....	17	20
Elm, selected, lb.....	16	18	Chamomile, Roman, lb.....	30	35	Peppermint, ozs, lb.....	21	25
Ground, lb.....	17	20	German, lb.....	30	35	Rue, ozs, lb.....	30	35
Powdered, lb.....	20	28	Elder, lb.....	25	22	Sage, Ozs, lb.....	15	18
Hemlock, crushed, lb.....	18	20	Lavender, lb.....	12	15	Spearmint, lb.....	21	25
Oak, white, erushed, lb.....	15	17	Rose, red, French, lb.....	1 60	2 00	Thyme, ozs, lb.....	18	20
Orange peel, bitter, lb.....	15	16	Rosemary, lb.....	25	30	Tansy, lb.....	15	18
Prickly ash, lb.....	35	40	Saffron, American, lb.....	35	40	Wormwood, oz.....	20	22
Sassafras, lb.....	13	15	Spanish, VaPa, oz.....	1 25	1 50	Yerba Santa, lb.....	38	44
Soap (quillaya), lb.....	15	18	GELATINE, Cooper's lb.....	1 00	1 05	HONEY, lb.....	15	20
Wild cherry, lb.....	13	15	French, white, lb.....	40	50	Hops, fresh, lb.....	20	25
BEANS, Calabar, lb.....	45	50	GLYCERINE, lb.....	22	25	ISIDIA, Madras, lb.....	75	80
Tonka, lb.....	1 25	2 75	GUARANA.....	3 00	3 25	Essage POWDER, lb.....	45	55
Vanilla, lb.....	6 00	9 00	Powdered, lb.....	3 25	3 50	ISRUJAYA, Brazil, lb.....	2 00	2 10
BERRIES, Cubeb, sifted, lb.....	2 50	2 60	GUM ALOES, Cape, lb.....	18	20	Russias, true, lb.....	6 00	6 50
powdered, lb.....	2 60	2 70	Barbadoes, lb.....	30	50	LEAF, Aconite, lb.....	25	30
Juniper, lb.....	10	12	Scotrine, lb.....	65	70	Bay, lb.....	18	20
Ground, lb.....	12	14	Assafetida, lb.....	23	25	Belladonna, lb.....	25	30
Prickly ash, lb.....	40	45	Arabic, 1st, lb.....	1 00	1 10	Buchu, long, lb.....	40	45
BUDS, Balm of Gilead, lb.....	55	60	Powdered, lb.....	1 10	1 20	Short, lb.....	15	18
Cassia, lb.....	25	30	Sifted sorts, lb.....	75	80	Coca, lb.....	55	60
BUTTER, Cacao, lb.....	75	80	Sorts, lb.....	60	75	Digitalis, lb.....	25	30
CAMPBON, lb.....	75	90	Benzoin, lb.....	50	1 00	Eae dy, tus, lb.....	18	20
CANTHARIDES, Russian, lb.....	2 00	2 10	Catechu, Black, lb.....	9	20	Hyoeyanus.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	2 10	2 20	Gamboge, powdered, lb.....	1 30	1 35	Matico, lb.....	70	75
CAPSICUM, lb.....	25	30	Guaic, lb.....	60	95	Senna, Alexandria, lb.....	25	30
Powdered, lb.....	30	35	Powdered, lb.....	65	1 00	Tinnevely, lb.....	15	25
CARBON, Bisulphide, lb.....	16	18	Kino, true, lb.....	45	45	Stramonium, lb.....	20	25
CARMIN, No. 40, oz.....	40	50	Myrrh, lb.....	45	48	Uva Ursi, lb.....	15	18
			Powdered, lb.....	55	60	LEUCUS, Swedish, doz.....	1 00	1 10
			Opium, lb.....	4 50	4 75	LIQUOR, Solazzi.....	45	50
			Powdered, lb.....	6 00	7 00	Pignatelli.....	35	40
			Scammony, pure Resin, lb.....	12 80	13 00	Grasso.....	30	35
			Shellac, lb.....	35	40	LEPULIN, oz.....	30	35

LYCOPodium, lb.	70	80	SACCHARIN, oz.	1 90	2 00	CADMIUM, Bromide, oz.	20	25
MACE, lb.	1 00	1 10	SEED, Anise, Italian, sifted, lb.	15	18	Iodide, oz.	45	50
MANNA, lb.	1 60	1 75	Star, lb.	35	40	CALCIUM, Hypophosphite, lb.	1 50	1 60
Moss, Iceland, lb.	9	10	Burdock, lb.	30	35	Iodide, oz.	95	1 00
Oil, lb.	9	10	Canary, bag or less, lb.	3	5	Phosphate, precip., lb.	35	38
MISK, Tonquin, oz.	46 00	50 00	Caraway, lb.	13	15	Sulphide, oz.	5	6
NITRALS, lb.	21	25	Cardamom, lb.	1 25	1 50	CELIUM, Oxalate, oz.	10	12
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Celery	20	25	CHINIDINE, oz.	15	18
NUTMEGS, lb.	1 00	1 10	Colchicum	1 25	1 30	CHLORAL, Hydrate, lb.	1 40	1 60
NEX VOMICA, lb.	10	12	Coriander, lb.	10	12	Croton, oz.	75	80
Powdered, lb.	22	25	Cumin, lb.	15	20	CHLOROFORM, lb.	60	1 75
OAKUM, lb.	12	15	Fennel, lb.	15	17	CINCHONINE, sulphate, oz.	25	30
ONIMENT, Merc., lb.	65	75	Fennel, powdered, lb.	7	9	CINCHONIDINE, Sulph., oz.	20	25
Citrine, lb.	45	50	Flax, cleaned, lb.	3	4	COCAINE, Mur., oz.	6 00	7 00
PARALDEHYDE, oz.	18	20	Ground, lb.	4	5	COPPER, Sulph. (Blue Vitrol) lb.	7	8
PEPPER, black, lb.	22	25	Hemp, lb.	6	7	Iodide, oz.	05	70
Powdered, lb.	25	30	Mustard, white, lb.	9	12	COPPERAS, lb.	1	3
PITCH, black, lb.	3	4	Powdered, lb.	15	20	ETHER, Acetic, lb.	75	80
Burgundy, true, lb.	10	12	Pumpkin	25	30	Sulphuric, lb.	35	40
PLASTER, Calcined, bbl.	2 25	3 10	Quince, lb.	40	50	EXALGINE, oz.	2 00	2 20
Adhesive, yd.	9	12	Rape, lb.	9	10	HYOSCYAMINE, Sulp., crystals, gr.	25	30
Belladonna, lb.	65	70	Strophanthus, oz.	50	55	IODINE, Resublimed, lb.	5 00	5 50
Galbanum Comp., lb.	80	85	Worm, lb.	22	25	IODIFORM, lb.	0 00	7 00
Lead, lb.	25	30	SEIDLITZ MIXTURE, lb.	25	30	IODOL, oz.	1 30	1 40
POPPY HEADS, per 100	85	90	SOAP, Castile, Mottled, pure, lb.	10	12	IRON, by Hydrogen	1 00	1 10
ROSIN, Common, lb.	2 1	3	White, Cont's, lb.	16	17	Carbonate, Precip., lb.	15	16
White, lb.	3 1	4	Powdered, lb.	25	35	Sacch., lb.	35	40
RESORCIN, White, oz.	25	30	Green (Sapo Viridis), lb.	12	25	Chloride, lb.	45	55
ROCHILLE SALT, lb.	30	32	SPIRMACTEL, lb.	45	50	Sol., lb.	13	16
Root, Aconite, lb.	22	25	TURPENTINE, Chian, oz.	75	80	Citrate, U. S. P., lb.	90	1 00
Althea, ent, lb.	30	35	Venice, lb.	10	12	And Ammon., lb.	75	80
Belladonna, lb.	25	30	Spirits, gal.	65	75	And Quinine, lb.	1 50	3 00
Blood, lb.	10	15	WAX, White, lb.	50	75	Quin. and Stry., oz.	35	40
Bitter, lb.	27	30	Yellow	30	35	And Strychnine, oz.	13	15
Blackberry, lb.	15	18	Wood, Guaiac, rasped	5	6	Dialyzed, Solution, lb.	50	55
Burdock, crushed, lb.	18	20	Quassia chips, lb.	10	12	Ferrocyanide, lb.	55	60
Calamus, sliced, white, lb.	20	25	Red Saunders, ground, lb.	5	6	Hypophosphites, oz.	20	25
Canada Snake, lb.	30	35	Santal, ground, lb.	5	6	Iodide, oz.	40	45
Cohosh, Black, lb.	15	20				Syrup, lb.	45	50
Colchicum, lb.	40	45				Lactate, oz.	5	6
Columbo, lb.	20	22				Pernitrate, solution, lb.	15	16
Powdered, lb.	25	30				Phosphate scales, lb.	75	80
Coltsfoot, lb.	38	40				Sulphate, pure, lb.	7	9
Comfrey, crushed, lb.	20	25				Exsiccated, lb.	8	10
Cinnamon, powdered, lb.	13	14				And Potass. Tartrate, lb.	80	85
Dandelion, lb.	15	18				And Ammon. Tartrate, lb.	85	90
Elecampane, lb.	15	10				LEAD, Acetate, white, lb.	13	15
Galangal, lb.	15	18				Carbonate, lb.	7	8
Gelsemium, lb.	22	25				Iodide, oz.	35	40
Geatiau, lb.	9	10				Red, lb.	7	9
Ground, lb.	10	12				LIME, Chlorinated, bulk, lb.	3 1	4
Powdered, lb.	13	15				One lb.	6	7
Ginger, African, lb.	11	12				LITHIUM, Bromide, oz.	40	45
Pa., lb.	13	15				Carbonate, oz.	30	35
Jamaica, blebl., lb.	22	25				Citrate, oz.	25	30
Pa., lb.	28	30				Iodide, oz.	50	55
Ginseng, lb.	4 00	4 10				Salicylate, oz.	35	40
Golden Seal, lb.	90	1 00				MAGNESIUM, Calc., lb.	55	60
Gold Thread, lb.	60	65				Carbonate, lb.	18	20
Hellebore, White, powd., lb.	12	15				Citrate, gran., lb.	40	45
Indian Hemp	18	30				Sulph. (Epsom salt), lb.	1 1	3
Ipecac, lb.	2 58	2 90				MANGANESE, Black Oxide, lb.	5	7
Powdered, lb.	2 78	3 09				MENTHOL, oz.	30	35
Jalap, lb.	90	40				Lb.	4 00	4 25
Powdered, lb.	38	45				MERCURY, lb.	90	95
Kava Kava, lb.	40	90				Ammon (White Precip.),	1 45	1 50
Licorice, lb.	75	15				Chloride, Corrosive, lb.	1 10	1 15
Powdered, lb.	12	15				Calomel, lb.	1 35	1 40
Mandrake, lb.	13	18				With Chalk, lb.	55	60
Masterwort, lb.	16	40				Iodide, Proto, oz.	35	40
Orris, Florentine, lb.	31	20				Bin., oz.	30	35
Powdered, lb.	20	22				Oxide, Red, lb.	1 30	1 35
Pareira Brava, true lb.	40	45				Pill (Blue Mass), lb.	65	70
Pink, lb.	75	80				MILK SUGAR, powdered, lb.	50	55
Parsley, lb.	39	35				MORPHINE, Acetate, 1/2 ozs., oz.	2 15	2 25
Pleurisy, lb.	20	25				Muriate 1/2 ozs., oz.	2 15	2 25
Poke, lb.	15	18				Sulphate, 1/2 ozs., oz.	2 25	2 50
Queen of the Meadow, lb.	18	20				PERSIN, Saccharated, oz.	35	40
Rhatany, lb.	20	30				PILOCARPINE, Muriate, grain	5	6
Rhubarb, lb.	90	2 50				PIPERIN, oz.	1 00	1 10
Sarsaparilla, Hond, lb.	45	50				PHOSPHORUS, lb.	90	1 10
Cut, lb.	50	55				POTASSA, Caustic, white, lb.	55	60
Senega, lb.	60	65				POTASSIUM, Acetate, lb.	50	55
Squill, lb.	13	15				Bicarbonate, lb.	17	20
Stillingia, lb.	22	25				Bichromate, lb.	12	13
Powdered, lb.	25	27				Bitrat (Cream Tart.), lb.	30	35
Unicorn, lb.	38	40				Bromide, lb.	50	55
Valerian, English, lb true	20	25				Carbonate, lb.	11	16
Virginia Snake, lb.	40	45				Chlorate, Eng., lb.	18	20
Yellow Dock, lb.	15	18				Powdered, lb.	23	25
RUM, Bay, gal.	2 00	2 25				Citrate, lb.	75	90
Essence, lb.	3 00	3 25				Cyanide, fused, lb.	40	55
			ACID, Acetic, lb.	12	13			
			Glacial, lb.	45	50			
			Benzoic, English, oz.	20	25			
			German, oz.	12	15			
			Boracic, lb.	20	25			
			Carbolic Crystals, lb.	50	55			
			Calvert's No. 1, lb.	2 10	2 15			
			No. 2, lb.	1 35	1 40			
			Citic, lb.	65	70			
			Gallie, oz.	10	12			
			Hydrobromic, diluted, lb.	30	35			
			Hydrocyanic, diluted, oz. bot-	1 50	1 60			
			tles doz	22	25			
			Lactic, concentrated, oz.	3	5			
			Muriatic, lb.	18	20			
			Chem, pure, lb.	13	15			
			Nitric, lb.	25	30			
			Chem, pure, lb.	75	80			
			Oleic, purified, lb.	15	18			
			Oxalic, lb.	1 00	1 10			
			Phosphoric, glacial, lb.	17	20			
			Dilate, lb.	40	50			
			Pyrogallie, oz.	2 00	2 65			
			Salicylic, white, lb.	2 1	2 3			
			Sulphuric, carboy, lb.	5	6			
			Bottles, lb.	18	20			
			Chem, pure, lb.	1 25	1 30			
			Tannic, lb.	50	55			
			Tartaric, powdered, lb.	10	12			
			ACETANILID, oz.	4	5			
			ACONITINE, grain	2	3			
			ALUM, cryst., lb.	3	4			
			Powdered, lb.	12	15			
			AMMONIA, Liquor, lb.	75	80			
			AMMONIUM, Bromide, lb.	12	13			
			Carbonate, lb.	35	40			
			Iodide, oz.	40	45			
			Nitrate, crystals, lb.	12	16			
			Muriate, lb.	55	60			
			Valerianate, oz.	16	18			
			AMYL, Nitrite, oz.	1 10	1 15			
			ANTIPYRIN, oz.	25	30			
			ARSENIC, Donovan's sol., lb.	13	15			
			Fowler's, sol., lb.	35	40			
			Iodide, oz.	6	7			
			White, lb.	7 00	8 00			
			ATROPINE, Sulp., in 1/2 ozs., oz.	40	45			
			BISMUTH, Ammonia-citrate, oz.	2 90	3 00			
			Subcarbonate, lb.	2 50	2 75			
			Subnitrate, lb.	12	13			
			BORAX, lb.	13	15			
			Powdered, lb.	8	10			
			BROMINE, oz.					

Hypophosphites, oz.	10	12	Chloride, granular, oz.	13	15	Neroli, oz.	1 25	1 50
Iodide, lb.	3 75	4 00	Iodide, oz.	60	65	Orange, lb.	3 75	5 00
Nitrate, gran., lb.	8	10	Oxide, lb.	13	60	Sweet, lb.	3 25	3 50
Permanganate, lb.	65	70	Sulphate, lb.	9	11	Origanum, lb.	65	70
Prussiate, Red, lb.	50	55	Valerianate, oz.	25	30	Patchouli, oz.	1 75	1 80
Yellow, lb.	32	35	ESSENTIAL OILS.			Pennyroyal, lb.	2 00	2 10
And Sod. Tartrate, lb.	30	35	Oil, Almond, bitter, oz.	75	80	Peppermint, lb.	1 50	1 00
Sulphuret, lb.	25	30	Sweet, lb.	50	60	Pimento, lb.	2 60	2 75
PROFLAMINE, oz.	35	40	Amber, crude, lb.	40	15	Rose, oz.	6 00	9 00
QUININE, Sulph., bulk, oz.	40	45	Rec't, lb.	70	75	Rosemary, lb.	70	75
Ozs., oz.	45	50	Anise, lb.	3 20	3 30	Rue, oz.	25	30
QUINIDINE, Sulphate, ozs., oz.	16	20	Bay, oz.	50	60	Sandalwood, lb.	5 50	9 00
SALICIN, oz.	22	25	Bergamot, lb.	4 25	4 50	Sassafras, lb.	65	70
SANTONIN, oz.	20	22	Cade, lb.	50	55	Savin, lb.	1 00	1 75
SILVER, Nitrate, cryst., oz.	90	95	Cajuput, lb.	1 80	1 90	Spearmint, lb.	6 00	6 25
Fused, oz.	95	1 00	Capsicum, oz.	60	65	Spruce, lb.	65	70
SODIUM, Acetate, lb.	30	35	Caraway, lb.	3 50	3 75	Tansy, lb.	4 25	4 50
Bicarbonate, kgs., lb.	2 50	2 75	Cassia, lb.	1 50	1 60	Thyme, white, lb.	1 80	1 90
Bromide, lb.	63	65	Cinnamon, Ceylon, oz.	1 50	1 60	Wintergreen, lb.	3 00	3 50
Carbonate, lb.	3	6	Citronelle, lb.	70	75	Wormseed, lb.	3 50	3 75
Hypophosphite, oz.	10	12	Clove, lb.	2 25	2 40	Wormwood, lb.	6 50	6 75
Hyposulphite, lb.	3	6	Copaiba, lb.	1 60	1 75	FIXED OILS.		
Iodide, oz.	40	45	Croton, lb.	1 50	1 75	Castor, lb.	12	14
Salicylate, oz.	15	17	Cubeb, lb.	20 00	22 00	Cod Liver, N. E., gal.	1 00	1 70
Sulphate, lb.	2	3	Cumin, lb.	5 50	6 00	Norwegian, gal.	1 50	1 75
Sulphite, lb.	10	12	Erigeron, oz.	20	25	Cottoseed, gal.	1 10	1 20
SPIRIT NITRE, lb.	30	55	Eucalyptus, lb.	2 00	2 10	Crotos, lb.	1 50	1 60
STRONTIUM, Nitrate, lb.	18	20	Fennel, lb.	1 60	1 75	LARD, gal.	90	1 00
STYCHSINE, crystals, oz.	1 25	1 30	Geranium, oz.	1 75	1 80	LINSEED, boiled, gal.	78	80
SULFONAL, oz.	75	80	Rose, lb.	3 20	3 50	Raw, gal.	75	78
SULPHUR, Flowers of, lb.	3	4	Juniper berries (English), lb.	4 50	5 00	NEATSFOOT, gal.	1 25	1 30
Pure precipitated, lb.	13	20	Wood, lb.	70	75	OLIVE, gal.	1 35	1 40
TARTAR EMETIC, lb.	50	55	Lavender, Chiris. Fleur, lb.	3 00	3 50	Salad, gal.	2 25	2 40
THYMOL, (Thymic acid), oz.	60	65	Garden, lb.	1 50	1 75	PALM, lb.	12	13
VERATRINE, oz.	2 00	2 10	Lemon, lb.	2 00	2 25	SPERM, gal.	2 00	2 25
WATER, Ammonia, lb.	12	15	Lemongrass, lb.	1 50	1 60	TERPENTINE, gal.	65	70
ZINC, Acetate, lb.	70	75	Mustard, Essential, oz.	60	65			
Carbonate, lb.	25	30						

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