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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

VOL. I.

TORONTO, OCT., 1889.

No. 4.

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

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

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

All cheques or drafts, and matter intended for the editor, to be addressed to Box 439, Strathroy, Ont.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, 6 WELLINGTON ST. W., TORONTO

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY MEETINGS.

The twenty sixth annual meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference was held in Newcastle-on-Tyne, commencing on Tuesday, September 10th. The attendance was somewhat less than usual, but a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested in the proceedings.

A larger number than usual of practical papers were presented and read at the business meetings, which lasted two days. The annual address by the President, Mr. Charles Umney, was full of interesting points, one of which we give in another column, on the "Present British Pharmacopœia," for which we are indebted, as well as for a full report of the proceedings, to our excellent contemporary the Chemist and Druggist.

Among the items of interest to Canadians was the appointment of Mr. Joseph Demrose, F. C. S., Montreal, as Honorary Secretary for Canada in lieu of Mr. A. H. Mason, F. C. S., resigned. Mr. Umney was re-elected President. Mr. Branson, Secretary. Leeds was selected as the next place of meeting.

The "German Apotheker Verein" or Pharmaceutical Conference, which has now a membership of 2,979, held its annual meeting at Mayence, on September 10th and 11th.

The meeting was supplemented by an exhibition of Pharmaceutical products, at which the principal German manufacturing houses had displays of their manufactures. Altogether there were 82 exhibitors.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION NO. 6.

Minutes of special meeting of the Druggists of District No. 6, held in the Pharmaceutical College rooms, Toronto, on the afternoon of Thursday, 19th September.

Members present: Messrs. J. R. Dodds, W. G. Smith, A. B. Petrie, Thos. Stevenson, R. M. Woodford, R. Wood, R. M. Perry, Robt. Phillips, J. M. McCollom, Wm. Colcleugh. There were also present Mr. Davidson, of Chatham, Mr. Batsee, of Hamilton, and Mr. R. S. Muir, of Port Elgin.

The meeting was called to order at 2 p.m., the President in the chair.

The members at once proceeded to review the price list of District No. 11, with a view to adopting it, or making such changes as might meet with the approval of District No. 6, after which the following resolution was passed. —

Moved by A. B. Petrie, seconded by R. M. Perry, — That prices now adopted be referred to Committee on Trade and Commerce to have published (subject to meet views of No. 11), and that copies of book containing the same be supplied in time to introduce the changes on Nov. 1st. — Carried.

A number of accounts were passed and the meeting closed at 4 p.m.

The meeting felt that in order to carry to a successful issue the object and work of the Association it would be necessary that every druggist in the district should become members of the Association, and as the new price list would come into use on Nov. 1st it was exceedingly desirable that a solid front should be presented on that date, and that the druggists in the district should send in at once their fees (\$2.00) to Mr. Colcleugh, Mount Forest.

BUSINESS MORALITY.

In these days of enterprise and spirited trading, business men are very apt to confuse *clever pushing ways* with *trickery*. The word "smart," used as it is to represent both honest and dishonest men of good business capacity is itself an indirect proof of this confusion. Although the object of both classes is the same, namely, the building up of a profitable business,

their modes are entirely at variance with one another, and the results are almost invariably quite the opposite of one another. Sooner or later the man who tries to make a profit by dishonest means, or takes some underhand way of "getting ahead" of his opposition, will be found out by his customers who will distrust him over after even in his most honest dealings, and if they patronize him at all will compel him to make concessions to them in order to hold their trade. The upright, square-dealing man, on the contrary, will see his custom constantly increasing, and when he makes a new connection, he will have no difficulty in keeping it. His goods will be regarded as above suspicion. Nor will his prices be questioned. Public confidence will open up new, legitimate channels of profit which will not be trusted to his "tricky" opponent for fear of being imposed upon. Fair prices are better than cuts. The genuine article will always tell against the imitation. Advertising is good until it is found to be untruthful. Sell cheap goods as such, and not on the merits of expensive ones. Let your manufactured articles always be equal to the sample shown. With firmness and politeness decline unprofitable business. Endeavour always to have in stock the right goods at fair prices. With constant work, intelligence, politeness, firmness, and honesty, no legitimate business for which there is a demand can help but succeed.

KEENE.

THE ELIXIR OF TRADE.

In these days of life-elixirs it is but natural to look for the elixir of trade—a something to revive not only the life of trade by enlarging its volume, but by putting the tradesman in such a position that he fears no competition, to increase the profits on his business, which, after all, is the real object for which he is working. A newspaper man will likely say that advertising is the great elixir, the salesman will certainly claim that it consists in stocking up in his particular wares, while

the owner of a fine store will hear of no other but the occupying of his building; nor would we wish to say that all of these and many other similar advantages are of great importance to the successful store-keeper. But none of them is the elixir of trade. The elixir is no new discovery. Its value was recognized by our grandparents, and will be equally esteemed by our children's children, so long as men continue to make a living by buying and selling.

The elixir consists of **BUYING FOR CASH**. Selling for cash is perhaps one of its attendants, though not always a necessity. The system of cash buying has so many advantages that it is almost to be wondered that it is not universally practised. The first conceptions of trade consisted in the simultaneous exchange of two articles, the use of a coin of recognized value being the natural outcome of the influence of civilization. But civilization rarely introduces a beneficial change without very soon inventing a counteracting abuse, and so it came about that when a man possessed no coins he asked for the goods he required and promised to pay for them with the first coins that should be paid to him. It is not difficult to connect the first granting of credit with the present elaborate system of signing promissory notes and the discounting of them in the banks. But as in the first step the buyer was at the mercy of the seller as to the price and quality of his goods, so now-a-days the man who asks for credit cannot in the same breath claim special prices. In fact the very system of granting cash discounts to those who will pay on receipt of their goods is an outspoken avowal of this truth. In a business of any size the cash discount itself is a fair profit, but many times greater are the advantages offered to the man who is known to pay his bills promptly. Not only is he sought after by all who have for sale goods adapted to his trade, but if ever a bargain is to be made he is the first to receive the offer. To buy for cash may give one a little more trouble. Smaller quantities more frequently purchased cause extra work, but this is more than made up for by not having to worry over the meeting of notes at maturity. One of the first evils of the credit system is the inducement to slaughter goods in order to realize upon them in time to meet the note. The many evils of "cutting" prices need not be gone into here, but it will be evident that there will not be nearly the same tendency to give way to the pernicious habit in cases where the goods have been paid for. From this it will be seen that it is to the advantage of the retailer not only to buy for cash himself, but to force his opposition to do so,

and if the retail trade in each town were to combine in the different trades and agree only to buy for cash and not to buy from any house who did not pledge themselves to sell only for cash in that town, they would soon find that useless competition would cease, that worthless men could not start in business, and that as a consequence their profits would annually increase.

EXTRACT OF MALT AS A VEHICLE.

BY S. M. BURROUGHS.

Extract of malt has now been favourably known for many years, and new uses are constantly being found for it. In former times, we learn, it was extensively employed in the navy as an aperient. In latter days its evaporation at a low temperature in vacuo has preserved the diastase to such a degree as to render it a valuable digestive agent, especially desirable as an accessory and vehicle for the administration of pepsin, pancreatin, zymine, and other reliable digestive ferments. The early preparations of extract of malt, evaporated in an open pan, were as black as tar, possessed the odour and taste of burnt sugar, and were totally devoid of digestive properties. The other valuable elements were also probably injured to a considerable degree by the heat and exposure. At present, however, by means of improved apparatus and appliance, extract of malt is supplied of a light brown color, possessing a very agreeable taste, so much so that it is an acceptable sweetening agent for farinaceous foods, such as puddings, porridge, etc., for which it is particularly desirable in many cases on account of its digestive powers in converting starch, and also for the reason that the malt sugar contained in it is not liable to acetous fermentation, as is cane sugar. Medical men have not been slow to note the advantages of extract of malt as a vehicle for the administration of various medicaments, in conjunction with which it has been extensively prescribed. Dr. Roberts, in a paper read before a branch meeting of the British Medical Association at Northwich, in speaking of the digestive value of extract of malt, called particular attention to its advantages as a vehicle, and especially for mixing with cod-liver oil. Extract of malt, when well prepared, is less liable to ferment or crystallize than ordinary syrup. On account of its digestive and nutritive properties it is particularly useful for admixture with medicines in all cases of impaired digestion, acidity, etc. Its thick consistency adapts it for mixing with medicines which would be more likely to deposit a precipitate when given in other vehicles. It also appears to possess a remarkable property of masking the taste of disagreeable drugs such as iron, quinine, strychnine, cascara, etc. As Sir William Roberts has pointed out, its

most remarkable use as a vehicle is for mixing with cod-liver oil. When properly prepared the extract possesses the power of dissolving the cod-liver oil. The solution can be easily demonstrated under the microscope, especially if a drop of water is added to the specimen, when the margin of the previously clear solution will be seen to have separated, and to show minute globules of oil, smaller than the globules in milk, floating about in the water. This solution is somewhat difficult to prepare, except on a large scale, and with special machinery. As chemists may often find it desirable to prepare some of these combinations themselves, instead of purchasing them ready made, I think it may be of some practical interest to submit our working formula for the preparation of several combinations, which can be made extemporaneously. I should, however, state that in most instances we make the Kopley combinations by adding the medication to the filtered sweet wort before evaporation.

The quantity of extract of malt with cod-liver oil to be taken for each of the following combinations is 16 fluid oz.

To 16 oz. add:—

1. Solution of hyphosphites	1 oz
2. Sol. pyrophosphate iron	1 "
3. Ac. hydrochlor	1 "
Aque	1 dr
Pepsin (Fairchild)	gr. 30
Glycerol ad	4 oz
4. Aq	1 dr
Sod. carb	gr. 30
Zymine (Fairchild)	gr. 30
Glycerol ad	4 oz
5. Ac. hydr	1 dr
Aq	1 "
Lacto-peptine	gr. 30
Glycerol ad	4 oz
6. Infus. lupuli, B.P.	1 "
7. Sol. ferri iod.	fl. oz. 2½
8. Sol. of phosphates (Chemical Food) ..	1 oz
9. Sol. of quinine and iron	3 "
10. Sol. of quinine, iron and strychnia ...	2 dr
11. Sherry (detannated with gelatine)....	16 oz
12. Burrough's beef and iron wine.....	16 "
13. Sol. of phosphorus	2 oz

DANGEROUS CHLOROFORM.

Some chloroform obtained from a highly respectable German firm having aroused the suspicions of operators by the frequency with which patients anesthetized with it presented grave symptoms, Professor Menthin, of Warsaw, undertook to examine it, along with a number of chloroforms obtained from other firms. The results were that not a single sample entirely answered the tests of the Russian Pharmacopœia, which are somewhat stringent, though less so than those of the French Codex. Professor Menthin—whose article is published in the *Vratch*, giving details and names of the firms from which the different samples were obtained—found that all the specimens left a residue on evaporation, some of these residues being evidently of a very prejudicial character, causing headache and giddiness on prolonged smelling. One of them smelt at first like nitro-benzol with an

A mixture of tobacco, the odor changing in two days to one like benzoic acid. When heated, this residuo gave off an odor resembling burnt india-rubber. One of these samples came from a British firm, and appears to have been by far the best of them all, thirty-nine cubic centimetres leaving only a residuo weighing .0001 gramme, and having a transitory smell of malic ether; whereas forty-nine cubic centimetres of one of the German specimens left a residuo weighing .0022 gramme, and of a peculiarly offensive character. Professor Mentum's investigations would seem to offer some explanation of the extreme care taken by some of our continental brethren in regard to the use of chloroform. If much of what is used is as impure as some of the specimens referred to, it is scarcely to be wondered at that the results are sometimes disastrous. The specimen, which was the immediate cause of the investigation, is stated to have produced in no less than half of the patients such dangerous symptoms that its administration had to be discontinued. To all appearances, however, it was perfectly good, having a specific gravity of 1.487, neutral reaction, containing no free chlorine, and not undergoing any change of colour when mixed with hot sulphuric acid and left to stand for twenty-four hours. The sequel, of course, shows that these preliminary tests are very insufficient.—[Lancet.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM PILLS.

Two correspondents have recently called the attention of the Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions to the value of lanolin as an excipient in making pills of potassium permanganate. Ernest W. Gough says, in this respect: "As far as appearance goes the pills turned out all that could be desired. I kept a dozen to see if any change took place, and, as far as I can see, none has occurred. The pills were varnished with sandarac and alcohol varnish (Martindale). I have not seen any note about lanolin being used before for this purpose.

"Perhaps some of your readers will be able to say whether any decomposition is likely to occur if kept any length of time. The total weight of the mass was twenty-nine grains, the formula used being—

"Potassium permanganate, gr. xxiv
"Kaolin, gr. ii,
"Lanolin, q.s.

"The pills, I may say, are comparatively hard, and retain their shape perfectly."

J. H. Miller hit upon the same combination, and wrote a communication to the same journal, from which we extract as follows:

"As the pills I have massed with lanolin have only been made a comparatively short time, it remains to be seen whether the new method is equal to kaolin and soft paraffin in preventing decomposition, but they are still, as you will see, in very good condition. As an excipient, it is simplicity itself, and exceedingly easy to work, ordinary anhydrous lanolin, in the proportion of 1 to 10 of permanganate, turns out a beautiful, perfect pill, only half the size of those made by the old method, and without any trouble."—[National Druggist.

DISPENSING NOTES

ANTIPYRIN AND IODINE.

When iodine in dilute solution is added to a solution of antipyrin drop by drop, and the mixture shaken, the precipitate formed at first disappears, leaving the liquid colourless until a certain quantity has been added, when the precipitate remains permanently. According to M. Manseau (Bull. Soc. Pharm. Bord. May, p. 148), this point is reached with Knorr's antipyrin when decinormal solution of iodine has been added in the proportion of 6.8 c. c. (equal 0.0863 gram iodine) to the gram. Almost identical results were obtained with analgesine of French manufacture from different sources; but one sample of "foreign origin," inferior in appearance and less soluble in water, only absorbed 0.07241 gram of iodine to the gram before the precipitate became persistent. M. Manseau therefore suggests that this reaction affords to the pharmacist a ready means of testing the quality of the substance supplied to him under the name "antipyrin" or "analgesine." The reactions with chlorine and bromine are exactly of the same order and quite as distinct, but the titration solutions are not so easily preserved of uniform strength. The reaction is said also to constitute a delicate test for the presence of antipyrin in urine, the transient character of the precipitate distinguishing it from the precipitate due to iodine compounds with alkaloids, and the formation of an abundant dull red precipitate, when the iodine solution is added in the presence of nitric acid, distinguishing it from the turbidity characteristic of ferments.—[Pharm. Jour. and Trans.

When you receive a prescription for suppositories, and do not happen to have a set of moulds suitable for their preparation, you can substitute rubber nipples—those that are used for the top of nursing bottles with advantage. Have holes cut in a piece of card-board or tin to hold the nipples, place the holder and nipples in a vessel of ice-water, and proceed as with ordinary moulds. When cold the suppositories turn out without any trouble.—[Ind. Phar.

At the dispensing counter make it a rule to note down on the prescription whatever addition you find it necessary to make, for the guidance of yourself or assistants in case of repetition. Also note down the order of mixing, since a slight difference in this respect may cause an entirely different looking mixture.

Although the Pharmacopœia does not mention the fact, we may state that every ten gallons of water to be distilled should have added to it a drachm of permanganate

of potash and one half ounce of sulphuric acid. This fixes the ammonia and keeps it back, and also destroys nitrates and organic nitrogen. The water distilled from this mixture does not become rosy.

Filter papers may be toughened and thus made much more durable and safe. Immerse ordinary filter paper in nitric acid, and then wash well with water. A remarkably tough paper results, which can be washed like linen, and which is quite pervious to liquids. Or the papers may be folded and only the apex treated with acid and water.

Liquids difficult of clear filtration may be readily filtered by beating a small quantity of filter paper into pulp with the liquid, and then running the mixture into a funnel, the stem of which has been previously plugged with cotton wool.

A little washed kaolin agitated with some viscous liquid, such as popsin wine, materially accelerates filtration.

Heavy oils and syrups are easily filtered by the following method: "Take a piece of damp flannel and sprinkle one side liberally with French chalk; over this place another piece of damp flannel, and dry. It is then ready for use and is said to do its work admirably.

Holes may be drilled in glass by a good steel drill wetted with a saturated solution of camphor in oil of turpentine.

Lycopodium sprinkled on oiled silk prevents the fabric from adhering.

To prevent stoppers from sticking in liquor potassa bottles, rub a little vaseline on them. This is infallible.

To powder boracic acid, first warm a Wedgewood mortar by burning in it a little alcohol; then rub the boracic with a few drops of glycerine, when it will be easily reduced to a very fine powder.

To remove iodoform from mortars, wash the mortar with soap and water when greasy, then pour in a little alcohol, light it, and stir around with the pestle. This removes all trace of iodoform.

Turbid olive oil and other fixed oils, which have acquired this condition by admixture with moisture may be cleared by shaking up with a little dry starch; allow to settle, and decant. The starch absorbs the moisture.

Paper labels may be removed from bottles by wetting the surface and holding for a minute over any convenient flame. The heat and water combined soften the mucilage or paste, so removal is simple.

The Standard Show Case Co., of Windsor, Ont., report a steady increase in sales. Write to them for prices when requiring anything in their line.

Smith & McGlashan Co.

[LIMITED]

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGGISTS' SPECIALTIES

Sundries and Fancy Goods

Agents for E. B. Shuttleworth's Fluid Extracts, Specialties and Pharmaceutical Preparations

Malleable Steel Spring, Reversible, Hard Rubber, Celluloid, and Elastic Belt Trusses.

Mailing orders for Trusses promptly filled. We make a specialty of Hard and Soft Rubber Sundries.

Our travellers are out with Holiday Goods and are showing a large line, carefully selected from every Plush Goods maker in Canada. Our lines of imported goods should be seen. We would remind our friends that we sell almost exclusively to the Drug Trade.

SMITH & MCGLASHAN CO., Limited

53 FRONT ST. E.

TORONTO, - ONT.

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.

J. PALMER & SON

IMPORTERS OF

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

Sole Agents in Canada for

A. & F. Pear's Soaps, Dupont's Brushes, Bertrand's Perfumes.



The Largest and best assorted Stock in Canada of

BRUSHES, COMBS, SPONGES,
PERFUMERY,
CHAMOIS, SOAPS, FANCY GOODS,
TOILET REQUISITES.

1743 & 1745 NOTRE DAME

MONTREAL - - CANADA.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



Unequalled 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 dye 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.

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS

—AND—

Manufacturing Chemists

WAREHOUSES:

71 & 73 Front St. East

CHEMICAL WORKS AND MILLS:

147 & 149 Front St. E.

TORONTO.

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

TRADE NOTES.

Dr. C. A. Black, of Amherst, N.S., finds his practice sufficiently engaging without a pharmacy, so has sold the latter acquisition.

J. F. De Vergne, a highly respected druggist of Montreal, died on September 11th, deeply regretted by his many friends in the trade.

Ira F. Belfry, who sold out his drug business in Shelburne about a month ago to Brown Bros., of that place, assigned on the 2nd inst. to W. McCutcheon, of that place.

W. H. Blackstock, a physician of note in Thorold, died on the 26th September. The same dread fate also befell W. H. Bentley, who, in addition to his practice, was proprietor of a very nice drug store.

Wm. McDonald, of Tilsonburg, caught it severely early in September, being burned out and losing some \$7,500 over his insurance. He had a well equipped drug store, which is still running in other premises until he has rebuilt on his old lot.

J. V. Kannawin & Co. have shaken the Listowel dust off their feet and are now testing the quality of the Acton commodity. We wish them every success in their new store, so long, of course, as it does not necessitate an epidemic in their newly adopted town.

Wm. Challenger, late of Mitchell, Ont., but recently of Toronto, where he distinguished himself by working pro bono publico, but without any apparent idea of making a profit for himself, has just given up things generally to the bailiff. He made leather goods of all kinds. We forbear from moralizing.

H. Curtiss, druggist, Kingston, has gone out of business.

We direct attention of the readers of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST to the advertisement of Messrs. Fulford & Co., manufacturers of Nasal Balm, the well-known preparation for the cure of catarrh and cold in the head. They claim not only genuine merit for their preparation, but also that it is one of the best advertised remedies in the market. We are told that in addition to their newspaper advertising they have now in press a special line of advertising for which upwards of three car loads of paper will be required. Our readers may have a faint idea of the enormous quantity of advertising matter this will turn out. We say again, Read their advertisement which appears elsewhere in this issue.

A. W. Ball, formerly in business on Queen Street West, is starting a store at West Toronto Junction.

We regret to have to announce the death of two Ontario druggists during the past month, George Rhynas, of Goderich, who died September 19th and Dr. Bentley, of Newmarket, died Friday, September 20th.

The Carbolic Smoke Ball Co, limited, of Toronto, have gone into liquidation.

The manufacturers of "Moxie Nerve Food" has failed for a large amount. The business was carried on in Lowell, Mass.

We are in receipt of a copy of a circular issued by Latham & McCulloch, Halifax, in which they announce their intention of selling "patent medicines, perfumes and toilet articles at rock bottom prices," and further, that these goods "can be sold without a profit of 75 per cent." We would like to ask these gentlemen where they find their 75 per cent. profit. Is it on Warner's Safe Cure, Pierce's Medicines, Lubin's or Ricksecker's Perfumery, for all these are standard goods in the lines named, or is it only intended as an insinuation to the general public that such profits might be asked. They say they are "willing to turn our money over quickly and be satisfied with a profit of 5 per cent." How any business men can imagine that their customers will be duped into believing that they sell at a margin of 5 per cent. is more than we can understand, and the general public will assuredly lose confidence at once in any one making such a statement. We would call the attention of Messrs. Latham & McCulloch to the excellent letter in the September number of this journal on the subject of "Selling at Cost," which should certainly convince them that no drug business can be made profitable unless an average profit of at least 33 1/3 per cent. is obtained. We know one case of a man who tried to do a business at a profit of 10 per cent. His business was exclusively cash, his expenses as low as he possibly could reduce them, and his sales were large, but he had to succumb to the inevitable, and when his creditors took possession they found a large deficiency. A circular signed individually by the druggists of Halifax has been sent to the wholesale dealers and manufacturers of proprietary medicines asking for protection and requesting that they sell no goods to this firm. We hope the protection asked for will be granted, but it is a difficult matter to prevent any one getting goods when they have the money to pay for them.

FORMULÆ.

MRI. ROSARUM.

Rose leaves 1 part.
Boiling water 6 parts.

Mix. Macerate 24 hours in a covered dish. Strain, add 9 parts crude honey. Heat on water bath until the precipitate conglutates. Cool, filter, evaporate filtrate to a syrupy consistence. The precipitate mentioned is caused by the tannin of the rose leaves uniting with the albuminous matter of the honey, and when removed leaves a preparation which is transparent and will keep indefinitely.
—[Ap. Ztg.

TOILET VINKIAR.

R.
Essence of bergamot 20 minims.
Essence of ambergris 4 drams.
Essence of vanilla 30 minims.
Oil of neroli 30 "
Acetic acid (strong) 160 "
Rectified spirit 6 ounces.

ACID GLACERINE OF PEPsin.

R.
Pepsin 256 grains.
Pure hydrochloric acid . . . 1 drachm.
Purified glycerine } Of each equal
Proof spirit } parts to make
Concentrated orange }
flower water } 16 fl. ounces.

Dissolve the pepsin in the hydrochloric acid, and add to the other ingredients mixed.

MARKING INK.

Strong liquid ammonia, 26° . . . 2 ounces.
Nitrate of silver 1 ounce.
Tartaric acid 160 grains.
Bicarb. soda 1 1/2 ounces.
Orchill 1/2 ounce.
Mucilage 1 1/2 ounces.
Sugar 1/2 ounce.

Dissolve the nitrate of silver and the bicarbonate of soda separately. Mix the two solutions and wash well the precipitate. Collect the precipitate, drain it, rub while moist with tartaric acid, and dissolve in the strong liquid ammonia. Add the orchill, mucilage and sugar, and make up to six fluid ounces.

—[N. E. Druggist.

WINE OF COCA, BEEF AND IRON.

Extract beef 250 grains.
Ammonio citrate of iron . . . 61 "
Cocaine Muriate 8 "
Citric acid 30 "
Sugar 2 ounces.
Alcohol 2 "
Spirit orange (1 in 8) 30 minims.
Ferric hydrate }
Sherry wine } aa. q. s.
Water }

To make 1 pint.

Dissolve the extract of beef in one ounce of hot water, add the alcohol containing the spirit of orange and then ferric hydrate. Mix thoroughly and then add 10 fluid ounces of sherry wine. After standing several days with frequent agitation filter and pass enough water through the paper to make 13 fluid ounces of filtrate. In a small portion of the filtrate dissolve the cocaine muriate and citric acid and return it to the whole portion. Dissolve the iron in like manner, and lastly to the whole add the sugar and dissolve by agitation without heat. Lastly add water to make 1 pint and filter.

The following excellent and every-day needed articles were given the editor by Mr. F. E. Ray, of Sacramento, Cal., while at the A. P. A. meeting:

PILL EXCIPIENT.

Powdered gum arabic, pure. 8 parts.
Glycerin 10 parts.

Mix in a mortar and heat in a water bath until clear.

PASTE FOR STORK USE.

Flour. 4 ounces.
Gum arabic in powder. 1 ounce.
Glycerin 1 fl. ounce.
Salicylic acid. 60 grains.
Water 2 pints.

Mix all in a mortar, pass through a sieve, boil a few moments with constant stirring to prevent burning, avoid contact with iron. This paste will be found greatly preferable to most of those in general use.

INDELIBLE ANILIN INK

Is prepared as follows. Two solutions are prepared separately

1. Copper chloride. 8.5 gr.
Sodium chloride 10.6 gr.
Ammonic chloride. 5.3 gr.
Water 60.0 gr.
2. Anilin chloride. 20.0 gr.
Gum 8.0 gr.
Glycerine 10.0 gr.
Water 42.0 gr.

One part of solution 1 is mixed with four parts solution 2, when the ink is ready for use.

PHARMACY: ITS ORIGIN AND POSITION.

GRADUATING ADDRESS BY F. L. ABBEY, KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY.

There is a widespread impression that pharmacy is a comparatively recent outgrowth of the practice of medicine, and that some time in the not distant past the physician himself prepared the medicines he administered. Some people assert that the pharmacist is not a necessary agent in the healing of disease, and will not accord him even that semi-professional position to which he lays claim. He is charged with shrouding his work in mystery by the use of complex formulae and dead languages that he may reap enormous profits and secure a monopoly of his business.

Turning to the early history of the world, we find evidence that the apothecary was then known and was held in much esteem. An Egyptian papyrus, dating back many centuries before the Christian era, contains a list of the remedies that were kept in the shops of that time. Even the Holy Scriptures mention, incidentally, the deteriorating effect of dead flies upon the ointment of the apothecary. Many of the ancient writers record the fact that man early sought relief from pain and disease by using the minerals found within the earth and the plants that grow upon it. In Arabia, as early as the twelfth century, pharmacy was regulated by law; but it was not till 200 years later that it

assumed a distinctive form in the western countries of Europe. As the East was formerly the seat of political and intellectual power, it was there also that pharmacy had its origin. As "westward the star of empire took its way," the field of pharmacy widened and brightened. As out of the crude civilization of these far-off countries arose the higher civilization of succeeding centuries, so out of the crude alchemy practised there arose the definite methods and knowledge of modern pharmacy. Its history is not that of a decade nor of a century; but it has grown with the history of the world. In the possession of the Vienna Medical Society is a copper-plate of the year 1600, A. D., representing three divisions of the healing art—medicine, surgery and pharmacy. The latter is illustrated by a shop, its windows filled with the curious vessels emblematic of the craft, and the druggist himself stands at the door receiving a prescription from the hands of a physician.

In the eighteenth century the light of investigation laid bare many of the mysteries of physical and chemical science, and one of the most earnest and successful workers in that field was Scheele, a Swedish apothecary. He was for many years a clerk, and became a proprietor by marrying the widow in whose shop he was employed. He shared with Priestly the discovery of oxygen; he discovered citric, lactic, malic and hydrocyanic acids; he discovered many tests for the detection of arsenic and its compounds; he demonstrated that steel could be successfully made; he isolated glycerin, and was the first to make many of the colours used by the painter. Though his discoveries were for many years more curious than valuable, they have been so utilized and have so many derivatives that they are considered necessities at the present time.

To Wöhler is often given the credit of laying the first stone in the great structure of organic chemistry; but long before Wöhler a German druggist discovered morphine, and from that starting point the character and composition of thousands of organic substances have been determined. From that time chemistry, with applications to various industries, has been steadily advancing, and foremost among the pioneers are men whom we are proud to claim as pharmacists.

Discovery has followed discovery so rapidly that we are no longer startled by an achievement which, if made one or two centuries ago, would have secured for its author enduring fame. The true pharmacist of the present continues the work. He analyses every new drug, and lays before mankind the finished product of his labours—it may be a new remedial agent, a pleasant vehicle, an agreeable addition to the toilet, a perfume, a dye, a paint, a food, a drink—something of value to the physician, the family or the arts.

What is the position of the pharmacist relative to the practice of medicine. The tendency of the age is toward specialties. So

much has been determined, and so many discoveries are being made in all the branches of medical science, that it is impossible for any man to attain distinction, or even to be successful, who does not concentrate all his energies upon one fixed line of action. He must have the goal in view, and press directly toward it. It is well to have a large fund of general information, and to take some interest in the pursuits of others; but he must not wander in the byways nor roam in the fields that border his path. Surgery, dentistry and pharmacy are closely connected at some points with the practice of medicine, but in their details they are far apart, and a man can no more practise all of them than he can travel several diverging roads at the same time. The reason for a division of labour between the physician and pharmacist lies, then, in the difference of their respective fields. The physician deals with the delicate machinery of the human body, its derangements and its susceptibility to treatment. He advises and prescribes; he administers a stimulant or a sedative, as the case may require; he knows when to expect a crisis and how to prepare the patient to survive it. His life is devoted to this work, and a noble work it is. The pharmacist is his faithful ally. He is familiar with the physical and chemical properties of drugs, and strives to present remedies in their most acceptable form. He discovers and prepares; the physician utilizes and administers.

There are many common examples of this mutual dependence. The musician, with skilful touch, ministers to your love for harmonious sounds. Your ear is charmed with the melody he provokes, and the finer elements in your nature thrill in unison with the sweet strains. You look with admiration upon the performer, but do you never think of the mind that designed and the hand that constructed the instrument that yields such floods of harmony? The musician may know little or nothing of the details of its construction, and the maker may not be able to render a single selection upon it; but each in his own line is proficient.

The physician is the skilled performer; the harmony he strives to produce is the perfect concord of all the vital functions of the human body. His instruments are the remedies prepared by the pharmacist. The latter is the physician's indispensable co-labourer.

How is the pharmacist related to the public? Excepting the physician, there is no one who has greater responsibilities. When your child is stricken with fever, is it not all important that the medicine shall be properly prepared? Has there been a time in your own life when you were sick nigh unto death? Who knows what would have been the result had a less skilful hand prepared your draughts? It is from necessity that physician and pharmacist are patronized; and when that necessity becomes urgent, when the life of some dear one is in danger,

how gladly will you ride for miles or give your last dollar to secure their services. Again, the pharmacist is a safeguard to you from the mistakes of careless or ignorant physicians. To the credit of the medical profession, it may be said that a mistake in writing prescriptions does not often occur. But when it does occur, it is the careful, watchful pharmacist who detects it, and, it may be, saves your life.

I have said that pharmacy claims at least a semi-professional position, and have spoken for the most part of its professional side. In his commercial life the pharmacist is brought into contact with other business men, and inasmuch as he is a buyer and seller of merchandise, his professional status is lost sight of, and his success is measured by his commercial standing. It is hard to convince people that he is entitled to any fee for professional services. They compute the value of medicine upon the market price of the crude drug and wages for time actually employed. They do not remember that the pharmacist has spent from four to ten years of the best part of his life, that he has expended hundreds of dollars, and worked for low wages, to prepare himself for his work. Strange as it may seem, the question in the mind of the average customer is not: "Can I rely upon this pharmacist to compound my medicine properly?" But it is: "What will he charge me?" We can not wonder, then, that many a pharmacist becomes discouraged in his attempts to practise professional pharmacy, and finally descends to the level of mere shop-keeping. All study, analysis and investigation must be prompted by his own love for them, and they are often pursued at the sacrifice of his business prosperity.

The time is fast approaching that will decide the future position of pharmacy. Unless upheld by popular sentiment there is danger that professional pharmacy will no longer be practised by our druggists, and that they will go to the other extreme, and pharmacy be lost in other vocations. Wherein lies our safety? In the earnest, united work of practical pharmacists and colleges of pharmacy, and in the recognition by the public of

the value of such work. If necessary, let us have more stringent legislation; thrust the inefficient pharmacist out of the ranks; resist the encroachments of other lines of business, and teach the people that their health depends upon the pharmacist as well as upon the physician.

Then will pharmacy occupy the high position to which it is justly entitled.—[National Druggist.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS.

(FROM DUNDONIAN).

In the issue of the B. & C. D. for July 13 last, I raised a query in connection with the above with a view, in the first place, of ascertaining the opinions of your readers on this subject, and, in the second, of suggesting some degree of uniformity in the dispensing of this particular article.

A large number of correspondents have since replied, and as I expected—and as, doubtless, your readers are well aware—pharmacists throughout the country are at sixes and sevens on the matter, a fact which is scarcely in keeping with our much vaunted uniformity.

I find that the large majority of your readers who have expressed their opinions are in favor of using simply the emp. canth., B. P. in the spreading of a blister, discarding altogether the employment of such intensifying agents as liq. episplast., acet. canth., tinct. canth., or even pulv. canth., unless either of these is specially ordered to be used.

It is worthy of note, however, that one of the examiners to the Pharmaceutical Society prefers that each blister should be neatly finished off by painting, or rather spreading, a little acetum cantharidis over it.

There is one point, on the other hand, which has not been referred to by any of your correspondents, and for information concerning which I am indebted to an expert, namely, that when either liq. episplast. or acet. canth. is used, or both, there will be found an excess of albumen in the urine, the existence of which might materially affect the proper diagnosis of a case unless the

practitioner were made aware of the use of such agents in any blisters he may have prescribed.

Presuming, therefore, that the first-mentioned plan is the one most deserving of general adoption, I would beg to submit the following suggestions to dispenser as embodying most of the good features of the recent discussion. When emp. lyttie is ordered by a physician, a piece of adhesive plaster of the requisite size should be prepared to receive the blistering plaster in the usual way. Allowance having been made for a margin, a shape the exact size of the plaster should be made and placed on the top of the adhesive plaster. The emp. canth. (which should be fresh) should be spread with the thumb as uniformly as possible to the thickness of about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, or about twice the thickness of a sixpence. The face of the blister should then be smoothed over, and made perfectly uniform with a slightly warmed spatula, and as olive oil must be applied before using a little may be rubbed lightly over the surface. The shape having been removed, and any adhering particles cleaned away, the blister should be covered with waxed paper, and sent out in a shallow box, preferably to rolling.

The box might bear directions to the attendant something like this:—

—[British and Colonial Druggist.

The Brockville Chemical Works have ceased the manufacture of sulphuric and other acids on account of over-stocked markets.

The many friends of John J. Hall, Woodstock, will regret to hear he is laid up with typhoid fever.

W. Gaynor, corner Church and Wellesley Streets, has sold out to I. Curry, Church Street. We understand Mr. Curry is going to run both stores.

DO NOT  LOSE A SALE

Stock up with **DIAMOND TEA**

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

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

STANDARD SHOW-CASE WORKS

—: MANUFACTURERS OF —



SHOW-CASES

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

ABOUT PHARMACOPŒIAS.

FROM PRESIDENT EMERY'S ADDRESS AT THE
BRITISH PHARM. CONFERENCE.

Since the first Newcastle meeting the rival Pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh and Dublin have been fused into a national Pharmacopœia. This has been advantageous in helping forward and maintaining uniformity and purity in medicine. Those of us who have been in harness during the publication and use of three or four pharmacopœias know the effect a well-revised edition has upon the commercial standard of crude and manufactured drugs.

The British Pharmacopœia, 1885, is an excellent type of what such a book should be, for it adopts a standard that ensures efficiency, and does not attempt to introduce rare and exceptional quality that is only occasionally obtainable, to the exclusion of that which is to be had of uniform excellence without difficulty.

There is, perhaps, no work upon which an expert has to use his judgment with so much tact and skill, so that he may keep both in touch and tune with the medical profession, the pharmacist, the drug merchant, and manufacturer, as when he is called upon to edit a national pharmacopœia. He may be

apparent when the editor, knowing the requirements of the medical profession and the capabilities of pharmacists and manufacturers, adopts standards and frames "characters and tests" which are acceptable to all concerned, and this without, in any degree, imperilling that principle which this Association has at heart, viz., to maintain, without compromise, the purity of medicine.

Pharmacists should do all in their power, not only when in their own business premises, but also in their public and private capacities, etc., to impress upon the public that household remedies should invariably be purchased of a similar strength and quality to those medicines physicians direct to be used in compounding their prescriptions.

If pharmacists would thus aid in educating the public they would rid themselves of much outside competition in which weaker and inferior preparations are sold in lieu of the preparations of a higher standard vended by themselves; and this might be done quite apart from the question as to whether, legally, it is compulsory to retail British Pharmacopœia preparations or not.

Is it not also desirable that pharmacists should co-operate with the Medical Council in their desire to make the British Pharmacopœia preparations legal for sale, and those of old pharmacopœias obsolete and illegal?

In my opinion it is most desirable.—[Chemist and Druggist.

TINCTURE OF SENNA.

BY B. S. PROCTOR, F.I.C.

The author said that at the last revision of the blue list he had raised the question of the activity of the tinctura sennæ. He considered it discreditably to the medical profession that an inert preparation of an active drug should remain in the Pharmacopœia without a protest from the pharmaceutical body. He had been convinced for some years of the worthlessness of tinctura sennæ as now prepared, and had ineffectually protested against its retention among the official preparations.

His desire in bringing the subject before the Conference was that further experience and expression of opinion from members might lead either to a modification of the formula or its deletion from the Pharmacopœia. Christison had said that the active part was easily dissolved out by water, rectified and proof spirit.

Other authorities set forth that the active substance was a colloid body, easily soluble in water, but not in strong alcohol. A syrupy extract of senna mixed with an equal volume of alcohol threw down a mucilage. After this was removed an addition of alcohol caused a precipitate of brown matter possessing purgative properties, containing cathartic acid, which is almost insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in warm dilute alcohol. Various authorities might be quoted as to cathartic acid being the purgative principle in senna, and in respect to its insolubility in water and alcohol, coupled with the statement that its alkaline salts were soluble in water and active cathartics. If they supposed the alcohol to be rectified spirit, an equal volume of which threw down the mucilage but not the active principle, they would conclude that the spirit for making the tinctura sennæ might be equal volumes of rectified spirit and water.

The addition of alcohol which threw down the active matter might be the quantity which was necessary to raise the strength up to that of proof spirit, and this would bring the statement of the authority quoted into accordance with his own experience, and confirm his impression that tinctura sennæ ought either to be abolished or made of weaker spirit than that now official. He described experiments which he considered fairly disposed of the idea that rectified spirit extracts the purgative principle of senna. His desire in bringing the subject before the meeting was that others should experiment upon similar lines and test the efficacy of senna preparations made with spirit more or less diluted, and determine the question whether tinctura sennæ should be abolished or amended.—[British and Colonial Druggist.

STARCH IN ENEMATA AND SUPPOSITORIA.

The Enemata of the British Pharmacopœia, five in number, are generally regarded as useful extemporaneous formulæ inserted for convenient reference. We are bound, however, to present any preparation recognized by authority in the best possible manner.

With one exception, the enema asafetidæ, made with distilled water, they may be described as medicated compounds of the mucilage of starch.

We have three varieties of amyllum at our command: that procured from the grains of common wheat, *Triticum sativum*; maize, *Zea Mays*; and rice, *Oryza sativa*.

In preparing the official mucilago amyli the choice is left free.

The selection is not a matter of indifference in a dispensing point of view.

The use of rice starch in preparing the mucilage ordered in enemata is not to be recommended, as the result, even with skilful manipulation, is poor.

Wheat or maize starch may be advised, preferably the former, as being the more readily procured.

From both an excellent agent of suspension may be produced, by means of which these otherwise unsightly remedies may be presented in a perfect state of combination.

The enemata opii and terebinthinæ may be dismissed without comment.

The enema aloes is constructed on a strictly scientific basis; the carbonate of potassium which it contains materially assists in effecting the solution of the aloes. The same alkali is employed with equal advantage in the decoctum aloes compositum.

The enema magnesiæ sulphatis presents a dispensing difficulty, the official formula and directions being as follows:

Sulphate of magnesium	1 ounce.
Olive oil	1 fluid ounce.
Mucilage of starch	15 fluid ounces.

Dissolve the sulphate of magnesium in the mucilage of starch, add the oil and mix.

Should these instructions be literally carried out the result is unsatisfactory. Oil of any kind so added to a solution of a salt must separate, and the present instance forms no exception to the rule.

The method employed is simple and depends on a well-known dispensing arrangement. Reserve half the quantity of water and in it dissolve the sulphate of magnesium. Next, make a starch mucilage with the remaining half of the water, and incorporate the olive oil with the concentrated mucilage. Finally, add by degrees the dilute solution of the magnesium salt. Two objects are thus secured—a perfect medicinal compound, and an excellent emulsion.

The Suppositoria of the British Pharmacopœia are divided into two classes: those with oil of theobroma as a base, and those with curd soap. The former are melted and

poured into a mould; the latter are best made by hand.

The glycerinum amyli ordered in the enemata cum sapone may be readily prepared from either wheat or rice starch.

When these soap compounds are extemporaneously dispensed and intended for immediate use, the starch glycerin appears to be in excess, and taking the quantities specified in the official formula, one scruplo must be substituted for half a drachm. The excess is apparent only, for on keeping, the suppositories stiffen into a mass, the consistence of which leaves nothing to be desired.

The quantity of "starch in powder" is left to the discretion of the pharmacist, but that prepared from rice is strongly to be recommended.

Its firm granular texture renders its use specially advantageous in the required suitable consistence. — [Joseph Ince, in *Phar. Jnl. and Transactions*.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA, CHAMISSO.

Much interest has recently been excited by the announcement of the discovery of morphine in the California plant *Eschscholtzia Californica*, C. am., that alkaloid having been previously known to exist only in the poppy plant. Aside from the economic and therapeutic value of the discovery, it being expected that the new drug will exhibit special advantages over opium in many of its uses, a special interest attaches to it from a pharmaco-botanical point of view, as there is scarcely any member of the poppy family in which the discovery of morphine might have been considered so improbable as in this. Had *Papaver somniferum* been the only species of its genus, or even the only one in which morphine had been sought, we might have looked upon its occurrence elsewhere as not at all surprising. But the genus *Papaver* contains some fifteen or twenty species, well distributed through Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, with one in California. It forms, moreover, a very natural group, and the close structural affinities of its members would have led us to look for more or less community in the important feature of the production of morphine among them. But, notwithstanding that they have been abundantly studied, one of them being an important article of the *Materia Medica*, no trace of morphine has yet been discovered outside of the one species. Not only will these remarks apply to the other species of *Papaver*; but the family is rich in medicinal plants, *Argemone*, *Bocconia*, *Sanguinaria*, *Cheledonium* and *Glaucium*, all being either generally or locally known in medical practice. In none of them has morphine been found, although it has doubtless been sought with more or less thoroughness in all. Yet all these genera, and others, intervene structurally

between *Papaver* and *Eschscholtzia*, the botanical characters which separate these two genera being as broad as the areas which part their respective habitats; the structure of their broad, globular pods of the poppy, with their many lobed stigmas, and discharging their seeds, not by splitting, but through a number of small apical orifices, is familiar to every student of Pharmacy. *Eschscholtzia*, on the contrary, produces a greatly elongated, slender pod, not unlike a couple of matches set end to end, and discharging its seeds by splitting throughout its entire length into two valves. These radically different plans of structure separate *Papaver*, with all the genera above named, into a distinct sub-order, *Eupapaveraceae*, from that composed of *Eschscholtzia*, *Hunnemannia*, and *Dendromecon*, namely the *Hunnemanniaceae*. But even in its own sub-order, *Eschscholtzia* is very peculiar, constituting a genus anomalous in the whole family by having its sepals coherent over the corolla and falling as the flower opens, as well as in its perigynous petals and stamens. Its erratic nature is now still further asserted by the possession of so rare a chemical base.

The discovery leads us to enquire, Is morphine really absent from all other branches of the family? It will now appear somewhat improbable that such is the case, and if the alkaloid discovered in *Eschscholtzia* really be morphine, on which point we are justified in coming to a conclusion, slowly, we shall expect the researches to which chemists must be stimulated by the recent discovery to result in locating this principle elsewhere. California herself is rich in *Papaveraceae*, boasting no less than eight genera and a dozen or more species, outside of *Eschscholtzia*, numbering among them one species of genuine *Papaver*. Another genus, *Dendromecon*, with three species, is the near relative of *Eschscholtzia*, while its other congener, *Hunnemannia*, "scarcely distinguishable" from it, grows in neighbouring Mexico. Our enterprising Californian brethren are not likely to neglect their opportunities for investigating the composition of these interesting plants. Neither would investigation of the species of the neighbouring family *Fumariaceae*—by modern authors classed as a sub-order of the *Papaveraceae*—be misplaced, as *Eschscholtzia* is very near to that family.

There is a second point of view from which the study of *Eschscholtzia* greatly interests us. Should it develop that morphine is really absent, as supposed, from the other genera of *Papaveraceae*, and from all the other species of *Papaver*, then we may reasonably expect that its presence in *Eschscholtzia* may be equally restricted and that it may not occur outside of the one species. The strong possibility, at least, of such a restriction is sufficient to lead to great care in the selection of the drug, and we should do well to avail ourselves of every source of botanical information concerning the group.

The consideration, moreover, will work both ways, as the limits of the species are by no means settled beyond dispute, and their chemical affinities may, under the circumstances, very readily throw some light on their proper botanical arrangement. (H. H. Rushby, M.D., in *Druggists Bulletin*.)

AN ALLEGED NEW OPIUM SWINDLE.

If the information which has just come to us is to be relied upon, a peculiar and unprecedented attempt to swindle consumers of opium is being made by parties in this city. The manner in which the alleged fraud originated and is being carried out makes an interesting chapter in the extensive history of drug adulteration, and the recital of the story in these columns may result in putting a prompt and emphatic period to an iniquitous proceeding. We have so far obtained but partial particulars of the methods adopted to promote the scheme, but so far as they have been made known to us they show that the matter is one which deserves immediate exposure for the protection of the drug trade and the welfare of the public.

The incentive to the fraud is found in the statement of competent authority that the prices obtainable for so-called "padding" or "standardized" opium, in this, the principal market for that grade, have destroyed the profits of the manufacturers. The business, therefore, could not long be continued on the existing basis, and the makers have been casting about for means to enable them to profitably carry it on. About a year ago an attempt was made to pass through the Custom House several lots of opium of less than the legal nine per cent. morphia strength, but, after a portion of the stock got through, it was detected and stopped. Had that attempt proved successful, it would, no doubt, have been followed up promptly by the foreign shippers, but as it was it came near being disastrous to them in an altogether unexpected way. The loss and annoyance caused to certain dealers by the Custom House rejections, and the subsequent rejections of the stock that passed the appraisal, by the parties to whom it was tendered as contract deliveries, resulted in a movement to completely exclude all "padding" or "standardized" opium from the market. This movement, however, was abandoned, partly for the reason that there was too much of a stock here at the time, and partly because a large proportion of the consuming trade insist upon having that grade of the drug notwithstanding its obviously inferior worth compared with natural opium.

Failing to successfully evade the law, the manufacturers of padding opium have taken steps to turn it to their purposes in another way. Expert manipulators of the drug have been sent over here for the purpose of starting a factory for the manufacture of the pro-

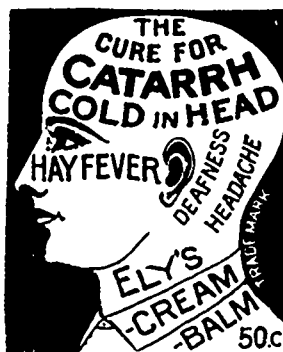
♠

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

—For—

Nasal Catarrh

♣



Must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will, by its own action, reach all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The efforts to treat catarrh during the past few years demonstrate that only one remedy has met these conditions, and that is Ely's Cream Balm. This safe and pleasant remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it, and a multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that catarrh can inflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by it.

Ely's Cream Balm is soothing, excites no dread, dissolves the hardened accumulations, lessens the extreme sensibility of the membrane to cold and all external irritants, and is followed by no reaction whatever.

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

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

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

hibited stuff. It is to be—in fact some of it has already been—put upon the market in competition with the ordinary standardized grade, and to that fact is attributed the weakening of the market referred to in our review of the opium trade last week. The stock already sold is said to contain about five or six per cent. of morphia, and that, it is intimated, will be the basis of morphia strength of the stuff to be turned out in the future.

At present the business is said to be controlled by a firm of no prominence in the drug trade, but an effort is being made to interest more influential people. We know that the head of one prominent house has been approached with inducements to engage in the scheme, but, it is hardly necessary to say, without success. Among the arguments brought to bear upon this gentleman was that the importation of opium containing less than nine per cent. of morphia being prohibited by law, the domestic manufacturers of the so-called standardized opium, being thus protected could monopolize the trade, while the low percentage of morphia in their stuff would allow them to make a big profit.

There can be no doubt of the unlawfulness of this sophistication of opium and that its sale is prohibited by the laws at present on our statute books. The standard of purity which is acknowledged under the law is that made official by the United States Pharmacopeia, which, as our readers are aware, pro-

vides for a morphia strength of nine per cent. It will avail nothing to call this manipulated opium by another name, as standardized, as this, to most minds, and reasonably, conveys the idea that it is of the U. S. P. morphia strength. Assuming that the stuff would be sold on the basis of actual morphia strength, it would still be clearly an adulterated article, susceptible of easy proof in the fact that the customs laws prohibit the importation of low test opium. The sale of low test opium would therefore be *prima facie* evidence that it had undergone some manipulation at the hands of the vendor. Of the morale of such proposed manipulation it is not necessary to speak further.—[Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.

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

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

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

THE LONDON DRUG CO.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

J. DOUGLAS, Manager

IMPORTERS OF

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

We carry full and complete sets of

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

and everything necessary for the executing of an opening order on the shortest notice.

Correspondence in regard to Prices, Terms, etc. solicited.

MERCK'S PURE PEPSINE IN SCALES

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

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

"HOW'S YOUR STOCK?"

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

NASAL BALM

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

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

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

FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

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Specialties:

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- Burdock L. and K. Plaster.
- Burdock Pills.
- Victoria Hypophosphates.
- Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi.
- Hagyard's Pain Remedy.
- Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.
- Hagyard's Cathartic Pills.
- Hagyard's Yellow Oil.
- Hagyard's Black Oil.
- Hagyard's Condition Powders.
- Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment.
- Hagyard's Cattle Sp. ce.
- Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid.
- Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges.
- National Pills.
- Egyptian Salve.
- Dr. Abernethy's Worm Candy.
- Freeman's Soothing Syrup.
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- Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap.
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- Milburn's Quinine Wine.
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Established 1882

We are the only firm in Canada devoting special attention to
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and with our present facilities we can successfully compete with any of the American or European Label houses
We invite comparison of our work and prices with others.
We also supply Estes' Turned Wood Boxes, Gill's Seamless Tin Boxes, Paper Pill and Powder Boxes, Cartons and special lines of Containers
Write for Catalogue. Mention this paper.
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For sale at Manufacturers' Prices by the leading whole sale druggists and druggists' sundrymen throughout Canada.

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

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

The Deaf Made to Hear.
Elastic Stockings, etc., on hand, and made to order

HOW TO MAKE RUBBER STAMP INK.

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

G. M. HALDANE,

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STRATHROY, - ONT.

MORSE'S FINE FRENCH MILLED TOILET Soaps. Contained solely to the Drug Trade.
Corinne, Bouquet, Cashmere
Bouquet, Cold Cream and Honey, Infants Delight, 33 per cent. Glycerine.
The English Franco-American Perfumes are the finest, most delicate and lasting odours offered to the trade. We make a specialty of the following in bulk: - White Rose, Jockey Club, White Heliotrope, Ess. Bouquet, Winona Bouquet, Olive Blossom, Stephanotis, Spring Liliac, Wood Violet, Lily of the Valley, White Clover and Musk.
Corinne Bouquet, 1 oz., Sprinkle Top at \$1.25 per bottle, gives more satisfaction than any perfume in the world. JOHN TAYLOR & CO. Agents for the Dominion. Address 77 Front St. East, Toronto

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TWINES.
Tags, Commercial Stationery Blank Books Sea Island Twine, Bondour Paper Comb Bags, Tooth Brush Bags, Seidlitz Powder Boxes, White D.D. Paper, D Blue Paper, etc., etc. Printing at lowest prices.
14 Front Street West, - TORONTO.



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 - Briggs' Botanic Bitters
 - Hop's Anodyne Toothache Drops
 - Prof. Kennedy's Combination Pills
 - Lamont's Baby Cordial
 - Sitzer's Worm Candy
 - Sitzer's Worm Syrup
 - Leicester's Tick and Venom Destroyer
 - Kennedy's Founder and Hoop Ointment
 - Golden Eye Salve
 - Star Cement
 - Wade's Condition Powders
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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THE BEST FOOD

TO GET STRONG

—ON FOR—
INVALIDS OR CONVALESCENTS
—: IS :—



THE GREAT STRENGTH GIVER

It is prepared with the greatest care from carefully selected meat, and by its PATENT PROCESS of manufacture, all the NUTRITIOUS CONSTITUENTS OF MEAT ARE PRESERVED.

NOTE ON HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID AS A SOLVENT OF STRYCHNINE AND MORPHINE.

By H. W. JONES, F.C.S.

In searching for readily soluble salts of strychnine and morphine for hypodermic medication, I was struck with the extreme solubility of both these alkaloids in dilute hypophosphorous acid; and the ease with which they dissolve to form neutral, or practically neutral, solutions when hypophosphorous acid is employed, points to a possibly advantageous use of such compounds for hypodermic injections.

In the case of hypophosphite of strychnine it appears to be a very stable salt in solution, and hypophosphorous acid might, I think, be usefully employed, not only to form a hypodermic injection, but also in place of the hydrochloric acid ordered for making lic. strychnine P.B., as the official preparation sometimes gives trouble in cold weather from the separation of crystalline matter.

The morphine combination also appears to keep better in solution than the acetate, and would more easily afford a stronger solution than the official inject. morphine hypoderm. in cases where such was required. A solution 1 in 6 is sometimes wanted, and the ready solubility of hypophosphite of morphine allows of this being easily made, or even of a very much stronger solution. Thus for a concentrated injection intended for veterinary use, I have found no difficulty in preparing a solution four times the strength of the official injection.

The solutions so produced with hypophosphorous acid, and using a slight excess of morphine or strychnine, are neutral or only very faintly acid. In the case of morphia I have found it advantageous to make a decidedly strong solution to estimate the morphine, and dilute to the required strength; and a similar method may obviously be followed with regard to strychnine. Morphine hypophosphite is so readily soluble that crystals only separate from a thick syrupy mother liquor after keeping for some time.

Strychnine hypophosphite can be more easily obtained, as although exceedingly soluble, the highly concentrated solution solidifies on cooling to a crystalline mass from which the salt can be separated.

The salts of both alkaloids would well repay an extended examination both as to composition and solubility.—[British and Colonial Druggist.

CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS BY COLD PERCOLATION.

(From Mr. CHAS. E. DODSLEY, Middlesbrough.)

Amidst the multitude of new remedies which are continually being introduced from one source or another, and with which pharmacists must become and keep acquainted if they would be equal with the times, there is

a fear of improvements in the manufacture of some older preparations being overlooked or neglected. Despite this influx of new remedies amongst older preparations, infusions still maintain a place. Some remarks on "Concentrated Infusions" will therefore not be behind the times, and may prove useful to those readers of the B. & C. D. who have a constant demand for such. My intention is not to set forth the advantages or otherwise of concentrated infusions, but to give a few hints based upon practical experience, which may be helpful to any who, either through want of details in mode of procedure or disheartened by failure in previous experiments, do not make such preparations.

What is required in a concentrated infusion is: first, that it should when diluted, yield a product as near like the fresh infusion in taste, colour and smell, as is possible; secondly, that it should not be liable to decompose or deposit on keeping.

Two things must be borne in mind during preparation, that the drug to be treated be in the most suitable state of subdivision, to allow the free extraction of soluble matter, and, that the menstruum employed be the best adapted for that purpose.

Concentrated infusion of calumba is one of the most unsatisfactory for keeping. If prepared as follows a satisfactory article will result.—Take picked calumba root, 2 lbs., reduce to a uniform very coarse powder in a drug mill. Macerate the powder in a mixture of 12 ounces of rectified spirit and 48 ounces of distilled water. After 48 hours percolate slowly until no supernatant liquid remains; then add distilled water in small successive portions until 89 ounces is collected. If the calumba root be too finely powdered a semi-fluid gelatinous mass will result upon maceration, rendering percolation almost impossible.

Infusion of gentian is perhaps in more constant demand than any other. Take gentian root, bruised, 8 ounces; dried orange peel, bruised, 8 ounces; fresh lemon peel, 16 ounces. Dry the lemon peel with a gentle heat and cut small. Macerate together with 50 ounces of distilled water and 12 ounces of rectified spirit for 24 hours. Pack in percolator and continue percolation with distilled water until 68 ounces have passed through. Reserve this, and continue adding more water until the marc is exhausted. If more than 12 ounces is required to effect this, evaporate the second percolate down to 12 fl. ounces, and when cold, mix with the reserved portion. Stand aside for 12 hours to allow any deposit that may form from the mixture of two solutions to settle, and then, if necessary, filter.

The quantity of menstruum required to effect exhaustion is resultant upon three things: That the drug should be thoroughly permeated by the liquid during maceration; the manner in which it is packed into the percolator; and that care be used in pouring successive portions of liquid over the marc,

so as to avoid causing too rapid percolation, and still not allow air bubbles by the liquid falling below the top of marc. This applies equally to percolation at all times.

Acid infusion of roses is a favourite vehicle with some prescribers. The following method of procedure will yield a preparation in all respect superior to a fresh infusion:—Take 1 lb. dried red rose petals, and break small by rubbing through a coarse wire sieve. Macerate the broken petals with 70 ounces of distilled water, shaking frequently. After four days transfer to a percolator and exhaust as follows: Collect one pint of liquid and with this re-percolate. Repeat this with the second and third pints which pass through. Displace by adding water in successive portions until the percolate measures 80 ounces. Add to this 5v. m. 20 pure sulphuric acid, and shake well together.

Most readers will remember at one time or another having had to use a "concentrated infusion of senega" with an unsightly looking deposit at the bottom of the bottle, representing sometimes one-third of the whole bulk. Such a state of things may be obviated by making your own preparation, as follows:—Take senega root 2 lbs., reduce to a coarse powder, and macerate for 48 hours in 64 ounces of distilled water. Then allow to slowly percolate, and with the first portion which passes through re-percolate, finally adding more water until the collected percolate measures 64 ounces. To this add 16 ounces of rectified spirit. Set aside for three days, filter and make up to 80 ounces with distilled water.—[British and Colonial Druggist.

LOOFAHS.

The loofah or towel gourd (*Luffa Egyptica*) is indigenous to Egypt and Arabia, but is grown extensively in Western Africa, the West Indies and the Southern States. The plant, a cucurbitaceous one, is a climbing vine which frequently attains a length of thirty feet. It is chiefly remarkable for its ovate fleshy fruit, of which it seldom bears more than a dozen, varying in length from six inches to two feet. This fruit in the fresh state is elliptical ovate, and has a green epidermis marked longitudinally with black lines. It is the close vascular network of this fruit, freed from the epidermis, pulp and seeds, which forms the loofah, so familiar to chemists for a dozen years or more. The natives of the countries in which the towel gourds grow have long used them as scrubbing brushes and strainers. To prepare them for these purposes the epidermis is removed, and the peeled fruit then thoroughly washed in water and beaten so as to remove the mucilaginous pulp and the seeds. Although loofahs have long been used by natives for washing purposes, we have heard it said that their introduction into this country was a mere accident. The gourd is also used for making fancy toilet

articles, which are so highly thought of in the West Indies that a sample (a small basket) was sent to the Queen as a Jubilee present, and was shown in St. James' Palace. Recently the uses of the loofah have been greatly extended by a German manufacturer established at Halle on the Saale. He makes from them loofah soles, which have to a large extent replaced those made of straw and felt. The loofah soles warm the feet in winter and cool them in summer, keeping them constantly dry. They are extremely elastic and easily washed with soap and water. Saddle undercloths are also made from loofahs, which have the virtue of preventing the animal from remaining wet under the saddle after sweating. But what may be considered the most important application of the loofah is in the manufacture of surgical bandage stuffs. Bandages made of this material are competing closely with the wool-wool kind, which were introduced some time ago. There are unquestionably other uses to which the loofah might be applied, and as enormous quantities are attainable at a low rate (some bales were a year ago sold in London at a rate of five a penny), further applications are only a question of time. The seeds of the loofah contain fixed oil, but this is too small quantity (2.5 per cent.) to pay for its extraction. The mucilaginous matter is so rich in bassorin that an infusion of the fruit becomes almost solid on cooling. A congener, *Luffa bincuala*, is used in India medicinally as a remedy for carbuncle. For this purpose an infusion of the fruit is used as a fomentation, which causes the slough to come out entire. There are other species, *L. purgans* and *L. drastica*—the fruits of which are known as American colocynth—possess powerful purgative properties, as might be expected of cucurbitaceous plants. Several are of a bitter character, e.g., *L. echinata*, an Indian plant, the fruit-fibre of which, according to Dymock, is intensely bitter, and is used medicinally by the Hindoos.—[Chemist and Druggist.

PHENOL CAMPHOR is prepared by dissolving three parts of camphor in one part of carbolic acid. This produces a rather thin, clear, yellowish liquid, with a strongly camphoraceous taste and smell, which is used in dentistry for preventing suppuration, unlike carbolic acid, it is painless in its action.

QUERIES WANTED.—At the San Francisco meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association a resolution was passed requesting the members to propose such queries as they would like to see answered next year. Such queries should be forwarded at once to the chairman of the section on scientific papers, H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo. Members who have decided to write papers should send the titles to the same address.

Pestle-handles have the knack of parting company with the head. When this happens heat the head well, and half fill the socket with melted shellac; having wound a piece of twine in a spiral round the handle, press it into the socket.

Lady customer: "Have you any reliable corn solvent—something you can recommend?" Chemist: "Certainly, madam, here's an article. One customer of mine has been using nothing else for fourteen years."



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

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

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ALASKA CREAM

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

DR. OAKWOOD'S SYRUP OF TAR and TOLU

—FOR—

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

RETAIL AT 25 CENTS

STUART W. JOHNSTON
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TO THE TRADE.

HIRST'S PAIN Exterminator.

The Greatest Pain Remedy yet introduced to the suffering public. Thousands who have used it can testify to the many wonderful cures it has made with young and old suffering from Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Swelling, Strains, Lumbago, Pains in the Side or Back, Cramps or Summer Complaints. As an internal and external medicine it has no equal. For sale by all druggists and medicine dealers. For sale wholesale by

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

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SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL. MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

DUTY FREE.

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

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109 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO

Established 1835-31 years.

Windsor, Ont., Detroit, Mich.
San Francisco, New York City.

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,
Detroit, Mich., U.S.

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

Fluid Extracts (assayed).
Solid Extracts (assayed), soft and powdered.
Pills and Granules—Sugar, Gelatine and Pearl Coated. Tinted Granules.
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Concentrations (Resinoids), Oleoresins.
Concentrated Liquors—For extemporaneous use.
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Lozenges—Hand-made and Compressed Menthol Pencils and Inhalers.
Compressed Tablets and Pills—Hypodermic Tablets.
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Plisters—In Roll, Porous, Court and Surgeons'.
Soda-Water Stragolites—Fruit Juices, Soluble Essences, Flavoring Extracts, etc.
Perfumes—Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Waters, Sachet Powders, etc.
National Formulary Preparations—Elixirs, Wines and syrups.

NON-SECRET MEDICINES

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

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

SPECIALTIES.

STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES—Amorita, "4" Roses, May Blossom, Nady, Euxenia and other special odors. Finest goods made anywhere. Each 8 pints in elegant cherry show case, with rich silk curtain. Bottles have cut glass stoppers, labels etched on glass. The favorite perfumes of America. Novel, elegant advertising means supplied.
"BROTIPYRINE"—The great headache remedy, a positive cure. In effervescent granular form, containing Antipyrin, Caffeine and Bromides.
AROMATIC TOOTH SOAP—The best dentifrice made. In colored lithographed lugged-top boxes.
"THE IDEAL INHALER"—(Mentholized Air) Fe. catarrh, cold in the head.
"TONIC HYPOPHOSPHITES"—Replaces trade-marked and proprietary syrups at half the price.
CASCARA CONSTIPATION CURE—The "Ideal" Liquid Laxative. Tasteless but efficient.

Correspondence Solicited.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

We are in receipt of Catalogue No. 90, of Frederick Stearns & Co., which is far ahead of anything heretofore issued by this enterprising firm. Besides the usual enumeration of non-secret remedies, to which many new ones have been added, and for which this firm has become noted, it contains in part 11 a description of a number of toilet articles and perfumery, very tastily put up, and should be good sellers, also a pharmaceutical price list, "B," enumerating their excellent products in these lines. Write for their catalogue, mentioning the CANADIAN DRUGGIST,—Canadian Branch at Windsor, Ont.

In our September number we spoke of the expediency of druggists putting in a stock of optical goods. Elsewhere in this issue appears the advertisement of B. Lawrence & Co, Montreal, a firm of long standing, who not only do business from one end of the Dominion to the other, but also have a large trade in South America, West India Islands and United States, and who handle only first-class English goods. Write them.

H. A. Nelson & Sons, Toronto, advertise in this number a full line of druggists' sundries and holiday goods, in which lines their assortments are always very complete.

When you want anything in surgical instruments, elastic stockings, trusses or any surgical appliances write to F. Gross, 712 Craig Street, Montreal, who can supply you with any of them, and who will, on application, by mentioning this paper, send you a catalogue of his goods.

Not the least important part of the general druggists' trade, is the sale of package dyes and dye-stuffs. Amongst the many makes of these household conveniences, the Turkish dyes take a leading place. True to colour, in a large variety of shades, both for woollen and cloth, they command a ready sale. See advertisement in another column.

The old established house of Alfred Savage & Son, advertise their famous Albert Toilet Soaps in our columns. Their brands of Baby's Own, Geranium Leaves, Sharon Bouquet, and Musk Brown Windsor, are decidedly druggists' favorites.

OPIUM.

The following circular from McKesson & Robbins, New York, confirms our reports of a further probable advance in this article.

We might state that the opium received in Canada is not subject to the adulterations mentioned in circular as the opium sold by our wholesale dealers is all purchased in bond, and therefore cannot be "manipulated" in the U. S.—

The non-receipt of orders against quotations, made by us for opium, and the fact that sales have been made at from 5c. to 10c. per lb. under our figures, led us to investigate the matter. Through a

third party, we obtained samples of this low-priced opium (against which we had been quoting U. S. P. quality), and after examining and testing same, found it had been manipulated, and reduced evidently after arrival in this country, to far below Custom House and U. S. P. requirements, and we therefore call the attention of the trade to the above, and consider it due to ourselves that the facts be known.

In making quotations for opium, we always guarantee U. S. P. quality.

Cable advices received to-day report the market in Turkey very strong, large sales having been made to the Dutch Government. Speculators there believe in much higher prices based on the short crop, and that European and American buyers must sooner or later draw upon the Turkish market for their supplies.

Very respectfully,
McKisson & Robbins.

MARKET REPORT.

Business during the past month has been very good, indeed, better than during Fair month of any previous year.

Opium is higher in London and Smyrna holders will not sell except in a retail way. Probabilities are it will be higher.

Morphia, of course, sympathizes with it. Mace is firmer.

Gum shellac is advancing. Citric and Tartaric Acid are in good demand. The market is weak and no immediate advance expected.

Ambergris scarce and dear. Cocaine firm and tending upwards. Ergot has advanced and will likely go higher.

Iodides have resumed their old figures as we predicted.

Mercurials are all higher owing to the advance in quicksilver.

Quinine is improving in price, having advanced about five cents an ounce.

Balsam Copaiba is firmer.

Camphor still maintains its high price, and even higher prices are looked for.

Borax is scarce and firm at price quoted.

Oil Cassia is higher, Peppermint a trifle lower, and Lemon remains at last month's price.

TO THE DRUG TRADE

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

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,
MONTREAL,
General Agents for the Dominion of
Canada for
WYETH'S SPECIALTIES.

WILSON'S FLY POISON PADS

If there is a Druggist in Canada who is not selling them we say to him, You are losing money every day, you are losing opportunities of selling your customers goods which will give complete satisfaction, and bring them back to your store.

No other Fly Poison has ever had the same sale in Canada, or given the same satisfaction.

PRICE PER BOX OF 50 PACKETS, \$2.50, OR THREE BOXES FOR \$7.00. RETAIL PRICE, 10 CENTS.

ARCHDALE WILSON & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, - - HAMILTON, ONT.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO OCT. 10, 1889.

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

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Acid, Acetic</td> <td>lb.</td> <td>\$</td> <td>12½</td> <td>\$</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arsenic</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>26</td> <td></td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benzoic, English, (from benzoic)</td> <td>oz.</td> <td></td> <td>25</td> <td></td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boric</td> <td>lb.</td> <td></td> <td>25</td> <td></td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carbolic, Crystals, super</td> <td>"</td> <td>1</td> <td>35</td> <td>2</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commercial</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>50</td> <td></td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citric</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>65</td> <td></td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gallic</td> <td>"</td> <td>1</td> <td>45</td> <td>1</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hydrocyanic</td> <td>oz.</td> <td></td> <td>10</td> <td>12½</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hydrobromic, dil.</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>30</td> <td></td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lactic, concentrated</td> <td>lb.</td> <td>3</td> <td>50</td> <td>4</td> <td>00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Muriatic</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>3½</td> <td></td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>chem. pure</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>20</td> <td></td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nitric</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>11</td> <td></td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>chem. pure</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>25</td> <td></td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oxalic</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>15</td> <td></td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phosphoric, glacial</td> <td>"</td> <td>1</td> <td>55</td> <td>1</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>dilute</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>17</td> <td></td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salicylic</td> <td>"</td> <td>2</td> <td>00</td> <td>2</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sulphuric</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>2½</td> <td></td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>chem. pure</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>19</td> <td></td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aromatic</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>50</td> <td></td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tannic</td> <td>"</td> <td>1</td> <td>10</td> <td>1</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tartaric, powdered</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>50</td> <td></td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ALCOHOL, pure, 65 o. p. by bbl., net</td> <td>gal.</td> <td>3</td> <td>28</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>By gal</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td>60</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ALLSPICE</td> <td>lb.</td> <td></td> <td>13</td> <td></td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Powdered</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ALUM</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>1½</td> <td></td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AMMONIA, liquor, 880</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>13</td> <td></td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aromatic Spirits</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>40</td> <td></td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bromide</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>75</td> <td></td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carbonate</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>12</td> <td></td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Iodide</td> <td>oz.</td> <td></td> <td>50</td> <td></td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Muriate</td> <td>lb.</td> <td></td> <td>12</td> <td></td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ANNATTO</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>30</td> <td></td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ANTIMONY, black, powdered</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>13</td> <td></td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>and potas. tart</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>55</td> <td></td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ARROWROOT, Bermuda</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>45</td> <td></td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jamaica</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>14</td> <td></td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ARSENIC, Donovan's solution</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>30</td> <td></td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fowler's solution</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>12½</td> <td></td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>6½</td> <td></td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BALSAM, Canada</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>45</td> <td></td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Copaiva</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>90</td> <td>1</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peru</td> <td>"</td> <td>2</td> <td>50</td> <td>2</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tolu</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> <td>65</td> <td></td> <td>70</td> </tr> </table>	Acid, Acetic	lb.	\$	12½	\$	15	Arsenic	"		26		27	Benzoic, English, (from benzoic)	oz.		25		30	Boric	lb.		25		30	Carbolic, Crystals, super	"	1	35	2	15	Commercial	"		50		70	Citric	"		65		70	Gallic	"	1	45	1	80	Hydrocyanic	oz.		10	12½		Hydrobromic, dil.	"		30		45	Lactic, concentrated	lb.	3	50	4	00	Muriatic	"		3½		6	chem. pure	"		20		22	Nitric	"		11		18	chem. pure	"		25		30	Oxalic	"		15		16	Phosphoric, glacial	"	1	55	1	90	dilute	"		17		25	Salicylic	"	2	00	2	50	Sulphuric	"		2½		5	chem. pure	"		19		22	Aromatic	"		50		60	Tannic	"	1	10	1	40	Tartaric, powdered	"		50		55	ALCOHOL, pure, 65 o. p. by bbl., net	gal.	3	28			By gal	"		3	60		ALLSPICE	lb.		13		15	Powdered	"				20	ALUM	"		1½		3	AMMONIA, liquor, 880	"		13		18	Aromatic Spirits	"		40		45	Bromide	"		75		80	Carbonate	"		12		15	Iodide	oz.		50		60	Muriate	lb.		12		14	ANNATTO	"		30		35	ANTIMONY, black, powdered	"		13		15	and potas. tart	"		55		60	ARROWROOT, Bermuda	"		45		50	Jamaica	"		14		32	ARSENIC, Donovan's solution	"		30		33	Fowler's solution	"		12½		15	White	"		6½		8	BALSAM, Canada	"		45		50	Copaiva	"		90	1	10	Peru	"	2	50	2	75	Tolu	"		65		70
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 | | | | | | | |--------------------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|----| | BARK, Bayberry, powdered | lb. | \$0 | 18 | \$0 | 20 | | Canella Alba | " | | 13 | | 10 | | Cassia | " | | 18 | | 22 | | Ground | " | | 25 | | 30 | | Cinchona, red | " | | 50 | 2 | 40 | | Powdered | " | | 60 | 2 | 50 | | Calisaya, yellow | " | 1 | 00 | 1 | 40 | | Palo | " | | 90 | 1 | 00 | | Rub | " | | 50 | 1 | 00 | | Elm, selected | " | | 15 | | 18 | | Ground | " | | 18 | | 20 | | Flour, packets | " | | 28 | | 30 | | Orange Peel, bitter | " | | 16 | | 70 | | Soap, Quillaya | " | | 14 | | 18 | | Sassafras | " | | 12 | | 15 | | Wild Cherry | " | | 10 | | 12 | | BEAN, Tonka | " | 1 | 25 | 2 | 50 | | Vanilla | " | 7 | 00 | 9 | 00 | | BERRY, Cubeb | " | 2 | 50 | 2 | 75 | | Powdered | " | 2 | 60 | 2 | 80 | | Juniper | " | | 13 | | 15 | | BISMUTH, sub-carbonate | " | 3 | 00 | 3 | 10 | | Sub-nitrate | " | 2 | 50 | 2 | 60 | | Liquor | " | | 35 | | 40 | | BORAX | " | | 12 | | 13 | | Powdered | " | | 13 | | 15 | | BUTTER, Cacao | " | | 75 | | 80 | | CAMPHOR, English | " | | 52 | | 55 | | American | " | | 45 | | 47 | | CANTHARIDES | " | 2 | 00 | 2 | 25 | | Powdered | " | 2 | 10 | 2 | 25 | | CAPSICUM | " | | 25 | | 32 | | Powdered | " | | 30 | | 40 | | CARBON, bisulphide | " | | 17 | | 20 | | CHALK, French, powdered | " | | 6 | | 10 | | Precipitated | " | | 10 | | 12 | | Prepared | " | | 5 | | 6 | | CHLOROFORM, pure | " | 1 | 10 | 1 | 20 | | D. & F. | " | 1 | 75 | 1 | 90 | | German | " | | 65 | | 75 | | CHLORAL, hydrate | " | 1 | 35 | 1 | 60 | | CINCHONINE, muriate | oz. | | 15 | | 20 | | Sulphate | " | | 20 | | 25 | | CINCHONINA, sulphate | " | | 15 | | 25 | | CLOVES | lb. | | 35 | | 40 | | Powdered | " | | 40 | | 43 | | COCAINE, S. G. | " | | 40 | | 45 | | COCAINE, mur. | oz. | 6 | 00 | 7 | 00 | | COLLODION | lb. | | 75 | | 90 | | CONFECTION, senna | " | | 25 | | 50 | | COPPER, sulphate | " | | 8 | | 9 | | COPPERAS | " | | 1½ | | 2½ | | CREAM TARTAR, powdered | " | | 30 | | 32 | | CREOSOTE, wood | " | 2 | 00 | 2 | 30 | | CUDBEAR | " | | 18 | | 30 | | | | | | | | | |---------------------------|----------|-----|----|-----|------| | CUTTLE-FISH BONE | lb. | \$0 | 30 | \$0 | 35 | | DENTIN | " | | 10 | | 12 | | ERSON SALTS | tbl. | | 1½ | | 2 | | ERGOR | lb. | | 90 | | 1 00 | | ETHER, acetic | " | | 75 | | 80 | | Nitrous, spirits | " | | 50 | | 55 | | Sulphuric, 720 | " | | 35 | | 75 | | EXTRACT, Belladonna | " | 1 | 75 | 3 | 25 | | Colocynth, Co. | " | 1 | 25 | 1 | 75 | | Gentian | " | | 50 | | 60 | | Hemlock, Ang. | " | 1 | 00 | 1 | 10 | | Henbane | " | 2 | 75 | 3 | 00 | | Jalap. | " | 2 | 50 | 3 | 00 | | Logwood, bulk | " | | 13 | | 15 | | packages | " | | 15 | | 18 | | Mandrake | " | 1 | 75 | 2 | 00 | | Nux Vomica | oz. | | 20 | | 30 | | Opium | " | | 75 | | 80 | | Rhubarb | lb. | 4 | 00 | 5 | 00 | | Sarsa. Hond. Co. | " | 1 | 00 | 1 | 20 | | Jam Co. | " | 3 | 00 | 3 | 35 | | Taraxacum, Ang. | " | | 70 | | 80 | | FLOWERS, arnica | " | | 22 | | 25 | | Chamomile | " | | 40 | | 45 | | FLOWERS, Lavender | " | | 7 | | 12 | | Rose, red, French | " | 2 | 40 | 2 | 60 | | GALLS, powdered | " | | 25 | | 30 | | GELATINE, Cox's 6d | doz. | 1 | 20 | 1 | 25 | | French | lb. | | 45 | | 60 | | GLYCERINE, 30° | tin or " | | 20 | | 25 | | Price's | " | | 70 | | 80 | | GREEN, Paris | " | | 20 | | 22 | | GUM, Aloes, Barb. | " | | 30 | | 66 | | Aloes, Cape | " | | 20 | | 25 | | Socot. | " | | 45 | | 80 | | Powdered | " | | 70 | | 75 | | Arabic, select | " | 1 | 00 | 1 | 10 | | " powdered | " | 1 | 10 | 1 | 20 | | Sorts | " | | 75 | | 80 | | " powdered | " | | 85 | | 90 | | Assafetida | " | | 24 | | 28 | | Benzoin | " | | 50 | | 90 | | Catechu | " | | 14 | | 16 | | Gamboge | " | 1 | 20 | 1 | 30 | | Guaiaicum | " | | 60 | | 90 | | Myrrh | " | | 48 | | 85 | | Opium | " | 3 | 90 | 4 | 00 | | Powdered | " | 5 | 50 | 6 | 00 | | Scammony, powdered | " | 6 | 25 | 7 | 00 | | Virg. | " | 12 | 50 | 14 | 00 | | Shellac, orange | " | | 35 | | 40 | | Liver | " | | 30 | | 35 | | Storax | " | | 55 | | 65 | | Tragacanth, flake | " | | 75 | | 1 00 | | Common | " | | 25 | | 65 | |

Hem, Boneset.....	lb.	\$0 15	\$0 20	Citronella.....	lb.	\$0 85	\$0 90	Ginger—			
Goldthread.....	"	60	75	Gloves.....	"	2 50	2 75	Powdered.....	lb.	\$0 14	\$0 20
Horehound.....	"	18	20	Cod-liver, N. F.....	gal.	90	1 00	Jamaica.....	"	24	28
Lobelia.....	"	18	20	Norwegian.....	"	1 50	1 75	Powdered.....	"	25	28
HONEY.....	"	20	25	Cotton Seed.....	"	1 00	1 10	Golden Seal, powdered.....	"	1 00	1 10
Hops.....	"	30	40	Croton.....	lb.	1 25	1 50	Hellebore, white, powdered.....	"	13	15
ICHTHYOL.....	oz.	45	50	Cubob.....	"	16 00	17 00	Ipecac.....	"	2 50	2 60
INDIGO, Madras.....	lb.	75	90	Geranium, India.....	"	3 00	3 20	Powdered.....	"	2 75	3 00
INSER POWDER, pure.....	"	50	55	Hemlock.....	"	75	80	Jalap, powdered.....	"	38	40
IODINE, commercial.....	"	5 00	5 50	Juniper.....	"	65	70	Licorice, select.....	"	13	15
Reublimed.....	"	5 50	6 00	Lavender, English.....	oz.	1 75	1 90	Powdered.....	"	14	15
Iron, carbonate, precipitated.....	"	15	20	French, pure.....	"	75	1 00	Mandrake.....	"	16	18
Saccharated.....	"	35	40	Lemon.....	lb.	1 90	2 20	Orris, Florentine.....	"	17	20
Chloride, solution, B. P.....	"	15	18	Lemon Grass.....	"	1 50	1 60	Powdered.....	"	24	26
Citrate and Ammonium.....	"	75	80	Linseed, boiled.....	9 lb., gal.	70	75	Pink.....	"	90	95
" and Quinine.....	oz.	20	40	Raw.....	"	75	80	Rhubarb.....	"	35	90
" and Strychnine.....	"	15	20	Neatsfoot.....	"	90	1 00	Fine trimmed.....	"	2 40	4 50
Dialyzed, solution.....	lb.	50	75	Olive, common.....	"	1 30	1 40	Powdered.....	"	60	2 25
Iodide, syrup.....	"	40	45	Salad.....	"	2 00	2 75	Sarsaparilla, Honduras.....	"	50	53
Pyrophosphate.....	"	1 00	1 00	Orange.....	lb.	3 00	3 25	Jamaica.....	"	60	65
Sulphate, pure.....	"	7	8	Origanum.....	"	60	75	Mexican.....	"	20	25
IODOROUS.....	"	6 00	7 00	Pemroyal.....	"	1 75	1 90	Sonaka.....	"	75	85
JAPONICA.....	"	8	9	Peppermint, English.....	"	11 00	12 00	Squill, white.....	"	15	20
LEAD, Acetate, white.....	"	13	15	American.....	"	3 75	4 00	Valerian, English.....	"	18	20
Sub-Acetate, sol.....	"	10	12	Rose, Kissanlik.....	oz.	9 00	14 00	SAL SODA, by bbl.....	"	1 1	3
LEAF, Belladonna.....	"	25	30	Good.....	"	6 25	8 50	SACCHARIN.....	oz.	1 25	1 50
Buchu.....	"	18	20	Rosemary.....	lb.	70	75	SALICIN.....	lb.	3 25	3 75
Coca.....	"	75	90	Sandalwood.....	"	5 50	8 00	SANTONIN.....	"	2 50	2 75
Digitalis.....	"	25	30	Sassafras.....	"	65	75	SEED, Anise, Italian.....	"	14	15
Eucalyptus.....	"	25	35	Seal, pale.....	gal.	55	60	Star.....	"	35	38
Hyoscyamus.....	"	25	30	Sperm, winter bleached.....	"	1 90	2 00	Canary, Sicily.....	"	4	5
Jaborandi.....	"	50	60	Tanzy.....	lb.	4 25	4 50	Caraway.....	"	10	12
Matico.....	"	75	80	Union Salad.....	gal.	1 10	1 15	Cardamon, Malabar.....	"	1 00	1 25
Senna, Alexandria.....	"	50	75	Wintergreen.....	lb.	3 00	3 25	Decorticated.....	"	1 50	2 00
Timnevelly.....	"	15	25	Wormwood.....	"	6 00	6 57	Celery.....	"	25	30
India.....	"	15	17	OINTMENT, mercurial.....	"	65	70	Colchicum, German.....	"	90	1 00
Stramonium.....	"	25	30	Citrine.....	"	35	38	Coriander.....	"	10	12
Uva Ursi.....	"	15	17	OPUM, See Gum.....	"	16	17	Flax, cleaned, Ontario.....	100 lbs.	3 25	3 50
LEPANDIUS.....	oz.	50	60	ORANGE PEEL.....	"	3 00	3 50	Imported.....	"	0 00	0 60
LEAD, Chloride.....	lb.	3 1/2	4 1/2	PERSIN, Eng.....	"	5 25	6 00	Fenugreek, powdered.....	lb.	7	9
Packages.....	"	6	7	Saccharated.....	"	22	25	Hemp.....	"	5	5 1/2
Hypophosphite.....	"	1 50	2 00	PEPPER, black.....	"	25	27	Mustard, white.....	"	9	11
Phosphate.....	"	35	38	Powdered.....	"	38	40	Powdered.....	"	20	45
Sulphite.....	"	10	11	White powdered.....	"	60	65	Rape.....	"	8	9
LIGUORIC, Solazzi.....	"	45	50	PILL, Blue, Mass.....	gr.	6	12	SAFFRON, American.....	"	35	50
Pignatelli.....	"	35	38	PILOCARPINE.....	gr.	3 75	4 00	Spanish.....	oz.	1 10	1 25
Y. & S. Pellets.....	"	40	00	PITCH, black.....	lbl.	10	13	SACK.....	lb.	7	8
Other brands.....	"	14	35	Burgundy.....	lb.	99	1 00	SILVER, Nitrate.....	cash,	11 00	13 00
LYE, concentrated.....	doz.	90	1 00	PHOSPHORS.....	oz.	40	45	SOAP, Castile, mottled.....	"	8 1/2	12
MADDER, best Dutch.....	lb.	12 1/2	14	POPOPHYLLIN.....	oz.	40	45	white.....	"	13	16
MAGNESE, Carb., 1 oz.....	"	20	22	POPPY HEADS.....	100	90	95	SODA, Ash.....	kg or cask,	13	2 1/2
Carb., 4 oz.....	"	16	20	POTASSA, caustic, white sticks.....	lb.	65	70	Caustic.....	drum or	2 1/2	5
Calined.....	"	55	65	Liquor.....	"	10	12	SODIUM, Acetate.....	"	25	30
Citrate, gran.....	"	40	75	POTASSIUM, Acetate, granu- lated.....	"	50	55	Bicarb. Howard's.....	"	16	17
Sulphate.....	"	1 1/2	3	Bicarbonate.....	"	17	20	Newcastle.....	keg	2 50	2 75
MANGANESE, black oxide.....	"	4 1/2	6	Bichromate.....	"	12	13	Carbonate, crystal.....	lb.	2 1/2	3
MANNA.....	"	1 75	5 00	Bitartrate (Cream Tartar).....	"	30	35	Hyposulphite.....	"	3	4
MENTHOL.....	"	4 50	5 00	Bromide.....	"	55	58	Salicylate.....	"	2 25	2 50
MERCURY.....	"	85	90	Carbonate.....	"	13	15	Sulphate, Glauber's Salt.....	"	1 1/2	3
Ammoniated.....	"	1 30	1 45	Chlorate.....	"	18	20	STRYCHNINE, crystals.....	oz.	1 10	1 25
Bichlor.....	"	1 10	1 20	Cyanide, fused.....	"	40	52	SULPHUR, precipitated.....	lb.	13	20
Bimiodide.....	"	4 50	4 75	Iodide.....	"	3 75	4 00	Sublimed.....	"	3	4
Bi-sulphate.....	"	1 15	1 25	Nitrate.....	"	9	11	Roll.....	"	2 1/2	3 1/2
Chloride.....	"	1 20	1 30	Pernanganate.....	"	60	65	TIN, Muriate, crystals.....	"	35	37
C. Chalk.....	"	55	60	Prussiate, yellow.....	"	35	38	TAMARINDS.....	"	14	15
Nitric Oxide.....	"	1 25	1 30	And Sodium Tartrate (Ro- chelle Salt).....	"	32	38	TAR.....	lbl.	4 50	4 75
Oleato.....	"	1 25	1 30	Sulphuret.....	"	25	27	Barbadoes.....	lb.	10	12
MORPHIA, Acet.....	oz.	1 80	2 00	QUASSIA.....	"	9	10	TERRENE.....	"	75	90
Muriat.....	"	1 80	2 00	QUININE, Howard's.....	oz.	45	47	TURPENTINE, Spirits.....	gal.	70	75
Sulphat.....	"	1 90	2 00	German.....	"	35	40	Chian.....	oz.	90	2 50
Moss, Iceland.....	lb.	9	10	ROSIN, strained.....	lbl.	2 75	3 75	Venice.....	lb.	10	13
Irish.....	"	10 1/2	12	Clear, pale.....	"	4 50	5 00	VERATRIA.....	oz.	2 00	2 50
MUSK, Tonquin, rue.....	oz.	36 00	40 00	Root, Aconite.....	lb.	24	25	VERDIGRIS.....	lb.	35	55
Canton.....	"	75	80	Blood, powdered.....	"	20	22	WAX, white, pure.....	"	55	75
NUTMEG.....	lb.	1 00	1 05	Cohosh, black.....	"	13	15	Yellow.....	"	42	45
Powdered.....	"	22	24	Colchicum, German.....	"	25	35	Paraffine.....	"	17	20
Oil, Almond, bitter.....	oz.	75	80	Columbo.....	"	20	22	WOODS, Camwood.....	"	5 1/2	8
Sweet.....	lb.	50	60	Powdered.....	"	30	35	Fustic, Cuban.....	"	2 1/2	3
Amber, rectified.....	"	65	70	Curcuma, ground.....	"	13	15	Logwood, Campeachy.....	"	2 1/2	3
Anise.....	"	3 00	3 20	Elecampane.....	"	15	17	Quassia.....	"	9	10
Bergamot.....	"	3 75	4 00	Powdered.....	"	20	22	Redwood.....	"	3 1/2	5
Cajuput.....	"	1 25	1 50	Gentian.....	"	10	12	ZINC, Chloride.....	"	1 10	1 25
Caraway.....	"	3 50	4 00	Ground.....	"	12	14	Oxide.....	"	13	60
Cassia.....	"	1 50	1 57	Powdered.....	"	15	17	Sulphate, pure.....	"	9	12
Castor.....	"	11	15	Ginger, E. I.....	"	12	18	common.....	"	7	9
Cedar.....	"	75	1 25					Valerianate.....	oz.	25	28
								Sulphocarbonate.....	lb.	1 00	1 10

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