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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

VOL. 2.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1889.

No. 3

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 Rate: on Application.

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

All cheques or drafts, and matter intended for the editor, to be addressed to Box 438, Strathroy, Ont.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
6 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

CORRECTIONS.—A couple of errors crept into our report of the meeting of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, which appeared in the February number. On page 13, speaking of the re-engagement of Professors, it reads Prof. D'Avignon, whereas it should be Prof. Avison, and Mr. Haven is also mis-reported in reference to a request of the Professors on page 12.

Answers to Correspondents.

"F.," Prince Edward Island—To go into business in Ontario, it would be necessary to pass the prescribed examinations.

"R. A.," Winnipeg—(1) Yes, four years' apprenticeship is now required under the Ontario Pharmacy Act. (2) Write to I. T. Lewis, Registrar Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto.

The State of Trade.

There are two sides to every question, and while dry goods dealers and furriers have been complaining of the mild weather, poor people have been rejoicing in the saving of coal, warm clothes, etc. So also while the epidemic "La Grippe," which has of late visited every part of Canada, has been playing havoc with business in general, the benefit accruing to the drug trade from increased prescriptions has been much greater than some people would imagine. There can be no doubt but, that owing to bad roads, farmers have been deterred from selling their grain, and that in consequence the storekeepers have suffered from want of cash, but this can of necessity be only a temporary disarrangement which must right

itself in a few weeks. What is wanted now is a little patience on the part of the wholesale dealers and their banks, so as to avoid unnecessary pressing of payments, and thereby bring about failures which can as easily be warded off. To the retailer we would say, "Be business like." Wholesalers just now are on a constant tension owing to failures, and more than the usual number of requests for renewals, and when a draft is allowed to be returned without any word from their customer, they are a little apt to jump at rash conclusions. Make it a rule therefore to look after your drafts two or three days in advance, and if you fear you cannot meet them in full, write at once to the houses in whose favor they are drawn, and state plainly what you can and cannot do. We can safely vouch for them that if you act straight with them they will do what is right by you. In another month with the opening of spring all will be well again—at least, so say the wise heads.

Brushes.

There are decided signs of a rise in the price of hair, tooth, nail and other brushes in the Canadian market very shortly. At present we understand the wholesalers are selling off the stock they have carried over from last season, and which they can afford to dispose of at their old prices, but when that is sold it is more than probable that dealers will find that they cannot duplicate at old figures. The cause principally is a rise of 40% in the price of bristles, which is a very large increase for goods sold on such close margin as brushes. It is said that this rise in bristles is principally the result of the formation of a meat canning trust of gigantic size, who have bought up all over Europe the product of this seasons hog farming, and whose method of treating the animal—as is well known to any one familiar with the Chicago stock yards—is extravagant as compared with that of the prudent farmer, who saves his bristles as carefully as he does his pork.

Another reason why brushes are to be dearer this year is, that in Paris the great centre of brush manufacturing, where the prices are set for the world, the Grippe epidemic has been so widespread that almost every industry has been closed. The largest brush maker in France, Loonen, who em-

ployed 1,400 hands, had over 700 sick at one time, and was compelled by the authorities to close down so as not to spread the plague. This same trouble affected all the makers, and lasted so long that the orders for brushes that should have been filled in December and January are not yet made up. There is always comfort in the fact that orders were taken by the makers at old prices before the epidemic, but if the invoices are accompanied by a new schedule of prices, it is more than likely that the goods arriving will be sold on the basis of the new schedule. Another month or six weeks will tell at any rate.

Atomizers.

The most perfect atomizer ever shown, has lately been invented in New York, by an exceedingly clever German mechanic, who has for years been working in the hard rubber manufacturing. The usual complaints made by those who use hard rubber atomizers, are, first, that they do not eject a continuous spray without a double bulb, and second that the projecting point of rubber which is exposed when the tip is unscrewed is very liable to be broken. In this new instrument, or "Health Atomizer" as it is called, the inner tubing is not allowed to extend over the end of the outer tube when the tip is unscrewed, and is thus thoroughly guarded against all accidents. The importance of this change can hardly be over estimated, for as every atomizer is made by hand, if the tip is broken it cannot be repaired by simply sending for a part and is therefore rendered useless. In most rubber atomizers, too, the screwing of the tip, though square, does not leave sufficient room for the air—hence the poor spray? In the "Health" the air chamber is many times larger than the liquid cylinder, the air being admitted into the tip by two tiny holes, the spray resulting from the mingling together being almost marvelous. Another improvement in this atomizer is a soft rubber end to the tube that extends into the bottle, thus rendering the top parts applicable to any height of bottle, the cork being a rubber one, tapered so as to fit various necks. Unlike the German atomizers, the bulb used is of soft rubber fitted with a Millard valve, which though simple, is undoubtedly the most reliable valve made. Altogether the "Health" is a very pleasing addition to the list of atomizers at present in use.

What a Drug Store Should be.

BY ONE WHO IS NOT A DRUGGIST.

MR. EDITOR,—I think I have a right to express my opinion upon the requisites of a drug store which shall be in every respect fitted to meet the requirements of our modern civilization. Your readers may say I have not, but if not I, then who? Is it not for the general public that they are fitted up? Is it not the convenience of the public which is consulted in the internal arrangement of a drug store? Am I not one of the G. P.? Are not the directory, the telephone and the etceteras for our convenience? Then have I not a right to suggest? I HAVE, and suggest I will, and freely, so here goes. It may be that my suggestions may be too sweeping in the changes proposed, it may be that your readers will think I am loony, but as I have my own ideas on the subject of drug stores I am going to air them. It makes no difference that I have had no experience, for the less one knows of a subject the more ready he is to offer advice. I have recently picked up in my friend's store a journal which contained an elaborate picture of the interior of a drug store. It looked nice, but I don't go much on the aesthetic, and this picture it was that set me to thinking over the actual and indispensable requisites of a model store, which would possess convenience, accommodation, safety and comfort, but to obtain these one of the chief requisites is to have a revolving door set in one side of the building, and opening on the street. This would be easy, as all drug stores are on the corner. This door would be constructed so that the inner side would be a sort of recess, and the whole turning on a centre would, when turned, present the recess to the open street. Upon a shelf in this recess would be firmly fixed a decanter and a glass. The use to which this door could be put will be apparent when one of these fly young men or middle aged tipplers step up to the soda fountain and with wink and leer asks for some "ginger" with his soda. He would be conducted to the revolving door, told to help himself, and as soon as he lays hold on the decanter, presto! the door swings him into the street and returns for another victim. For this piece of ingenuity I claim originality, but any of your readers is free to use it for a valuable consideration. For other pests special contrivances will be devised upon application.

A word as to the counters of the store; they may remain as they are, only a place must be provided so that the customer may easily get behind, so as to whisper that he only "wants it for a friend." There must be upon the counters also a full line of perfumes, toilet articles, etc., and don't put your perfumes in one of those patent racks which locks up the bottle. I am a steady patron of this branch, and it is confusing and humiliating to me to attempt to sample a bottle of

white rose and find I can only attain to the stopper; it looks like a want of confidence on the druggist's part; and I don't like it. Another trick I saw lately which cast a reflection upon the public (of which I am one.) You know those tooth-soap boxes which stand up on end and have each a little box of tooth soap in a recess? Well, some of the manufacturers print the word "SOLD" in big letters, so that it will appear when a box of tooth soap is removed. I removed one the other day, and what do you think I saw? That unprincipled druggist had pasted the word "STOLEN" just so that it appeared when I took out the soap. I was only going to look at it.

About the prescription case; I don't see any sense in having it turned so that the customer can't see what is going on. Turn it around, so one can watch the prescription clerk and see that he makes no mistake. It gives the customer increased confidence if he can superintend his prescription himself.

Above all don't keep any poisons, and there will be no serious mistakes. Upon this point I would dilate through the advertising columns of the papers.

The cigar case, now here's an important thing. It should be arranged in common with the rest of the show cases, so that if the clerk is busy the customer can help himself, without any tedious waiting. This would doubtless increase largely the consumption of cigars, and, as I am an inveterate smoker, I hope to see my druggist adopt this improvement, but after his action in regard to perfumes and tooth soap, I am doubtful of it, and think seriously of transferring my custom to the druggist across the way from him.

I have now laid out plans for counters, show cases and prescription place, but have said nothing about that most important adjunct the telephone. Now don't, please don't put this in a back room where one has to run a gauntlet of clerks and proprietors before reaching it! Put it boldly out in front in a convenient place so that one in a hurry may run in and use it without asking, and by all means take down the sign "Pay telephone." It looks so mercenary, you know.

The directory must be placed so that it will afford young ladies an excuse for coming into the store, and it must be supplied with a self-repeating map, so that every one who consults it may bear away a map for future reference. Under the present directory system only the first man to look at it gets a map. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that to be popular the druggist must provide conveniences for the public, especially the lords of creation. A tireless small boy is indispensable, you are so often requested through the 'phone to "just send up and tell my wife I won't be home until late; I'm going to the hic lodge," and a boy must be on hand to go. He will not, per-

haps, have time to attend to any of his duties in the store, but you can do all that yourself. Many more conveniences for the public might be suggested, but I think this is all they can appreciate at present.

The physician must not be overlooked, but special consideration must be given to his needs, which are of a peculiar kind, and will be treated of in a future article, if I don't get hold of the aconite bottle sometime through mistake.

VICTORIA, B.C., Feb. 23, 1890.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEAR SIR,—The committee appointed to carry out the will of the meeting of druggists held January 28th, have found it impossible to get a member of the House to introduce the bill, they all deeming it unpopular. The committee think it wise not to push the matter this session.

It has been suggested that a Provincial Druggists Association be formed prior to the next general election, when we could bring pressure to bear upon the candidates.

Yours truly,

T. SHOTBOLT,
T. M. HENDERSON, } Victoria
D. E. CAMPBELL, } Committee.

Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec.

The Semi-Annual Examinations for Major and Minor Candidates will commence on Tuesday, April 8th, 1890, at 6.30 P. M., and will be held in the Lecture Room, 223 McGill Street, Montreal. Candidates must file their applications, duly certified, with the Registrar on or before the 29th of March. Printed regulations and form of application must be obtained from the Registrar, and be duly signed by the applicant.

E. MUIR,
Registrar.

MONTREAL, March 6th, 1890.

Literary Note.

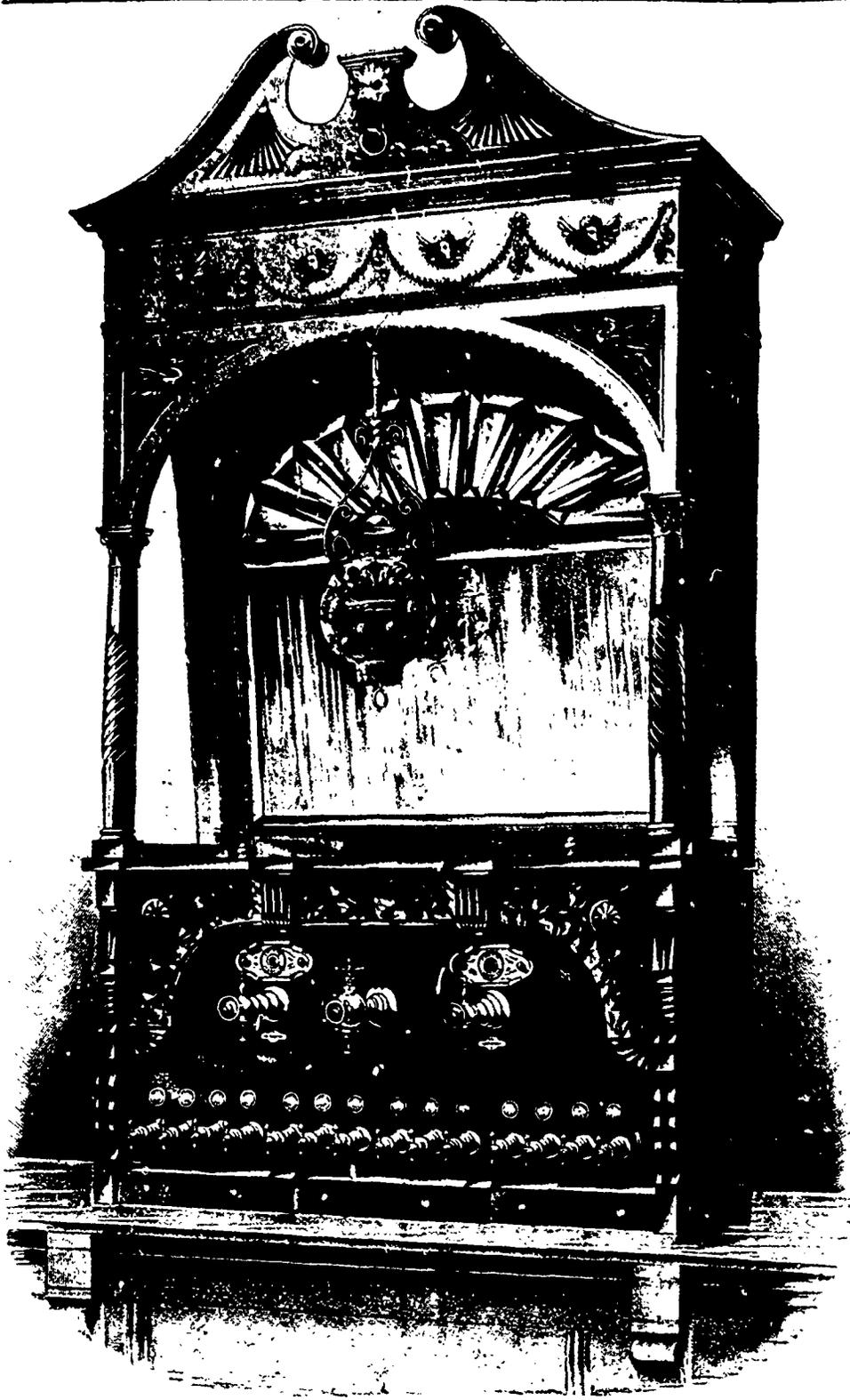
P. Blackiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, will publish about March 15th, a new Medical Dictionary, by George M. Gould, A. B., M. D. It will be a compact one volume book, containing several thousand new words and definitions, collected from recent medical literature, while the total number of words is beyond that in any similar book. It includes also elaborate and useful tables of the Bacilli, Leucomaines, Potmaines, Micrococci, etc.; of the Arteries, Nerves, etc., and of the Mineral Springs of the U. S., together with other collateral information.

The faculty to make friends and conciliate enemies, being all things to all men, is inherent in the first-class salesman.

He who is steadily a source of profit to his employers in the selling of merchandise must be accounted a first-class salesman.

No young man can possibly have mistaken his calling who finds in it what the world wants done, and in himself the power to do it well.

: - Soda Water Apparatus. - :



THE COLONIAL.

TUFTS' ARCTIC AND SIBERIAN PATENTS

New Designs. New Improvements.

LOW PRICES

AND

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

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

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

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

How to Make it Pay.

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

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

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

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

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

Address all communications

JAMES W. TUFTS,
Boston, Mass.

OFFICE, FACTORY AND WARE-
ROOMS.

33 to 51 Bowker Street,
49 & 51 Chardon Street,
96 to 100 Portland Street.

SALESROOMS:

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

CANADIAN AGENT:

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

In sending for Catalogue, you will confer a favor by stating where you saw this advertisement. - J. W. TUFTS

We have secured the Agency for Canada

For Vincent Woods' Celebrated Medicated Pine Wool Felt Goods, including Chest Protectors, double and single. Ladies' and Gents' Abdominal Supporters.

The above goods have a large sale on the Continent and in the United States. They are elegantly finished and allow a good margin of profit.

Just received a fresh stock of Silk Elastic Hosiery, Knee Caps, etc.

**Obstetric Binders,
Abdominal Supporters,
Gents' Riding Belts.**
New lines of English and American Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, etc.

Have you stocked the "New Discovery" Extract of Cod Liver? There is a steadily increasing demand for it. The Physicians are recommending it.

Smith & McGlashan Co.,
53 Front St. E.

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

**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



Unequaled 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.

TORONTO,

AGENTS FOR

Pizalas' Elixir Peptonate of Iron,

Cushman's Inhalers,

Brighton Bathing Sea Salt.

SPECIALTIES IN SUNDRIES.

Thread Sponge Holder,

Wire " "

Wire Hair Brushes,

Cloth Brushes,

Nail " "

Tooth " "

Hair " "

Earthen Tea Table and Dessert Spoons,

Sick Feeders and Pap Boats,

Combs of all description.

See our Samples of these goods before ordering.

Bertrand's \$24 Perfumes,

Warwick's Perfumes,

Colgate's " "

Lubin's " "

Atkinson's " "

Pieesse & Lubin's Perfumes,

Lundborg's " "

Crab Apple Blossom " "

Cherry Blossom " "

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

WAREHOUSES:

71 & 73 Front St. East

CHEMICAL WORKS AND MILLS:

147 & 149 Front St. E.

TORONTO.

TRADE NOTES.

T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, N.B., have sold their retail store.

N. Garvin, Acton, Ont., is reported to have failed with \$4,000 liabilities.

A. C. Freeborn, druggist, of Pirden, Manitoba, has assigned.

President Clark has taken a trip out west to look after his interests in his large milling investments.

John Japson has purchased the branch drug store on Wellington street, London, Ont., from W. S. Barkwell.

T. G. Ryley has sold his drug business at St. Marys, Ont., to C. Sneath, of Penetanguishene.

Dr. Mackid, of Seaforth, has purchased the stock of the late J. M. Mackid, of Brantford, Ont., and is moving it to Seaforth, where he intends opening a drug business.

Mr. Jas. W. Wynne, for thirty-three years with Lyman, Sons & Co., severed his connection with that house the end of 1889, and is now on the road for Lyman, Knox & Co.

A. A. Campbell has sold out his Warton drug store to R. M. Fisher. We have not heard yet of Mr. Campbell's next field of action.

Wilfred Reeves, who has for years run two fancy goods stores—one in Montreal and the other in Kingston—has sold out the latter store, and intends in future to confine his attention to his Montreal business.

W. Stanley, the Quebec stationer, evidently profited but little by the experience of his compromise a year ago, for, launching far beyond his depth, he has been compelled to assign, and has this time had his stock taken away from him and sold by auction.

A number of changes have taken place "on the road" since the beginning of the year, amongst which are: J. W. Higginbotham, formerly in business in Oshawa, now travelling for Evans & Sons, Montreal, taking the territory formerly covered for that firm by T. Gibbard, who is now with Lyman, Sons & Co.; J. P. Shaw, of Evans & Sons, now with Hemming Bros. Co., Toronto.; Mark Lester, from Hickson, Duncan & Co., now with Gowans, Kent & Co., of this city, and J. P. Wynne, of Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, now with Lyman, Knox & Co.

Newspaper advertising may be compared to a vigilant and watchful salesman, who goes after business early and late, who accosts the lawyer in his office, the student in his study, the retired man of wealth at the family fireside, who can be in a thousand places at once and address a million people each day, saying only the right thing in the right place and at the right time.

"Dead Stock."

Most of us find that no matter how careful we are in making purchases of new remedies, proprietary medicines, etc., a certain quantity will be left on hand, and are to a certain extent what may be termed "dead stock."

Physicians are very apt to order something, which is being extensively advertised by manufacturers of specialties, and in many cases they prescribe them once, or it may be twice, and the balance, the druggist may dispose of as he can, or, a demand may be created for some "patent", a stock is ordered and before we are aware the demand ceases and a stock is left on the shelves, and so through the numerous articles usually kept in a drug store. As it frequently happens that an article having a steady sale in one locality, may have ceased to sell in another, it would be a decided benefit to the retailer to be able to exchange some goods, which, although he may not be able to sell, might, without any pushing be sold, say in some other province. Having this in view, we have decided to open in this journal an "Exchange Column", for which we will charge at the rate of one cent per word for each insertion, for the exchange between druggists' of any article they may find themselves overstocked with or unsaleable, believing that it will prove a great benefit to numbers of our readers as well as a source of profit in disposing of unsaleable for saleable goods. If any of our readers have any suggestions to make in regard to this "Exchange", our columns will be placed at their disposal.

The Toronto Druggist "At Home."

At no time in the history of Toronto drug affairs has there been taken such an interest in any event as in the recent "At Home" in the college building on Friday evening, the 7th inst.

About three weeks ago the Druggists' Association, ably supported by active members representing the sessional class in the college, went to work in a whole hearted manner with a will and determination to make the first "At Home" an event which would not only be thoroughly appreciated by the participants for that evening, but would be the means of fostering good fellowship between the druggists, the students and their friends, and encouraging the continuance of such affairs.

That they succeeded so well reflects deserved credit upon the various committees having charge of the preparations and carrying out of the entertainment.

Though hurriedly gotten up, no pains were spared to secure the best of everything. The concert talent, consisting of Mrs. Luther, New York; Mr. Stevens, Detroit; Miss Agnes Law, Mr. and Mrs. Blight, and Mr. Mills, Toronto, furnished an entertainment

for an hour and a half that need not be excelled.

Mr. Harry Webb's usual tasty and palatable lunch was dispensed throughout the evening, whilst Corlett's band served to stimulate the graceful motions of the merry dancers.

The concert charmed the brain, the catering feasted the body, and the music as if by magic lifted the feet gracefully.

That druggists as a class participate in but few social events is well known, and is the greater reason why they should bestir themselves for a holiday of this kind of their own making.

That such events are, can be, and will be productive of social good, no reasonable druggist will deny. It is not necessary to degenerate into a fossil in order to cater to the wants of the sick and suffering, though such a tendency is a marked feature of a life made up of struggles against the imposition of a public who seem to look upon the drug vendor as a creature designed for general unlimited use and abuse.

It may be that this is partly the reason why the druggist is not more socially inclined. Be this as it may, the fact that the younger element in the profession determine to have an annual social time amongst themselves, should stimulate the older ones to leave their hermit haunts and enjoy the pleasures of life for so limited a season.

Cor.

Antipyrine.

It is but a few years since Antipyrine has come into use, and, while it has all along yielded a good return to its discoverer, Dr. Knorr, of Germany, it has this winter proved to be a veritable bonanza. The doctor receives sixty cents per ounce of royalty on the famous drug, and its serviceability and demand in la grippe have been such that he has netted about a million dollars from it since the outbreak of the epidemic. Five dollars per ounce was paid at one time in the height of the epidemic. On this continent the demand appears to have been equally great. A New York druggist who had 500 ounces on hand at Christmas had not a grain left three days later. And the agent in the United States was at New Year's oversold to the extent of 35,000 ounces. The acquaintance people have made with the new sedative through the recent epidemic is likely to result in a demand for years to come very much increased over what existed before the Christmas holidays.

Unlike daily papers and general periodicals, this paper places advertisements before the eyes of just that portion of the industries most calculated to avail themselves of the announcements therein, and, therefore is of more value to the Trade than any paper published in this or other worlds. Manufacturers and wholesalers please take note of this, and then act accordingly. It is the only paper in Canada that reaches this trade direct.

FORMULÆ.

ICE POMADE.

Take of		
Olive oil	20 drms.	
Spermaceti	4 "	
Ess. berg.	25 drops.	
Ol. neroli	5 "	
Ol. caryope	15 "	

LIME CREAM.

Take of		
Oil of amygd.	12 ozs.	
Oil of olive	12 "	
Aq. calcis	12 "	
Sugar	1 "	
Ol. lavand	45 drops	
Ess. lemon	2 drms.	
Brit. & Col. Druggist.		

INSEPARABLE SHAVING CREAM.

	Parts
Cream d'amande	30
Oil of almonds	50
Glycerine	150
Rectified spirit	150
Oil of geranium	3.5
" bergamot	3.5
" neroli	3.5
" citronella	3.5
Distilled water	725.0
-M. S. A. Pharm. Era.	

GLYCERATED LANOLIN TOILET CREAM

Mr. H. F. Meier gives the following formula (Druggists' Bulletin) for a useful preparation:—

Lanolin	1 oz. av.
Solution of cocoanut oil soap	1 fl. oz.
Glycerine	1 fl. oz.

The ingredients can be incorporated by simply warming in a covered vessel until the lanolin melts, when union results from simple agitation or stirring. Perfume by adding four or five drops of oil of rose or neroli to the pint. The soap solution is made by dissolving 1 part of dry cocoanut oil soap (in shavings) in 8 parts of water, with aid of heat. The lanolin exists in this compound in an emulsified or finely divided condition, inasmuch that, when the cream is allowed to dry on the hands, and they are then washed with water, the lanolin remains as a fine adherent layer, which replaces the natural fat removed by the previous washing with toilet soaps, and thus restores pliability of the skin. As an application for chapped hands, lips or face, this cream is excellent. It may also be used as a vehicle for medicinal substances which are to be applied to the skin.

OINTMENTS FOR PILES.

The Rev. gen. de clin. et de Therap. submits the following as a good remedy:—

Acid boracic	3 parts.
Cocain. hydrochl.	1 part
Lanolin	30 parts.

M.

Dr. Kossobudski states that the local ap-

plication of the following ointment gives good results in piles:—

Chrysarobin	12 gr.
Iodoform	5 gr.
Ext. belladonnæ	9 gr.
Vaselin	4 drachms.

M.

In cases of internal piles he uses the following suppositories:

Chrysarobin	1¼ gr.
Iodoform	½ gr.
Ext. bellad.	¼ gr.
Glycerini	q.s.
Ol. theobromæ, q.s. to make a suppository.	

If there is severe bleeding a few grains of tannin are added. After three months treatment with chrysarobin the hæmorrhoids are found to have almost completely shrivelled up.

FUMIGATING ESSENCE.

The Pharmaceutische Centralhalle gives the following formula for a fumigating essence:—

Gum benzoin	80 parts.
Gum anime	30 parts.
Peru balsam	30 parts.
Balm of Gilead	30 parts.
Musk	1 part.
Oil of neroli	1 part.
Oil of rose	2 parts.
Lavender oil	12 parts.
Clove oil	12 parts.
Lemon oil	12 parts.
French brandy	300 parts.

IMPERIAL LOZENGES—KAISER MORSELIEN.

Campe gives the following formula, which we find in Rundschau Prag:

Sweet almonds, blanched	320 parts.
Citron (preserved)	120 parts.
Cloves in powder	10 parts.
Java cinnamon, powdered	10 parts.
Cardamom, in powder	3 parts.
Sugar	1,000 parts.
Water sufficient, or say	180 parts.

Mix the sugar and water (from 180 to 200 parts), heat to 120° C., with constant stirring; put in the remainder of the ingredients, and quickly stir them well in and pour into moist lozenge moulds. The almonds may be colored with various harmless colors (see National Druggist, August 1, page 54), and preserved Chinese ginger may be used in place of the raw ginger powder.

HORTICULTURAL INK.

Bichloride of platinum dissolved in distilled water forms an indelible ink for writing on zinc or brass labels. Must be used with a quill pen.

SUPERIOR LIQUID GLUE.

Take of	
Gelatine	3 ijs
Glue Russian	3 ijs
Acid acet. glacial	3 ij.
Spirit	3 ijs.
Alum	gr. ij.
Acet. acid 20 per cent.	3 ij.

Put the gelatine, glue, and acetic acid over a water bath until liquid, then add the alum and spirit, stir until thoroughly mixed, then take off and pour into bottles for use.

LUBY'S

HAIR RESTORER.

The best selling article of the kind in the market and gives

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Beware of Imitations.

R. J. DEVINS,

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The London Drug Co.
LONDON, ONT.,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

AND

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum.

Recent Arrivals:

Merck's Scale Pepsine, Chloralamid, Sulfonal Bayer, Acetanilid, Paraldehyde, Eucalyptol, Cocaine Crystals, Cocaine Hydrochlor, and we have always on hand a full line of New Remedies.

We complete stock of everything required in the business.

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Goods all FIRST-CLASS and all ONE PRICE.

DRUGGISTS!

Have you handled Davis' Fly Felts, the most popular Fly Killer in the market?

They are put up very attractively in wooden cases holding 100 packages each. Each package contains three felts. Retail at 5c. per package.

PROFIT TO DEALERS 100 P.C.

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

LOOK AT YOUR STOCK;

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

Sold by the wholesale trade generally. Send for sample to Manufacturers.

POWELL AND DAVIS Co.,
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Druggists and Dealers pronounce it the best selling medicine they have.

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FOREST CITY
LABEL WORKS
LONDON, CANADA.
Established 1882.

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Chemists' Printing

and with our present facilities we can successfully compete with any of the American or European Label houses.

We invite comparison of our work and prices with others. We also supply Estes' Turned Wood Boxes, Gill's Seamless Tin Boxes, Paper Pill and Powder Boxes, Cartons and special lines of Containers.

Write for Catalogue. Mention this paper.

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MANUFACTURER OF



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- Victoria Hypophosites,
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- 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 Spice,
- Dr. Fowler's Extract Strawberry,
- Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid,
- Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges
- National Pills.
- Egyptian Salve,
- Dr. Abornethy's Worm Candy,
- Freeman's Soothing Syrup,
- Freeman's Worm Powders,
- Freeman's New Domestic Dyes,
- Dr. Low's Worm Syrup,
- Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap,
- Dr. Low's Pain Cure Oil,
- Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine,
- Milburn's Quinine Wine, Roscoe's Hair Reviver.

:BETHESDA WATER:

Cures all Kidney Diseases, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, Calculi, Nervous Prostration,
Sold in half gallon bottles, bottled at the Spring, by all druggists and first-class grocers.

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5½ KING STREET WEST, TORONTO,

Wholesale Agent for Ontario.

Lime Water.

In a paper read by T. A. Ellwood before the Chemists' Assistants' Association, the author said that the quality of lime water depends upon the purity of the lime used, the method of slaking it, and the amount of water used; the time allowed to stand before decantation from the insoluble portion, the method of keeping, and the bottle it is kept in.

The solubility of lime considerably decreases with rise of temperature; at boiling point scarcely half the amount is dissolved as at ordinary temperatures, why this should be the case has not yet been ascertained. It was suspected by Messrs. Shennstone and Cundall that this was due either to impurities or to the action of the lime upon the vessels used, which are usually of glass; they therefore tried an experiment, using a platinum tube instead of glass, and a very carefully prepared pure sample of calcium hydroxide. They came to the conclusion that their suspicion was wrong, and that no doubt remains on the point; calcium hydroxide is very decidedly less soluble in hot water than in cold; they were, however, unable to assign a reason for its diminished solubility.

The slaking of lime has a considerable influence upon its solubility in water; if carelessly done the result will in all probability be to make a lime water under strength. If, however, the B. P. method is adopted, and the lime is good, not overburnt, there need be no fear of obtaining anything but a satisfactory solution; rather less water than is ordered by the Pharmacopœia to slake the lime is preferable.

Messrs. Nesbit and Maben have said they do not consider it necessary to have freshly slaked lime, providing the ordinary is well kept. My results lead me to conclude that freshly slaked lime is better, but that a solution of correct strength can be obtained from a carefully preserved sample if it does not contain carbonate and is less than a month old; beyond that age I find, even if it contains no carbonate, its solubility decreases.

Some chemists prefer making their lime water direct from the lime (calcium oxide) itself, by simply pouring water upon it direct and then bottling. There are several objections to this method. The lime is almost sure to contain some other soluble impurities, such as chlorides or sulphates, which in the case of calcium hydroxide are ordered to be washed away before making the lime water. Such samples would therefore contain an excess of calcium, but not all of it in the required form. By adding lime to water, small quantities at a time, and keeping a low temperature, a supersaturated solution may be made containing 20 grains to the pint, which is double the official strength. It is a common custom, in making lime water to simply add an indefinite amount of slak-

ed lime to a bottle containing ordinary water, and then standing on one side until required for use, which perhaps may not be for several weeks. Such a method is very erroneous. First, ascertain whether the lime is free from chlorides by washing and testing washings with argentic nitrate; remembering also that the Pharmacopœia directs that slaked lime should be recently prepared. Second, add the slaked lime to distilled water in definite proportions (1 to 100) and shake thoroughly for two or three minutes. Third, adhere to directions, and decant or siphon off after twenty-four hours; for the solution, rather than improving, will deteriorate by keeping.

Lime water should not be kept, as is very frequently the case, in the ordinary stoppered white rounds of the shop, as, with the other alkalis, it possesses a considerable solvent power for lead. It must be in bottles free from lead and in a cool place, and when, owing to absorption of carbonic acid, it is observed to deposit on the sides, it should be tested and only used providing it is equal to the required standard.—Pharm. Jour., November 23rd, 1889.

Chinese Apothecaries.

In the Pharm. Post Dr. Evans gives an interesting description of the apothecaries in China. The rooms of his house, he says, include the shop in the basement fronting on the street, a storeroom in the rear, a gallery reached by a winding stairway, and a terrace in the open air. The rear storeroom also serves as a laboratory. The shop, as well as the gallery connected with it, is overstocked with all kinds of medical substances. Roots and herbs are dried on the terrace in broad sunlight. The door to the shop is high and wide, so that fresh air can easily enter.

The counters extend on both sides of the room and are united at right angles at the rear end. The arrangement at the same time removes the manipulations of the assistants from the gaze of the public, chairs being placed in the open space of the shop for the convenience of the latter. The walls are ornamented with signs and maxims bearing on the art of healing. The wall immediately opposite the entrance receives the owner's particular attention in the line of ornamentation. Here porcelain jars are arranged in an orderly manner, interspersed with carefully labeled drawers, and the whole is crowned by an octagonal urn of zinc or some other bright metal, whilst above all an ornamental sign proclaims the name of the proprietor.

In one corner of the drug store is an altar, dedicated to the memory of his ancestors. Upon this altar are placed the favorite dishes of the deceased, and perfumed candles are here kept burning. The proprietor of the drug store is usually found sitting in the entrance of his shop, from where he supervises his business. All prescriptions are brought to him; he examines them, and then turns them over to his assistants. All consultations take place here also, and the prices are agreed upon. A few large granite and marble mortars, a few sieves and several fire-proof crucibles represent about all the armamentarium of the Chinese laboratory. It is true, a few chemical substances are pre-

pared by the native pharmacists, but without any knowledge of the principles involved.

The apothecary manifests the most scrupulous care in gathering and preparing plants and other products of nature; different properties are ascribed to the buds, flowers, roots and leaves of the same plant. These parts of a medicinal plant are to be gathered at different stages of their development, and so it follows that they are busy the year round in gathering them. How careful they are in preparing and preserving drugs is shown by the extraordinary fine preservation of the colors in dried flowers, buds and leaves. Another explanation of the great care exercised in this direction may be discovered in the fact that the Chinese ascribe different powers to medicines according to the manner in which they are applied. The physician, for example, prescribes powders, pills and solutions, not on the principle of their divisibility or solubility, but rather for the reason that he firmly believes them to act in conformity with their external form.

The Chinese pharmacists are a very influential caste, to whom great respect is shown by the people. Their dress is similar to that of the well-to-do tradesmen, including a long robe and a large conical straw hat which in summer is covered with horse hair, and in winter with black velvet. As they are well aware that their exterior should be in harmony with the supposed wisdom that dwells within them, they effect a stoical exclusiveness, make use of sententious utterances, and do not disdain to have recourse to all sorts of artistic legerdemain to impress the laity with their intellectual superiority.

Extemporaneous Liquid Valerinate of Ammonia.

M. Perrens communicates to the Societe de Pharmacie de Lyon a note on practical pharmacy, in which he gives the following formula for this preparation:—

Distilled water	475 parts.
Valerianic acid	15 parts.
Alcoholic extract of valerian	10 parts.
Carbonate of ammonia, sufficient to neutralize, or from 15 to 20 parts.	

Mix the valerianic acid with 300 parts of water. It will dissolve readily enough, but in any case it is not necessary to worry about the few oily drops which will sometimes float on the surface temporarily. Add the ammonium carbonate at once, in small pieces, but not pulverized. Watch the effervescence, and when it is no longer perceptible test with litmus. As soon as it is found to be neutral, pour the solution upon the paper prepared beforehand, and filter. Dissolve the extract of valerian in the balance of the water, and mix the solution with the filtrate. Filter the whole again, and, if necessary, add distilled water to the filtrate to complete 500 parts. The maximum dose of the liquid thus prepared, for an adult, is from 4 to 5 drams.—Nat. Druggist.

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be sold—in a good live village, no opposition; satisfactory reasons for disposal. Apply R. care of John Winer & Co., Hamilton.

The Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba.

The Annual meeting of the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association which was held in the committee room, at the City Hall, Winnipeg, has just closed. There were present, Mr. B. M. Caniff, of Portage la Prairie, president of the association, and Messrs. J. F. Howard, W. J. Mitchell, H. E. Neeland, Joseph Parlinson, C. H. Cranston, N. H. Jackson, J. K. Patton, (of Minnedosa), W. R. Bartlett, R. Steele, Walter Pulford and J. K. Strachan, and the registrar and secretary. Messrs. Rogers, Wheeler and Wilson, of Montreal, were also present at the meeting. After the confirmation of the minutes of the last annual meeting the secretary read the annual report of the association which was as follows:—

Your council beg to submit their annual report—

1. At the last meeting of the association your council laid before you the proposed new legislation which was being applied for at the then session of the Manitoba Legislature.

Your council have the satisfaction of reporting the new bill drafted by Messrs. Hough & Campbell, the association's solicitors, passed the House, and became an act on the 5th of March last. And your council hope that the new legislation obtained effectually cures the defects which existed in the Act of 1878 which is now repealed.

2. Mr. J. F. Howard having resigned the office of registrar, your council considered the subject of the appointment of a successor, and it was decided that it was advisable to appoint some one outside of the profession, and having also considered the several applications for the office, they selected Mr. J. K. Strachan as registrar and secretary, Mr. Howard retaining the office of treasurer of the association.

3. Your council appointed a committee to revise the by-laws, and the committee submitted their report to your council at their last meeting. The report was fully considered and discussed, and the by-laws as amended were passed.

4. Your council in accordance with section 53 of the Act, instructed the registrar to publish the register in alphabetical order, and the same appeared in the Manitoba Free Press of the 14th of December last.

5. Your council have had printed in pamphlet form the Associations Act and by-laws, together with section 85, and 91, of the Liquor License Act of 1889, and the registrar was instructed to forward a copy to each licentiate, certified clerk and apprentice.

6. Your council believe that with the powers now possessed under their Act and By-laws the association's work will be effec-

tually carried on, and the law enforced where necessary.

7. The board of examiners reported that Mr. Robert Steele and Mr. J. A. Magee had passed the major examination, and Mr. W. M. Harrison, Mr. W. M. Boyd and Mr. D. Calder the minor, and the names of these gentlemen have been placed on the register. Donald McBeth, W. D. Staples, Bernard Storey, Harold W. B. Mitchell and Max Benjamin, having passed the preliminary examination, have been placed on the register as certified apprentices.

8. There have also been placed on the register as licentiate pharmaceutical chemists the names of Dr. Lamont, Mr. James Stewart, Mr. Albert Hughes, Mr. Edward Scarlett and Mr. Thornton Andrews as certified apprentices, these gentleman having produced the requisite evidence of qualifications to entitle them to registration.

9. The council hope that every member will assist as far as possible in properly carrying out the objects and aims of the association and will report to the registrar any cases of violation of the Act or by-laws, and that the members generally will recognize their responsibility under section 4 of the by-laws as to the payment of the annual fees of those in their employment.

10. With regard to your council's action in appointing a registrar outside of the profession, they desire to draw attention to the very considerable reduction in the amount of arrears of fees, every licentiate in arrears (with one exception) at the time of the appointment of the registrar having paid, and the knowledge of the association's intention to strictly enforce the powers it now possesses will have, your council believe, a very salutary effect.

11. Only three certified clerks have taken lecture tickets for the present course, although it is believed others are taking the course although not in possession of tickets.

12. Your council have held during the past year five meetings, and have again the pleasure of reporting the satisfactory financial and otherwise prosperous condition of the association, and trust that their labors and course of action will meet with your approval.

(Sgd.) B. M. CANNIFF,
President.

The report was adopted.

The report of the registrar was then read as follows:

WINNIPEG, FEB 19th, 1890.

GENTLEMEN.

I beg to report as follows:—

During the past year eight new members have been added to the register, also three certified clerks and five apprentices. Of the Licentiates two were registered after having passed the major examinations and six upon producing the requisite evidence of their qualifications.

In November last I have notified all Licentiates, certified clerks and apprentices who

were in arrear in payment of their fees, that their names would be removed from the register and omitted from the list which would be published under section 34 of the Act of 1889. Such notification had a good result. At the time of the publication of the register only two licentiates were in arrear, and one of them paid his fees the day after the publication. As to the clerks and apprentices in arrear, my letters to three of them have been returned through the dead letter office and I have not yet ascertained whether they are still employed in drug stores in the province.

A copy of the association's new Act and of the revised by laws has been sent to every member of the association, and to every certified clerk and apprentice in good standing.

There are one or two cases of clerks whose names have been removed from the register in which it was intended to prosecute, but in consequence of the difficulty in procuring the necessary legal evidence to insure conviction, I have not yet instituted proceedings.

The register of the current year, containing the names of 45 licentiates, 9 certified clerks and 18 apprentices is placed before you, the total number of names in the register being 72.

The following being in arrear in payment of their fees, I have removed from the register: Apprentices R. J. Freeborn, D. S. McKay, E. F. Cood. Clerks—M. M. McLennan, R. B. Barnes, A. C. Freeborn, H. Ryall, W. H. Farley, P. A. Cowan. Licentiate—Dr. T. M. Gilbert.

The preliminary proceedings with respect to the nomination and election of the new council I have carried out strictly in accordance with the directions given in section 7 of the by-laws.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. K. STRACHAN,
Registrar.

The registrar's report was also adopted.

The Treasurer, Mr. J. F. Howard, submitted his report and balance sheet, the latter showing a balance in the hands of the treasurer in favor of the association of \$777.09.

The treasurer's report, as also that of the auditor, was adopted.

The president then made his annual address, complimenting the association on its prosperous condition generally, and pointed out the improved and firm position they now had since the passing of their new Act last year. Mr. Canniff also brought before the meeting the subject of affiliation with the Medical college, and so becoming part of the University of Manitoba; spoke of the benefits which would accrue from the association students becoming fellow students with those of the medical profession. That the training required by young men intending

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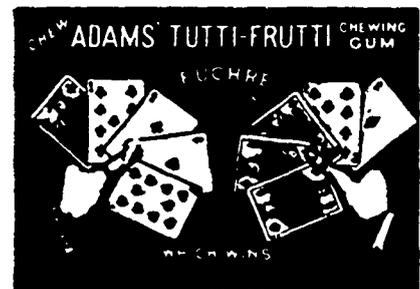
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The O. B. treatment is simple, harmless, and works like a charm, often with the first application removing pain from which the patient may have suffered for years.

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

For sale by Druggists and Pharmacists everywhere.

DR. J. A. MCGILL & CO.,

Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

Address all Canadian Correspondence to

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

to be become druggists was to a great extent professional and it was desirable to raise the standard of the future members of the association. He pointed out other reasons for the proposal and showed that it was looked upon by medical men and officers of the university who had been spoken to on the subject as a feasible and practical proposition.

The president closed an interesting and instructive address by thanking the association for the office he had the honor to hold for the past two years and for their presence and support in the present instance.

Mr. J. F. Howard, treasurer of the association, also addressed the meeting and advocated that steps should be taken to bring about affiliation with the Medical College.

The association then proceeded with the election of a council for the next two years, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Rogers acting as scrutineers.

After counting the large number of votes which had been received from the members throughout the Province, the scrutineers announced the following seven gentlemen as receiving the highest number of votes: Messrs. J. F. Howard, W. J. Mitchell, B. M. Canniff, G. W. McLaren, N. J. Halpin, A. Monckton, E. Casselman. The President

thereupon declared these gentlemen elected as the council of the association.

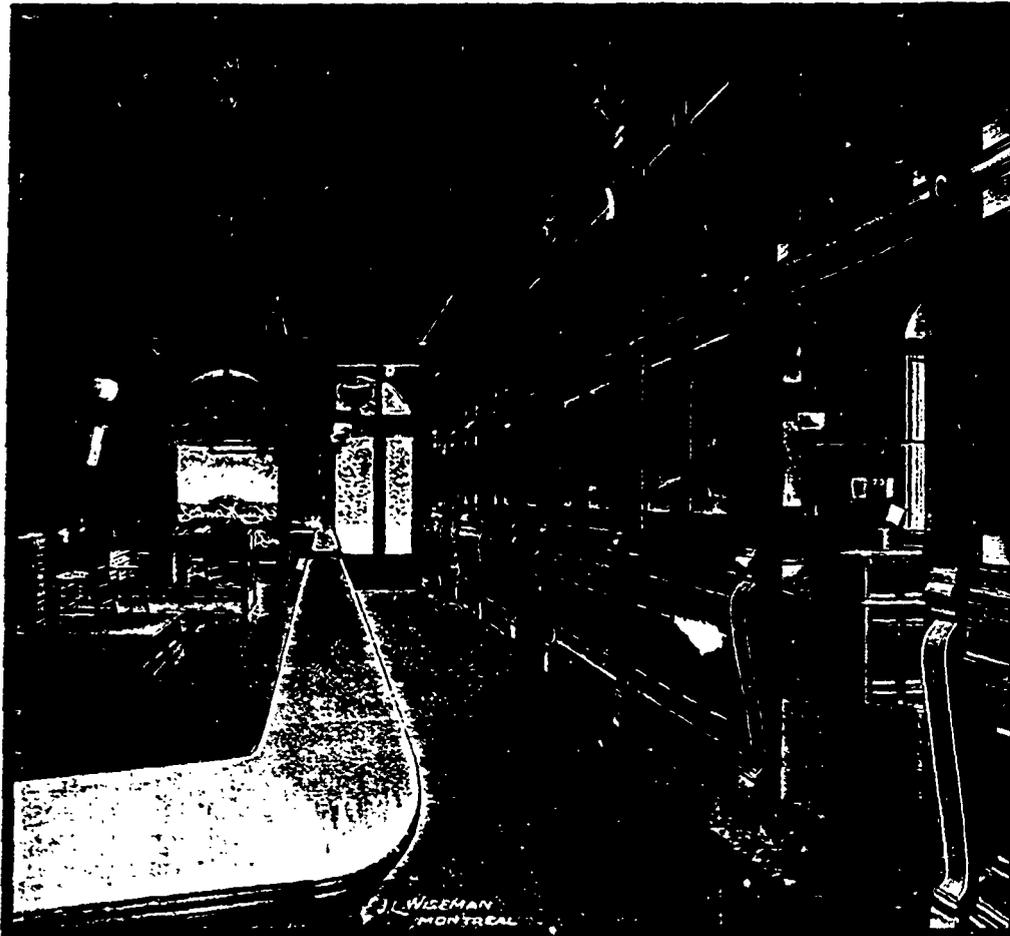
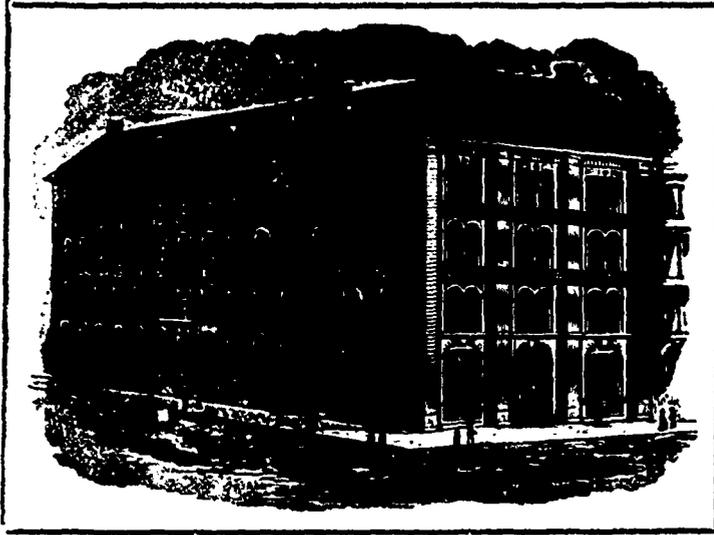
After the transaction of some general business and a vote of thanks to the scrutineers having been passed, the meeting adjourned, on the invitation of the President, to Clougher's, where an oyster supper was indulged in, followed by speeches and songs. Mr. Rogers' good and well told stories contributing largely to the pleasant time which was enjoyed by all present. - Exchange.

Prescription Queries Invited.

We invite correspondence from any of our readers who may receive difficult prescriptions or formulae, either as requests for the solution of difficulties or calling attention to anything of the kind which may come under their notice. Any queries, if received by the 1st of the month, will be answered in the issue of that month. This has been found to be one of the most useful and interesting parts of some of the older drug journals, and we hope to make this equally interesting to our readers, and nearly every druggist in Canada can do something towards furnishing something instructive for his fellow druggist.

A man who isn't a Q. C. or hasn't got the La Grippe these days is a pretty small nubbin.

The annexed engravings represent a portion of the business premises of one of our leading Drug Warehouses,



PRIVATE AND PUBLIC OFFICES. K. W. & CO.

KERRY, WATSON & CO. have the honor to be one of the pioneer wholesale drug houses in the city of Montreal. They can look back on an honorable career from the inception of the business in 1810 by Carter & McDonald, who were followed by Carter, Kerry & Co., and they in turn by Kerry Brothers & Crathern, and by the pre-

sent firm in 1872, composed individually of John Kerry, David Watson and Wm. Simmons Kerry. The business has steadily increased, and they have earned for themselves the reputation of being an honorable and straight-dealing firm, and enjoy the patronage of customers from Newfoundland to the North-west Territory and British Co-

lumbia. The increase in the volume of their business compelled the firm to remodel their warehouse, and after considerable alterations they now have the most handsome and convenient warehouse in the Dominion.

The Warehouse and Offices are located at 351 St. Paul street (Nun's Building, corner of St. Sulpice street.) The Warehouse consists of six floors, 40x150 feet in dimensions. The engravings are from photographs of their buildings, and represent their Public and Private Offices and City Department on the ground floor. They are handsomely fitted up; the ceilings are beautiful examples of work, in natural cottonwood, and the flooring is of the most solid description, being laid in Canada Hard Maple, and the Office fixtures are Southern White Wood, the glazing of the same being imported glass of a chaste design, and harmonizing in color with the wood.

On one side can be seen the three private offices for the members of the firm, each being a model of elegance and good taste. The Sample Room occupies a place on the same side, and is a new departure from the old-fashioned ideas: Revolving Cases, with 150 drawers, enables the salesman to exhibit his wares with comfort to the buyer, and a hoist to the Druggists' Sundry and Perfumery Rooms, saves the customer from running up and down stairs to examine goods. These offices are each 12x11 feet. The Public Office, on the opposite side, is enclosed by a handsome railing, especially designed for them in Natural Cherry Wood, and measures 16x58 feet, leaving ample room for the bookkeeper, typewriter, and other clerks. The City Department occupies the rear part of the premises, where they have every facility for handling the city orders. An elevator of new design, imported from New York, runs the full height of the building, and this department is finished in natural woods the same as the Public and Private Offices, and measures 40x60. Back of that is the Shipping Department, 32x40 feet, fitted with an hydraulic hoist, running from the cellar to the top of the building. This hoist has automatic doors on each flat, and all the latest safety appliances. The building is heated in winter by the latest improved hot water furnace. The firm have also extensive Mills and a Laboratory at 23, 25, and 27 St. Jean Baptiste street. The products from these establishments have a standard reputation for purity and strength.



CITY SALES DEPARTMENT, K. W. & CO.

A Note on Dispensing.

Calls for the extemporaneous preparation of gelatine bougies are not frequent, but occasionally it is desirable to use a formula not to be found among the ready-made bougies in the market. Having occasion recently to make use of such a formula, the following method, after some cogitation, was adopted :

A glass tube, having a diameter equal to that of the proposed bougies, was selected for a case. Strips of waxed paper (one for each bougie) were cut, two inches long, and of a width corresponding to the length of the bougie. One of these strips, being rolled around the tube, was held in shape by a piece of gummed paper, cut of sufficient length to go around the roll and lap on to itself. The paper being secured is slipped off from the tube. The remaining strips of waxed paper, being worked up in the same manner, we have a set of moulds.

In the meantime the gelatine has been melted in an evaporating dish (a casserole would be more convenient) on a water-bath, and the other ingredients stirred in. The moulds are held in an upright position, with their ends resting on a cold slab or tile, by a frame of pasteboard. When the gelatine is poured into moulds, it solidifies as it touches

the cold slab, thus preventing leakage from the bottom of the mould.

It is better to dispense these bougies in the moulds, with directions to tear off the gummed paper, and unroll the waxed paper, just before the bougie is to be used. — N. E. Druggist.

Dr. E. R. Squibb's Process for Fluid Extracts.

Take 100 parts of drug and divide it into four equal parts. Moisten 25 parts of drug with sufficient menstruum, and allow it to stand 8 hours in a covered vessel; then pass the moist powder through a No. 8 sieve, and pack with moderate pressure in the first percolator. Allow it to macerate for 48 hours, and start the percolation at a rate not to exceed 5 drops per minute for each pound of drug used. Reserve the first 18 3/4 parts as finished product, and continue the percolation until sufficient percolate is obtained with which to macerate the second 25 parts. Macerate this 25 parts of drug with the weak percolate, the same as with the first part, and pack in percolator No. 2. Connect with No. 1, and when the percolate begins to flow from No. 2, stop the percolation by raising the receiving bottle, and allow the drug to macerate for 48 hours; then start the percolation, reserving the first 25 parts

as finished product, and sufficient with which to macerate the drug for No. 3. Proceed in the same manner, connecting No. 3 with No. 2, and No. 4 with No. 3, reserving as finished product 25 parts from each. Then continue the percolation until the drug is exhausted, reserving the percolate in portions of about 25 parts each. These are to be numbered, labeled and set aside, until the same drug is to be again operated upon. As soon as No. 1 is exhausted, water may be placed in the reservoir and the menstruum forced into No. 2. The reservoir is then connected with No. 2 and more menstruum added; No. 2 is also exhausted, when the menstruum is forced with water into No. 3, and so on.

Mix the 18 3/4 parts with the three lots of 25 parts each, which were set aside as finished extract, giving 93 3/4 parts of finished fluid extract from 100 parts of drug. When the operation is resumed, using the weak reserved tinctures, reserve, as finished product, 25 parts of percolate from each 25 parts of drug.

A Rainbow Show-bottle.

The Druggists' Bulletin gives the following directions for making a bottle which is exceedingly attractive for window or counter exhibition, and which serves to illustrate to the ordinary observer how perfectly the pharmacist controls the elements with which he has to deal. Ascertain the capacity of the bottle and divide by seven, to find the volume of each liquid to be employed. The fluids should, in the order named, be carefully poured down the side of the bottle, held in slightly inclined position, or through a thistle funnel.

1, One volume of sulphuric acid, tinted blue with indigo sulphate. 2, 1 volume of chloroform, 3, 1 volume of gly. erine, slightly tinted with caramel, 4, 1 volume of castor oil, colored with alkanet root; 5, 1 volume proof spirit, slightly tinted with green anilin; 6, 1 volume of codliver oil, containing 1 per cent. of turpentine; 7, one volume of rectified spirit, slightly tinted with violet anilin. By thus selecting liquids which are held in place by the force of gravity, and alternating with fluids which are not miscible, the strata will remain clearly defined, and will not mingle by diffusion, as is the case when miscible liquids such as glycerin and water are brought in direct contact with each other.

One sheet of paper recently made was 8 feet wide and 7 1/2 miles long. Work can always be found in a store without double-million microscopes.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Powell & Davis Co., on another page. Their Fly Felts have been in the market now for several years, and have a very large sale. They are neatly put up in envelopes holding three felts each and sell at five cents, and are a great improvement on some of the old fashioned fly papers. They will mail a sample to any druggist on application.

Lawson & Jones, the drug-label printers, have removed to their handsome four story building on Clarence street, London, Ont., where they have added to their plant some of the newest and best machinery for their work. By giving their entire attention to druggists' printing they claim to be able to shut out all European and American competition in their line, and their catalogue of printed and lithographed work would be a credit to any firm.

We are pleased to note the enterprising move of that popular young firm Messrs. Lyman, Knox & Co., who have opened a branch at 50 Wellington street east, Toronto. They have made a happy choice in selecting Mr. George H. Clarkson as manager. Besides popularity, Mr. Clarkson has the advantage of long experience (the past eighteen years with Messrs. Lyman, Bros. & Co.) and a perfect knowledge of his business. This new departure, we think, will be looked on favorably by the trade and promises the same success as the present house.

We are pleased to note that the rapidly increasing business of W. McLaren, Montreal, has necessitated his moving into larger and more convenient premises at 242 St. James street. He is now largely engaged in the manufacture of advertising glass signs, and making a specialty of gilding, cutting, and embossing. Not only has he worked up a large provincial trade, but he is also constantly in receipt of orders from prominent American houses, who desire to save the freight and duty on imported signs. Samples of his work, which are displayed, shew an elegance of finish and good workmanship. Mr. McLaren is also agent for the Dominion for white enameled letters, which make the neatest and most economical signs for drug stores. Write for prices for anything required in these goods.

W. A. Gill & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, the well known manufacturers of Tin Boxes, have secured a patent on both dies and boxes designed for the use of soda and scidlitz powders. The four corners have double or locked seams, making them water tight, without the use of solder. As soldering cannot be done without using either acid or rosin, heretofore it has been impossible to make a nice clean box on account of the corners having to be soldered on the inside

of the box. If rosin is used, the corners are left sticky. If acid is used, the tin at the corners is blackened. In either case, the boxes are left soiled and liable to affect the contents. With the new box all trouble of this kind is obviated. Any druggist desiring sample, can obtain one by writing the above named firm, and be informed of the nearest jobber from whom they can be obtained.

HAVE YOU A CASE?

G. G. Shively, of Waynesboro', Pa. says:—"I am delighted with Humphreys' New Upright Show Case, both as regards its handsome appearance and utility. It is a handsome piece of store furniture, and is bound to be a success in view of the fact that it greatly facilitates the finding of the desired numbers, and we believe it indispensable to every enterprising druggist carrying a full line of Humphreys' specifics." Houghton & Dutton, of Boston, writes:—"Humphreys' Upright Show Case is about as perfect as it can be made, and shows off the medicine to great advantage." Again we ask have you a Case?—Exchange.

Solutions of Salicylic Acid.

M. Barnouvin gives, in the Repertoire de Pharmacie, the results of some interesting experiments concerning the amount of aqueous dilution that solutions of salicylic acid in glycerin will stand without a separation of the acid. The amount is relatively small under all circumstances, and hence, says M. Barnouvin, the stereotyped formula of "distilled water, 80 parts; glycerin, 20," to 1 part of salicylic acid should not be followed, as some of the acid will separate. The author determined, first, the solubility of salicylic acid in pure glycerin, and then, by experiment, the limit of aqueous dilution which this saturated solution would stand. He found that 1 part of the acid will dissolve, with the aid of heat, in 50 parts of glycerin of 28°, and in a much smaller quantity of glycerin of 30°, without depositing the least on cooling; but if only 10 grams of water are added the acid deposits copiously. If, however, double the quantity of glycerin be used (100 grams to 1 gram of acid), water can be mingled with it in all proportions without causing a deposit. This last fact is valuable, as it affords a means of making hydrated glycerin solutions of salicylic acid of far greater strength than has hitherto been possible.

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

Rivalry, open, fair, good natured and enterprising, is the life of business.

Restore goods to their proper places as soon after using as possible.

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

A customer secured is a promise of greater salary in time.

A reputation for truthfulness is indispensable to permanent and satisfying success.

Kerry, Watson & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS:- AND -:IMPORTERS

We call attention to our well known lines of pharmaceutical preparations comprising

FLUID EXTRACTS,
TINCTURES,
MEDICINAL SYRUPS,
MEDICINAL WINES,
CITRATE MAGNESIA,
AROMATIC SPIRITS AMMONIA,
SPIRITS NITRE,
COLLODINES,

And confidentially recommend them to the trade; they have for many years been noted for purity and strength, and have a justly earned reputation for reliability and efficiency.

We are weekly in receipt of shipments from the leading English, German and American manufacturers, and have just opened ex S. S. Damara and British Empire,
HOWARD'S QUININE,
HOWARD'S CIT. IRON & QUININE
HOWARD'S BISMUTH TRISNIT,
HOWARD'S ROCHELLE SALTS,
BAYER'S SULPHORAL,
BAYER'S PHENACETINE
KNOW'S ANTIPYRINES,
MORSON'S PEPSINS, ETC.

W. R. Warner & Co's well-known goods, Major's Cements and Glues, Batger's English Candies, constantly on hand. Correspondence solicited and quotations promptly given.

WESTERN BRANCH,

The London Drug Co.,
LONDON.

351 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

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.

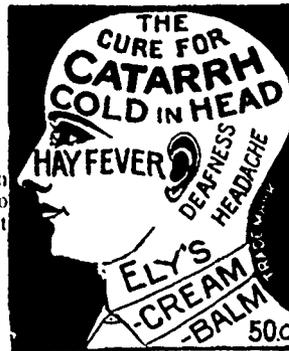
ELY'S CREAM BALM is soothing, excites no dread, dissolves the hardened accumulations, lessens the extreme sensibility of the membrane to cold and all external irritants, and is followed by no reaction whatever.

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 STREET, NEW YORK



C. C. BRIGGS & SONS

25 King St. West.
Hamilton, - Ont.

SPECIALTIES

- Briggs' Black Oil
- Briggs' Life Pills
- Briggs' Electric Oil
- Briggs' Magic Relief
- Briggs' Botanic Bitters
- Hope's Anodyne Tonic and Drops
- Prof. Kennedy's Combination Pills
- Lamont's Baby Cordial
- Sitzer's Worm Candy
- Sitzer's Worm Syrup
- Leistershire Tick and Vermin Destroyer
- Kennedy's Founder and Hoof Ointment
- Golden Eye Salve
- Star Cement
- Wade's Condition Powders
- Clarke's Female Pills
- Peleg White's Stricking Salve
- Temple's Hair Dressing Oil
- Oriental Confections
- Shoo-Fly Fly Poison

THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO.,

B. E. MCGALE, Manager.

Cor. Notre Dame and Maple ave., Montreal.

PROPRIETORS OF

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

ONE CENT!

Send Your Name and Address On a Post CARD for our NEW CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST, which also contains About Our Rubber Stamps. something special

G. M. HALDANE,

Box 27.

STRATHROY, ONT.



THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COY'S

has the largest sale of any Toilet Soap in the country on account of its uniformly excellent, delicate and fragrant qualities.

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



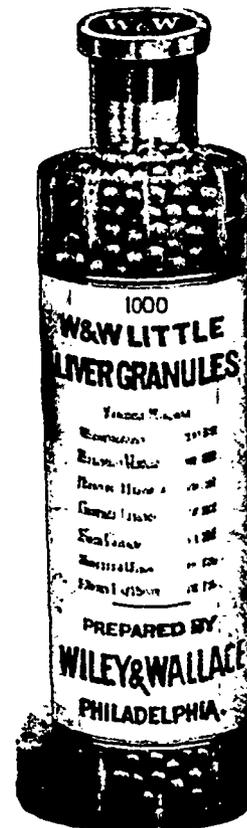
MAJOR'S CEMENT.

Established 1876.



MAJOR'S Leather Cement, Rubber Cement, Best Liquid Glue. Advertising matter sent by mail to dealers who handle my goods on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand for outside use. Also a large Thermometer, 4 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches. Send for Terms. A. MAJOR, Proprietor, 232 William St., New York City. KERRY, WATSON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Agents for the Dominion of Canada, Montreal, P.Q.

W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.



Sugar-Coated, White or Pink. Plain or Gelatine Coated.
SMALL. PLEASANT. PROMPT. EFFECTIVE.
1,000, 50 Cents
5,000 (one bottle), \$1.25
10,000 (one bottle) \$3.00
1 gross in glass, 50 in each, \$10.00
1 gross in glass, 40 in each, \$8.50
1 gross in glass, 30 in each, \$7.00
Buyer's Address

FORMULA.

Aloin, 1-10 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.; Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-20 gr.; Ext. Nux Vom 1-20 gr.; Oleo-Res. Capsic, 1-25 gr.

Which has had a run of 27 Years of the Greatest Success in the Old Country

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,



PIGS, POULTRY AND GAME.

**Address - 18 KING STREET EAST, - TORONTO.
PURCHASE AGENTS WANTED.**

THE HARRY LEWIS



DOG SOAP.

A first-class article in triple wrapper (tin foil)
Money can be made by keeping this in stock.
Address The Amherst Manufacturing Company,
Montreal, for Price List and Sample.

YOUR STOCK IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT

- Bloxam's Electric Hair Restorer, (retails at 50c.)
- Case's Sarsaparilla Bitters, (retails at 50c. & \$1.00.)
- " Syr. Tamarac Gum, (retails at 25 & 50c.)
- " Corn Cure, (retails at 25c.)
- " Ro-oderma, (retails at 25c.)

TERMS, 5% OR 30 DAYS OR 4 MONTHS.
MANUFACTURED BY

**H. SPENCER CASE,
HAMILTON, ONT.**

Order direct, or through Messrs. J. Winer & Co.,
or A. Wilson & Co.



BRANTFORD AND PELEE ISLAND.

J. S. HAMILTON, - President

OUR WINES ARE THE BEST.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. S. Hamilton & Co.,
BRANTFORD Sole Agents for Canada.

GIBBONS'

Toothache Gum

(REGISTERED)

PREPARED BY

J. A. GIBBONS & CO.

DRUGGISTS, TORONTO,

AND MAY BE HAD FROM THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

Beware of Cheap and Worthless Imitations.

HOOPER'S INDIAN TONIC.

The Great Household Remedy for all
Diseases arising from the KIDNEYS, LIVER
and DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

This is not a new preparation, but one which
has been in use for years and has given entire
satisfaction. It has no equal for Ague and Ma-
larial Fevers, and also for purifying and enrich-
ing the blood. Write for special terms for agency to

ALEX. MCDONALD,
Box 316. STRATHROY, ONT.

USE

**MORSE'S
FINE TOILET SOAPS**

—AND—

E. F. A. PERFUMES.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Toronto.
PROPRIETORS

SELECTIONS.

Choral for Dandruff.—A solution of choral hydrate, five grains to the ounce of water, will clear the hair of dandruff, and prevent its falling out from that cause. In many instances where the patient is nearly bald, the application of the above mentioned solution will restore the hair. Arnica oil is also an admirable remedy to promote the growth of hair. A small quantity well rubbed into the scalp three or four times a week, can be tried with expectations of benefit.—Clinical Reporter.

Salicylate of Soda and Antipyrin.—Following up the experiments of Prudhomme, the results of which were communicated to the Paris Society of Pharmacy, Vigur states that a solution of antipyrin and sodium salicylate does not undergo change, and can be preserved indefinitely. On the other hand, if mixed in powder an oily body is formed, which stains the paper. Whether the antipyrin used is crystalline or amorphous the result is the same. In three hours one per cent. of the oily body separates, and it is therefore advisable always to prescribe the substances in solution.

Marking-ink Pencils.—In one of the patents applied for by Mr. J. Hickisson it is stated that Congo and benzo-purpurine are used in the manufacture of marking material. The coloring-matter is made up into a plastic mass by admixture with suitable binders, such as albumen, borax, kaolin, and gum tragacanth. The mixture is moulded into sticks, which are embedded in wood or fitted in a holder. The mordants used may be in a solution or made up into tablets to be rubbed on the material. A mixture of two or more of the following compounds may be employed as the mordant:—Pyrogallic acid, sodium aluminate, arsenate, carbonate, chloride, etc., sulphates of iron and copper, alum, borax, tannic acid, etc.

Pure Soluble Prussian Blue is prepared by digesting an excess of Prussian blue paste with a saturated solution of oxalic acid, and filtering. The filtrate, after standing for two months, deposits the pure blue, the liquid itself becoming colorless. The color is washed with weak alcohol and dried. It now dissolves readily in pure water. The same result is obtained more rapidly by precipitating the oxalic acid solution with 95 per cent. alcohol, or a concentrated solution of sulphate of soda, and washing the color with alcohol. Tartrate or oxalate of ammonium can take the place of the oxalic acid in the above reactions. On boiling the oxalic acid solutions, ordinary insoluble blue is precipitated.

Mr. H. N. Warren makes a useful suggestion in the Chemical News regarding the use of magnesium. Both on account of its purity and the speed with which it facilitates

reduction, it ranks high among reducing agents. Thus, on account of its freedom from arsenic, no agent is better suited than magnesium for Marsh's test. Its freedom from iron renders it one of the safest reagents for the reduction of ferric salts previous to titration. The speed of reduction is about three times that of zinc, and the absence of both phosphorus and sulphur may also be relied upon. It also possesses other virtues which suggest its freer use in laboratories, especially since it has become so cheap.

The manager of a theatrical company tells a story of his first Sunday in Pitisburg, where the Sunday observance law is strictly enforced. He and a few other members of the company left the hotel on a quest for cigarettes. They visited one cigar store after the other, and glared savagely at the drawn blinds. Weary with searching, they chafed to fall in with a young doctor whom the manager knew. "I'll fix you," the medico said, and led them to a well-known drug store. There all begging by the theatrical gentlemen was in vain, but the doctor drew out his prescription book. He wrote upon it a lot of Latin, which, being translated by the drug clerk, thus resulted:—"320 grams of leaf tobacco, in 1 ounce packages. Take three times daily, as directed." The cigarettes were handed out amid mutual smiles.

The following simple and practical method for coating pills with sugar is described in the Pharm. Post:—The dry pills are placed in a porcelain dish and moistened with a trace of syrup; they are then poured on sugar-powder, which has been spread all over a sheet of paper. With a dry, carefully cleaned hand the pills are rolled about until they seem all covered with sugar; they are then placed on a fine sieve to remove the surplus of sugar-powder and dried without heating. It is usually sufficient to follow this process once; should a thicker coating be desirable, the pills undergo the same process two or three times. The pills are not quite so smooth and shiny as those obtained from the manufacturer, but still their appearance is very satisfactory, and they have the advantage that they are ready at a moment's notice.

Practical Process for the Emulsification of Vaseline and Water.—Mr. V. Krebs, pharmacist, Brussels, in the Journal de Pharmacologie, states with reference to the mixture of water and vaselin being absolutely incompatible, that he stumbled by accident on a solution of this question by the addition of castor oil to the mixture, in preparing ointments composed of vaselin and an aqueous liquid. He claims to have obtained excellent results. Two drops of castor oil added to one gram of the liquid are sufficient to yield a product of perfect homogeneity. The only disadvantage of vaselin not being miscible with aqueous liquids, being thus re-

moved, its employment will become more general, especially in the preparation of ointments containing iodide of potassium and similar substances, the decomposition of which is readily developed when mixed with other fatty substances than vaselin.

DISPENSING SOLUTIONS.—A writer in the *Pharl. Record* protests against the use of measure and rod for aiding the solution of solids in liquids, and advises his brother pharmacists to send out bright, clear fluids when solutions are called for, free from all sediment or flocculent matter, and says this can be readily attained by judicious use of heat and filter paper. Avoid the use of the mortar in making solutions when possible. Have some chemical flasks at hand, ready for use in making solutions, funnels and filter-paper, and never be afraid to use them, so that your solutions are tempting by their clearness rather than repulsive because of the flocculent and sedimentary matter that ought not to have been present. We print this more as a caution than anything else. Dispensers should be very chary about using heat for making solutions, or filtering-paper to clear them. Keep "The Art of Dispensing" aphorism always in mind "Avoid effecting solution by heat, for fear of recrystallisation."

A simple cure for neuralgia was recently communicated to the Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society by Dr. George Leslie, F.R.S.E., of Falkirk. It consists in snuffing or blowing a little powdered common salt up the nose through the anterior nares. Dr. Leslie gave details of thirty or forty cases of facial and other neuralgia, cephalalgia, odontalgia, etc., which had been cured, and he stated that he had only failed in two cases. Dr. Leslie's explanation is that the stimulation by chloride of sodium appears to induce in the nasal branches of the fifth nerve a form of nerve motion, which causes reflex inhibition of the pathological process in the nerves affected, inhibits the abnormal form of nerve energy, of which the expression is pain, and replaces it by the normal form, of which the expression is not pain. The mode of disappearance of the neuralgia is noteworthy. So unattended is it by any form of shock or other unpleasantness, that though the patient may be suffering from intense pain one minute, and be absolutely free from it the next, it is generally somewhat longer before he can realise his altered condition, and he usually employs a short time in introspection before announcing the favorable results. Four grains of powdered salt is the quantity generally used.

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

The object of business is to make profitable sales.

A feather duster disperses but does not remove the dust from the store.

You can lose more than we do by not subscribing for this paper.

Dispensing as it Was and Is to be.

Wm. Gilmer, in an address before the Dundee Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, says:—

In days gone by, potions, plasters, juleps, and other concoctions which the privileged apothecary supplied to the order of the physician gave way to what we now regard as a more rational system, and complex confectations and mixtures became the simpler preparations. At present we see an even greater change taking place. The natural products of the vegetable kingdom are being replaced by artificial chemical products. It has long been the hope of science to produce in the laboratory the active principals found in plants, and which modern methods of working have isolated and placed at the service of prescribers; and this hope—not yet realized, or at least only to a small degree—has led up to other chemical issues of great importance in the synthesis of bodies exerting a powerful action on the human organism and capable of employment in medicine. To draw a fancy picture, with a possibility of more than fancy in it, we may find that the Pharmacopœia of the future will be devoted entirely to alkaloids, organic bodies, and the salts of a few metals. The galenicals of our present time will have entirely disappeared, and even the so-called elegant preparations of certain houses will have passed into oblivion along with the historic houses which produced them. The pharmacist, pure and simple, will be the sole surviving member of the drug trade, and there will be no one between him and the great firms devoted to the manufacture of the purely chemical substances save the general merchants, who will supply in smaller put up packages what he can only purchase in large original cases. Even among the great firms or corporations competition will have specialized manufacture and monopolies will be created. The wholesale druggist of today who conducts a somewhat complex business, who manufactures galenicals and chemicals, and buys on the various markets, and distributes his heterogeneous stock among 1,000 or more customers, will have disappeared, along with opium, cinchona, and other crude natural products. The latter will be remembered only as valuable commodities which once supplied the race with well known articles, such as morphia, quinine, etc. Dispensing will consist principally in rearranging compressed pellets, gelatin discs, capsules, granules, etc., in smaller packages, and labelling with directions for use by the patient. The pharmacist at such period will not, however, be considered a mere distributor (a sort of improved automatic machine from which a coin of small value will produce almost any article required), but will be regarded by the law and the public as an educated man capable of deciding at a glance which one of some thousand combinations of some particular group is intended.

Market Report.

Business during the past month has been quiet as compared with the busy month previous. No startling changes have taken place in prices.

Linseed screened is higher.

Tartaric Acid is unchanged, but later on an advance is predicted.

Codeia is advancing.

Iodines—The combination has not yet come to an agreement, and prices are nominal.

Morphia continues to advance, but is yet too low as compared with the prices of opium.

Opium—A large business has been done on advancing prices; further advance probable as the present crop is nearly all destroyed owing to the bad weather.

Antipyrine—Owing to supplies coming forward, prices have resumed old figures.

Insect Powder, has opened the season at low figures and a good deal has been sold for forward delivery; a good deal offered at very low prices; is not as strong as powdered closed flowers.

Paris green is being offered at less than cost of laying it down; many are buying now, for if a new duty is imposed as is expected higher prices will rule.

Hellebore—Prices range a little lower than last year.

Higher—Codeia, Guarans, Morphia, Opium, Quinine, Rad Ipecac, Colchicum Seeds. Gum Senegals, easier; Arabic, unchanged.

Camphor has again advanced, and with prospect of still higher prices.

English advices indicate a weakness in price of Citric and Tartaric Acids and Bals Tolu, and a firmness in prices of Rhubarb, Glycerine, and Oil of Burgamot.

Pharmacy in Norway.

Views of the exterior and interior of a typical Norwegian pharmacy were shown, and much admired, the latter being the signal for a general outburst of enthusiasm. The unique character of the pictures was such that one almost felt tempted to walk into the pharmaceutical establishment. The recess labelled bottles, and old style drawers, gave a clearer idea than the most elaborate description of the progress of pharmacy in this interesting region.

The business done in these pharmacies is confined to drugs and dispensing, and to the preparation and sale of pharmaceutical preparations. In Bergen, where there are about 40,000 of a population, the pharmacies number only five or six. Many of the assistants are middle-aged men. Two compulsory examinations have to be passed,

and a successful curriculum has long been in force here. The prices, compared with ours, are low, and the style of sending out medicines to prescription antiquated. A very unique photograph was next exhibited showing the style in which the medicines are sent out. The labels are tied to the necks of the bottles in the manner in vogue with our old apothecaries about 50 years ago. A neat set of labels was next projected on the screen. The designs on these, surrounding the name of the pharmacist, are symbolical of the healing art, Æsculapius frequently playing an important part. Snakes also, with and without the father of medicine, are seen to drink from cups and fountains in the orthodox fashion. All medicines for internal administration, the lecturer went on to say, are sent out labelled with white labels, and for external use with red. If the lotion, or what not, contains poison an adhesive poison label is attached. This bears the usual word "gift," meaning poison; the designs of the poison labels speak by well-known hieroglyphics, the three crosses (which recalled the view of the wooden memorial crosses in the Vossegranven churchyard, Mr. Howie had just exhibited), the skull and cross bones are also conspicuous. The powder papers, too, are printed with the name and address of the pharmacist. Bottles are wrapped in papers, sometimes of various tints, on which the name of the pharmacy and the proprietor are elaborately engraved. Pharmacies in Norway are named as hotels in this country—the "Lion," the "Heron," and the "Swan" (Svaneapotheket—Johan Lothe). The "Lion" pharmacy is situated in the Strandgadden, the main street of Bergen.—Mr. Howie before Dundee Chemist Assistant Association—British and Colonial Druggist.

For Warts.—Kaposi suggests the use of one part of bichloride of mercury dissolved in thirty parts of collodion, a little of the solution being painted on and around the base of the wart once daily.

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

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

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.

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ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., HAMILTON.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED TO MARCH 10, 1890.

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

ACID, Acetic	lb.	\$0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0 15	Rub.	50	1 00	Sarsa. Hond, Co.	1 00	1 20
Arsenic	"	26	27	Elm, selected	16	18	" Jam Co.	3 00	3 35
Benzoic, English, (from benzoïn)	oz.	25	30	Ground	18	20	Taraxacum, Ang.	70	80
Boric	lb.	25	30	Flour, packets	28	30	FLOWERS, arnica	22	25
Carbolic, Crystals, super	"	1 35	2 15	Orange Peel, bitter	16	70	Chamomile	35	40
Commercial	"	50	70	Soap, Quillaya	14	18	FLOWERS, Lavender	7	12
Citric	"	65	70	Sassafras	12	15	Rose, red, French	2 40	2 60
Gallic	"	1 45	1 80	Wild Cherry	10	12	GALLS, powdered	25	30
Hydrocyanic	oz.	10	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	BEAN, Tonka	1 25	2 50	GELATINE, Cox's 64	1 20	1 25
Hydrobromic, dil.	"	30	45	Vanilla	7 00	9 00	French	45	60
Lactic, concentrated	lb.	3 50	4 00	BERRY, Cubeb.	2 90	3 00	GLYCERINE, 30" tin or	20	25
Muriatic	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	Powdered	3 10	3 10	Price's	70	80
chem. pure	"	20	22	Juniper	13	15	GREEN, Paris	20	22
Nitric	"	11	18	BISMUTH, sub-carbonate	3 00	3 10	GUM, Aloes, Barb	30	66
chem. pure	"	25	30	Sub-nitrate	2 50	2 60	Aloes, Cape	20	25
Oxalic	"	15	16	Liquor	35	40	Socot	45	80
Phosphoric, glacial	"	1 55	1 90	BORAX	12	13	Powdered	70	75
dilute	"	17	25	Powdered	13	15	Arabic, select	1 00	1 10
Salicylic	"	2 00	2 50	BUTTER, Cacao	75	80	" powder	1 10	1 20
Sulphuric	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	CAMPHOR, English	70	80	Sorts	75	80
chem. pure	"	19	22	American	65	75	" powdered	85	90
Aromatic	"	50	60	CANTHARIDES	2 00	2 25	Assafoetida	21	28
Tannic	"	1 10	1 40	Powdered	2 10	2 25	Benzoïn	50	90
Tartaric, powdered	"	50	55	CAPSICUM	25	32	Catechu	14	16
ALCOHOL, pure, 65 o. p.	gal.	3 28		Powdered	30	40	Gamboge	1 20	1 30
by hbl., net	gal.	3 60		CARBON, bisulphide	17	20	Guaiacum	60	90
By gal.	gal.	3 60		CHALK, French, powd.	6	10	Myrrh	48	85
ALLSPICE	lb.	13	15	Precipitated	10	12	Opium	4 50	4 60
Powdered	"	17	20	Prepared	5	6	Powdered	6 00	6 25
ALUM	"	17	3	CHLOROFORM, pure	1 10	1 20	Scammony, powdered	6 25	7 00
AMMONIA, liquor, 850.	"	13	18	D. & F.	1 75	1 90	Virg.	12 50	14 00
Aromatic Spirits	"	40	45	German	65	75	Shellac, orange	35	40
Bromide	"	75	80	CHLORAL, hydrate	1 35	1 60	Liver	30	35
Carbonate	"	12	15	CINCHONINE, muriate	15	20	Storax	55	65
Iodide	oz.	50	60	Sulphate	20	25	Fragacanth, flake	75	1 00
Muriate	lb.	12	14	CINCHONIDA, sulphate	15	25	Common	25	65
ANNATTO	"	30	35	CLOVES	35	40	HERB, Boneset	15	20
ANTIMONY, black, powd	"	13	20	Powdered	40	43	Goldthread	60	75
and potas. tart.	"	55	60	COCHINEAL, S.G.	40	45	Horehound	18	20
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	"	45	50	COCAINE, mur.	6 00	7 00	Lobelia	18	20
Jamaica	"	14	32	COLLOIDION	75	90	HONEY	15	20
ARSENIC, Donovan's	"	30	33	CONFECTION, senna	25	50	Hops	30	40
solution	"	30	33	COPPER, sulphate	8	9	ICHTHYOL	45	50
Fowler's solution	"	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	COPPERAS	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	INDIGO, Madras	75	90
White	"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	CREAM TARTAR, powd.	30	32	INSECT POWDER, pure	50	55
BALSAM, Canada	"	45	50	CREOSOTE, wood	2 00	2 30	IODINE, commercial	5 00	5 50
Copaiva	"	90	1 10	CUDBEAR	18	30	Resublimed	5 50	6 00
Peru	"	2 50	2 75	CUTTLE-FISH BONE	30	35	IRON, carbonate, pre-		
Tolu	"	65	70	Dextrin	10	12	cipitated	15	20
BARK, Bayberry, powd.	"	18	20	EPSOM SALTS	bbl.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sacharated	35	40
Canela Alba	"	13	10	ERGOT	90	1 00	Chloride, solution, BP	15	18
Cassia	"	18	22	ETHER, acetic	75	80	Citrate and Am-		
Ground	"	25	30	Nitrous, spirits	50	55	monium	75	80
Cinchona, red	"	50	2 40	Sulphuric, 720	35	75	Citrate and Quinine	20	40
Powdered	"	60	2 50	EXTRACT, Belladonna	1 75	3 25	" " Strychnine	15	20
Calisaya, yellow	"	1 00	1 40	Colocynth, Co	1 25	1 75	Dialyzed, solution	50	75
Pale	"	90	1 00	Gentian	50	60	Iodide, syrup	40	45
				Hemlock, Ang	1 00	1 10	Pyrophosphate	1 00	1 00
				Henbane	2 75	3 00	Sulphate, pure	7	8
				Janap	2 50	3 00	IODIFORM	6 00	7 00
				Logwood, bulk	13	15	JAPONICA	8	9
				packages	15	18	LEAD, Acetate, white	13	15
				Mandrake	1 75	2 00	Sub-Acetate, sol.	10	12
				Nux Vomica	20	30	LEAF, Belladonna	25	30
				Opium	80	85	Buchu	18	20
				Rhubarb	4 00	5 00	Coca	75	90

Digitalis.....	"	25	30	Origanum.....	"	60	75	Powdered.....	"	14	15
Eucalyptus.....	"	25	35	Pennyroyal.....	"	1 75	1 90	Mandrake.....	"	16	18
Hyoscyamus.....	"	25	30	Peppermint, English.....	"	11 00	12 00	Orris, Florentine.....	"	17	20
Jaborandi.....	"	50	60	American.....	"	3 50	3 75	Powdered.....	"	24	26
Matico.....	"	75	80	Rose, Kissanlik.....	oz.	9 00	14 00	Pink.....	"	90	95
Senna, Alexandria.....	"	25	30	Good.....	"	6 25	8 50	Rhubarb.....	"	35	90
Tinnevely.....	"	15	25	Rosemary.....	lb.	70	75	Fine trimmed.....	"	2 30	4 50
India.....	"	15	17	Sandalwood.....	"	5 50	8 00	Powdered.....	"	60	2 25
Stramonium.....	"	25	30	Sassafras.....	"	65	75	Sarsaparilla, Hon-			
Uva Ursi.....	"	15	17	Seal, pale.....	gal.	55	60	duras.....	"	50	53
LEPTANDRIN.....	oz.	50	60	Sperm, winter bleach.....	"	2 00	2 10	Jamaica.....	"	60	65
LIME, Chloride.....	lb.	34	44	Tansy.....	lb.	4 25	4 50	Mexican.....	"	20	25
Packages.....	"	6	7	Union Salad.....	gal.	1 10	1 15	Seneka.....	"	75	85
Hypophosphite.....	"	1 50	2 00	Wintergreen.....	lb.	3 00	3 25	Squill, white.....	"	15	20
Phosphate.....	"	35	38	Wormwood.....	"	6 00	6 50	Valerian, English.....	"	18	20
Sulphite.....	"	10	11	ONTMENT, mercurial				"	"	14	3
LIQUORICE, Solazzi.....	"	45	50	fort.....	"	75	80	SAL SODA, by bbl.....	"	1 25	1 50
Pignatelli.....	"	35	38	Citrino.....	"	35	38	SACCHARIN.....	oz.	1 25	1 50
Y. & S. Pellets.....	"	40	00	OPIMUM, See Gum.....	"			SALICIN.....	lb.	3 25	3 75
Other Brands.....	"	14	35	ORANGE PEEL.....	"	16	17	SANTONIN.....	"	2 50	2 75
LYE, concentrated.....	doz.	90	1 00	PEPSIN, Eng.....	"	3 00	3 50	SEED, Anise, Italian.....	"	14	15
MADDER, best Dutch.....	lb.	12 1/2	14	Saccharated.....	"	5 25	6 00	" Star.....	"	35	38
MAGNESIA, Carb., 1 oz.....	"	20	22	PEPPER, black.....	"	22	25	Canary, Sicily.....	"	4	5
Carb., 4 oz.....	"	16	20	Powdered.....	"	25	27	Caraway.....	"	10	12
Calced.....	"	55	65	White powdered.....	"	38	40	Cardamon, Malabar.....	"	1 20	1 50
Citrate, gran.....	"	40	75	PILL, blue, Mass.....	"	60	65	Decorticated.....	"	1 75	2 00
Sulphate.....	"	1 1/2	3	PHLOCARPINE.....	gr.	6	12	Celery.....	"	25	30
MANGANESE, black				PITCH, black.....	bbl.	3 75	4 00	Colchicum, German.....	"	1 15	1 20
oxide.....	"	4 1/2	6	Burgandy.....	lb.	10	13	Coriander.....	"	10	12
MANNA.....	"	1 75		PHOSPHORUS.....	"	90	1 00	Flax, cleaned, Ontario			
MENTHOL.....	"	4 50	5 00	PODOPHYLLIN.....	oz.	40	45	100 lbs.....		3 75	4 00
MERCURY.....	"	90	95	POPPY HEADS.....	100	90	95	Imported.....	"	0 00	0 00
Ammoniated.....	"	1 30	1 45	POTASSA, caustic, white				Fenugreek, powdered.....	lb.	7	9
Bichlor.....	"	1 10	1 20	sticks.....	lb.	65	70	Hemp.....	"	5	5 1/2
Biniodide.....	"	4 75	5 00	Liquor.....	"	10	12	Mustard, white.....	"	9	11
Bisulphate.....	"	1 15	1 25	POTASSIUM, Acetate,				Powdered.....	"	20	45
Chloride.....	"	1 20	1 30	granulated.....	"	50	55	Rape.....	"	8	9
C. Chalk.....	"	55	60	Bicarbonate.....	"	17	20	SAFFRON, American.....	"	35	50
Nitric Oxide.....	"	1 25	1 30	Bichromate.....	"	12	13	Spanish.....	oz.	1 10	1 25
Oleate.....	"	1 25	1 30	Bitartrate (Cream				SAGE.....	lb.	7	8
MORPHIA, Acet.....	oz.	1 90	2 10	'Tartar.....	"	30	35	SILVER, Nitrate.....	cash	11 00	13 00
Muriat.....	"	1 90	2 10	Bromide.....	"	30	35	SOAP, Castile, mottled.....	"	8 1/2	12
Sulphat.....	"	2 10	2 25	Carbonate.....	"	13	15	" white.....	"	11	16
Moss, Iceland.....	lb.	9	10	Chlorate.....	"	18	20	SODA, Ash, keg or cask.....	"	1 1/2	2 1/2
Irish.....	"	10 1/2	12	Cyanide, Fused.....	"	40	52	Caustic.....	drum or	2 1/2	5
MUSK, Tonquin, rue.....	oz.	36 00	40 00	Iodide.....	"	3 90	4 25	SODIUM, Acetate.....	"	25	30
Canton.....	"	75	80	Nitrate.....	"	9	11	Bicarb. Howard's.....	"	16	17
NUTMEGS.....	lb.	1 00	1 05	Permanganate.....	"	60	65	" Newcastle.....	"	2 50	2 75
NUX VOMICA.....	"	8	10	Prussiate, yellow.....	"	35	38	Carbonate, crystal.....	lb.	2 1/2	3
Powdered.....	"	22	24	And Sodium Tar-				Hyposulphite.....	"	3	4
OIL, Almond, bitter.....	oz.	75	80	trate (Rochelle				Salicylate.....	"	2 25	2 50
" sweet.....	lb.	50	60	Salt.....	"	32	38	Sulphate, Glauber's			
Amber, rectified.....	"	65	70	Sulphuret.....	"	25	27	Salt.....	"	1 1/2	3
Anise.....	"	3 00	3 20	QUASSIA.....	"	9	10	STRYCHNINE, crystals.....	oz.	1 10	1 25
Bergamot.....	"	3 75	4 00	QUININE, Howard's.....	oz.	48	50	SULPHUR, precipitated.....	lb.	13	20
Cajuput.....	"	1 25	1 50	German.....	"	40	45	Sublimed.....	"	3	4
Caraway.....	"	3 50	4 00	Rosin, strained.....	bbl.	2 75	3 75	Roll.....	"	2 1/2	3 1/2
Cassia.....	"	1 75	2 00	Clear, pale.....	"	4 50	5 00	TIN, Muriate, crystals.....	"	35	37
Castor.....	"	12	15	Roar, Aconite.....	lb.	24	25	TAMARINDS.....	"	14	15
Cedar.....	"	75	1 25	Blood, powdered.....	"	20	22	TAR.....	bbl.	4 50	4 75
Citronella.....	lb.	85	90	Cohosh, black.....	"	25	35	Barbadoes.....	lb.	10	12
Cloves.....	"	2 50	2 75	Colchicum, German.....	"	15	17	TEREBENE.....	"	75	90
Cod-liver, N.F.....	gal.	90	1 00	Columbo.....	"	20	22	TURPENTINE, Spirits.....	gal.	75	80
Norwegian.....	"	1 50	1 75	Powdered.....	"	30	35	Chian.....	oz.	90	2 50
Cotton Seed.....	"	1 00	1 10	Curcuma, ground.....	"	13	15	Venice.....	lb.	10	13
Croton.....	lb.	1 25	1 50	Elecampene.....	"	15	17	VERATRIA.....	oz.	2 00	2 50
Cubeb.....	"	16 00	17 00	Powdered.....	"	20	22	VERDIGRIS.....	lb.	35	55
Geranium, India.....	"	3 00	3 20	Gentian.....	"	10	12	WAX, white, pure.....	"	55	75
Hemlock.....	"	75	80	Ground.....	"	12	14	Yellow.....	"	42	45
Juniper.....	"	65	70	Powdered.....	"	15	17	Paraffine.....	"	17	20
Lavender, English.....	oz.	1 75	1 90	Ginger, E.I.....	"	12	18	Woods, Camwood.....	"	5 1/2	8
French, pure.....	"	75	1 00	Ginger—Powdered.....	lb.	14	20	Fustic, Cuban.....	"	2 1/2	3
Lemon.....	lb.	1 90	2 20	Jamaica.....	"	24	28	Logwood, Campeachy.....	"	2 1/2	3
Lemon Grass.....	"	1 50	1 60	Powdered.....	"	25	28	Quassia.....	"	9	10
Linseed, boile 4, 9 lb.....	gal.	75	80	Golden Seal, powder'd		1 00	1 10	Redwood.....	"	3 1/2	5
Raw.....	"	70	75	Hellebore, white, p'd.	"	13	15	ZINC, Chloride.....	"	1 10	1 25
Neatsfoot.....	"	90	1 00	Ipecac.....	"	2 90	3 00	Oxide.....	"	13	60
Olive, common.....	"	1 30	1 40	Powdered.....	"	2 75	3 00	Sulphate, pure.....	"	9	12
Salad.....	"	2 00	2 75	Jalap, powdered.....	"	38	40	" common.....	"	7	9
Orange.....	lb.	3 00	3 25	Licorice, select.....	"	13	15	Valerianate.....	oz.	25	28
								Sulphocarbolate.....	lb.	1 00	1 10

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