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# CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Vol. I.

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1889.

No. 6

## THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

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

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application

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

All cheques or drafts, and matter intended for the editor, to be addressed to Box 44, Strathroy, Ont.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

6 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

## SALE OF LIQUORS BY DRUGGISTS.

The sale of liquors by druggists under the Act in force in Ontario, known as the "Crooks' Act," is a source of very great annoyance and anxiety to the conscientious druggist. A few weeks ago a number of the Toronto druggists were brought before the Police Magistrate on the charge of selling a larger quantity than that allowed by law, viz., 6 ounces, at any one time, and were fined accordingly. It seems that the information was laid by a woman, (it is argued, employed by the Inspector of Licenses,) who, by dint of persuasion in the majority of cases, succeeded in getting an excessive quantity.

While no exception can be taken to the imposition of the prescribed fine where the sale is proven, still the fact that the law is so framed that any unscrupulous person may wilfully entrap the druggist into selling more than the lawful quantity, or even if the proper amount be sold, the informant who would stoop to such low means of making money would have but little hesitation in swearing that the excessive quantity had been purchased. This we claim proves conclusively that the present Act, as it affects the Drug trade, is an abetter of crime, rather than a hindrance to it, and is very unjust as well as ungenerous in its application.

The fact, nevertheless, remains that the law, as at present on the statute book, must be respected, and no matter how the druggist's sympathies may be worked upon by the purchaser, a strict adherence to the law

should be maintained. In the meantime let the question be taken up at the meetings of local associations and discussed in all its bearings, and let them bring before their respective representatives in the Local house the unfairness of the clause applicable to them. One solution of the difficulty is proposed by the Toronto Association, who propose that no liquor be sold except as ordered by a qualified physician. This, of course, is open to the objection that the majority of those who buy it in small quantities are unable to pay a physician for his prescription. What shall be the law?

## TRADE OF PROFESSION.

The application of both of these terms to Druggists has frequently been made the subject of controversy in Drug journals, but we think there can be no hesitation on reflecting a little in saying that the latter of the two is certainly applicable to the Druggists of Canada. Taking the student from the time of his being articleed as an apprentice, with the qualification now required equal to high form in our Collegiate Institutes, then his four years' service in the practical study in the laboratory and place of business, his attendance at the junior and senior courses at the College of Pharmacy, and finally passing a severe examination, all these being in compliance with an Act of Legislature, places him in the same position as that of the other learned professions.

When having thus climbed to the top of the ladder he is entitled to the sobriquet of "Chemist and Druggist," a master of his profession, but in order to realize a profit on his course of study he is obliged to go into "trade," then it is that this word is applicable.

Any professional man going into business does not lose his distinctive title, so with Druggists, who, when spoken of individually or collectively are members of a profession, but engaged in the business of the purchase and sale of Drugs, etc., which constitutes the Drug Trade.

## INTRODUCE YOURSELF.

An affable manner is exceedingly valuable to a man in any position that brings him in contact with others, but it is of exceptional value, and almost of prime necessity, to the man in business. A dealer need not "en-

gross the graces, but the more he has of cordiality and sympathy of manner, the more will he make himself a favorite with his customers, and the more will his business flourish. A ready recognition of those who deal with him, and a kindly interest in their affairs, require not only a good heart and a good memory, but also a complete lack of reserve. A stiff man may be as honest as gold, but he will find the road to prosperity a steep one in business. The austere, or unbending person, may be well enough in his place, but his place is not in trade.

If the intervals between a customer's visits are long, or if he has been served mostly by an assistant, it is possible that the merchant may be a long time in trade before he and his customer get acquainted. Hence, when the latter calls he may be accorded the cold reception that would be given to a passing wayfarer, and may consequently feel hurt. But while we insist on affability, we think affability should have a chance, that customer should introduce himself. He would have received a warmer greeting, and any favors in prices that are given to the privileged circle of customers he would have stood a chance for. The customer, although to blame, is the more piqued, because he expected more attention on account of the longer interval between his visits.

While the retailer knows on whom to place the blame when an unrecognized customer fails to make himself known, he is not always so correct in locating the fault when he himself is not heartily received at the wholesale house. He visits the wholesaler with whom he trades, and expects to be pleasantly welcomed, because, perhaps last time he was used so well. If he is not, the reason is manifest, he is not known. A man should not be mortified to find himself forgotten. He should scarcely wait to find out that he is; he should at once introduce himself, and name the place where he does business. We are well assured he will not then have to complain of scant civility.

If a dealer from the country drops into a wholesale warehouse and asks, without previous introduction of himself, what the price of anything is he may be given a quotation somewhat higher than he could buy for if he were known. He has a right to consider himself in the favored circle of

that firm's customers, entitled to any advantage then at the firm's command, and if he comes as a stranger he should not be surprised to be treated as one.

The country trade must remember that the customers who patronize a wholesale house are very numerous, that they live far apart, that they do not come in often, and that the warehouse is visited by hundreds of people every day who are not merchants. All these circumstances make it difficult for the retailer to be remembered, and if he does not introduce himself, he is apt to be taken for one of the many who come in and go out constantly throughout the day. Introduce yourself.

### BUSINESS MEN UNITE.

The parlors of the Murray House, St. Catharines, were well filled on Monday evening, the 9th inst., with representative business men, pursuant to an invitation to take part in the formation of a Business Men's Association for that city. Among those present were Messrs. John Marshall, J. B. Dolan, Andrew Riddell, A. J. Greenwood, A. Wilson, L. Bissonnette, C. A. Case, Wm. Thomson, J. S. Thomson, M. Kane, James Reilly, E. W. Groome, H. J. Rolls, J. K. Black, Alex. McLaren, S. McLean, B. C. Fairfield, W. W. Greenwood, Geo. Tait, Wm. Magness, M. Y. Keating, R. Stanley, T. H. Fitzsimons, C. K. Moore, J. M. Butler, R. W. Lawrie, G. C. Carlisle, J. S. Carlisle, J. Voisard, N. W. Gowan, Wm. Bunting, George Parke, Dr. Elliott and others.

Mr. John Marshall was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Wm. Thomson Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and produced a quantity of literature bearing on the question. He read from the preamble of the Seaforth Association, and urged the great need of the formation of such an organization here, and the establishment of headquarters where the business men of the city could meet frequently and discuss their own welfare and that of the city generally.

It was then moved by J. K. Black, seconded by M. Kane, that we, the business men of St. Catharines, do form ourselves into an association to be called "The Business Men's Association of St. Catharines."—Carried.

On motion of Messrs. McLean and J. C. Carlisle, a roll book was opened for recording names of members, and the membership fee was subsequently fixed at one dollar.

The election of provisional officers was then taken up, with the following result.

President—John Marshall.

Vice-President—M. Y. Keating.

Secretary—Wm. Thomson.

Treasurer—C. A. Case.

Committee on By-Laws.—John Marshall, Andrew Riddell, L. Bissonnette, Alex. McLaren, M. Kane, George Tait, W. W. Greenwood, and C. K. Moore.

Mr. Geo. C. Carlisle suggested the advisability of interviewing the railway companies as to increased facilities so as to allow outsiders to visit the city more frequently during the Christmas holidays.

Moved by G. C. Carlisle, seconded by Alex. McLaren, That a special committee consisting of Messrs. A. McLaren, W. Thomson, G. C. Carlisle, J. K. Black, and W. W. Greenwood be appointed to interview the railway companies on the subject, and also that the same committee interview Mr. E. A. Smyth as to the running of street cars in connection with the trains on the Welland Railway.

Mr. S. McLean very kindly offered the use of the Select Knights' hall pro tem for the use of the Association, and after some informal conversation the meeting adjourned.—St. Catharines Evening Star.

### TORONTO DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Druggists' Association was held in the College of Pharmacy, Gerrard street east, to take some action on the matter of the liquor cases, and to make some provision for their protection in the future.

The following named gentlemen were present: Mr. Lewis, registrar of the Council; W. A. Hargraves, secretary of the Druggists' Association; G. W. Mingay, Dr. Oakley, J. A. Gibbons, W. I. Urquhart, Dr. Bentley, Issac Currey, E. G. Lemaitre, J. C. Lander, W. J. C. Naftel, W. Lloyd Wood, E. B. Shuttleworth, W. H. Cohen, Dr. J. Ogden, W. H. Gilpin and J. A. Austin. Mr. J. C. Lander, of North Toronto, occupied the chair.

Several new members were added to the membership. A long discussion took place on the advisability of doing away with the sale of liquor altogether in the drug business.

Mr. Mingay thought that liquor selling was debasing to the profession, and therefore he advised strongly that it be done away with.

Dr. Oakley made a lengthy speech, in which he advised the druggists to give up the liquor selling branch of their business.

After the discussion had become somewhat general the chairman called the attention of the members to the fact that no motion was before the house.

Mr. Lloyd Wood moved that "owing to the stigma attached to the drug trade on account of the sale of liquor by members of our profession, it moved that the members of this association refuse to sell liquors except as ordered in writing by regularly qualified physicians."

Mr. Lemaitre seconded the motion.

More discussion followed, in which Mr. Wood said that he did not sell liquor at all, and found no material difference in his business by not doing so. Mr. Urquhart did

not want to give up the sale of liquor, but wanted it conducted properly and honorably. Dr. Ogden thought the meeting had better go slow in doing away with liquor selling altogether. Many hardships might be entailed on deserving people by such a state of things during the prohibited hours of the saloons. Several other gentlemen spoke, some in favor of liquor selling and others opposed to it.

Mr. Urquhart moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Austin, "That the druggists of this association give up the sale of liquor altogether until such time as they can petition the Legislature to make suitable amendments for their protection."

The amendment was lost by nine votes. The motion was carried by a goodly majority.—News.

### Camphor Compounds.

The compounds formed by camphor with chloral, phenal, betol, salol, resorcin and other substances have attracted some attention in recent years in consequence of the introduction of some of them into medicine, most of them present the peculiarity of being liquid products of the combination of two solids, and even when this is not the case, as in the compounds of camphor with hydroquinone, salicylic acid, tannin and gallic acid, the temperature of the melting point of the joint product is much below that of either of its constituents.

M. Cazeneuve points out that these camphor compounds are probably more numerous than is generally supposed. Even resins and gum resins are said to soften in contact with camphor, and gutta percha has been reported to behave similarly. Although in many of these cases true compounds are probably formed, in which the individual properties of the constituents are modified, the exact nature of the combination has not yet been explained, and it is evident that it is comparatively feeble. It is known, for instance, that upon submitting to distillation the liquid formed by the combination of camphor with chloral hydrate, it is split up into its constituents. The same result is obtained by simply shaking it with water; but it remains unaltered when agitated with an aqueous solution of chloral hydrate. In discussing the question, M. Cazeneuve expresses the opinion that the formation of these compounds is not due to the non-saturation of the camphor molecule, which allows of the fixation of two atoms of hydrogen, to form borneol, because the compound so produced is a stable one. He prefers to consider camphor-chloral and its congeners as a class of "molecular compounds," in which the combination between the two constituents is comparable to that which exists between water of crystallization and a salt.—N. E. Druggist.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor of CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR, Am glad my short note re cost of doing business has brought out a letter from "Chemist," Hamilton, and am only sorry that more have not taken the matter up and given their opinions in your live paper. In going over costs again, I am sure that "Chemist" comes nearer the mark with 33½ per cent. on cost of goods than I did at 20 per cent., but this is a question that every man in business should be able to say something about. Come on, fellow druggists, and say how much less you can run a store than

DRUGGIST.

Editor of CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Would you, for the benefit of the College, state the standing of the Professors at present teaching in the College of Pharmacy of Toronto, the Degrees they have taken, and the various schools they have attended, and much oblige,

Yours very truly,

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

[Prof. E. B. Shuttleworth, Principal of the College and Lecturer in Pharmacy, studied, we believe, in England, and is a practical chemist. Not aware that he holds any degree.

Prof. O. R. Avison, M.D., lecturer in Materia Medica, Botany, etc., is a graduate and prizeman of the O. C. P., and took his medical degree at Toronto School of Medicine.

Prof. F. Harrison, Lecturer in Prescriptions and Practical Dispensing, is also a graduate and prizeman of the O. C. P., and took the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy at Chicago.—ED.]

Editor of CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEAR SIR,—Would a Canadian Dispensatory or Pharmacopœid be practicable?

It has often occurred to me, as it possibly may have done to many others in the Drug Business in "this Canada of ours," that we should have a Pharmacopœia or standard work of a similar nature of our own.

There are various reasons why such should be the case, and I would be pleased to see the question discussed through the columns of your Journal.

We are peculiarly situated in this country regarding this point. Many of our medical men have received their training in the colleges of Great Britain, while many more have gained their knowledge in the colleges and hospitals of the United States. This leads to a certain amount of confusion, for while the physicians graduated from a British Institution may follow the B.Ph. religiously. The American graduate takes the U.S.P., as his standard, and prescribes accordingly.

This can only be obviated by a standard of our own, and I know that there are many

in the Drug business as well as among the Medical fraternity who would lend their time and talent to the accomplishment of such a work.

Our Medical Colleges at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, and elsewhere have taken high rank within the past few years. These colleges would adopt such a work as their text book Physicians would soon learn its benefits, and the Druggists throughout the country would look upon it as a blessing.

As this would be a matter for the Government to deal with, would it not be well to bring it to their notice at the next meeting of Parliament, and if possible have a sum of money voted to pay the expense of such work, and the appointment, of say, two suitable persons from each of the Provinces to form a council for compiling the "Canadian Pharmacopœia 1890."

Yours, truly,

FRITICUM PEPENS.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 1st, 1889.

### CASH SYSTEM.

Editor of CANADIAN DRUGGIST

SIR,—The evils of the credit system during a period of twenty years has led me to adopt the cash system on and after January 1st, 1890.

The losses made during the above term range from 10 to 20 per cent. per annum, and adding cost of collection, postage, etc., it will nearly reach 25 per cent. on my year's business.

Owing to the above being my experience I have come to the conclusion to adopt the strictly cash system.

Have carefully thought the matter over and came to the above conclusion, with this idea; if doing 25 per cent less business I would still be in as good a position to pay my indebtedness as now, without the inconvenience of collecting my accounts, and in a number of cases getting the ill will of the people who I in my good nature trusted with my goods.

There is another great drawback to the credit system of people getting a small amount charged, and afterwards dealing elsewhere until they are made pay up. If all is well will give you my experience of the cash system next year.

DRUGGIST

### MYSTERY IN PHARMACY.

To the uninitiated there is a certain sense of mystery surrounding the avocation of the apothecary; indeed, it may be said that to the apothecary himself there is a mystery. How often is it that the apothecary delivers to the patron preparations concerning which he is as ignorant as the buyer?

A pharmacist, as we understand it, is one skilled in the art of "preparing, preserving and compounding substances for the purposes of medicine, whether vegetable, min-

eral or animal." Consequently, to be a true pharmacist one should certainly have some idea of the composition and effect of the articles he handles. Yet how often it is the case that he is ignorant of both.

Certainly the mere dispensing of patent or prepared pills and ready made preparations would not constitute a pharmacist. This, of course, is indisputable. In this, however, the age of such preparations, the tendency is more and more to level the pharmacist from the professional man to the business man. The nostrum-maker, who merely knows enough to compound his nostrums, the speculator in drugs, etc., none of these are pharmacists.

Every true pharmacist should be proud of his calling, and should do everything in his power to render it a learned profession. He should also know something about the drug he dispenses, for if it prove mischievous in its effect he cannot protect himself by pleading ignorance. The public and the law expect him to know. Many druggists, although able to compound them, purchase all, or nearly all their preparations. Here the druggist stands in his own light. If he would only take time to consider and calculate the difference in preparations made and preparations bought ready-made as to cost, he would find it greatly to his profit to prepare himself, as far as he is able, his own preparations. They would certainly prove more satisfactory to himself, and it seems to us, to the physician and public also. The drug carefully packed and percolated by himself he knows to be of a certain strength. In factories, however, where large quantities are handled at once, there cannot be the same certainty. For instance, if a large quantity be packed at once and be less tightly packed on one side than on the other, the menstrum will naturally seek the weakest point, and the result will be lack of strength. The fact that it requires time, a little labor and apparatus influences too many druggists to buy. It is so much easier to order than to manufacture. The apparatus required for the work costs but a mere bagatelle compared with resulting benefit—and the leisure time occupied about the store, generally in reading or gossiping, could, be no better employed.

If the druggist follows this course the mystery of pharmacy will soon be no longer mysteries to him. In fact, if he will only take up the required amount of energy and make a start, he will soon find himself keenly interested in his work, and his hours of former idleness will become hours of pleasure as he reads and compares formulas, chemical actions, etc., or addresses himself to the preparation of something hitherto untried. It will soon become a labor of love, and at the same time it will become a labor of profit and largely increased percentage on receipts.

This advice applies especially to those just starting in business, for if they prepare their own galenicals, etc., they can see at a glance how large a saving they make by the operation, and habus and information thus acquired at the beginning will prove beneficial throughout their business careers. It only requires some inexpensive apparatus and the needed amount of energy, and the thing is done, and the druggist will have taken a great stride in the path of progress.—The Druggist.

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The indications for the use of the Extract are necessarily numerous and varied. In all pulmonary and serofulous affections it has proved to be vastly superior to Cod Liver Oil, and being pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the weakest stomach, it can be given where Oil would not be tolerated. In diseases of exhaustion and Diphtheria, etc., it has been used with the happiest results.

In rheumatic and malarial congestions it accelerates the action of remedies and materially hastens recovery.

In nervous diseases it rapidly repairs nerve waste and quiets the distressing irritability prevalent in these cases.

In the multiform varieties of dyspepsia it has proved to be a specific, no case of failure being yet reported.

It cures Chronic Constipation and has proved invaluable in many other conditions. To test the truthfulness of these statements we will send a sample jar to any physician free of charge.

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

## Business Without Profit, or the Folly of Cutting Prices in the Retail Drug Business.

BY EDWARD C. PFINGST.

What is to be gained by cutting the prices of patents and toilet articles?

Probably for a short time sales may increase, but the cutter's neighbor is sure to meet his prices. Patent medicines are not like groceries, dry goods or clothing; the consumer will not buy them because he can get them cheap. They are never bought until actually wanted, and persons wishing a bottle of sarsaparilla will pay \$1 as quickly as 75 cents. They will not purchase your "Anti-chill Mixture" at even less figures, unless they are having chills, while the consumption of paregoric, arnica and camphor remains very much the same whether the price is 10 cents an ounce or 5.

Nor do the sales of postage stamps and the telephone nuisance add either to the revenue or amiability of temper of the druggist. The undue lowering of prices may attract customers from other stores, but such advantage will be short-lived, as the "cuts" will be met, the final result being a general loss of profit without any corresponding gain. While this lowering of profits is going on expenses usually remain the same with remarkable pertinacity—the landlord more apt to raise than lower the rent, and the assessors of taxes are anything but "cutters." There is another item of expense, too, which must be taken into account—"dead stock." The most careful and economical buyer will find himself burdened with some unsaleable goods, and those who are less careful will acquire a considerable quantity in a few years.

No way has yet been invented by which the attractive "bargain counter" can be adapted to the drug business, and when things in that line die they are apt to remain dead indeed. Then there are leakages and breakages and other wastes which are usually not taken into consideration as expenses, they are so practically, nevertheless. When these items are added to those customarily put down in the expense account the figures will yield quite a respectable total.

It stands to reason that the gross profit on the business done must bear such a relation to this total that the man doing business may have enough left to live on. If this relation does not exist the result is easy to foresee. The pharmacist will struggle along, perhaps through a short life-time, at the end of which it will be found that in the process of making a poor living he has sunk his capital and perhaps left his family unprovided for. Such unhappy results, it can safely be predicted, will become the rule if the modern notion of "Cheap John" drug stores is permitted to work itself out in general practice.

No doubt some will say that the estimate of 25 per cent. as the expense of conducting

real business is too high, but it is easy enough to convince yourself that the estimate is not overdrawn, and if you sum up the different items of rent, clerk's hire, boy or porter, insurance, light, fuel, taxes, telephone, charity calls and other incidental items, you will be surprised at the sum total.

In conclusion, I will say that even where full legitimate prices are realized on all sales the average retail druggist is but poorly paid for his time and services; that while your neighbors, the butcher, grocery man, baker or even shoemaker, are gradually accumulating money and getting rich, the poor druggist is becoming gray and remaining poor, and were it not for the love of his profession, would be better off in conducting some other business which would not be dependent upon the ailments of mankind for a living, and wherein his capacities as a merchant would find a more extensive and lucrative field of labor.—Pharm. Record.

## IODIDE OF AMMONIUM.

### A SIMPLE METHOD OF DECOLORIZING WHEN DECOMPOSED.

[Read before the Missouri P. A. by John C. Falk, Ph. G.]

Iodide of ammonium, as is well-known to all pharmacists, is a very unstable compound, the ammonium very easily dissociating from its union with the holoïd element iodine.

This decomposition with the resultant coloration from a snow-white salt to a yellow or even dark-brown—depending on the amount of liberated iodine present—is an occurrence seen in nearly every pharmacy. In this condition the chemical is, of course, unfit for use, and as the small quantities usually on hand in the stores do not justify the trouble and expense of manipulating in the customary methods, such a spoiled salt is generally thrown away or set aside, and a fresh supply obtained.

The pharmacopeial process for the recovery of decolorized iodide of ammonium is to wash it with stronger ether, filter off the latter, and rapidly drying the salt.

R. Rother recommends treating the salt with sulphurous acid and ammonia, and then drying on a water bath. Both these methods are somewhat troublesome to carry out, particularly when the amount of material is small (say one or two ounces), while the pharmacopeial directions are very apt to result in an expensive product if extreme care is not taken in the use of the ether.

Having several small lots of decomposed iodide of ammonium come into my hands during the past year, it occurred to me that they might be redeemed in a manner that I have not yet seen in print. This consists simply of placing a lump of carbonate of ammonium into the bottle and allowing it to remain there until the salt has regained its

normal whiteness, this may require from several days to as many weeks, the time being dependent upon the amount of material and the degree of decomposition it has undergone. The ammonia that is constantly being disengaged from the unstable carbonate unites with the free iodine present to form iodide of ammonium, and, as the superfluous ammonia is subsequently allowed to escape, there is no resisting contamination with a foreign substance.

I usually remove the iodide to a large salt-mouth bottle, wrap a vitreous piece of ammonium carbonate in filter paper, drop it into the bottle, stopper tightly and place aside until the desired change has been effected. Then remove the ammonium carbonate, leave the bottle unstopped until the excess of ammonium has disappeared, when the salt is practically pure and ready for use.

## Observations on Cod Liver Oil.

M. Unger, of Wursburg, (Pharm. Centralhalle) after numerous experiments, agrees with the opinion already expressed by Professors Salkowski and Von Mering, that the quality of cod liver oil does not depend upon the amount of free acid it contains, but rather the reverse. He concludes: (1) In cod liver oil, the phosphorus and iron exist in combination with albumen. (2) In a good quality of oil, these albuminates undergo no alteration, whereas they are gradually decomposed in the brown and yellow sorts. (3) The albuminates may readily be separated by mixing the oil with water and adding carbonic acid. (4) The Pharmacopœia should require that the proportion of free fat acid should not exceed 4.5 per cent., and that the oil, when in contact with nitric acid possessing a specific gravity of 1.40, should in five hours display a ring of albumen.

## Naphthol-Camphor and Salol-Camphor.

The valuable properties of the compounds of camphor with carbolic acid and with salol form the subject of a communication by M. Desesquelle (Repertoire, May 10th, p. 200.) In hospital use they have been found to possess considerable antiseptic properties, and the application of the naphthol camphor is not followed by pain, in consequence of the anæsthetic action of the camphor. In preparing them, M. Desesquelle finds the most convenient proportions to be 200 parts of camphor to 100 parts of beta-naphthol or 300 parts of salol. The two ingredients are reduced together to a fine powder and then gently warmed until liquefaction is complete, the liquid is then filtered and preserved in a well closed bottle. The liquids obtained are denser than water, in which they are insoluble, and miscible with fixed and volatile oils, ether, and alcohol. They also possess considerable solvent powers, 10 parts of iodine, for instance, being soluble in the cold in 90 parts of naphthol-camphor. Cocaine hydrochlorate and the cinchona alkaloids also dissolve in them in considerable proportions.

Lastly, the liquids are said to constitute an excellent medium for keeping surgical instruments, as they attack neither the metal nor the wood.—Pharm. Journ.

## LABORATORY NOTES.

BY D. L. HAIGH, PH. C.

The question of the purity of drugs is of such vital importance to the pharmacist that he cannot afford to longer ignore it. The time has passed when inferior quality of goods can be handled with impunity. Each year marks the curtailment of profits heretofore derived from "general merchandise," and the pharmacist of necessity must look for other means to replenish his depleted exchequer. The time points to science as that means, and we are urged by the thinkers of our calling to become more professional, to prepare ourselves to take advantage of the opportunity that will offer itself. The pharmacist must be the future chemist of his community. Not alone must he handle only pure drugs and prove their purity by examination, but he will also be required to examine foods for adulteration, and to be the expert in cases of criminal and accidental poisoning. It behooves the pharmacist to prepare for this work. We cannot hope for this change to take place hurriedly. All such changes are gradual, and there are many who will never change. We have instances of "ye olden-time pharmacist" with us now, and it is not possible for it to be otherwise in the future. But the inevitable comes, and the pharmacy of fifty years hence will be as different from that of to-day as our present pharmacist differ from those of twenty-five years ago. It is with this idea in view that it was thought well to bring to notice, through this medium, many of those simpler methods of testing drugs within reach of every druggist, hoping thereby to interest some in a work which, should they engage in, will be amply repaid in pleasure alone for the time expended. In these notes we claim no originality, but simply strive to select those methods adapted for use in the retail store. This will necessitate giving methods that are not always the most accurate, but in no case will faulty methods be given without attention being called to the fact.

It is the general idea among pharmacists that to test drugs, complicated apparatus is necessary and a great amount of time must be occupied. If the trial is once made it is surprising how much can be accomplished with the apparatus that is found in every drug store. The time is not more than what every pharmacist can spare if he desires. One-half hour a day would be sufficient if industriously spent, to accomplish a great deal of work.

## NECESSARY REAGENTS.

Each pharmacist can prepare his own reagents, following the pharmacopœial directions for "Test Solutions." The majority of articles necessary for this are found in every drug store, and those few that are not can be purchased from the wholesaler.

With the addition of the following apparatus, all is at hand that is necessary for work.

One three-ring iron filter stand; one test tube stand; one test tube brush; two funnels; two glass flasks one piece blue glass; one round file; two stirring rods; two watch glasses; one porcelain evaporating dish, one triangular file; one scissors, one piece platinum foil; one piece copper foil; one hydrogen sulphide apparatus; one alcohol lamp; nineteen test tubes; one washbottle (Spritz flask); two beaker glasses; one crucible tongs; one blowpipe; one piece platinum wire; one piece pure zinc.

The total cost of this apparatus is not more than five dollars. In fact, most of the articles mentioned are in every drug store, and with test tubes and the pharmacopœial test solutions the greater number of tests of the pharmacopœia can be made. It is convenient to have these test solutions kept in two-ounce glass-stoppered bottles placed, preferably on small shelves, in some convenient place where they can be gotten at handily. Near the prescription-case is best, for if the reagents are handy they will be used more frequently.—Meyers Bros. Druggist.

ITALIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The second General Congress of the Italian Pharmaceutical Association has just been held in Rome. The members, upwards of 3,000 in number, were largely represented, many of the leading pharmacists from Turin to Palermo assisted at the proceedings. Besides discussions on the new edition of the "Pharmacopœia Italica," on the status of the profession, and on its claims to recognition by the Government, the programme includes the special consideration of the higher culture of the pharmacists, for which object the universities were memorialised to grant greater facilities; while, for the possessors of academic qualifications, it was arranged that the Ministry of Health should be approached with a view to their being made eligible for appointments in the departments of State medicine, especially as directors of laboratories of chemistry in its application to public hygiene.—British and Colonial Druggist.

ACTION OF CHLORAL ON GLASS.—A writer in Pharm. Central. calls attention to the peculiar effect of some chloral hydrate that he had preserved in a blue glass bottle. In course of time, the blue color of the bottle faded, and finally, disappeared altogether, while the crystals of chloral nearest the glass became colored a deep blue. An analysis of these blue crystals disclosed the fact that they contained traces of nickle, that element, as is known, entering into glass a coloring agent.

It would be interesting to know if other glass white or colored, is liable to such decompositions in the presence of chloral, and we would ask our readers to let us know of any experience they may have had in this line.

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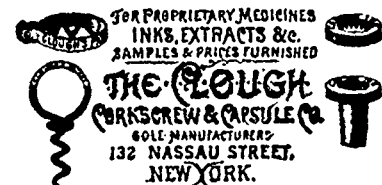
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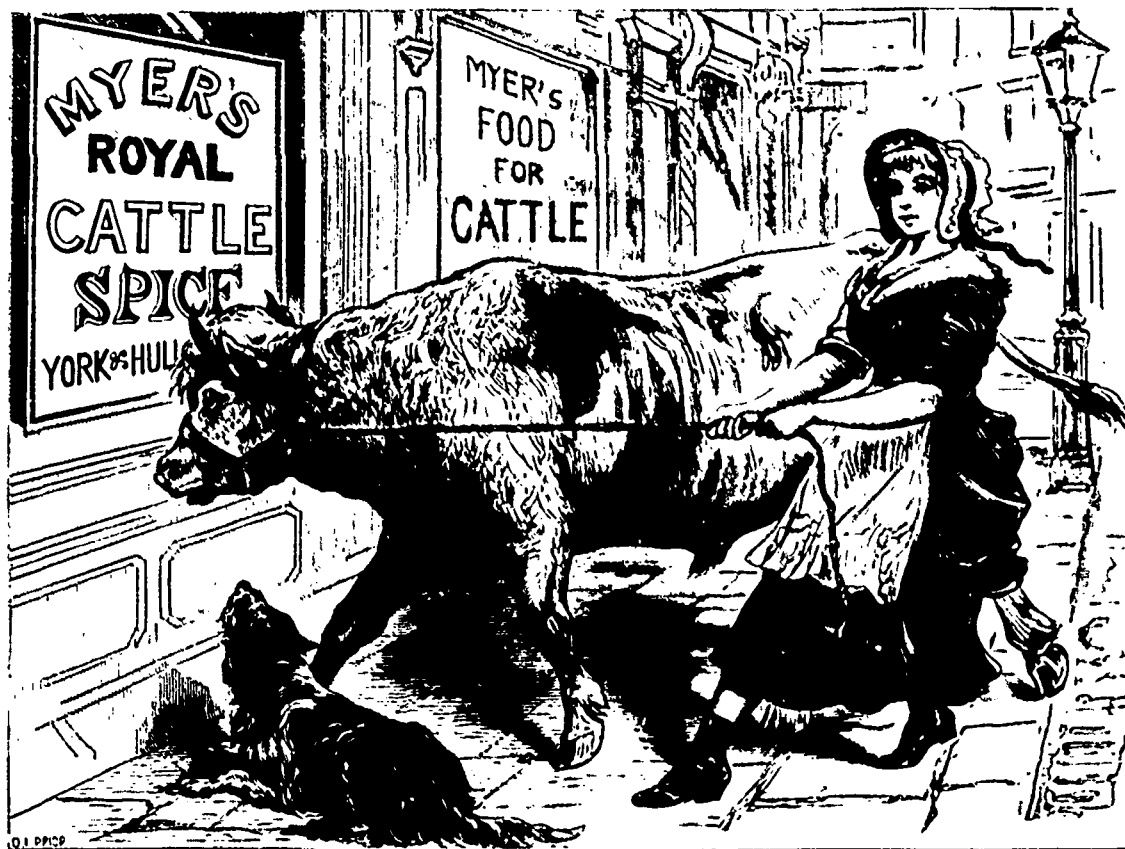
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## SYRUP YERBA SANTA. AROMAITC.

By D. J. Haigh, M.D.

Quinine disguisers do not occupy the important position to day that they did before the introduction of the gelatine capsule. The capsule solved the question for that portion of humanity whose œsophagus permitted of its being taken and to them nothing farther in this line is needed. All mankind do not possess such an accommodating œsophagus and to this class quinine disguisers remain a boon, and with them find a ready sale. I use the term quinine disguiser, but as far as my experience goes, there is no such thing. The market has abounded with so-called quinine disguisers for years and the crop of "tasteless quinines" springs up with persistent regularity. One fraud is scarcely exposed before another takes its place, the demand for a pleasant medium for administering quinine being so great the pecuniary advantages were accordingly sufficiently great to invite fraud. But the most that has been accomplished thus far towards obtaining a quinine disguiser is the preparation of a heavy syrup flavored with aromatics in addition to either licorice or yerba santa. But these act, so far as I have been able to judge, simply through the sweetness of the syrup which, being of heavy density, seems to envelope the bitter substance, and as the sweet taste preponderates we are temporarily sensible to that only. Water is generally taken immediately afterwards to rinse the mouth, and then the bitter taste returns to a limited degree. Licorice, I believe, disguises quinine better than yerba santa, but the latter has enjoyed a wide reputation for this purpose, and when properly backed up with suitable aromatics answers very well.

For the past three years I have given the problem of making a good syrup of yerba santa a good deal of attention, and the two formulas here given are the results of numberless experiments on this subject. It is claimed by many that the resin contained in yerba santa is the principle that disguises quinine, and numerous theories have been advanced to explain just why this is so. Some writers show that a compound is formed, but this has never been proven to my knowledge, and, as above stated, I think to the pleasantly flavored syrup is due the credit. Two formulas have been used to make syrup of yerba santa: one founded on the opinion that the resin contains the disguising principle, in which alcohol of 75 per cent. strength is used as a menstruum to exhaust the drug, the other in which simply the aromatic flavor of the drug is desired to be extracted, in which water is the menstruum employed. The question of the aromatics to be used is an important one, and I have found coriander combined with cloves and cassia answer best the purpose.

The formula with alcoholic menstruum is as follows:

Yerba santa, coarsely ground.	1 lb.
Alcohol, 75 per cent	q. s.
Sugar	6 lbs.
Oil coriander	30 minim.
Oil cloves	8 minim.
Oil cassia	8 minim.
Pumice	q. s.
Distilled water, q. s. to make	1 gallon.

Percolate the drug with 75 per cent. alcohol until  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pints of percolate have been obtained; reserve this and continue the percolation until the drug is exhausted. Recover the alcohol from this last percolate by distillation; add the reserve percolate to the residue in the still and recover the alcohol from this also. Next remove the residue from the still, and rub with sufficient pumice to form a paste and to thoroughly subdivide the resin which has settled out. Add the oils and continue to rub until they are incorporated. Filter and add sufficient distilled water through the filter to make the filtrate measure  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pints. In this dissolve the sugar without the aid of heat.

This gives a very pretty preparation, but the color is rather light. This can be remedied by first exhausting the drug with hot water before percolating with 75 per cent. alcohol. Two pints of water is sufficient to do this and may be added through the filter instead of distilled water to make up the required amount of filtrate,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pints.

The process is rather tedious for the retail store, and necessitates having a still or losing the alcohol, which adds expense to the product. It was thought therefore if the final results could be obtained and a syrup be made just as good without alcohol, that it would be a great saving in labor and expense. This has been tried and a syrup of yerba santa made without alcohol for a menstruum that is in many respects superior to that made with alcohol. The following formula has been in use now for over a year and the product has given very general satisfaction:

Yerba santa, coarsely ground.	1 lb.
Sugar	6 lbs.
Oil coriander	30 minim.
Oil cassia	8 minim.
Oil cloves	8 minim.
Pumice	q. s.
Hot water, q. s. to make	1 gallon.

Exhaust the drug by percolation with hot water, using three portions, allowing the first portion to remain on the drug several hours. Percolate until  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pints of menstruum have passed through. Rub this with q. s. pumice to form a paste, add the oils and continue to rub until thoroughly incorporated. Filter and add through the filter sufficient water to make the filtrate measure  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pints. In this dissolve the sugar without aid of heat.

This gives a beautiful dark reddish colored syrup which has a fine flavor of yerba santa. Heat, I believe, injures the aromatic principle of yerba santa, hence the syrup made by the first formula has not the fine flavor of this syrup. Several mixtures of licorice with yerba santa have appeared up-

on the market, claiming special prominence from their high sounding names, but there seems to be no advantage in such combinations.

With all of our improved processes and strivings after a tasteless quinine, like perpetual motion, and elixir of life, it is still a thing of the future.—Pharmaceutical Era.

## The Pharmaceutical Paste-Pot.

BY JOHN F. PATTON.

This commonplace but exceedingly useful adjunct to every drug store deserves more attention than is usually accorded it. Its value is only exceeded by the constant demand made upon it; and it fills that demand to the best advantage when possessing the following characteristics: cheapness, adhesiveness, smoothness, cleanliness, and freedom from fermentation.

The quantity demanded daily by the store doing an ordinary business makes cheapness an essential feature. Polished glass surface and highly calendered paper make it of absolute importance that the paste should be perfectly smooth and of a strong adhesion. It goes without saying it should be made from that which is cleanly.

We had some difficulty a year or two ago with paste made from gum tragacanth. After standing a few days it had a very unpleasant odor, and became almost useless as a paste, because it lost nearly all of its adhesive qualities. The trouble, I should judge, was caused by the formation of alcohol during fermentation. We tried flour paste, but this moulded, and could only be made in small quantities as needed for immediate use.

While making the paste one day it occurred to me that by converting part of the starch of the flour into dextrin by the action of an acid, that I might improve the adhesiveness of the paste. Accordingly I added some hydrochloric acid, and the result was better than anticipated. The product was a very white, smooth paste, which kept for weeks without becoming mouldy or losing its power of adhesion.

With this paste I found no difficulty in attaching labels to tin or other smooth surfaces.

The following is the formula I used:

R.	Wheat flour,	1 lb.
	Alum,	3 ii
	Borax,	3 ii
	Hydrochloric acid,	3 iss
	Water,	0 i

Mix the flour, alum and borax, and stir to a smooth paste with the water; then add the acid and heat until the starch cells break, stirring constantly.

This makes a very thick paste which must be thinned with water as wanted for use.

A small quantity of essence of wintergreen poured over the paste in stock will preserve it indefinitely.—Proceedings, Pa. Phar. Ass'n.

**NOTES ON A FEW MEDICINAL SYRUPS.**

*(From the British and Colonial Druggists.)*

At a recent meeting of the Dundee Chemists' Assistants' Association, the Secretary, Mr. T. Cuthbert Henderson, A.P.S., delivered an interesting paper on Medicinal Syrups.

In introducing his subject, Mr. Henderson intimated that it was not his intention to bring before his audience a series of elaborate analytical tables, but rather to briefly account his experience in the manufacture and preservation of the more important of these syrups. Doubtless, to many the facts which he had to present would be familiar, but there were others who had, perhaps, not had the same experience in this particular branch of their profession, as he was aware there are many pharmacies in which these syrups are seldom, or never, made. The first of the syrups he proposed to bring before their notice was

**SYRUP FERRI IODIDI.**

This syrup, as made from the B.P., 1867, process, was not quite satisfactory. When made it was almost colorless, with only a slight green tinge, but in the course of a few days it assumed a brownish color, attributed by some to the conversion of the ferrous salt into the ferric, with liberation of free iodine. He quoted, however, from a paper on this point read before the School of Pharmacy Students' Association, by Mr. F. Browne, to the effect that the colouration is not due to free iodine, although free iodine is liberated some days after this distinct brown coloration has appeared. The various methods which have been adopted from time to time for the preservation of the syrup were enumerated. The plan of covering bottles of syr. ferr. iodid. with blue paper was useless. On the contrary, according to the writer just quoted, the more light the better. Reference was next made to the method of keeping a coil of iron wire in the syrup, the object of which was to convert any iodine liberated into FeI<sub>2</sub> at once. The alteration which was effected on the formula in the B. P., 1885, was with the object of better preserving the product. Part of the sugar is converted into glucose, which is said to act as a preservative. Hypophosphorous acid was a popular and successful preservative, when added in the proportion of about 0.1 per cent. But by far the best preservative he had yet found for this syrup was about 5 per cent. of glycerine. Reasoning that glycerine has the power of reducing ferric salts into ferrous it will prevent ferrous salts being converted into ferric. Four samples were exhibited, made at the same time and under similar conditions, and preserved by the methods above enumerated, the latter glycerine demonstrating its excellence as a preservative agent. At this point the author pointed out the necessity of procuring the best of sugar for these purposes. Quite as much depend-

ed on the quality of the sugar as on the manipulation.

**SYR FERRI BROMIDI.**

Mr. Henderson thought it strange that this syrup, so closely allied to the former, had not been made official in the B. P. He had tried both the published formula for this, viz., Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia" and B.P.C. formulary, 1888, and he was inclined to prefer the former. This syrup showed the same tendency to become discolored, but by the addition of hypophosphorous acid or glycerine in the above proportions this is overcome, and the syrup keeps fairly well.

**SYRUP FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUINI ET STRYCHNIA FASION'S SYRUP**

had been a source of trouble to nearly every one who has made it. He had followed for several years the formula published by Martindale Ex. Ph., 1st ed., but had not found it quite satisfactory owing to an opalescence and ultimately a white precipitate, which, some writers said, was ferric phosphate, while others held that it was quinine phosphate, which latter theory he himself had found to be the correct one. He had, therefore, reduced the quantity of quinine phosphate, the advisability of this procedure being borne out by the improved formula in the B.P.C., 1888. Mr. T. Malby Clague, in his paper before the B.P.C. this year, had also recommended a reduction of the quantity of quinine. The various methods adopted for the preservation of this syrup were detailed, and, as in the other cases, he had found 5 per cent. of glycerine perfect for preventing the brown coloration so common with it.

**SYRUP FERRI PHOSPHATIS CO.**

A formula for this had now been introduced into the B.P.C. Prepared according to this formula, a very pleasant preparation is the result, although not quite up to Parrish's perhaps in the quantity of salts. The method is easier followed than that of precipitating the phosphate of iron; indeed, it is a pity that this method of preparation was not included in the new B.P.; doubtless it will be in the next. He thought, however, that the quantity of calcium carbonate might be reduced with advantage from 120 grains to 100 grains to the pint, and that the quantity of sodium and potassium salts should be increased.

The next syrup he had to bring before them was

**SYRUP HYPOPHOS. CO.**

Ever since the introduction of Fellow's Syrup there have been attempts innumerable to purchase a satisfactory imitation, but it would be difficult to find one which had reached perfection, either in appearance or taste. He quoted Messrs. Dott and Ingh's Clarke's report to the B.P.C. of 1888 on the deficiencies of salts to be found in many syrups. After following the B.P.C. formula for some time he hit upon the following as producing an excellent and elegant syrup:—

Take of	1 gram
Strychnine	10 grains
Quinine	10 grains
Manganese hypophosph.	10 grains
Acetylphosphorus	10 grains
Water	10 ounces
Dissolve and filter	
Sodium hypophosphite	10 grains
Calcium	10 grains
Fig. Ferr. hypophosph. Fort. B.	10 grains
10 grains	
Dissolve and filter	
Mix the two solutions and add	
Glycerine	10 grains
Syrup colloidal protein	10 grains

Each fluid drachm contains 1/100 grain strychnia, 1/4 grain quinine, 1/4 grain manganese, 1/4 grain iron, 1 gram sodium, and 1/2 gr. calcium hypophosphites. The essayist suggested, in passing, that this syrup and several other well known syrups should be included in the next B.P., he was assured that then the chemist would be able to compete with his neighbor the store man, in that both would be required by law to keep a certain quality, and tiding thus they could be prosecuted under the Sale of Food and Drug Act.

**SYRUP IODI.**

as prepared by the B.P. formula sometimes presented a difficulty, inasmuch as the bottles in which it was stored acquired a strong smell of benzoin, and in heated atmospheres the stopper was apt to jump out of the bottles. Mr. Henderson commended the process of maceration and percolation as suggested by Mr. Fred. Stephenson, before an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh in 1888. He had also experimented with paper pulp as a clarifying agent for syrups, and the like, and he found that an adaptation of this to Stephenson's produced a very successful syrup, with a splendid aroma, good appearance and good keeping properties.

The following is the process:

Take of	1 ounce
Balsam of Tolu	2 lbs
Finest loaf sugar	2 lbs
Water	10 ounces

Reduce the balsam to powder by trituration with 8 ounces of the sugar. Macerate along with about 180 grams of paper pulp, with the water for 48 hours, with frequent agitation. Filter until bright, and dissolve the remainder of the sugar in the filtrate, which is best effected by the percolation and with out the aid of heat.

**SYRUP SCILLÆ**

was the last of the syrups noticed. He had adopted the same system with it, viz., cold percolation, which avoids the decomposition of this syrup, sometimes caused by too great heat being applied, thereby driving off some of the acetic acid. The percolation is packed with about 2 1/2 pounds of sugar. The acetum scillæ is then allowed to percolate through it and the product filtered.

In conclusion, the lecturer wished to bring before the notice of those present a few

**GLYCERITES.**

His attention was first drawn to these by a paper read by Mr. Arthur before an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh this year. At that meeting the writer showed samples of ferrous iodide and ferrous bromide, and suggested that glycerites of the other ferrous salts should be made. He had found them very satisfactory, and submitted samples of the preparations glycer. ferr. iodid., bromid., hypophosph. co., phosph. co., phosph. quini et strychn. He would advocate the introduction of the glycerites, not only on account of their property of retarding the oxidation of ferrous salts, but also because of the unsatisfactory condition of the sugar of commerce.

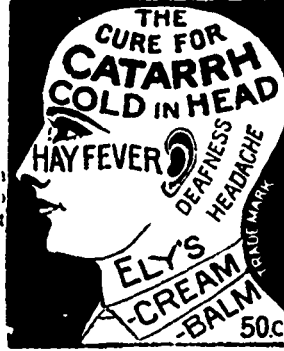
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We have taken a great deal of trouble to put before our friends and the Trade the excellent character of this preparation. It is offered at a reasonable price, and dispensing chemists should put before their Medical friends its well-known merits. It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

The London Drug Co., - Importers

LONDON, ONT.

**• NOTES • ON • CAPSULES •**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**PRICES.**

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

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

**Krehbiel Capsule Co.**

**KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.**

FACTORY, 1002-1032 CAMERON STREET.

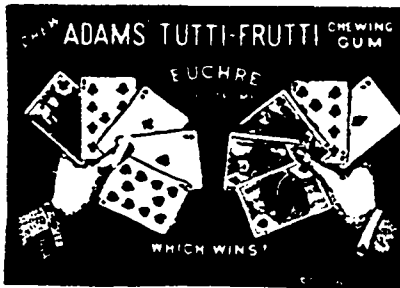
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**TO THE DRUG TRADE OF CANADA :**

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

**Wells, Richardson & Co., 200 Mountain Street, MONTREAL.**



**ADAMS & SONS,**  
23 CHURCH ST. - TORONTO, ONT

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

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



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

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

**HUMPHREYS'**  
SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS.  
SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.  
WITCH HAZEL OIL. MARVEL OF HEALING.

Stocked by all wholesale druggists in Canada and delivered

**DUTY FREE.**

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

**HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE COMPANY**  
109 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

**R. Henry Holland & Co.**  
340 and 342  
ST. PAUL ST., - MONTREAL.

Wholesale Importers of

**DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.**

Cutlery, Plush Goods, Baskets, Purses, Vases, Pipes, Fancy Cups and Saucers.

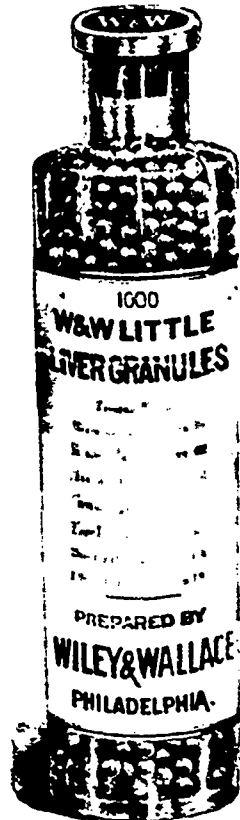
Tobacconists' Sundries, Dolls, Musical Instruments, Toys, Books, China Goods, Fancy Goods, etc.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

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

Address the ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO. Montreal, P. Q.

W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.



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

**MAJOR'S CEMENT.**



**MAJOR'S** Leather Cement, Rubber Cement, Best Liquid Glycerine Cement, Best Liquid Glycerine Cement, Best Liquid Glycerine Cement.

Advert any matter sent by mail to do also who handle my goods on application. I also furnish a hand saw for inside and a stand for outside use. Also Large Thermometer, 11 by 4 inches.

Send for Terms. A MAJOR, Proprietor, 232 William St., New York City. HENRY WATSON & CO. Wholesale Druggists. Let the boys see at the American prices.

## TRADE NOTES.

C. A. Kyle, Thorold, has assigned to Jas. Smith, Sheriff, Welland.

Dr. Burgat, of Welland, has purchased the drug business of R. Skinner, Niagara Falls.

Toronto is troubled with female fondness for drug store liquor and druggists' fines.

J. W. Sutherland, Hamilton, is opening a branch corner of James and Hess streets.

C. H. Newman, Harbord st., Toronto, is selling his business and going into real estate.

C. P. Fickering, Yonge street, Toronto, (R. A. Wood's old stand), has assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson.

The name of the firm of R. N. Taylor & Co., Hamilton, has been changed to Blaicher & Riche.

W. Gaynor, formerly in business corner Church and Wellesley streets, has opened a real estate office on King st. near Yonge, Toronto.

James A. Allen, druggist, Spadina and Nassau streets, has assigned to J. H. Pearce, of Pearce & Co., the chief creditors, and a meeting has been called.

The Mellor & Rittenhouse Co., Philadelphia, drugs and chemicals manufacturers, have assigned with liabilities of \$300,000, assets nearly as much.

The drug business of the late Geo. Rhynas, Goderich, will be continued by his widow, under the management of Mr. G. Cameron, late of Toronto.

Mr. C. N. Newman, corner of Brunswick ave. and Harbord street, Toronto, is compelled by failing health to offer a good stand and lucrative trade for sale.

Mr. A. W. Ball, late of Queen street West, Toronto, has opened up a handsome, new, and well appointed drug store in the thriving town of West Toronto Junction.

Mr. Lewis, the deservedly popular Registrar-Treasurer of the O. C. P., is doing good work in gathering in \$10 registration fees from medical practitioners doing business under the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. G. A. McCann, who recently disposed of his lease of the corner of Yonge st. and College ave., Toronto, to the Bank of Commerce at a liberal figure, is having a handsome drug store fitted up in the same city, at the corner, on the bend of Dundas street.

C. McCallum, London, Ontario, has sold his wholesale business to Messrs. John Macdonald, Edward Morley and Charles Edwards, who will continue the business under the firm name of C. McCallum & Co.

Wm. McDonald, of Tilsonburg, who was recently burned out, has now one of the handsomest drug stores in the West, being finished in chestnut, butternut and cherry, with oil finish.

Mr. F. R. Curry, of Minden, Ont., has started a branch store at Kinmount, and admitted Mr. M. J. Johnson as partner, under style of Curry & Johnson.

Arthur Jakes & Co., St. Catharines, Ont., are fitting up a new and very handsome store to the east of their present location, and expect to occupy it this month.

The following office bearers of the Hamilton Druggists' Association were elected at the November meeting. President, P. C. Blaicher; Vice-President, A. Vincent; Secretary, H. S. Case.

The drug trade is apparently degenerating. In Hamilton, a druggist is giving to everyone, making a purchase, a ticket, and when their purchases amount to \$2.00, they are given a chromo picture, or anything in the store of the value of 25c. What next?

Taking advantage of the quiet times preparatory to the holiday trade, many of the retailers are touching up their stores in modern fashion, amongst is D. Second, of Ingersoll, who has put in a plate glass front and otherwise improved the appearance of his store.

For some time License Inspector Dexter has had two female informers working the drug stores in different parts of Toronto, about fifty cases of selling liquor in larger quantities than allowed by-law being secured. This morning Charles H. Cohen, W. H. Worden and W. E. Galley pleaded guilty before the Police Magistrate and were each fined \$20 and costs or 30 days.

### ELGIN AND MIDDLESEX DRUGGISTS.

The recently formed Druggists' Association for the counties of Elgin and Middlesex held a meeting at the City Hall yesterday for the purpose of taking further steps as to a constitution and other matters. Those present were: President W. O. Foster, St. Thomas; Vice-President Saunders, London; Secretary Lawrence, London; Messrs. Harriston and Old, St. Thomas; Callard, Barkwell and Strong, Mr. Dyas, of Strathroy, was elected second vice-president, and Mr. Lawrence had the duties of treasurer added to his former position. The Committee on Trade and Commerce reported progress. There are some forty-eight druggists in the two counties, and of these forty have already joined the association. The meeting adjourned after accepting the Hamilton constitution and by-laws as the basis of their rules, to meet on the first Tuesday in February at the Grand Central Hotel, St. Thomas.

"It needs no long experience to convince any one that men engaged in active business need all the information they can get to manage their concerns with success."—Freedley.

"Better is it that thou shouldst not vow than thou shouldst vow and not pay."—Ecclesiastes.

## FLAX SEED EMULSION

Is a superior combination of the Hypophosphites, with the fat producing, soothing and emollient properties of Flax Seed. It can be retained by the most delicate lady or child and is acknowledged by Physicians to be superior to Cod Liver Oil and the syrupy preparations of the Hypophosphites. It has attained a high reputation for efficiency in the treatment of Pulmonary Affections, Acute and Chronic Bronchitis, Phthisis, Nervous Prostration and wasting diseases. Especially adapted for weak and delicate persons. The New York Physicians endorse Flax Seed Emulsion.

### FLAX SEED EMULSION CO.,

33-35 Liberty Street, New York,  
and Brockville, Ont.

### Business Chances.

### DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE

IN A

Live Town in Western Ontario.

DOING A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS.

STOCK ABOUT \$2,000.

FRESH AND NEW.

Good reasons for selling.

ADDRESS—

P.O. Box 493, London, Ontario.

### FOR SALE.

### Apothecaries' Hall, Montreal.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES,

With favorable lease of premises, of the Retail Drug business, established since 1837, and so favorably known as Apothecaries' Hall, next the Court House, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Possession Immediate.

ADDRESS

R. J. DEVINS, Druggist,  
APOTHECARIES' HALL,

MONTREAL.

# T. MILBURN & CO

55 Colborne Street,  
TORONTO, - - - - - ONTARIO.

**SPECIALTIES:**

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

## Lawson & Jones FOREST CITY LABEL WORKS

LONDON, - - - - - CANADA.

Established 1882.

We are the only firm in Canada devoting special attention to

### Chemists' Printing

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

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

Write for Catalogue. Mention this paper.

**LAWSON & JONES,**  
226 King Street, London, Canada.

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

PLAIN, LACQUERED

# BOXES

AND DECORATED

MAKE THE BEST  
SEAMLESS TIN

• IN THE • MARKET •

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

## THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO.,

B. E. MCGALE, Manager.

Cor. Notre Dame 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



Canada Truss Factory  
Established 1856.

## F. CROSS,

712 Craig St., MONTREAL.



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

**The Deaf made to Hear.**

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

## HOW TO MAKE RUBBER STAMP INK.

The Best is always the Cheapest.

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

## G. M. HALDANE, Rubber Stamp Manufacturer. STRATHROY, - ONT.

### MORSE'S

FINE, FRENCH MILLED TOILET SOAPS. Confined solely to the drug trade.

Corinne, Bouquet, Casmere, Bouquet, Cold Cream and Honey, Infants Delight, 35 per cent. Glycerine.

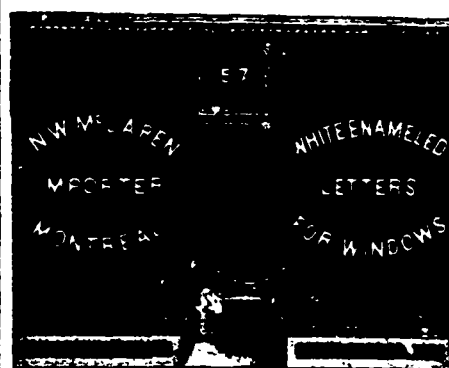
The English Franco-American Perfumes are the finest, most delicate and lasting colours offered to the trade. We make a specialty of the following in bulk: White Rose, Jockey Club, White Heliotrope, Ess. Bouquet, Wintona Bouquet, Olive Blossom, Stephanotis, Spring Laine, Wood Violet, Lily of the Valley,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

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

## R. BRAYLEY. Wrapping Papers, Paper Bags, TWINES,

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

14 Front St. West. - Toronto.



The best signs in the world. These letters do not drop off Catalogue and Price List on application to  
**NORMAN W. McLAREN, 57 College St., Montreal.**  
Toronto Agency—36½ Wellington St. W.

## 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 Magnetic Ointment
- Hope's Anodyne Toothache Drops
- Prof. Kennedy's Combination Pills
- Wistar's Pulmonic Syrup
- Lamont's Baby Cordial
- Sitzer's Worm Candy
- Sitzer's Worm Syrup
- Leistershire Tick and Vermin Destroyer
- Kennedy's Poultice and Blood Ointment
- Golden Eye Salve
- Star Cement
- Wade's Condition Powders
- Clarke's Female Pills
- Peleg White's Sticking Salve
- Temple's Harness Dressing Oil
- Oriental Confections
- Shoe Fly Fly Poison

## J. M. FORTIER, MANUFACTURER OF

### High Grade Cigars

143 to 153 St. Maurice St.

MONTREAL.

## "How's your stock?"

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

### NASAL BALM

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

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

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

Fulford & Co., - Brockville, Ont.

# FREDERICK STEARNS & CO

Established 1855—34 years.

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

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

Detroit, Mich., U.S.

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

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

## NON-SECRET MEDICINES

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

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

## SPECIALTIES.

- STEARNS' FINE PERFUMES**—Amorita, "4" Roses, May Blossom, Nady, Euzema and other special odors. Finest goods made anywhere. Each 3 pints in elegant cherry show case, with rich silk curtain. Bottles have cut glass stoppers; labels etched on glass. The favorite perfumes of America. Novel, elegant advertising means supplied.
- "BROTIPYRINE"**—The great headache remedy, a positive cure. In effervescent granular form, containing Antipyrin, Caffeine and Bromides.
- AROMATIC TOOTH SOAP**—The best dentifrice made. In colored lithographed hinged-top boxes.
- "THE IDEAL INHALER"**—(Mentholized Air). For catarrh, cold in the head.
- "TONIC HYPOPHOSPHITE"**—Replaces trademarked and proprietary syrups at half the price.
- CASCARA CONSTIPATION CURE**—The "Ideal" Liquid Laxative. Tasteless but efficient.

Correspondence Solicited.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.



The Krehbiel Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich., advertise to the Canadian trade in this issue. Their prices are low and goods first-class. Send for sample order or order through your jobber.

Harry Lewis' Dog Soap advertised this month is sure to have a good sale, being neatly put up in good sized packages, and a reliable article. Write the Amherst Manufacturing Co., Montreal, for price lists and sample.

The accompanying cut shows the style of cabinet presented by the Humphrey's Homeo Medicine Co. with every \$50 order for their specifics and samples. They also give a large quantity of advertising matter and signs. These are staple goods and should be in every drug store. When writing, mention the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Extractum Hepaticum Moorhuae, extract of Cod Liver Oil. This new discovery in Pharmacy has just been placed on the market by the Atlantic Manufacturing Co., of Halifax, N.S. The preparation has somewhat the appearance and taste of extract of beef. The manufacturers have a number of flattering testimonials from leading physicians and chemists throughout the country. Our chemist gives his opinion of it in the following words: "Cod Liver Oil with its vices eradicated, its virtues magnified, and its integrity established. It is not only Cod Liver Oil chemically perfected, but the perfection is ipso facto a regenerative." A preparation such as this is said to be should enjoy a large sale, as so many object to taking Cod Liver Oil. Smith & McGlashan Co., of Toronto, are the general agents for Ontario.

## HOW CAPSULES ARE MADE.

Late in the year 1887, Dr. John Krehbiel removed to the city of Kalamazoo, Michigan, from his former home at Ann Arbor, and at once proceeded to erect a factory and plant for operating his inventions and improve-

ments in the manufacture of gelatin capsules. In August of the following year the business was organized as a stock company under the name of the Krehbiel Capsule Company which bids fair to revolutionize the capsule trade of the country.

Seven different sizes of capsules are made from the purest gelatin, which is imported from France. The filled capsules are also manufactured. The old processes, compared with the new device, are exceedingly crude and slow, for in the old way the iron plates bearing the pins upon which the capsule is formed were dipped, cut and removed by hand.

The new process revolutionizes all this. Four iron plates, each bearing from 200 to 250 pins are dipped automatically into the gelatin, and sent rolling down a track to the cutter which automatically cuts off the waste.

Without the help of a hand these plates roll into an elevator and are hoisted to another track, which rolls them back to the place they started from after being cleaned. Here they are oiled and pulled off the pins by machinery and dropped into the bins. The whole process requires but a short time, the greater part of which is consumed in the drying, which depends largely upon the atmosphere.

The machine does the work of about 175 people! Think of it. One machine, which, barring the tracks, occupies a space of less than 10x8 feet and six or seven in height, doing the work of one hundred and seventy-five people.

Although the factory has been running but a short time, its present capacity is over 200,000 capsules per day. This immense number is soon disposed of, as the market is the whole world. The United States takes the greater proportion of the product. This factory is said to be capable of supplying over half the demand of the country. The machinery is in constant operation from 12 o'clock Monday morning until 12 o'clock the following Saturday night. The forces change at midnight and at noon.

The increasing orders demand that the capacity should be doubled, and in a few weeks twice the amount of capsules will be turned out. Over 800 plates, each having a capacity of 200 to 250 capsules at each use, will then be in operation. The capacity will then be 400,000 capsules per day, which increase will warrant the employment of twenty-five additional girls for the joining room.—Druggists' Circular.

## TO THE DRUG TRADE

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

**DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,**

MONTREAL,

General Agents for the Dominion of  
Canada for

**WYETH'S SPECIALTIES.**

**FORMULÆ.**

**HEMORRHOIDAL CERATE.**

Take of

Puly. Opil.	30 grains
Acid. Tannic	40 "
Glycerin	2 drachms
Thio. Benz. Comp	30 minims
Cerati	1 ounce

Mix.—Pacific Drug Review

**GLYCERINE CREAM.**

Take of

Amygdal. Dule	1 ounce
Cetacei	1 "
Glycerin	2 drachms
Ol. Amygdal. Amar	20 minims
Sodii Boratis	2 drachms
Cere. Albu	1 ounce

Mix with gentle heat in the usual manner.

**CAMPHOR ICE.**

Take of

Cetacei	3 ounces
Cera. Albu	4 "
Ol. Amygdal. dule	8 "
Camphoræ pulv	3 "

Mix with gentle heat, and when camphor is dissolved pour into moulds.

**CHILBLAIN CREAM.**

Take of

Balsam Tolutani	1 drachm
Sple. Rectificati	3 fl ounces
Acid. Hydrochlorici	4 "
Tinct. Benzoni Comp	na 1 "

Mix and make solution. Apply on linen.—Pacific Drug Review.

**POT POURRI.**

Yellow sandalwood	3 ozs.
Gum benzoin	1/2 oz.
Orris root	3 ozs.
Cloves	1/2 oz.
Mace	1/2 oz.
Tonquin beans	1/2 oz.
Musk	10 grs.
Oil of rose	10 drops
Oil of lavender	15 drops
Oil of bergamot	1/2 fl. drm
Oil of lemon	1/2 fl. drm

A SYRUP FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—Schoeppé proposes the following formula for a combination of calcium superphosphate with Peruvian balsam and creasote, which has been found very useful in the treatment of consumptives :

Calcium phosphates	60 grains
Distilled water	2 drachms.
Hydrochloric acid	75 to 95 minims

Mix the phosphate with the water, and add sufficient acid to dissolve it. Then in the proper manner—

Peruvian balsam	30 minims.
Gum Arabic	30 grains.
Creasote	15 minims.
Syrup, to 3 ozs.	

The maximum dose of this syrup is a tablespoonful three times a day, but it is advisable to begin patients on less—say a teaspoonful.—Druggist Bulletin.

**LAVENDER WATER.**

Rad. Iridis	3iiss.
Caryoph. aromati	3i.
Mesch.	gr. iiij.
Fabe. Tonquin.	3ss.
Ol. lavand. ang.	3i.
Ol. bergamot.	3ij.
Ess. vanille	3ij.
Ess. ambergris	3iv.
Otto rose.	mxij.
Ess. millefeur	3ij.
S. V. R.	3xxx.
Misce.	

**BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, ETC., RECEIVED.**

P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, in their October catalogue announce several new works, amongst which are Hygiene and Public Health, by Louis C. Parkes, M.D., D.P.H., London Univ., illustrated, 12 mo., 460 pages; also a handbook of Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics, by S. O. Lewis Potter, M.A., M.D., revised and improved.

Lynch & Co., Aldersgate street, London, Eng., have issued a very complete price list of druggists' sundries, etc., together with an illustrated catalogue, handsomely bound in leather.

Martin's Druggist's Directory of the Druggists of the United States and Canada has reached its sixth annual issue, and is an improvement over any of the preceding volumes, both in completeness and arrangement. The publisher claims that it contains a complete list of all the retail and wholesale druggists, and also a directory of branches in connection with the trade. The work is published by E. A. Jones, 79 Milk street, Boston.

**MARKET REPORT.**

Business has been fair considering the very bad weather. Changes in prices have all been on the upward side. We quote, advanced: Tartaric Acid, Balsam Copiaba, Balsam Tolu, Camphor, Cream Tartar, Gum Shellac, Castor Oil, Potass. Chlor., Quinine, Rad. Ipecac.

Tartaric Acid has advanced, and a material rise is predicted.

Cream Tartar dearer owing to rise in price of Tartars: 10 per cent. would cover advance so far.

Camphor, as we predicted, continues to advance.

Sennas higher, but samples are poor

Gum Arabic, slightly higher

Gum Shellac, firm, with upward tendency

Oil Meuth Pip. Japan, has advanced owing to floods in Japan.

Oil, Castor, is still higher, as stocks grow smaller.

Opium continues firm. The severe drought in Turkey continues, and no sowings so far have been effected, and should this continue prices will advance.

Potass. Iodide, firm at advance.

Quinine very firm, and tends upward. The demand is large.

Oil Almonds, Oil Cloves, lower

Amongst our condensed advertisement in this issue, will be found two excellent businesses for sale. Mr. R. J. Devins, of Apothecaries' Hall, Montreal, offers his business, established in 1837, which presents an excellent opportunity for an enterprising man, and also a business in a live western town in Ontario, with a stock of about \$2,000, is an excellent chance for a young man with limited capital.

**READ TRADE PAPERS.**

A few reasons why the retailers should read, at least, one trade journal :

1 - It elevates his conception of the work in which he is engaged.

2 - It brings him into mental contact with others engaged in the same work where personal contact is impossible.

3 - It contains words of sympathy and encouragement for him in grappling with difficulties as they appear from day to-day.

4 - It inspires him with renewed pluck and energy, by showing how others are overcoming obstacles.

5 - It often more than pays its cost by the information contained in a single paragraph.

6 - It is an infallible preventative of mental stagnation and dry rot.

7 - It contains, in condensed form, items of interest frequently lost sight of altogether in the daily press.

8 - It shows him that there are some retailers not too busy to read a trade journal.

9 - It is constantly striving to simplify the work and educate the workman.

10 - It reflects in a large measure the mental calibre of the class to which it caters, and for obvious reasons should therefore be supported.

Kippen, Dec. 3, 1889.

D. W.

**SEASONABLE TESTIMONY.**

We cheerfully give the following seasonable testimony, in view of the fact that it is in harmony with what is appearing in every part of the country respecting Humphrey's wonderful Specifics. The New York Sportsman writes "The barking of a pack of hounds may be music, but the barking of the human family is certainly discord, therefore we advise all to stop a troublesome cough with Humphrey's Specific No. Seven." The Cresco, Ia., Plauddealer, says:—Humphrey's Specific No. Seven possesses true merit; nothing that we have ever tried in our family equals it for coughs and colds. The Shasta, Cal., Courier, adds:—"The worst treatment for a heavy cold is letting it alone, and the next worse is dosing with drugs or crude mixtures." The great want then is, a particular Specific to allay fever, arrest congestion and inflammation and prevent extension of disease to the lungs. For this purpose Humphrey's Specifics, One and Seven are sovereign; curing mildly, promptly, and effectually, therefore we never hesitate to recommend them to our friends and many readers.

Police Magistrate Ogara, Ottawa, convicted Dr. Savard of vending drugs without a license from the Pharmaceutical Council of this province. He was fined \$20 and costs. Savard is registered in Quebec, but that is not recognized in this province.



## OUR FANCY GOODS MAN IN NEW YORK.

The fall trade is in better condition in Canada than across the border. There, we are informed, importers have been buying such enormous quantities, in order to obtain special concessions, that at the end of each of the last two seasons they have had to sell their goods considerably under cost in order to get rid of them. They have found this a necessity, as the craving for new goods is so strong in the United States, that buyers absolutely refuse to look at old styles, except at a great sacrifice.

The large dry goods stores have almost monopolised the fancy goods trade in New York, and all the larger American cities. "Out of all our accounts," said a large Broadway fancy dealer, the other day, "we have not two dozen really first class fancy goods stores, pure and simple, on our books, and we cover every state in the Union." Of all trades the fancy goods is the last that should be worked on small profits, for in addition to the annual depreciation in value, which follows the Christmas season, through the loss by incorrect gauging of public taste, and through breaking and selling of samples, the salaries paid to really first-class buyers and superintendents, is of necessity large, besides which the space taken up in a store by fancy articles, in proportion to their intrinsic value, is very great. Nor must advertising be forgotten, for while a dry goods merchant or druggist is known to keep at least three quarters of his stock, a fancy goods stock is changing so frequently, that unless advertised, people do not know even of the existence of the majority of the new things. For dry goods men to snatch a trade from the hands of their fellow citizens, simply for the sake of advertising their own goods, is to say the least, grossly selfish. At the margins on which they sell, we are satisfied that their profits, if any, are so small that they could not be recognised as sets off for time and mental energy which might be expended to so much better advantage in their legitimate channels.

Cut glass and fancy china "pungents" for smelling salts are becoming very popular and are to be seen in all the druggists' and jeweller's windows. They are made both with and without silver stoppers. Some of the designs are exceedingly fanciful. Perhaps one of the most useful kinds is shaped, like a long thin cone pointed at one end, so that it can be held into the bosom of the dress between the buttons.

Low grade art is finding an enormous sale in The Great Republic Pictures, or rather daubs, representing scenes of every description. Frequently copies of great subjects are framed in apparently gorgeous frames and sold, principally through the medium of the auction room, for sums which one would hardly expect would pay for the

unwrought materials. These pictures find their way principally to the houses of the artisan, who, in this country of social equalities, is not merely content with a piano but must have everything in keeping, even to the decorated walls.

One of the latest novelties is a chamois purse with nickel frame, to hold a watch and protect it from the dust and dirt of the pocket. For open face watches they are made with a round nickel rim to show the hands, while for the hunting-case the watch has to be taken out of the purse whenever referred to. They are made in all sizes.

The French and German manufacturers are struggling hard for supremacy in leather goods, such as purses, pocket-books, card cases, etc. Every season new samples are sent out in imitation of American styles, and generally at prices, that for the Canadian market at least, are far below what the same goods can be made for. A calf wallet and a one-piece purse are the latest attempts in this direction, the success, especially in the latter, being remarkable. In card cases, where fancy styles have more scope, the foreigners are especially successful, though their goods are probably not so serviceable as the New World line.

These are the days of imitation, and the German nation leads the van in the unholy work. The world-famed Doulton & Royal Worcester Chinas are now being copied, both in design of outline and of decoration, so perfectly that experts themselves are not infrequently caught lifting a handsome vase to see the trade mark. It is needless to say that the prices are about half these asked for the genuine goods.

Fancy tables, especially, with onyx tops, are becoming very popular. In these, if utility and not mere appearance is desired, we would strongly advise American goods, for the imported lines are made up more for sale than use.

Music boxes are selling largely, though the same man probably never makes more than one purchase. The weak points in most boxes are the pinion wheels, whose cogs are made of soft brass and then never properly finished to fit into one another, the natural consequence being the cutting of the brass, which allows the spring to display its full force, ruining the teeth in half a second.

## CHARTERED BANKS.

The following is a list of the banks in Canada acting under a Dominion Government Charter:

### ONTARIO.

Bank of Toronto.	Imperial Bank of Canada.
Can. Bank of Commerce.	Traders' do
Dominion Bank.	Bank of Hamilton.
Ontario Bank.	Bank of Ottawa.
Standard Bank.	Western Bank of Can.

### QUEBEC.

Bank of Montreal.	Merchants Bank of Can
Bank of H. N. America.	Banque Nationale.
Banque du Peuple.	Quebec Bank
Banque Jacques Cartier	Union Bank of Canada.
Banque Ville Marie	Banque de St. Jean.
Banque d'Hochelega.	Banq. de St. Hyacinthe.
Molson's Bank.	East. Townships Bank

### NOVA SCOTIA.

Bank of Nova Scotia.	Hallifax Banking Co
Mer. Bank of Halifax.	Bank of Yarmouth.
People's Bank do	Exch. B'k of Yarmouth
Union Bank do	Com'l B'k of Windsor

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bank of N. Brunswick.	People's Bank.
	St. Stephen's Bank.

### MANITOBA.

Commercial Bank of Manitoba.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Bank of British Columbia.

## SELECTIONS.

**PEPSIN OINTMENT.**—For the treatment of bad looking ulcers and contracted cicatrices, the following ointment is recommended (Allg. Med. Zeit.): Pepsin, 3 parts, lanolin, 15 parts.

Antipyrine should not be prescribed with extract cinchona or with chloral hydrate. With the former it produces an insoluble precipitate, with the latter an oily mixture which separates.—[Rdschau.

**SALOL PILLS.**—Take 1 part of yellow wax to each 3 parts of salol and rub together until the mixture assumes the consistency of a balsam; then add calcined magnesia and powdered licorice root sufficient to form a pill mass.

SALOL is ologised by Dr. Gratzler, who obtained such good results with it that he has entirely discarded iodoform for it for dusting the surfaces of ulcers of all kinds and diseases of the skin. He used a powder consisting of 1 drachm of salol and 1 oz. of powdered starch. He says that it is an excellent antiseptic.

**INCOMPATIBILITY OF ANTIPIRYN WITH CHLORAL HYDRATE.**—M. Blainville, a druggist of Paris, having occasion to mix four grams of antipyrin and five grams chloral hydrate in fifteen grams of water, noticed that the liquid became milky in appearance; then became clear and deposited an oily liquid. Filtered, this liquid possesses neither the taste of antipyrin nor chloral; the odour resembles somewhat coriander seed—La Franco Medicale.

**AN OINTMENT WRINKLE.**—Under this caption John E. Ryder communicates the following to the Chemist and Druggist: I find that aqueous liquids, such as liq. plumbi, can be incorporated with adeps, ungt, etc., in a marvellously short time, as compared with the ordinary method of using the flat of the spatula, by simply adding the liquid to the adepts, etc., on a slab, and scoring it with the edge of the spatula. It is taken up almost immediately in that way, and saves a lot of time, and also prevents the liquid spurring about. I would advise dispensers to try it, and see what a lot of time and a little wrinkle of that kind saves.—National Druggist.

**AN AGED PHARMACY.**—The "Apotheke Zum Mohren," the Pharmacy of the Moors, in the City of Nuremberg, Germany, has the distinguished honor this year of celebrating the 400th anniversary of its existence, having been established in the year 1489. In perusing the pamphlet which the present proprietors have issued as a review of the past 400 years (in a very condensed way), many points may be observed going to show that history repeats itself, and we are often reminded of features that occur to-day in the so-called drug trade. It may not be known

to many of our readers that the pharmacies on the continent of Europe, and especially in Germany, bear such names as "The Lion Apotheke," "The Eagle Apotheke," "The Moor Apotheke," and similar designations.

**NEW AND VALUABLE.**—Another article formerly considered worthless has been added to the useful products, and is known as Miner India-rubber asphalt. It is produced during the process of refining tar by sulphuric acid, and forms a black material very much like ordinary asphalt, and elastic like India-rubber. When heated so that the slimy matter is reduced to about 60 per cent. of its former size, a substance is produced hard like ebony. It can be dissolved in naphtha, and is an excellent non-conductor of electricity, and, therefore, valuable for covering telegraph wires and other purposes where a non-conducting substance is needed. Dissolved, the mineral India-rubber produces a good water-proof varnish. The manufacture of the material is very profitable, and pays the inventor 400 or 500 per cent.

**PRESERVATION OF SYRUPS, ETC., DURING SUMMER.**—According to the Pharmaceutische Zeitung, syrups, fruit juices, purified honey, and the like, are best preserved during hot weather by putting them into small bottles which, after being completely filled, are stoppered with cotton-wool, and then sterilized for some time over a water-bath. The cotton-wool prevents the subsequent entrance of bacteria, and thus acts as an excellent preservative. This method, of course, is unsuitable in the case of articles destined to transportation. In sterilizing these, vessels of soldered tin should be employed, and the heat brought up to 110 degrees to 120 degrees C., by which all germs are certain to be destroyed. The color and taste of preparations are unaltered by this process; but fruit syrups, which contain an acid, must not be put up in tin.—[Circular, Sept. '89.]

**ARSENIC IN GLYCERINE.**—The statement made some time since that in Germany glycerine is met with containing arsenic has been confirmed, according to the Pharm. Jour. and Trans., and in addition it has been alleged that under the present conditions of manufacture in that country, all glycerine will contain more or less arsenic, derived from the sulphuric acid used in its production. The necessity for the insertion in the German Pharmacopœia of a test for arsenic in glycerine is, therefore, obvious, and one has been suggested by Dr. Vulpius (Apoth.-Zeit., April 10, p. 390). It requires that paper moistened with 50 per cent. solution of silver nitrate, when exposed to the hydrogen gas evolved upon adding zinc to a mixture 2 cc. of glycerine with 3 cc. of official hydrochloric acid, should not within fifteen minutes show any yellow spots becoming black upon being moistened with water.

**THE VALUE OF TRADE JOURNALS TO EXPORTERS.**—Mr. John Worthington, U.S. Consul at Malta, in his last communication to the

authorities at Washington, testifies as follows to the value of trade journals that find their way into Malta business: "The trade journals that find their way into Malta do very much in attracting the attention of the people to our goods. A Maltese will frequently buy an article on the strength of an illustration. I have sometimes thought it would be money well invested if the advertisers in the trade would combine to send out, and cause to be intelligently distributed, a goodly number of these trade journals. An illustrated advertisement is eagerly read. After this consulate has finished with the trade journals that are sent to it they are sent to Maltese casinos and clubs, where they are in great demand. I place them where I think they will do the most good."

### WORKING HOURS IN PHARMACIES IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

BY AN ENGLISH CHEMIST.

Having passed two or three weeks in the South of France, I thought it might be of interest to some of your readers to know the working regulations of pharmacies in that part of the world. At Cannes, the first town I commenced my inquiries, I found the purely French pharmacies opened in summer between six and seven, in winter later; the mixed English and French pharmacies opened about seven o'clock. The assistants were expected to be at their posts, or, rather, behind the counters, between eight and nine; the usual time for closing all was ten at night, truly, according to English ideas of working, "long hours." In Nice I found much the same hours adopted by the mixed pharmacies, and the French ones in the more fashionable parts of the town; but in some of the poorer neighborhoods, especially near the market, I heard of pharmacies that opened at five o'clock in the summer, and six o'clock in the winter, and did not close till ten o'clock at night. In Mentone I also found the hours were longer than English ones; assistants were on duty from eight or half-past eight till ten. The assistants have some liberties not accorded to their English friends at home; for instance, dinner hours in many cases of one and a-half hours; after a certain time of the night, a back room where they can enjoy a cigar and invite a friend, and still be on duty; and frequent nights off from seven or eight.

During my journey I met that well-known English pharmacist, Mr. Squire, of San Remo, Italy, and amongst other questions, I asked his opinion on the probability of the "stores" in England being prohibited from dispensing prescriptions, etc. He replied that he did not know any stores could be stopped as long as the executive employed a qualified man. Until branch shops were closed his view was that no pharmacist ought to have more than one pharmacy, and that his name as owner ought to appear. He explained

that he did not mean that a pharmacy with a distinguished, or well known name, was to change that name, only that the existing proprietor should attach his name as well. That was, as far as his personal experience was concerned, the practice in several continental countries. He had known the pharmacies continue with the same sign (as a public house might), in Germany he had seen pharmacies with such names as the "White Hart," "Black Eagle," etc., for generations; but each succeeding owner always used his name as well, and the same owner was not allowed, on any excuse whatsoever, to have his name on more than one pharmacy, and every pharmacy must have its owner. In case of firms, however, consisting of two or more qualified pharmacians, the firm may open as many pharmacies as there are qualified members of the firm. For instance, Messrs. Nicholls and Passeron (both qualified men) have a pharmacy in Nice and another in St. Martin Lantosque.

### HINTS ON SOLUTIONS.

The frequency in which in prescription dispensing in the laboratory and the drug store there is a necessity for making solutions, and the observation of the writer as to the clumsy and unscientific way in which it is often done, leads him to venture a few remarks on the subject. Solution indicates that a solid body is to be dissolved in some fluid, though liquids and gases may also be dissolved, but our remarks at present are meant to imply only the solution of solids.

Let us take a few instances. A prescription calls for quinine sulphate or some other chemical to be made into a solution. How often the writer has seen it placed in a graduated measure with a portion of the liquid, and stirred with a glass rod. That is well enough in its way, but the objection is only to the use of the graduated measure and the glass stirring-rod, especially if the latter scrapes the side of the graduate. If so, in time it becomes scratched and looks badly. I can always tell by the appearance of the graduates in a drug store if they use this method of solution.

My habit has been to avoid the use of a mortar or a graduate in making solutions. Where it is a substance that is very soluble it may be put at once in the bottle and (I always use) distilled water added, the solution being hastened by shaking.

If the substance is slowly soluble, put the material in a flask with a portion of the solvent, heat gently to make a solution, add the remainder and bring to normal temperature before dispensing. If the quantity of solid is more than is soluble in the amount of liquid ordered, two ways are open to the pharmacist—to dispense with the excess in a fine powder and a shake label, or to send out a filtered saturated solution. If the prescription orders but little more of the solid than

is soluble, the latter method is legitimate and preferable, but if the quantity is quite in excess, then it should be treated rather as a mixture and the material rubbed to a very fine powder, which is dispensed in the bottle as a sediment, but should have a "shake" label on it. If the prescription simply directs, "ft. mist." dispense it with undissolved portion; if, however, it calls for "ft. solutio" I should send out only the filtered liquid.

But the suggestion I would urge on my brother pharmacists is to send out bright, clear fluids when solutions are called for, free from all sediment or flocculent matter, and this can be readily attained by judicious use of heat and filter paper. Avoid the use of the mortar in making solutions when possible. Always have plenty of distilled and filtered water on hand for use—unfiltered water should always be avoided, and water which may have the least suspicion of taint is never fit for any use in pharmacy. 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, as many I have seen, because of the flocculent and sedimentary matter that ought not to have been present.—Peters, in Pharm. Record

#### TEMPERING COPPER.

##### POSSIBLE REDISCOVERY OF ONE OF THE LOST ARTS.

I have recently learned a fact that may, if generally known, lead to the tempering of copper. A man at work on the telegraph wires here had hold of a copper wire with nippers on one line trying to make a short circuit when the handle of his nippers touched the other copper wire, and instantly a piece of his nippers was melted off and a piece of copper had formed on the point of the nippers, and on trying to file off this copper he found it was tempered to such a hardness that the file would not cut it. My brother, S. C. Griffin, tried to file it to make sure that it was really tempered. The ancients know how to temper copper, but no modern genius has been able to temper it. As copper is a finer metal than iron, if it could only be tempered it would make edge tools vastly superior to anything we now have, hence the importance of the discovery if once made practical.—[C. S. Griffin in Belfast Journal.

#### TINCTURE OF STROPHANTHUS.

As a result of experiments, I would suggest the following formula for the consideration of the Committee on Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia:—

Take of strophanthus seeds, ground to a No. 45 powder and dried at a temperature of 110° to 120° F., 1 troy ounce; benzoin, alcohol, water—of each sufficient quantity to make 20 fluid ounces.

Pack the ground drug tightly in a cylindrical percolator and pour on benzoin until

the powder is saturated and the liquid begins to drop from the percolator; close the lower orifice and leaving a layer of 1 inch or more of the liquid above the powder, tightly cover the percolator and allow to macerate for 24 hours; then slowly percolate with the benzoin until a few drops of the percolate evaporated from a watch-glass leave no oily residue. Then remove from the percolator, dry, and, if necessary, again reduce to powder, moisten with a small portion of a menstruum of 7 volumes of alcohol and 1 volume of water, repack tightly in the percolator and pour on menstruum, leaving 1 or 2 inches of supernatant liquid; cover the percolator and close the lower orifice and allow it to macerate for 48 hours; then percolate slowly, adding gradually menstruum of the above composition until 20 fluid ounces are obtained.

If it be thought desirable to maintain the present system of percentage strength for tinctures, the amount of finished product would be altered to 20 troy ounces.—[By George M. Beringer, Ph. G., in Am. Jour. Pharm.

#### ANTIPYRIN.

The use of antipyrin is contra-indicated.

1. In all cases of cardiac weakness.
2. In diphtherial affections in which there is evidence of myocarditic lesion.
3. After exhaustive hemorrhages.
4. During menstruation and dysmenorrhœa.
5. In catarrhal pneumonia generally, and lobar pneumonia when there is œdema of the lungs—heart failure.
6. In the latter stages of tuberculosis.
7. In all cases of great debility and exhaustion and in the latter stages of long-continued fevers.

It is believed that the foregoing contra-indications with regard to the administration of antipyrin and similar medicaments will receive the approval of physicians generally.—[Humphreys, in the Practitioner.

#### HITS ON THE PREPARATION OF IODIDE OF IRON.

1. Weigh 25 grams of iron (filings preferred). Do not throw in a scoopful because iron is cheap and the iodine will only dissolve to a certain amount anyway. A large excess is not only a useless waste, but a positive detriment.
2. Place the iron in a half-gallon evaporating-dish and pour on 200 c. cm. of distilled water and stir until the iron is thoroughly wet.
3. Weigh 82 grams of iodine and put into the dish all at once and stir briskly with a glass rod. In two or three minutes the action will be complete.
4. Now add 200 c. cm. more of distilled water and heat the whole to boiling; filter hot into the bottle in which you intend to keep the finished preparation (a common quart bottle is suitable).

5. Clean and dry your evaporating-dish and pour into it the filtered solution of iodide of iron; add 600 grams of granulated sugar free from ultramarine blue and heat once more to the boiling point, having made up the weight to 1000 grams, and strain hot into the bottle in which it is to be kept.

Practically there is usually nothing to make up in weight, and the syrup thus made will keep a long time without any special precautions. Time required for the process, about 30 minutes.—[P. C. W. in Pharm. Record.

#### INDUSTRIAL USES OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.

Hydrogen peroxide is now employed for bleaching silk, feathers, hair, ivory, bones, bristles, etc., and will, doubtless, soon be used for bleaching wool, and, if it was cheaper, even cotton.

For bleaching delicate materials, such as wool, feathers, etc., it should not be too strong; a solution of 1 in 10 is strong enough, and a bleaching vat of this solution may be used for quite a long time if the strength be kept up by fresh additions of hydrogen peroxide. The purer the peroxide is, the better it will work, and care should be taken to avoid the presence of things which decompose it and, of course, render it useless, such as metals, even a nail, iron rust, etc. The strength of a solution is very easily estimated by titration with permanganate. As a general disinfectant, it is not convenient, but is suitable for distribution as spray in sick-rooms.—[C. F. GÖHRING, in Chem. Zeit. and J. S. Chem. Ind.

#### TO DISTINGUISH MORPHINE FROM QUININE.

Morphine sulphate may be readily distinguished from quinine sulphate by the following off-hand tests:

- 1st. Place a few grains of the substance on a porcelain dish, and add to it a few drops of nitric acid. Morphine develops a bright red-dish coloration; quinine does not.
- 2nd. Morphine sulphate dissolves readily in a small quantity of water; quinine sulphate does not.
- 3rd. Solution ferric chloride produces a blue coloration with solution morphine, but not with solution quinine.—[Drug. Bull.

#### A JAPANESE ADVERTISEMENT.

Here is an advertisement taken from a Yokohama, Japan, newspaper, which is printed in English:—

For Sale.

Best Peppermint Oil

Made From It's Really Leafs.

Can be curable for the sickness of Male, Female, or Boy.

Dizzy.—Use to put or wipe few drops on the forehead, both sides under eyebrows, noseholes, and both sides the back of ears.

Fever.—Wipe on the forehead and noseholes.

Fit.—Wipe most to the noseholes, and drink few drops mixed with tea.

Giddy.—Wipe both sides of forehead, and noseholes.

Gout or Gontswollen.—Wipe both sides of forehead, noseholes, and much to the breast.

Headache.—Wipe on the forehead, and noseholes.

Believe us,

CHOY THONG SUNG,

Tai-pin Gate outside Brass Smith Road.

# ARCHDALE WILSON & Co.

## Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Pharmacists.

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

### SPECIALTIES :

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

**ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., - - HAMILTON.**

## CANADIAN DRUGGIST PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO DEC. 10, 1889.

The quotations given represent average prices for quantities usually purchased by Retail Dealers. Larger parcels may be obtained at lower figures, but quantities smaller than those named will command an advance.		BARK, Bayberry, powdered.		lb. \$0 18 \$0 20		CUTTLE-FISH BONE.....		lb. \$0 30 \$0 35	
ACID, Acetic	lb. \$ 12½ \$ 15	Canella Alba	13	10	DEXTRIN	10	12		
Arsenic	" 26 27	Cassia	18	22	EPSOM SALTS	bb. 1½	2		
Benzoic, English, (from benzoin,)	oz. 25 30	Ground	25	30	ERGOT	lb. 90	1 00		
Boric	lb. 25 30	Cinchona, red	50	2 40	ETHER, acetic	" 75	80		
Carbolic, Crystals, super.	" 1 35 2 15	Powdered	60	2 50	Nitrous, spirits	" 50	55		
Commercial	" 50 70	Calisaya, yellow	1 00	1 40	Sulphuric, 720	" 35	75		
Citric	" 65 70	Pale	90	1 00	EXTRACT, Belladonna	" 1 75	3 25		
Gallic	" 1 45 1 80	Rub.	50	1 00	Colocynth, Co.	" 1 25	1 75		
Hydrocyanic	oz. 10 12½	Elm, selected	16	18	Gentian	" 50	60		
Hydrobromic, dil.	" 30 45	Ground	18	20	Henlock, Ang.	" 1 00	1 10		
Lactic, concentrated	lb. 3 50 4 00	Flour, packets	28	30	Henbane	" 2 75	3 00		
Muriatic	" 3½ 6	Orange Peel, bitter	15	70	Jalap	" 2 50	3 00		
chem. pure	" 20 22	Soap, Quillaya	14	18	Logwood, bulk	" 13	15		
Nitric	" 11 18	Sassafras	12	15	"    packages	" 15	18		
chem. pure	" 25 30	Wild Cherry	10	12	Mandrake	" 1 75	2 00		
Oxalic	" 15 16	BRAN, Tonka	1 25	2 50	Nux Vomica	oz. 20	30		
Phosphoric, glacial	" 1 55 1 90	Vanilla	7 00	9 00	Opium	" 75	80		
dilute	" 17 25	BRURY, Cubeb	2 50	2 75	Rhubarb	lb. 4 00	5 00		
Salicylic	" 2 00 2 50	Powdered	2 60	2 80	Sarsa. Hond. Co.	" 1 00	1 20		
Sulphuric	" 2½ 5	Juniper	13	15	"    Jam Co.	" 3 00	3 35		
chem. pure	" 19 22	BISMUTH, sub-carbonate	3 00	3 10	Taraxacum, Ang.	" 70	80		
Aromatic	" 50 60	Sub-nitrate	2 50	2 60	FLOWERS, arnica	" 22	25		
Tannic	" 1 10 1 40	Liquor	35	40	Chamomile	" 35	40		
Tartaric, powdered	" 50 55	BORAX	12	13	FLOWERS, Lavender	" 7	12		
ALCOHOL, pure, 65 o. p. by bbl., net.	gal. 3 23	Powdered	13	15	Rose, red, French	" 2 40	2 60		
By gal	" 3 60	BUTTER, Cacao	75	80	GALLS, powdered	" 25	30		
ALLSPICE	lb. 13	CAMPHOR, English	55	58	GELATINE, Cox's Gd	doz. 1 20	1 25		
Powdered	" 20	American	50	55	French	lb. 45	60		
ALUM	" 1½ 3	CANTHARIDES	2 00	2 25	GLYCERINE, 30"	tin or "	20	25	
AMMONIA, liquor, 850	" 13 18	Powdered	2 10	2 25	Price's	" 70	80		
Aromatic Spirits	" 40 45	CAPSICUM	25	32	GREEN, Paris	" 20	22		
Bromide	" 75 80	Powdered	30	40	GUM, Aloes, Barb.	" 30	66		
Carbonate	" 12 15	CARBON, bisulphide	17	20	Aloes, Cape	" 20	25		
Iodide	oz. 50 60	CHALK, French, powdered	6	10	Socot	" 45	80		
Muriate	lb. 12 14	Precipitated	10	12	Powdered	" 70	75		
ANNATTO	" 30 35	Prepared	5	6	Arabic, select	" 1 00	1 10		
ANTIMONY, black, powdered	" 13 15	CHLORFORM, pure	1 10	1 20	"    powdered	" 1 10	1 20		
and potas, tart.	" 55 60	D. & F.	1 75	1 90	Sorts	" 75	80		
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	" 45 50	German	65	75	"    powdered	" 85	90		
Jamaica	" 14 32	CHLORAL, hydrate	1 35	1 60	Assafetida	" 24	28		
ARSENIC, Donovan's solution	" 30 34	CINCHONINE, muriate	oz. 15	20	Benzoin	" 50	90		
Fowler's solution	" 12½ 15	Sulphate	" 20	25	Catechu	" 14	16		
White	" 65 8	CINCHONIDIA, sulphate	" 15	25	Gamboge	" 1 20	1 30		
BALSAM, Canada	" 45 50	CLOVES	lb. 35	40	Guaiacum	" 60	90		
Copaiva	" 90 1 10	Powdered	" 40	43	Myrrh	" 48	85		
Peru	" 2 50 2 75	COCHINEAL, S. G.	" 40	45	Opium	" 4 25	4 50		
Tolu	" 65 70	COCAINE, mur.	oz. 6 00	7 00	Powdered	" 6 00	6 25		
		COLLODION	lb. 75	90	Scammony, powdered	" 6 25	7 00		
		CONFECTION, senna	" 25	50	Virg	" 12 50	14 00		
		COPPER, sulphate	" 8	9	Shellac, orange	" 35	40		
		COPPERAS	" 1½ 2½		Liver	" 30	35		
		CREAM TARTAR, powdered	" 30	32	Storax	" 55	65		
		CHEOSOTE, wood	" 2 00	2 30	Tragacanth, flake	" 75	1 00		
		CUDBEAR	" 18	30	Common	" 25	65		

HERB, Boneset	lb.	\$0 15	\$0 20	Citronella	lb.	\$0 85	\$0 90	Ginger—			
Goldthread	"	60	75	Cloves	"	2 50	2 75	Powdered	lb.	\$0 14	\$0 20
Horehound	"	18	20	Cod-liver, N. F.	gal.	90	1 00	Jamaica	"	24	28
Lobelia	"	18	20	Norwegian	"	1 50	1 75	Powdered	"	25	28
HONEY	"	15	20	Cotton Seed	"	1 00	1 10	Golden Seal, powdered	"	1 00	1 10
HOPS	"	30	40	Croton	lb.	1 25	1 50	Hellebore, white, powdered	"	13	15
ICHTHYOL.	oz.	45	50	Cubeb	"	16 00	17 00	Ipecac.	"	2 50	2 60
INDIGO, Madras	lb.	75	90	Geranium, India	"	3 00	3 20	Powdered	"	2 75	3 00
INSER, POWDER, pure	"	50	55	Hemlock	"	"	80	Jalap, powdered	"	38	40
IODINE, commercial	"	5 00	5 50	Juniper	"	60	70	Licorice, select	"	13	15
Resublimed	"	5 50	6 00	Lavender, English	oz.	1 75	1 90	Powdered	"	14	15
IRON, carbonate, precipitated	"	15	20	French, pure	"	75	1 00	Mandrake	"	16	18
Saccharated	"	35	40	Lemon	lb.	1 90	2 20	Orris, Florentine	"	17	20
Chloride, solution, B. F.	"	15	18	Lemon Grass	"	1 50	1 60	Powdered	"	24	26
Citrate and Ammonium	"	75	80	Linosed, boiled	9 lb., gal.	75	80	Pink	"	90	95
" and Quinine	oz.	20	40	Raw	"	70	75	Rhubarb	"	35	90
" and Strychnine	"	15	20	Neatsfoot	"	90	1 00	Fine trimmed	"	2 40	4 50
Dialyzed, solution	lb.	50	75	Olive, common	"	1 30	1 40	Powdered	"	60	2 25
Iodide, syrup	"	40	45	Salad	"	2 00	2 75	Sarsaparilla, Honduras	"	50	53
Pyrophosphate	"	1 00	1 00	Orange	lb.	3 00	3 25	Jamaica	"	60	65
Sulphate, pure	"	7	8	Origanum	"	60	75	Mexican	"	20	25
IODIFORM	"	6 00	7 00	Peimyroial	"	1 75	1 90	Seneka	"	75	85
JAPONICA	"	8	9	Peppermint, English	"	11 00	12 00	Squill, white	"	15	20
LEAD, Acetate, white	"	13	15	American	"	3 50	3 75	Valerian, English	"	18	20
Sub-Acetate, sol.	"	10	12	Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	9 00	14 00	SAL SODA, by bbl	"	1 1/2	3
LEAF, Belladonna	"	25	30	Good	"	6 25	8 50	SACCHARIN	oz.	1 25	1 50
Buchu	"	18	20	Rosemary	lb.	70	75	SALICIN	lb.	3 25	3 75
Coca	"	75	90	Sandalwood	"	5 50	8 00	SANTONIN	"	2 50	2 75
Digitalis	"	25	30	Sassafras	"	65	75	SEED, Anise, Italian	"	14	15
Eucalyptus	"	25	35	Seal, pale	gal.	55	60	" Star	"	35	38
Hyocyanus	"	25	30	Sperin, winter bleached	"	1 50	1 75	Canary, Sicily	"	4	5
Jaborandi	"	50	60	Tansy	lb.	4 25	4 50	Caraway	"	10	12
Matico	"	75	80	Union Salad	gal.	1 10	1 15	Cardamom, Malabar	"	1 20	1 50
Senna, Alexandria	"	25	30	Wintergreen	lb.	3 00	3 25	Decorticated	"	1 75	2 00
Tinnevely	"	15	25	Wormwood	"	6 00	6 50	Celery	"	25	30
India	"	15	17	ONITMENT, mercurial foot	"	70	75	Colchicum, German	"	90	1 00
Stramonium	"	25	30	Citrine	"	35	38	Coriander	"	10	12
Uva Ursi	"	15	17	OPIMUM. See Gum.	"	"	"	Flax, cleaned, Ontario	100 lbs.	3 25	3 50
LEPTANDRIN	oz.	50	60	ORANGE PEEL	"	16	17	Imported	"	0 00	0 00
LIME, Chloride	lb.	3 1/2	4 1/2	PERPIN, Eng.	"	3 00	3 50	Fenugreek, powdered	lb.	7	9
Packages	"	6	7	Saccharated	"	5 25	6 00	Hemp	"	5	5 1/2
Hypophosphite	"	1 50	2 00	PEPPER, black	"	22	25	Mustard, white	"	9	11
Phosphate	"	35	38	Powdered	"	25	27	Powdered	"	20	45
Sulphite	"	10	11	White powdered	"	38	40	Rape	"	8	9
LIQUORICK, Solazzi	"	45	50	PILL, Blue, Mass.	"	60	65	SAFFRON, American	"	35	50
Pigastelli	"	35	38	PILOCARPINE	gr.	6	12	Spanish	oz.	1 10	1 25
Y. & S. Pellets	"	40	60	PITCH, black	bb.	3 75	4 00	SAGE	lb.	7	8
Other brands	"	14	35	Burgundy	lb.	10	13	SILVER, Nitrate	cash,	11 00	13 00
LYE, concentrated	doz.	90	1 00	PHOSPHORUS	"	90	1 00	SOAP, Castile, mottled	"	8 1/2	12
MADDER, best Dutch	lb.	12 1/2	14	PODOPHYLLIN	oz.	40	45	" white	"	11	16
MAGNESIA, Carb., 1 oz.	"	20	22	POPPY HEADS	100	90	95	SODA, Ash	keg or cask,	1 1/2	2 1/2
Carb., 4 oz.	"	16	20	POTASSA, caustic, white sticks	lb.	65	70	Caustic	drum or	2 1/2	5
Calcined	"	55	65	Liquor	"	10	12	SODIUM, Acetate	"	25	30
Citrate, gran	"	40	75	PORASSIUM, Acetate, granu-	"	"	"	Bicarb. Howard's	"	16	17
Sulphate	"	1 1/2	3	lated	"	50	55	Newcastle	keg	2 50	2 75
MANGANESE, black oxide	"	4 1/2	6	Bicarbonate	"	17	20	Carbonate, crystal	lb.	2 1/2	3
MANNA	"	1 75	"	Bichromate	"	12	13	Hyposulphite	"	3	4
MENTHOL	"	4 50	5 00	Bitartrate (Cream Tartar)	"	30	35	Sulphate	"	2 25	2 50
MERCURY	"	90	95	Brouide	"	55	58	Sulphate, Glauber's Salt	"	1 1/2	3
Ammoniated	"	1 30	1 45	Carbonate	"	13	15	STRYCHNINE, crystals	oz.	1 10	1 25
Bichlor	"	1 10	1 20	Chlorate	"	18	20	SULPHUR, precipitated	lb.	13	20
Biodide	"	4 75	5 00	Cyanide, Fused	"	40	52	Sublimed	"	3	4
Bisulphate	"	1 15	1 25	Iodide	"	3 90	4 25	Roll	"	2 1/2	3 1/2
Chloride	"	1 20	1 30	Nitrate	"	9	11	TIN, Muriate, crystals	"	35	37
C. Chalk	"	55	60	Permanganate	"	60	65	TAMARINDS	"	14	15
Nitric Oxide	"	1 25	1 30	Prussiate, yellow	"	35	38	TAR	bb.	4 50	4 75
Oleate	"	1 25	1 30	And Sodium Tartrate (Ro-	"	"	"	Barbadoes	lb.	10	12
MORPHIA, Acet.	oz.	1 90	2 10	chelle Salt)	"	32	38	TERRENE	"	75	90
Muriat	"	1 90	2 10	Sulphuret	"	25	27	TURPENTINE, Spirits	gal.	70	75
Sulphat	"	2 00	2 25	QUASSIA	"	9	10	Chian	oz.	90	2 50
Moss, Iceland	lb.	9	10	QUININ, Howard's	oz.	46	48	Venice	lb.	10	13
Irish	"	10 1/2	12	German	"	35	40	VERATRIA	oz.	2 00	2 50
Musk, Tonquin, rue	oz.	36 00	40 00	Rosin, strained	bb.	2 75	3 75	VERDIGRIS	lb.	35	55
Canton	"	75	80	Clear, pale	"	4 50	5 00	WAX, white, pure	"	55	75
NUTMEGS	lb.	1 00	1 05	Root, Aconite	lb.	24	25	Yellow	"	42	45
NUX VOMICA	"	8	10	Blood, powdered	"	20	22	Paraffin	"	17	20
Powdered	"	22	24	Cohosh, black	"	13	15	WOODS, Camwood	"	5 1/2	8
Oil, Almond, bitter	oz.	75	80	Colchicum, German	"	25	35	Fustic, Cuban	"	2 1/2	3
" Sweet	lb.	50	60	Columbo	"	20	22	Logwood, Campeachy	"	2 1/2	3
Amber, rectified	"	65	70	Powdered	"	30	35	Quassia	"	9	10
Anise	"	3 00	3 20	Curcuma, ground	"	13	15	Hedwood	"	3 1/2	5
Bergamot	"	3 75	4 00	Elecampane	"	15	17	ZINC, Chloride	"	1 10	1 25
Cajuput	"	1 25	1 50	Powdered	"	20	22	Oxide	"	13	60
Caraway	"	3 50	4 00	Gentian	"	10	12	Sulphate, pure	"	9	12
Cassia	"	1 75	2 00	Ground	"	12	14	" common	"	7	9
Castor	"	12	15	Powdered	"	15	17	Valerianate	oz.	25	28
Cedar	"	75	1 25	Ginger, E. I.	"	12	18	Sulphocarbonate	lb.	1 00	1 10

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