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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

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

VOL. 2.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1889.

No. 4

THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

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

WILLIAM J. DYAS, - Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
Advertising Rates on Application

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

All cheques or drafts, and matter intended for the editor, to be addressed to Box 428, Strathroy, Ont.
New advertisements or changes to be addressed

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

Overdue Accounts.

Mr. James E. Davis gave an address upon the above subject before the Pharmaceutical Society of Detroit. The essay shows the marks of careful thought and preparation. The selections made below are especially commended to retailers. He says: - When an account is not paid when due, interest should be charged on all excess time taken. This is right, perfectly legitimate and good business logic. Still, many retailers, for one reason or another, do not pay their bills when due, and even in some instances after taking thirty, sixty or ninety days extra time, make great complaints if interest is added. Now, there are of course many retailers who, when their bill is about due, if they cannot meet it, will write, stating they are hard up, ask for a slight extension, and request the jobber to add interest, but these are the exception, and not the rule. However, as that may be, the wholesale merchant is not a banker, and retailers should get more in the habit of borrowing from their interior banks, and discounting their bills with the jobbers. The retail dealers would then soon ascertain the fact that banks do not loan money without interest, and this should teach them that the charge of the jobber is perfectly correct and just, and that it should not be objected to, but paid without question. There is another point in relation to the above that retailers should not overlook, and that is that many jobbers are compelled, from the lack of capital, to borrow money from their city banks, in order to carry their customers and meet their own bills, and interest must be paid on every dollar they borrow. If retail dealers would borrow

from the local banks, and discount their bills, jobbers could run their business on from 25 to 30 per cent less capital. Discount all your bills for one year and see how much money you will save. It will be enough to pay for a good clerk.

If all retail dealers would adopt the plan of sending out monthly statements, the same as jobbers, it would facilitate their making collections. Most retailers send out statements twice per year, and frequently an account gets very large during that time, consequently it is much harder for the consumer to pay, and to go still further, it is just so much harder for the jobber, who suffers from lack of collections on the part of the retail dealer. I note with pleasure that some retailers have already started in the good work of sending out monthly statements, and reports have reached me that it works splendidly, that it makes collections better, and that it is growing in favor with the consumer, who was at first inclined to take exception to it. If every retailer would turn over a new leaf on the 1st of January, and send out monthly statements, such a revolution would take place in collections that both retailers and wholesalers would be astonished. The small dealer would make more money by discounting his bills, and the jobber would save interest by running his business on less capital. Do not wait for your neighbor and competitor to start in this good work, but commence yourself, and others are sure to follow.

Expensive Medicines.

At a recent exhibition of the American Public Health Association in Brooklyn, says the Analyst, one manufacturing chemist, E. Merck, exhibited a case of bottles about enough to fill an ordinary barrel, the total value of which was over \$30,000. The most costly drug in the case was labelled "Homatropine hydrobromate, cryst." It was all in one bottle, containing six pounds, and was valued at \$12,600, or at the rate of \$2,100 a pound. This drug is an alkaloid, artificially prepared from atropine. Its effects are similar to atropine, but not so lasting. It is a preparation of belladonna and is chiefly used in treatment of the eyes, and always in minute quantities. It expands the pupil of the eye. This substance is a striking illustration of the application of chemistry to well-known remedies. The physician does not

deal so much with substances in their crude form as with the quintessence or active principles. By this means all superfluous matter is removed and only that part which is needed to be used in the healing art is given to the patient. Thus, not only have the roots, herbs, flowers, seeds, barks, juices, ores and earths of ancient medicine been forced to give up their essential and active parts to the retort or crucible of the chemist and to reappear freed from dross or inert matter, reduced in quantity, but vastly magnified in intensity of action, but entirely new combinations of elements have been devised by chemical science and formed by chemical art, and wholly new and previously unthought of modes of action in the human organism have been achieved by some of these new formations. As the healing art has become specialized, and no one physician claims to be able to treat all ailments, so the use of special drugs for special treatment has become necessary, so that it is difficult to find even a druggist who is familiar with every one of the drugs now in the market. The United States Pharmacopœia is a huge book, with the contents of which but few are thoroughly familiar. Yet to get a list of drugs in actual use it will be necessary to study also the German Pharmacopœia and the British Pharmacopœia. In the exhibition referred to, one house showed 150 articles only out of 6,000 produced in the laboratories. Among the expensive drugs is aconitine alkaloid, an amorphous powder from aconitum napellus, monkshood or wolfsbane. It is used in febrile diseases and neuralgia. A bottle of this containing about three pounds is valued at \$489.50. A bottle of anemoin, containing 3¼ ounces, about the size of a pony of beer, is valued at \$191.45. There are thirteen different preparations of caffeine in small bottles at from \$16 to \$28 per bottle. This medicine has lately been applied successfully in Bright's disease. A small bottle of chelidonium alkaloid, containing three ounces, made from tetterwort, used in skin diseases and scrofula and dropsy, is valued at \$88. Cocaine, which has the power when applied to any part of the body to render that part insensible to pain or touch during a short time, is rather an expensive drug - a bottle containing about four pounds is valued at \$420. A bottle of cantharidin crystals, the old-time blister in a new form, was valued at \$143. Codeine

phosphate is a preparation used to produce sleep. A fifteen-ounce bottle of it was valued at \$135. A five-ounce bottle of cotoin, called "true cotoin," costs about \$70 an ounce. Digitalin Germaine, a powder used to decrease the action of the heart, costs about \$70 a pound. Cannabine crystals, prepared from the South American Indian arrow-poison, used as a medicine in lockjaw and hydrophobia, costs \$45 an ounce. An ounce of hyoscine hydrobromate crystals costs \$1,166.66, and 9½ ounces of hyoscyamine alkaloid costs \$1,406. These are preparations of henbane, and are considered excellent hypnotics. They are similar in general effect to atropine, but not followed by such dangerous symptoms. Among the other costly drugs in this collection were agaracin, 4½ ounces, \$43.75; colocynthin, 5½ ounces, \$114.75; conine hydrochlorate, 4½ ounces, \$68.43; cyclamin, 3½ ounces, \$54.04; digitoxin, 1½ ounces, \$87.40; gentisin, 1½ ounces, \$91.15; heliotropin, 6 ounces, \$61.25; hydrastine hydrochlorate, 6½ ounces, \$94.80; papain, a vegetable pepsin or digestive juice, found in the melon tree in Tropical America, about \$120 a pound; papayotin, used as a solvent for the diphtheritic membrane, 13 ounces, \$189.58. There are various preparations from the Calabar bean which are very costly. They are used in diseases of the eye and lockjaw. One preparation is called physostigmine alkaloid, and 4 ounces cost \$438.50. Physostigmine hydrochlorate crystals in a bottle about the size of a Coney Island glass of beer, containing 5½ ounces, cost \$503.14. A small bottle of physostigmine salicylate crystals containing 3 ounces, cost \$1,810.05. There is a preparation from the leaves of jaborandi (*pilocarpus pennatifolius*), called pilocarpine nitrate crystal, used in consumption. A bottle of this, containing 1 pound 6 ounces, is valued at \$673.75. A preparation from quassia, or bitter wood (*Picroæna excelsa*) is used for dyspepsia and diarrhoea and also for worms. A small bottle of this containing 10 ounces is valued \$218.75. — The Druggist.

A few New and Profitable Lines of Trade.

BY FRED. B. KILMER

More trade at a profit is what we are all seeking. And it is needed, for within a very limited time several profitable lines, formerly the exclusive perquisites of the drug store, have been taken away. The department store, the dry-goods man, the corner grocer, the hair dresser, the boot and shoe man and others have had a hack at the drug man. And were it not for the trade in postage stamps, telephones, directories and general information, time would lie heavy on his hands.

Within the time when profitable lines have in the course of trade moved to other branches, many opportunities have been made possible in the progress of science and

arts whereby there might have been secured to the druggist new branches of trade, that, rightly managed, would have retrieved some of his losses. But somehow, with most of them, he failed to "catch on," and they have sought other channels. I refer more particularly to such lines as sanitary appliances, concentrated foods for invalids, travellers, etc., medicated and sanitary garments, electrical supplies, optical goods, ophthalmic goods, photographic supplies, dermatological goods, surgical supplies, antiseptic goods.

All of these, and many others that could be named, belong more or less to the druggist just as much as does the trade in many other goods he handles, and if he had tried to gain them he might, by his knowledge of science, have secured and kept control of them. Upon the last mentioned line,

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.

I wish particularly to base these remarks. Within a comparatively few years a demand has arisen for antiseptic dressings and appliances for the treatment of wounds, and, though yet hardly started, several large establishments in this country, and European importations, supply probably half a million dollars worth per annum for consumption.

Though at first antiseptic treatment was not practicable, except in larger hospitals where extensive machinery and appliances were available, the progress of the art in this particular line has been so rapid and so great that the most obscure country practitioner now treats all injuries and wounds by aseptic methods, and uses antiseptic dressings. Yet but a small percentage of these supplies passes through the channels of the retail drug trade. They reach the physician and consumer largely through either the jobber or the physicians' supply houses.

The lines of trade I have enumerated, and this particular line, I am aware have been in some instances taken advantage of by the drug trade, but not to any great extent, and those who handle these goods do not give them the prominence and push they should to make a success, nor to the same extent that fancy goods, toilet articles, cigars, soda water and other side lines are pushed.

Those who do handle them do so in a limited way, putting them in drawers, closets, or some out of sight place, and expect those who want them to come and inquire for them.

What is needed to give to this or any new line is prominence, display, advertising, push, not only to fill the demand, small or large, but to create a demand. This is the secret of trade in these days, to so put wares before the public that they are led to a desire to purchase, when, perhaps, in reality, there is no real present necessity.

In the line of antiseptic dressings an increasing demand already exists. No important operations are performed without them, and their use is rapidly extending to the minor operations, in eye, ear and nasal treatment, dermatology, etc. Every day opens a new field and new uses, and these must increase, as improvements are constant

and the formerly elaborate details are daily simplified.

The pharmacist's interest in them is that their manufacture and dispensing require just the knowledge he possesses, and if he secures the trade in them it is unlikely that the corner grocer or dry goods shop can take it away. The demand for them by physicians is increasing, and the pharmacist is expected to fill the wants of the profession, and the public will soon learn to demand these goods.

As the life of the individual in the case of severe and lacerated wounds depends upon the care with which they are dressed for the first time, and as the druggist is first to see the minor and grave injuries, especially that happen in his neighborhood, it is deemed of the greatest importance that pharmacists should be supplied with, know and be familiar with antiseptics and their application.

It will not be long before every cut, bruise, burn, frost bite, chilblain, eruption, scratch, wound, abrasion of every kind and sort, from the stubbed toe of a bare-footed orphan to a cracked skull, will demand an antiseptic application, and no doubt with the result of the saving of much suffering. No wound or injury is too small or trifling as not to be worth antiseptic dressing, in fact they are quite as much in place as in very large and serious wounds.

Here there is a line of trade that is started; it is for the druggist to whoop it up and increase his reputation and bank account.

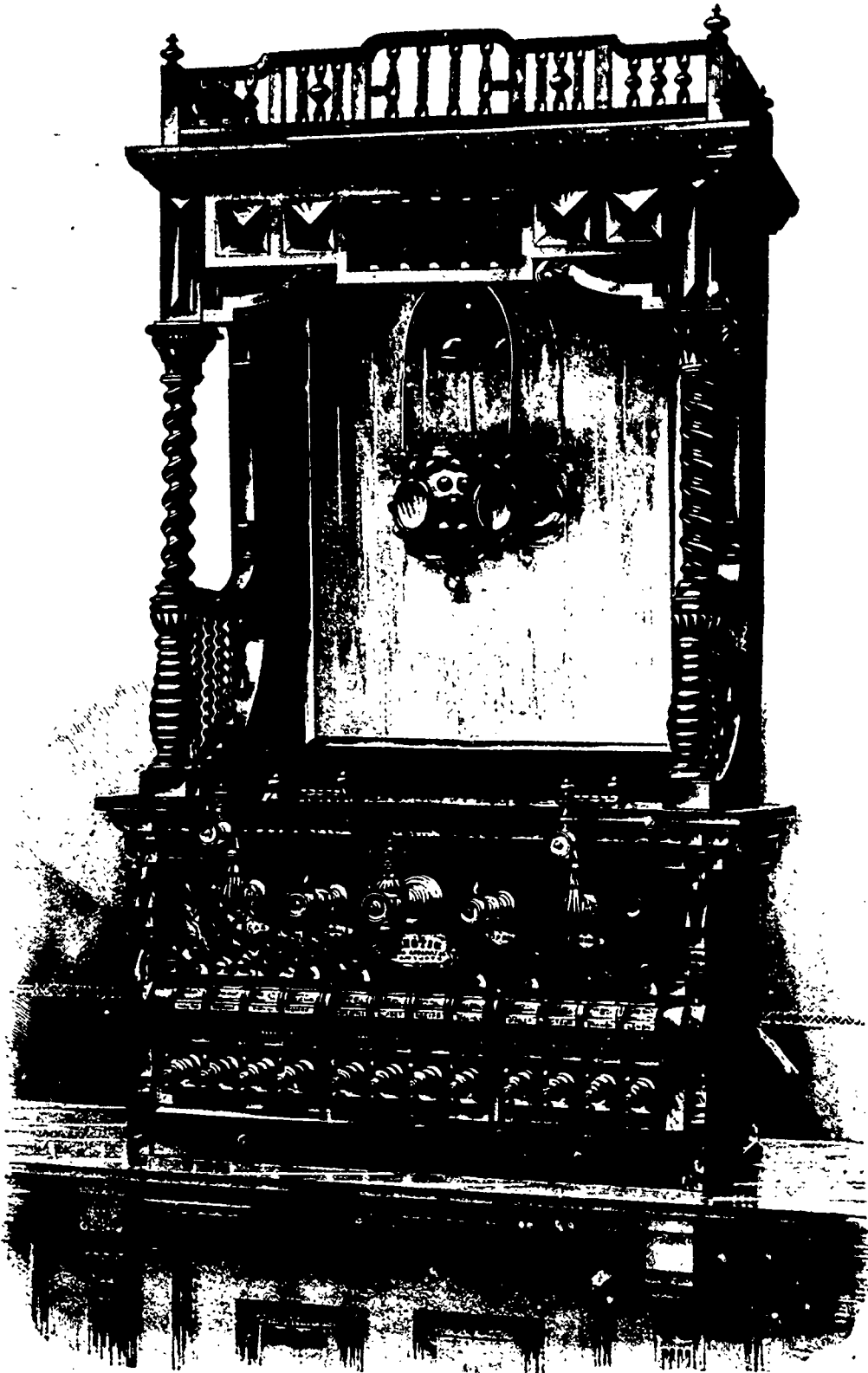
A case or two to illustrate the point. In a neighboring city an acquaintance of mine had a small drug store "way out in the suburbs," his trade was so slow that he had plenty of time to read and meditate; becoming somewhat acquainted with the subject of antiseptics, and finding that other druggists like himself, had here and there only such articles as were in demand, he opened a department in his store for their especial display, with accessories whereby physicians might be able to practically apply aseptic and antiseptic methods. By advertising he secured the attention of physicians from all parts of the city, so much so that they come and send their patients five miles or more to get these and other goods. In fact, he is said to have the largest prescription and physicians' order trade in that city, and is prosperous, though located in an inaccessible locality. He got the lead and holds it.

A young man of my acquaintance, a book canvasser by occupation, found in his travels among physicians that they were constantly demanding little necessaries, including antiseptic appliances. He made inquiry at the drug stores and found they all agreed that the "demand was so small it did not pay to bother with them." Nevertheless he opened a shop in a small way, giving particular attention to physicians' wants, and, through them, their patients. His establishment now requires several clerks and a delivery wagon, and his trade is one any druggist might envy; supplying physicians and patients at a net profit of from 25 to 200 per cent. with goods "it would not pay to bother with."

The moral is plain. Lost ground cannot perhaps be regained, but there are new fields to conquer.

The particular field suggested in this paper will require an investment for a small start of say twenty-five dollars, for a lively trade trade a hundred or so. But with the investment must go energy, push, hustle. If you sit down and wait for trade to come, it will come, but to the "other fellow."—Pharmaceutical Era.

:Soda Water Apparatus.:



"FANEUIL."

**TUFTS'
ARCTIC AND SIBERIAN
PATENTS**

New Designs. New Improvements.

**LOW PRICES
AND**

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

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

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

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

How to Make it Pay.

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

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

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

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

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

Address all communications

**JAMES W. TUFTS,
Boston, Mass.**

OFFICE, FACTORY AND WARE-
ROOMS.

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

SALESROOMS:

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

CANADIAN AGENT:

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

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

We have secured the Agency for Canada

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**HICKSON,
DUNCAN
& CO.,**
25 FRONT STREET,
SUCCESSORS TO
W. H. BLEASDELL & CO.,

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

DRUGGISTS' AND TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES
Toys, Cutlery, Sporting Goods, Games, Vases, Brushes, Bisque Figures, Stationery, etc.
Yours respectfully,
HICKSON, DUNCAN & CO.,



B. LAURANCE & Co.,
Wholesale Opticians,
251 St. James St., Montreal.

Fine English Goods a Specialty.

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

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IMPORTERS OF

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Sole Agents in Canada for

**A. & F. PEAR'S SOAPS, DUPONT'S BRUSHES,
BERTRAND'S PERFUMES.**



The Largest and best assorted Stock in
Canada of
BRUSHES, COMBS, SPONGES,
PERFUMERY,
CHAMOIS, SOAPS, FANCY GOODS,
TOILET REQUISITES.

1743 & 1745 NOTRE DAME,
MONTREAL, - CANADA.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE



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

**WILL NOT WASH OUT!
WILL NOT FADE OUT!**

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

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

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

Same Price as inferior Dye, **10 cts.**

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

SOLUBLE SUGAR COATED PILLS.

In placing our line of Sugar Coated Pills on the Canadian market, we do so with the assurance that they will bear favorable comparison in appearance with any offered by other manufacturers.

We claim for our Sugar Coated Pills perfect PURITY and SOLUBILITY of Coating, as well as PRECISION of admixture of mass and absolute UNIFORMITY of weight.

Special recipes for Sugar Coated Pills are made and coated to order in quantities of not less than 3,000 Pills, estimates for which will be cheerfully furnished.

We have ready QUININE PILLS, 1, 2 and 3 gr. in 500 or 100 bottles.

BLAND'S PILLS, 3 or 5 grain, Pink or White, in 100, 500 and 1 bottles.

Also POT CHLOR TABLETS, SODA MINT.

SOLUBLE HYPODERMIC TABLETS.

Readily Soluble in Warm or Cold Water.

NO DETERIORATION FROM AGE.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE.
DO NOT CAUSE LOCAL IRRITATION.
PERFECT ACCURACY OF DOSE.

These tablets are confidently offered to the medical profession as combining every possible merit.

The following list comprises the alkaloids usually employed hypodermatically, others prepared as may be desired:

Apomorphine Muriate, 1-10 gr.

Apomorphine Muriate, 1-20 gr.

Atropine Sulphate, 1-50 gr.

Atrophine Sulphate, 1-100 gr.

Hydrocyamine Sulphate, 1-100 gr.

Morphine Sulphate, 1/2 gr.

Morphine Sulphate, 1/3 gr.

Morphine Sulphate, 1/4 gr.

Morphine Sulphate, 1/5 gr.

Morphine Sulphate, 1/6 gr.

Morphine Sulph. and Atrophine Sulph.

No. 1, Morph. Sulph., 1/4 gr., Atropine Sulph., 1-150 gr.

Morphine Sulph. and Atropine Sulph.,

No 2, Morph. Sulph., 1/5 gr., Atropine Sulph., 1-200 gr.

Try some with next order. Prices are right for quality of goods.

Lyman Bros. & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists,

TORONTO, - ONT.

TRADE NOTES.

W. B. Smith, formerly in Harriston, Ont., has purchased the business of his brother, Dr. D. Smith, corner King and Wellington streets, Hamilton, Ont.

The firm of Dr. H. Lang & Co. of Gran- ton, Ont., is dissolved, Dr. Lang continuing the business.

We have to note a number of changes in Montreal among druggists. W. Curtiss has resumed business a few doors above his old stand on Bleury street.

Dr. Verner, has sold his drug business on St. Catherine street to Mr. Bernard, late with R. J. Devins.

Mr. Morin, of St. Catherine street, will on May 1st move a little further west, to the corner of German street.

Dr. Verner will open a new drug store in St. Jean Baptiste Ward about May 1st.

Ex-alderman Gray has, owing to the demolition of the west side of St. Lawrence Main street, moved from his old stand No. 144, known as an ancient landmark by Montrealers, to No. 122 on the same street, which he has fitted up in the latest modern style and which is a credit to the Metropolis. Mr. Gray had occupied his old stand for 30 years.

Messrs. Lavolette & Nelson, of Notre Dame street, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Nelson continuing the business under the old name.

Mr. Richard Devins, of Notre Dame street, has decided to relinquish the retail business and is selling off his stock and fixtures by private sale in lots to suit purchasers.

The stock of J. Thorne, Essex Centre, Ont., was slightly damaged by removal, caused by a fire in an adjacent building March 20th.

The business in London, Ont., formerly carried on by Dr. J. M. Stevenson, is now in the hands of J. E. Platt.

A new drug store has been opened on the corner of Augusta avenue and St. Patrick street, Toronto, by J. H. English, formerly of Alexandria, Ont.

E. Lemaitre, Winchester street, Toronto, has sold his drug business to E. S. Cranfield, of Stayner, Ont.

G. W. W. Davidson, is going to open a new drug store in Hamilton, Ont.

Dr. Ostigny, of Chambly, Que., is about to open a business in St. Hyacinthe, Que.

A new wholesale drug warehouse is being opened in Winnipeg, Man., by Martin, Rosser & Co. The firm, we understand, consist of E. D. Martin, who has been successfully engaged in the retail drug trade in Ottawa for the past ten years, and H. Rosser, for many years travelling representative for Messrs. Kenneth, Campbell & Co., Montreal. The prospects are said to be very

good, and they are both worthy of all the success they may attain

A dividend of 13 cents on the dollar has been declared in the case of the insolvent estate of C. L. Casselman, of Chesterville, Ont.

The many friends of S. Snyder, Waterloo, Ont., will sympathize with him in the loss of his wife.

C. H. Newman, Brunswick avenue, Toronto, has sold out to H. K. Bowden.

The many friends of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, for so many years with Lyman Bros. & Co., will regret to hear of his sudden death. He was taken sick March 10th with typhoid pneumonia, and notwithstanding every thing medical source and careful nursing could do he died March 20th and was buried in Mount Pleasant cemetery March 21st. He leaves a wife and four children. His funeral was attended by his fellow employees in a body (the warehouse being closed) and many friends who wished to pay their respects to one who will long be remembered for his kindly manner and warm heart.

Hiram Walker & Son, Walkerville, have sold their drug business to their manager, Mr. E. Shoff.

E. G. Lamaitre has bought out A. Metcalfe, corner Clinton and College streets.

A. H. Joseph, Windsor, has sold out his business to I. S. Labelle & Co. The firm is I. S. Labelle, Dr. Reaume and Dr. Casgrain.

W. E. Galley, Carlton street, is about to open a branch on College street near Huron.

G. K. C. McGregor, Parliament street, is convalescent after being laid up with broken ribs, caused by defective stairway.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of this Association will be held at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, commencing Monday, September 8th, 1890. A list of eighty-seven queries is submitted to the members, answers to which are to be forwarded by August 1st. H. M. Whelphy, 2647 Olive, St. Louis, is Chairman of Committee, and C. F. Dare, Bridgeton, N.J., Secretary.

Notes from Quebec.

There has been considerable grumbling on the part of retailers in Montreal in consequence of wholesale houses selling to consumers. This habit, always to be deplored, has considerably decreased lately, one or two houses refusing absolutely to sell cream of tartar, carbonate of ammonia, shellac, etc., in small lots to confectioners and hatters, as one or two lbs. at a time. A great deal of small doctors' business was also done here at one time by the wholesale houses, such as 4 oz. tinct. opium, 8 oz. paregoric, 1 dr. morphia, etc., but this is now happily to a great

extent a thing of the past. Such petty infringements on the trade of their own customers is bad policy on the part of wholesale houses.

The amendments to the Quebec Pharmacy Act have passed the Legislative Council with a few slight modifications. In future no physician will be allowed to open a drug store in the Province of Quebec unless he relinquishes his license to practice as a physician. To the energy and perseverance of Mr. Muir, Sec'y.-Registrar, is principally due the passing of the Act. Whether the bill is a workable one or not the future must determine.

Questions and Answers.

R. Toronto. - In dispensing the following prescription the extracts formed a gelatinous product. Please explain cause :

R.

Fld. Ext. Hydrastis.

" Hamamelis aa 1 oz.

Ans. - This is due to the tannin in the hamamelis acting on the alkaloids in the hydrastis, tannin being a very delicate reagent for precipitating alkaloids.

A. C. S. - The following is an excellent formula :

Chloroform,	4 drs.
Morphia mur,	20 grs.
Ether	2 drs.
Ol. Menth pip,	S. minims.
Ac. Hydrocyan, dil P.B.	4 drs.
Tinct. Capsici,	6 drs.
Mixt. Acacia,	1 oz.
Treacle ad,	4 oz.
Mix.	

Or why not use tinct. chloroformi et morphiae of the B.P.

According to the American Practitioner and News, a series of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining how small a quantity of any antiseptic substance will prevent the development of the bacillus of typhoid, cholera and tuberculosis, resulted as follows: The culture of the typhoid bacillus was prevented by 1 part corrosive sublimate on 20,000 parts culture medium, 1 part of sulphate of quinine on 800 of culture medium, 1 part of carbolic acid on 200, 1 part of hydrochloric acid on 105 parts, 1 part chloride of lime on 100 parts culture medium. The cholera bacillus (coma bacillus of Koch) will not develop in an acid medium. One drop of a one per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid prevents it. Its development is also prevented by 1 part of corrosive sublimate on 100,000 parts of culture medium; 1 part of sulphate of quinine on 5,000 parts, 1 part sulphate of copper on 500 parts, and 1 part of carbolic acid on 400 parts of the culture medium. Many substances, such as salol, ether, chloroform, flouride of sodium, iodoform, etc., hinder remarkably the culture of the bacillus of tuberculosis, but those which sterilize the culture medium of the bacillus completely are hydrofluosilicic acid, ammonia, fluo-silicate of iron, fluo silicate of potash, polysulphide of potassium, and silicate of soda.

FORMULÆ.

EXTRACT OF MALT OIL WITH HYPHOSULPHITES.—(Parvus.)

Take of

Hypophosphite of sodium . . . 48 grains.
 " " potassium . . . 24 "
 " " calcium . . . 24 "

Distilled water 2 fl. drachms.
 Extract of malt and oil . . . to 2 ozs.

Rub the hypophosphites with the water and add them to the extract of malt and oil slightly warmed, and stir until cold.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ ACIDUM.

In reply to a correspondent, Mr. Hugh M. Massingham, the senior dispenser of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, sends the following formula for the above-named preparation :—

Burn ointment :—

Yellow resin 4 oz.
 Yellow wax 20 " (in winter 10 oz.)
 Olive oil 20 " (" 30 "
 Venetian turpentine 8 "
 Burgandy pitch . . . 4 "
 Oxide of zinc 4 "
 Solution of carbolic acid . 10½ fl. oz.

Melt the resin, wax, Venetian turpentine and pitch, together with the olive oil, by a gentle heat. To this add the oxide of zinc and carbolic acid, previously rubbed together, and stir constantly until cold.

Solution of carbolic acid for the above :—

Carbolic acid, pure 8 oz.
 Glycerine 4 fl. oz.
 Water 16 "

Mix. —Chemist and Druggist.

COCKROACH POWDER.

Angelica root, well powdered 100 parts
 Essence of eucalyptus 20 parts

Mix. Scatter, at night, plentifully, around the haunts of the pests. It answers equally well against all the coleoptera, etc.

NESSLER'S INSECTICIDE.

Green soap 40 parts
 Extract of tobacco 60 parts
 Emphyreumatic oil 50 parts
 Alcohol 200 parts
 Water 650 parts

Mix secundum artem. Before use dilute with five volumes of water.—Ex.

Aq. Lavand. Opt.—Take of

Otto de rose 1 drm
 Tonquin beans 4 drms
 Ess. bergamot 2 drms
 Musk 6 grs
 Ambergris 10 grs
 Ol. caryoph 1 drm
 Ol. lavand, Ang 3 drm
 Glycerine, pure 4 ozs
 Ivory black 1 oz
 Sp. vini. rect. 7 quarts
 Aqua distil. 1 quart

Let it stand a fortnight with frequent shaking, filter through magn. carb.

SACHET POWDERS.

Lavender :—

	Parts
Lavender flowers	128
Thyme	8
Mint	4

Oil of lavender	1
Cloves	4
Tincture of ambergris	2

New-mown Hay :

	Parts
Orris root	2,200
Tonka beans	300
Vanilla	300
Oil of bitter almonds	1
" rose geranium	12
" rose	3
" bergamot	6
Extract of musk	64

Jockey Club :

	Parts
Orris	600
Santal	100
Oil of bergamot	16
" rose	1
Extract of musk	32
Extract of civet	16

Violet :—

	Parts
Orris root	400
Rhodium wood	100
Rose leaves	100
Black currant leaves	100
Benzoin	4
Musk pods	8
Oil of bitter almonds	1

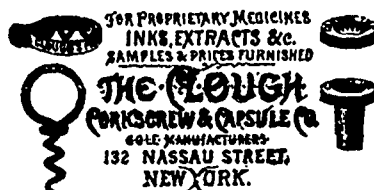
Chemist and Druggist.

Annidalin.—This is the name given to a new derivative of thymol, produced by the action of iodine upon an alkaline solution of that substance. It is of a red color, and when exposed to the action of light liberates iodine. It is proposed as a substitute for iodoform.

Quinoline paramethenylbenzenylazoxime-paracarboxylic acid is the name of a new acid, prepared by melting quinolineparamethenyluramidoxime with phthalic anhydride. If the process of preparation is as lengthy as the name we do not envy the operator. But is it absolutely necessary that our chemists should indulge in such jaw-breaking words?

To Mask the Odor of Ichthyol.—The Pharmaceutische Zeitung recommends the addition of about ten per cent. of oil of citronella. The addition will be harmless in any case, while in rheumatism it is claimed that it will be positively beneficial. In India the oil is used to a considerable extent as a remedy in rheumatism, and, it is declared, with very good results.

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



LUBY'S

HAIR RESTORER.

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

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Beware of Imitations.

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1593 Notre Dame St.,

MONTREAL.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.,

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

AND

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum.

Recent Arrivals:

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

We complete stock of everything required in the business.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR

Batger's Confectionery

Goods all FIRST-CLASS and all ONE PRICE.

DRUGGISTS!

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

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

PROFIT TO DEALERS 100 P.C.

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

LOOK AT YOUR STOCK;

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

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

POWELL AND DAVIS Co.,
CHATHAM, ONT.



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

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

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.

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MANUFACTURER OF



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- Burdock Healing Ointment.
- Burdock L. and K. Plaster.
- Burdock Pills.
- Victoria Hypophosites.
- Victoria Buchu and Uva Ustr.
- Hagyard's Pain Remedy.
- Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.
- Hagyard's Cathartic Pills.
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- Hagyard's Cattle Spico.
- Dr. Fowler's Extract Strawberry.
- Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid.
- Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges.
- National Pills.
- gyptian Salvo.
- Dr. Abernothy's Worm Candy.
- Freeman's Soothing Syrup.
- Freeman's Worm Powders.
- Freeman's New Domestic Dyes.
- Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.
- Dr. Low's Sulphur Soap.
- Dr. Low's Pain Cure Oil.
- Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine.
- Milburn's Quinine Wine, Roscoe's Hair Reviver.

:BETHESDA WATER:

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

Sold in half gallon bottles, bottled at the Spring, by all druggists and first-class grocers.

GEORGE S. MICHIE,

5 1/2 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Wholesale Agent for Ontario.

Cantharidin in Pharmacy.

BY PROF. F. A. GRAZER, M.P.A.

The use of cantharidin in pharmacy has been very limited, as far as I have been able to determine, although quite a number of methods have been recommended for separating this principle from the flies. Most of these have been used, no doubt, with a view of determining the quality of the flies, their value being estimated by the amount of cantharidin, and as a matter of experiment.

My attention was attracted to the use of cantharidin while making some cantharidal collodion. I noticed how easily this principle could be separated by the method adopted in that process. In the preparation a considerable amount of cantharidin remained undissolved by the collodion, even after agitation for several days.

It occurred to me that it would require but a little extra labor to remove the fatty matter with carbon bisulphide, and obtain the cantharidin in a tolerably pure state, by which the quality of the drug used might be estimated, and at the same time a collodion prepared of a known strength by simply adding the cantharidin to the requisite amount of flexible collodion. A preparation made in this manner yielded satisfactory results.

A short time after this I was called upon to make some vinegar of cantharides according to the British Pharmacopœia. I found the process a tedious one, especially that part of the process requiring percolation, which was exceedingly slow and unsatisfactory. A preparation equally efficacious was readily made by simply dissolving cantharidin in a mixture of glacial acetic and acetic acids corresponding to the menstruum used in the preparation.

While I have not made any further experiments, I might suggest its use in the liniment of cantharides, and the cerate of the extract of cantharides. Referring to the last-named preparation, I have often wondered why the Pharmacopœia is burdened with two cantharidal cerates. The plain cerate of cantharides, if properly made with a good specimen of powdered flies, seldom fails to give satisfaction. The claim for the cerate of the extract is, that it is an elegant and efficient substitute for the ordinary cerate, as the greater portion of the inert matter is removed in the process adopted for its preparation.

The object of this preparation, therefore, is simply to remove the vesicating principle in as pure a state as possible, and to combine it with a suitable base. The process is somewhat cumbersome to the druggist, as it involves percolation, distillation, and evaporation, the final result being the removal of the cantharidin, associated with a considerable amount of extractive. A more simple method would be to add a chloroformic solution of cantharidin to a melted mixture of wax, lard and resin, or the cantharidin may

be dissolved by means of heat, in a mixture of rape seed and castor oils, and then added. In doing this it would be necessary to diminish the amount of lard, as the lard would render the cerate to soft.

But is this elegant and efficient substitute an improvement over the ordinary cerate? So far as I can learn such is not the case. If the objection to this preparation be the mechanical admixture of the powdered flies, I hardly think it justifiable, as these small particles of the hard exterior parts of the insect have a tendency to irritate the skin, and thereby facilitate the vesicating action.

I had occasion some time ago to test the relative merit of these two preparations. The cerate of the extract failed to give the satisfaction which the cerate had previously given. That the former preparation contained sufficient cantharidin there could be no doubt, as six months after its preparation I found the entire surface thickly studded with cantharidin crystals.

Cantharidin dissolved in oil has been used in Germany. In the last issue of the *Pharmaceutische Rundschau*, New York, May, 1889, a process is given for making cantharidin oil, as formerly recommended by E. Dietrich, Helfenberg, Germany. It was made by dissolving three parts of cantharidin in two thousand parts of rape-seed oil. It has been shown by F. Eger that a portion of the cantharidin in the preparation is precipitated after a time, and he recommends the use of castor oil. The following formula is suggested for a permanent preparation: 0.3 grammes of cantharidin is dissolved in 20.0 grammes of castor oil and 40.0 grammes of rape-seed oil by means of heat, after which 140.0 grammes of rape-seed oil is added.

The main objection to the use of cantharidin is its expense. In Merck's index 1 gramme is quoted at two dollars. It can, however, be made more cheaply by the druggist himself.

The separation of cantharidin is not difficult; it is easily accomplished by percolating the powdered flies with chloroform. I have used for this purpose a narrow Whitall-Tatum percolator, in the bottom of which a cork was inserted, containing a glass tube drawn out to a fine point and curved upward. In this manner I was able to prevent the percolation from going on too rapidly. The chloroform was recovered for future use by means of an old-style alembic, connected with an empty bottle, acting as a receiver, and kept cool.

With a water bath placed over an ordinary spirit lamp the distillation can be carried on until the greater portion of the chloroform is recovered. The fat can be removed after evaporating the remaining chloroform by means of carbon bisulphide or petroleum ether. In this manner it may be obtained sufficiently pure for pharmaceutical purposes. The powdered drug as found in this market is generally good, containing

about 8 per cent. of moisture, and a fair yield of cantharidin.

Other processes have been recommended, such as treating the flies with alkalis, and subsequently with acid before using chloroform or ether, by which means a larger yield is obtained. Perhaps the best method is that of dialysis, recommended by E. Dietrich. But as far as the commercial article is concerned it is yet too expensive to be used, at least in this country.

I would therefore recommend the druggist to prepare it himself, as I believe that cantharidin could be used in a number of the pharmaceutical preparations now kept in the stores, thereby saving considerable time, besides securing preparations of known strength, which is always an object to be desired.—British and Col. Druggist.

Antiseptic Sponges.

PROF. J. PERRINS.

Take a string of fine new sponges, neither too small nor too large. Commence by beating them with a small hammer, or a piece of wood, in order to knock out the dust and any mineral particles that they may contain. Examine particularly the point where the sponge was attached to the rock; often there are minute grains of sand firmly adherent at this point, and which should be absolutely removed to avoid irritating an already painful wound. It is better to cut this point off with the scissors. Having done this, wash the sponges freely in water, squeeze, and place them in fountain basins, preferably enamelled ones, containing the following solutions:

Hydrochloric acid	10 grams.
Water	1 litre.

Allow them to remain six hours in this mixture, then wash freely again in water, and steep them for six hours in the following:

Water	1 litre.
Potassium permanganate	1 gram.

By treatment with chamæleon solution of a beautiful, intense violet hue, they will become more or less rapidly discolored; and after washing freely in water, will retain a brownish shade.

Immerse the sponges next in the following liquid for two hours:

Liquid bisulphate of soda	10 grams.
Water	1 litre.
Hydrochloric acid	1 gram.

A slight odor of sulphurous acid gas will be perceived. After a little while the sponges lose their brown color, and assume a beautiful whitish yellow shade.

Wash again freely in water, and introduce them into preserving fluid made as follows, where they should be kept until needed:

Water	1 litre.
Carbolic acid	1 gram.
Alcohol	5 grams.

Dissolve the carbolic acid in the alcohol and mix together in the aqueous solution.

In order to remove the odor of the carbolic acid, which the laity always associates with hospitals, we may use in place of the above solution the following preserving fluid:

Thymol	1 gram.
Alcohol	4 grams.
Water	1 litre.

—Gaz. de Gynec.

Tariff Changes.

The following are the changes in tariff affecting the drug trade, which came into effect March 28th.

Acid, acetic, pyroligneous, and vinegar, 15 cents per gallon, and for each degree of strength in excess of standard strength, one cent additional. Acid, acetic, pyroligneous, of any strength, imported for dyeing or printing, 25 cents per gallon and 20 per cent. Formerly acetic acid of all kinds was taxed 25 cents per gallon and 20 per cent. ad val.

Acid phosphates, 3 cents per pound.

Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened, one cent per pound. Cocoa paste, containing sugar, 5 cents.

Extract of coffee, 5 cents per pound.

Combs, for dress and toilet, 35 per cent. formerly 30.

Crystal and decorated glass tableware, 20 per cent. Glass carboys, bottles, and decanters and demijohns, 30 per cent. Lamp glass and electric light shades and chimneys, lanterns, etc., 30 per cent.

Liquorice, in rolls or sticks, 3 cents per pound.

Linseed or flaxseed oil, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound, formerly 30 per cent. ad val.; lubricating oils costing less than 30 cents per gallon, 7 1-5 cents per gallon.

Oiled silk, 5 cents per square yard and 15 per cent.

Dry white and red lead, orange mineral, and zinc white or carbonate of zinc, 5 per cent.; dry colors, 20 per cent.; paints and colors, pulped or ground in oil, 30 per cent.; paints ground or mixed in or with Japan varnish, etc., mixed paints, three cents per pound and 25 per cent.; oxides, ochres, and umbers, 30 per cent.; paints and colors ground in spirits and all spirit varnishes, \$1 per gallon.

Red and yellow prussiate of potash, 10 per cent.

Spirituous and alcoholic liquors, alcohol, gin, rum, whiskey, \$1.75 gallon; fusil oil or potato oil, \$2 gallon. Methylated alcohol, including woodnaphtha, aboyutha, imitations of brandy, cordials, ginger wine, rum shrub, etc., \$2 gallon. Spirits and strong waters mixed with any ingredient or known as anodynes, elixirs, etc., \$2 per gallon and 30 per cent. There are increases here. Alcoholic perfumes and when in bottles of not over 4 oz. 50 per cent; when in packages weighing more than 4 oz., \$2 gallon and 40 per cent.

Nitrous ether, \$2 gallon and 30 per cent. Vermuth containing not more than 40 per cent. of spirits, 75 cents per gallon; if containing more than 40 per cent. \$2 per gallon.

Starch, including farina, not sweetened, 2 cents per pound; when sweetened, 4 cents per pound.

Satchels, pocketbooks, and purses, 35 per cent.

Illuminating oils, composed of products of petroleum, coal shale, or lignite, 25 per cent.

THE FREE LIST.

The following are the additions to and changes in the free list:

Alum in bulk only, ground or unground; antimony not ground, pulverized, or otherwise manufactured; ashes, pot and pearl, in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight; asphalt and bone pitch, crude only; argol or argola, crude only.

Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state; borax in bulk only; brass in sheets or plates not less than four inches in width; bullion, gold and silver in bars, blocks, or ingots.

Gums, viz., amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, demar, kauric, mastic, sandarac, Senegal, shellac and white she'ac in gum or flake for manufacturing purposes, and gum tragacanth, gum gedda, and gum Barbary.

Indigo, auxiliary, or zinc dust.

Liquorice root, not ground. Locust beans and locust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle food.

Iceland moss and other mosses and sea weeds in the crude or natural state or only cleaned.

Roses, Attar of, and oil of roses. Pipe-clay, unmanufactured. Resin in packages of not less than 100 pounds. Roots, medicinal viz.: Acousti, columba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, rhubarb, and valerian. Rubber, crude.

Soda ash, caustic soda in drums, silicate of soda in crystals only, bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda, of cubic nitre, sulphide of sodium, arseniate, binarsenate, chloride, and stonmate of soda for manufacturing purposes only.

Sulphate of copper, ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp, whiting or whiting gilders, and Paris white.

Camwood and sumach, for dyeing and tanning purposes, when not further manufactured than mashed or ground. Blood albumen, tannic acid, tartar emetic, and grey tartar, when imported by the manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods for use in their factories only.

Chlorate of potash in crystals when imported for manufacturing purposes only.

The Use of Cotton in the Preparation of Medicinal Waters.

BY J. H. STEIN.

Read at a Meeting of the Penn. Pharm. Associa'n

Has the use of cotton in the preparation of medicinal waters proven to be preferable to carbonate of magnesium, or phosphate of lime?

To answer this query quite a number of samples were prepared with carbonate of magnesium, phosphate of lime, and cotton, using the oils of anise, cinnamon and peppermint, and gum camphor. By careful manipulation I succeeded in getting quite satisfactory results from all the substances used, but the samples prepared by the use of carbonate of magnesium were invariably stronger or more highly aromatic, and less trouble was experienced in obtaining perfectly clear solutions. As a rule I have used the cotton process since the time of issue of the 1880 pharma-

copoia, but must confess that I do not like it as well as the old way in which carbonate of magnesium is used. If the objection raised against this latter process, (that owing to the partial solubility of the carbonate of magnesium, there is danger of throwing out of solution the salts of morphine, strychnine, etc., when used in the waters so prepared) is well founded, then I would not consider it advisable to continue using it. On this point, there seems to be a difference of opinion, a number of good pharmacists claiming the amount of magnesium carbonate dissolved is so small that it does not have sufficient effect upon these salts to cause them to precipitate. But as I am not prepared to determine the question, and as the use of cotton does not seem to prove entirely satisfactory, I concluded to try paper pulp, as I had met with good success in its use in clearing up various elixirs. Samples were prepared with the same oils and gum camphor, and the results of the products obtained were perfectly satisfactory. The following are the formula: Take of either of the oils mentioned 30 minims, filter paper 90 grains, distilled water q. s. to make two pints. Tear the filter paper into small pieces or shreds, put it into a quart wide mouth bottle and drop the oil upon it so as to penetrate all parts of the paper; add in small portions two pints of distilled water, shaking thoroughly after each addition until the paper is thoroughly disintegrated. Set aside for two hours, then filter, pouring back the first portion of filtrate if not entirely clear. When the liquid ceases to drop, add sufficient distilled water upon the pulp in the filter to make two pints.

For camphor water: Take of camphor 120 grains, alcohol one half fl. oz., filter paper 90 grains, distilled water sufficient to make two pints. Dissolve the camphor in the alcohol, pour the solution upon the shreds of paper contained in a dish or wide mouth bottle, and stir it about until the alcohol has nearly all evaporated, then proceed as with the above, and the result will be a perfectly clear and strong solution.

Experiments were also made with purified talcum, using only two thirds the quantity as of magnesium carbonate.

After finishing my experiments I found in the proceedings of the Am. Phar. Asso. for 1871 a paper on medicated waters, written by S. A. D. Sheppard, of Boston. In his experiments he used various articles, among them being carbonate of magnesium, powdered glass, finely powdered silica, powdered pumice and kaolin or porcelain earth. Of these various substances he found only the magnesium carbonate and powdered silica to be satisfactory, and the samples prepared with the magnesium carbonate more highly aromatic than the rest.

Of silica he says that in some instances of very careful manipulation the product may be said to have been quite as good as that prepared with magnesium carbonate, and that silica being perfectly insoluble in water it is free from the objection raised against the use of magnesium carbonate, as solutions of morphia salts, nitrate of silver, corrosive sublimate, etc., made with waters prepared in silica remained unchanged. I did not have time to experiment with this article, but for my own satisfaction I intend doing so at an early day. Meanwhile I shall continue to use either filter paper pulp or cotton in preparing my medicated waters.

FRED'K STEARNS & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1855—35 YEARS.)

Manufacturing Pharmacists,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

WINDSOR, ONT. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
NEW YORK CITY.

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:

PILLS AND GRANULES

Sugar, Gelatin and Pearl Coated. Tinted Granules. In bulk or boxed, with buyer's name.

FLUID EXTRACTS,

Elixirs, Wines, Tinctures, Solutions, Ointments, Cerates.

Syrups--Medicinal and Medicated.

Concentrated Liquors for Extemporaneous Use.

DIGESTIVE FERMENTS,

Pepsin Pure, Saccharated, Lactinated; Pancreatin Pure and Saccharated.

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Plain, Perfumed, Medicated; Its Preparations and combinations.

CASCARA SAGRADA,

In form of Fluid and Solid Extracts, Cordial, Pills, Granules, Capsules, etc.

PLASTERS,

In Roll, Porous, Court and Surgeons'.

Perfumes, Handkerchief Extracts, Toilet Waters, Sachet Powders, Etc.

Soda Water Requisites, Soluble Essences, Flavoring Extracts, Etc.

National Formulary Preparations--Elixirs, Wines and Syrups.

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Were originated by us fourteen 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.

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.

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Caffeine Seiditz--Very efficient headache remedy. Improved Bronchial Lozenges--Very soluble. Put up in bulk and in boxes. Sample sent upon application.

Licorice and Tolu Tablets.

The Ideal Inhaler (Mentholized Air)--For catarrh, cold in the head.

Tonic Hypophosphites--Replaces trade-marked and proprietary syrups at half the price.

Stearns' Fluid Extract Myrcia (Bay Rum Essence)--Highly concentrated, giving true odor of the Bay Leaf.

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Fluid Extract Golden Seal (Colicless).

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CAMPBELL'S FLUID EXTRACTS
Are prepared with scrupulous care and are as low in price as quality will justify.

CAMPBELL'S ELIXIRS
Are at least equal to any before the public, and are very moderate in price.

CAMPBELL'S PHARMACEUTICAL
SYRUPS
Are prepared with every regard to quality and appearance. A comparison is solicited with other makes.

Fast Sellers

ALASKA CREAM

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

DR. OAKWOOD'S Syrup of Tar and Tolu

—FOR—

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

RETAIL AT 25 CENTS.

STUART W. JOHNSTON
TORONTO.

DORENWEND'S GOLDED HAIR WASH.



The finest article in the market for producing a beautiful

GOLDEN SHADE.

Every Druggist should have it on his shelves.

It can be safely recommended to customers as harmless and effective in 3, 6 and 8 oz. attractive bottles.

A. DORENWEND, Sole Mfr.

Paris Hair Works, Toronto, Can.

BARKWELL'S -Corn. Cure-

THE BEST SELLING

—BEST ADVERTISED

And Most Reliable in the Market.

Order a Sample Dozen from Your Jobber.
W. S. BARKWELL, LONDON, ONT.

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SPECIFICS. VETERINARY SPECIFICS.
SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS.
WITCH HAZEL OIL. MARVEL OF HEALING.

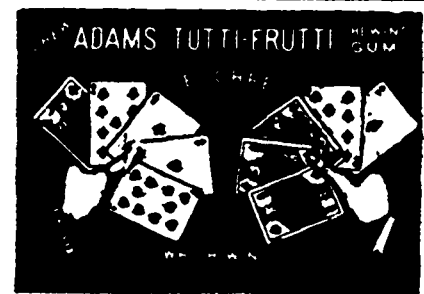
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109 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.



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SLOCUM'S PSYCHINE,

Oxygenized Emulsion

OF
Pure Cod Liver Oil,

COLTSFOOT EXPECTORANT,

REGULATIVE PILLS,

MAGNETIC MEDICATED PLASTER.

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

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

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

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

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

For sale by Druggists and Pharmacists everywhere.

DR. J. A. MCGILL & CO.,

Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

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

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

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

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

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

Rectal Diseases are much more prevalent than is generally supposed. In every community there are many who, having "tried everything" (except Dr. Child's Pile Ointment), have resigned themselves to suffer and say nothing. One box sold sells many boxes. It is an article that you can recommend with every confidence, and it is offered to you at a price which makes it worth your while to stock and push it. As "a starter" only, we will send one dozen, postpaid, on receipt of \$8. Retail price, \$1.

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

CLARKE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
KAMLOOPS, BRIT. COL.

THE TRADE WILL FIND

J. A. POZZONI'S

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



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

Medicated Complexion Powder

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

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

ALL CANADIAN JOBBERS HAVE IT.

From the Front of the Counter.

In opening his presidential address to the Liverpool Chemists' Association last week, Dr. Symes gave a happy indication of a characteristic which would go some way to account for the success and general popularity which he has attained. In the early days of his business career, he said, he would sometimes place himself in front of his counter and take a look round from a customer's point of view. He would then see little details, empty bottles, small things out of place, or some confusion, which might escape his attention so long as he kept to his usual side of the counter. We do not know why Dr. Symes limited this very sensible proceeding to his "early days," or whether he has really abandoned it in these latter times; but we know enough of his habit of mind to believe that his customers, and, whenever he has any, his opponents in pharmaceutical politics can rely on his occasionally looking at things from their point of view. We venture to recommend the practice alluded to, both actually and metaphorically, to the consideration of other pharmacists.

We have the impression that we have seen chemists' shops the principles of which can never have looked at them with the eye of a critical customer; and we have a vague memory of having met pharmacists who seemed quite unable to regard any question or any interest from any other point of view but their own. The faculty of keeping a single eye on one's own affairs is often a valuable one in the attainment of success, but the exact appreciation of an opponent's position is essential to an argument with him, and still more is it desirable to ascertain with precision the condition of mind of the customers on whom we depend. To regard them in any sense as enemies whom we have to overcome and spoil to the utmost extent of our ability is a method of treatment which is, of course, so unreasonable as to be unworthy of serious mention, if it were not that it is in practice, though not in intent, the rock whereon tradesmen have before this wrecked their businesses. A more common error is, we imagine, the too frequent attempt to sell a customer an article other than that he really wants. We have correspondents who pride themselves on their skill in this respect. We do not question that skill, and everyone must exercise his own judgment as to how far it may be exercised with advantage. In the large majority of cases the transaction between a customer and a tradesman is a perfectly simple exchange of a piece of coin for a certain commodity. The former fully expects that the latter should get a reasonable benefit on the transfer, and he has not, as a rule, the least objection thereto. If the article supplied requires some special manipulation or preparation, involving a certain amount of trained skill, nine customers out of ten are ready to pay the proper fee for

such service. Occasionally, too, they obviously want some guidance in regard to the particular article they propose to purchase. They can then appreciate intelligent and disinterested advice. But when they know what they want and ask for it, the cleverness of persuading them to take something else is, to say the least, questionable. Most of them perfectly well understand the game that is being played, and ultimate success is not always assured because no murmur is made.

In pointing the moral of Dr. Symes's illustration, therefore, our purpose is to show that the best policy for any trader to adopt is to so order his establishment and his business procedure as to fulfil as exactly as he can the fair and honest requirements of his customers, with more regard to permanent association than to immediate profit. A shilling gained and a customer lost is a poor sort of bargain, but it is sometimes the result of injudicious smartness. At the same time, we do not forget that a qualified chemist is expected to be something more than a mere distributor of goods, at times. The faculty of discerning opportunities and of making proper use of them is a characteristic of sound judgment, and it is this which is one of the chief factors of success.—Chemist and Druggist.

Dispensing Powders.

Writing in the American Journal of Pharmacy on this subject, Mr. T. S. Wiegand states that where morphine, arsenious acid, or corrosive sublimate are ordered, the division of any of these is secured by the use of a triturate of the active remedy with sugar of milk, using 8 grains of the triturate to represent 1 grain of the remedy; these triturates are frequently kept on hand, thus making the diffusion eight times more certain. The order in which the materials are put into the mortar is quite important, and the kind of mortar used is also to be regarded; a close-grained porcelain mortar free from any uneven places, or little flaws or holes, should always be selected for the purpose. A small portion of sugar of milk or the mildest ingredient is triturated in the mortar to prevent the active ingredient from adhering to the surface; after this the most active remedy is added, and rubbed with that already in the mortar until thoroughly mixed, when the other active ingredients are to be added, each being well-mixed with the others, and, lastly, the remainder of the least active material is added and thoroughly mixed. We may point out here what is forcibly discussed in "The Art of Dispensing," that the manner in which powders are mixed has a decided influence upon the miscibility of the finished product. Very little rubbing should be indulged in; indeed, it is better to mix powders lightly with a spatula and sift, rather than to mix by rubbing in a mortar. As to the division of powders Mr. Wiegand recommends the method of spread-

ing the powder upon a ground-glass plate, arranging it into a parallelogram of even thickness, and marking off the number of parts into which it should be divided with a straight-edge spatula across the plate. Greater accuracy can be attained by using a glass slab, to the underside of which has been pasted a piece of letter-paper ruled into small squares. It is said that, working in this way, powders can be divided to within a fraction of a grain, but it is as well to note that in the case of potent medicines the only accurate and safe method is to weigh each powder.

Antipyrine Incompatibles.

A short time since M. Carles drew attention to the precipitate which is formed by mixing solutions of antipyrine and extract of cinchona. M. Ollivier, who has been making further experiments, says (Bull. Com. June, p. 278) that all the active constituents are precipitated together, and that there remain in the liquid hardly perceptible traces of alkaloids or antipyrine. According to M. Carles, however, the precipitate is readily soluble in weak acids, so that it might dissolve in the gastric juice, and the mixture, though unsightly, might not be inert.

(While this mixture might be perfectly safe to dispense, might not the more poisonous alkaloids be precipitated by antipyrine, which on separating would be given in large enough doses to produce serious results? A. B. S.)

Another apparent incompatibility has been recorded by M. Blainville, who, having occasion to mix 4 gm. of antipyrine and 5 gm. of choral hydrate in 15 gm. of water, observed that the mixture assumed a milky appearance, and upon clearing deposited an oleaginous liquid. After decantation, this liquid soon crystallized, and then no longer possessed the taste of antipyrine or choral, but a flavor rather resembling that of coriander seeds. Attention is called to the inconvenience that may result from the prescribing of complex substances that may change their physiological action altogether, and it is recommended that as far as possible when ordering them, simple formulæ in which only distilled water and a simple flavoring agent enter, should be adopted.—Am. Dr. 1889, p. 170.

Ferric Bromide.—It is almost impossible to keep a solution of ferric bromide pure. According to L. L. De Koninck, a solution containing excess of bromine begins to show the presence of a ferrous salt as soon as the excess of bromine has been expelled by boiling. Ferric bromide, free from bromine and from ferrous salt, can only be obtained by passing air through the solution in the cold. The excess of bromine is very tenaciously retained.

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



ADVANTAGES OF "ROUGH ON RATS."

"ROUGH ON RATS" is sold all around the world, in every clime, is the most extensively advertised and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

NO LOSS by breakage, leakage or evaporation.

WILL KEEP a thousand years in any climate.

NO GREASE to soil the drawers or goods.

USED FOR INSECTS, BUGS, ETC., as well as for rats and mice.

ALWAYS DOES THE WORK.

LOWEST PRICE of its kind.

PAYS BETTER than any other.

CAREFUL DRUGGISTS, who do not sell arsenic and strychnine indiscriminately and yet do not wish to incur displeasure of Patrons by absolute refusal, can offer 15c. boxes of "Rough on Rats."

ROUGH ON RATS



Gone where the Woodbine Twineth.

Rats are smart, but "Rough on Rats" beats them. Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, Ants, Mosquitoes, Bed Bugs, Hen Lice, Insects, Potato Bugs, Sparrows, Skunks, Weasels, Gophers, Chipmunks, Moles, Muskrats, Jack Rabbits, Squirrels. 15c. and 25c. Druggists.

The Round Top Label is printed on RED PAPER, with black letters, with words POISON and ANTIDOTE. The SIDE LABEL is in RED INK on white paper with words POISON, CAUTION, Raw Head and Bloody Bones and Antidotes, thus complying with all requirements of law.

The Antidotes are same as in Arsenical Poisoning

Druggists should recommend "Rough on Rats"

For Roaches, Buffalo Bugs, Beetles, Flies, Water Bugs, Croton Bugs. For two or three nights sprinkle "Rough on Rats" dry powder in, about and down the sink drain-pipe, when all the insects from gullet to cellar will disappear. The secret is in the fact that wherever insects are in the house they must drink during the night. This being a poison, it should be used only at night, and washed away early every morning down the drain. Fifteen cent boxes at druggists. Send for circular. How to destroy all kinds of Bugs, Insects, Vermin, etc.

SEND FOR LITHOGRAPHS in Colors, Books Signs, etc

ALL "ROUGH ON" PREPARATIONS.

SEND FOR LITHOGRAPHS, CHROMOS, ETC.

E. S. WELLS, Proprietor and Manufacturer,

JERSEY CITY, N. J., U.S.A.

Manufacture of Oleates.

Mr. G. M. Beringer recently communicated a paper to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in which he dealt with the history and manufacture of oleates, especially the zinc, lead, mercury, bismuth, and copper compounds. Mr. Beringer prefers to use a perfectly neutral sodium oleate, and he succeeds in getting this by the use of a little alcohol (rectified spirit). The oleic acid employed should have a specific gravity of 0.890 to 0.900 at 60° F. The following are the principal formulae, which we take from the report in the American Journal of Pharmacy.

ZINC OLEATE.

- Oleic acid 1,000 grains
- Soda (90 per cent.) 160 " or q.s.
- Alcohol 6 fluid drachms
- Zinc sulphate 550 grains
- Water, a sufficient quantity.

Warm the oleic acid in a capacious vessel on the water-bath to a temperature of 60° to 66° C. (140° to 150° F.), and having dissolved the soda in a mixture of the alcohol and 2 fluid oz. of water, slowly add the soda solution, stirring constantly until the acid is entirely neutralized, and a small portion of the resulting soap dissolved in alcohol yields but a faint pink tint on the addition of a few drops of alcoholic solution of phenolphthalein. Dissolve the resulting soap in 48 oz. of warm water and filter if necessary.

Dissolve the zinc sulphate in 16 oz. of water and filter. Warm the solutions to 43° C (110° F.), and slowly add the zinc sulphate solution to the soap solution, stirring constantly. Collect the precipitate on a moist filter, wash thoroughly with distilled water; finally dry on bibulous paper at a temperature not exceeding 38° C. (100° F.), and rub the dried mass through a fine sieve.

Care should be taken to observe that the temperature of the solution before mixing is 110° F., because if precipitated at a higher temperature the result is a fused mass of oleate of a greasy nature, which can only be dried and pulverised with difficulty, and the resulting powder is gritty. As thus obtained, oleate of zinc is a nearly white, impalpable, unctuous, slippery powder, fusing at 75° C., very soluble in ether, carbon bisulphide, chloroform, and benzol, somewhat less soluble in turpentine, petroleum ether, and alcohol.

COPPER OLEATE.

- Oleic acid 1,000 grains
- Soda (90 per cent.) 160 grains or q.s.
- Alcohol 6 fluid drachms
- Copper sulphate 442 grains
- Water, a sufficient quantity.

Saponify the oleic acid as directed in the formula for zinc oleate, and dissolve the resulting soap in 48 oz. of water. Dissolve the copper sulphate in 16 oz. of warm water and filter. Warm the solution to about 140° to 150° F., and slowly add the copper solution

to the oleate of soda solution, stirring constantly; warm until the copper oleate fuses into a mass, decant the clear supernatant liquid, wash several times with warm water, and finally dry on the waterbath.

Oleate of copper, as thus produced, is a bright green waxy mass, fusing at 49° C., very soluble in carbon bisulphide, chloroform, benzol, ether, turpentine, petroleum ether, absolute alcohol, alcohol and fixed oils

BISMUTH OLEATE.

- Bismuth oxide dried at 100° C. (212° F.) until it ceases to lose water ... 1 troy oz.
- Oleic acid 3 troy oz. and 295 gr.
- Water, a sufficient quantity.

Rub the oxide of bismuth to a fine powder, and thoroughly mix it with the oleic acid in a capacious vessel, add 32 oz. of water and boil the mixture, replacing the water as it evaporates, and stirring frequently until complete saponification has taken place and a small quantity of the mass dropped into cold water yields an ointment-like mass without any separation of oleic acid. Decant the water from the oleate and work the mass with a horn or wooden spatula to free it from retained water.

Bismuth oleate thus prepared is a cream-coloured mass about the consistence of an ointment, softening at the temperature of the body and fusing at 58° C. It is easily decomposed by contact with metals, and is but very slightly soluble in the usual solvents for oleates.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Kenneth Campbell & Co., Montreal, advertise their special lines of manufacture on page ten. The name of this firm is sufficient guarantee for the excellency of their preparations, which are so extensively used throughout the Dominion.

If you intend putting in a soda water fountain this season, it is high time you were making a selection. Mr. Chas. L. Newell, of Paris, Ont., is general agent for Canada for the celebrated Arctic Soda Water Apparatus of J. W. Tufts, Boston. Drop him a line and he will give you every information.

Mineral Waters are claiming more attention every year from the large number of cures announced from their consumption. Amongst the most popular of those on the market is Bethesda Water, advertised on page seven, for which G. S. Michie, Toronto, is wholesale agent.

As will be noticed in our columns, Slocum's Psychine, Oxygenized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and other preparations are now offered to the trade through their Canadian Agency, 186 West Adelaide street, Toronto, Ont.

Have you stocked up yet with any E. T. A. Perfumes? They are choice goods and give satisfaction to the most fastidious tastes. John Taylor & Co., Toronto, proprietors of Morse's Toilet Soaps, are general agents.

H. Spencer Case, Hamilton, Ont., is putting on the market some specialties of decided merit, and which should command a ready sale. See adv't on page sixteen, and send for sample order or order through the jobbers mentioned.

Rats! !!!—E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J., advertises Rough on Rats, which is already one of the best known and best selling preparations for the purpose manufactured. It may be obtained together with all "Rough on" preparations from your jobber.

A superior article, handsomely put up and well advertised, finding a ready sale amongst the best class of customers. Pozzoni's Complexion Powder will bring extra trade and good profit. Always keep it in stock.

Child's Pile Ointment, which is having a large and increasing sale in British Columbia and the N. W. Territories, is offered through our columns to the general drug trade of the Dominion. It is highly recommended by leading men who have found it very beneficial, and the proprietors guarantee the article. The prices quoted allow a good margin and a good pile ointment is an essential article to have in stock.

We notice amongst arrivals by S. S. Polynesian, a consignment of 135 Irons of Paris Green for the London Drug Co., London, Ont.

Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, proprietors of Wilson's Fly Poison Pads, direct the attention of the trade to that article in our advertising columns. Their sales were larger last year than ever before, and this fact is the best evidence of the increasing popularity of Fly Pads. They afford a large profit, and it will pay retail druggists to take an interest in them.

Situation Wanted.

GRADUATE—City and country experience. Moderate salary for permanent position. "Druggist," Queenville.

Some Practical Pill-Mass Excipients.

Most of the formulæ for the preparation of pills of copaiba, creosote, oil of turpentine, and other etheric oils and extracts (says the Pharmaceutische Post) make use of bees' wax as the excipient. This, however, is insoluble in water, and consequently such pills are not easily assimilated. T. Stoffels, apothecary's assistant in Leist, Holland, gives, in the Pharmaceutische Weekblad voor Nederlandt, a formula for a basic mass which, while varying in the relative amounts of its constituents, according to the nature of material to be incorporated, answers for each and every one of the class of medicaments above mentioned. The generic materials are the powdered root and dried juice of licorice, and glycerin, in proportions varied, as stated, according to circumstances. The following are examples of the application of the mass:

PILLS OF BALSAM COPAIBA.

R—Balsam copaiba 3 iij.
Powdered cubebis 3j.

M. Divide in pilulas Nro. 120.

In dispensing this prescription the copaiba is first mixed with 2 drams of powdered licorice (juice), then with an equal amount of the powdered root, and with the mass thus obtained the cubebis are incorporated by the aid of a few drops of glycerin.

CREASOTE PILLS.

R—Creasote gtt. xlv.

Make into 30 pills.

In preparing this mix the creasote with 50 grains each of powdered licorice and the powdered root, and, by the aid of sufficient glycerin, make into a mass; or the creasote may be mixed with a few drops of glycerin in a mortar and the powders subsequently added.

PILLS OF OIL OF TURPENTINE.

R—Oil of turpentine gtt. xv.

Divide into 10 pills.

To dispense this prescription mix the oil with 30 drops of mucilage of acacia and rub into an emulsion, to which add 10 grains of pulverized licorice root. The result is a non-friable mass of excellent consistence.

PILLS OF EXTRACT OF BARK OF MALE FERN WITH EXTRACT OF BARK OF POMEGRANATE ROOT.

R—Extract of male fern.

Ex. of bark of pomegranate roots, aa grs. xiv

Mix and divide into sixty pills.

Powder the extract of pomegranate root, and mix with 90 grains of powdered licorice root and an equal quantity of the powdered desiccated licorice juice. To the extract of male fern add about 40 drops of glycerin, mix thoroughly, and knead up with the resultant liquid the powders mixed as above. A few additional drops of glycerin may sometimes be necessary.

With the above as exemplars it will be easy for the practitioner to adapt the formula to any and every similar case.

For Sale or Exchange.

HALF DOZ. SHILOH'S CATARRH CURE, ¼ doz. Depow's Extracting Lotion, 1 doz. Burk's Disinfectant, ¼ doz. West's World's Wonder—what offers? Box B, care Canadian Druggist, Toronto.

HARVEY'S RED PINE AT \$1.50 PER DOZ. West's Liver Pills at \$1.00, Rejuvenator at \$1.00, Haggard's Pain Remedy at \$1.75, Reed's Blackberry Elixir at \$1.25. Any or all of above to exchange, any saleable Patent Medicine. A. G. Gaviller, Grand Valley.

Kerry, Watson & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS 351 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL,

Invite attention to a few Preparations that give good satisfaction and good profits.

Carter's Soluble Ginger.

A Concentrated Essence of Selected Jamaica Ginger. \$2.00 per doz.

Carter's Rennet.

The best article of its kind, introduced only after careful experimenting and repeated tests. For Curds, Junket or Slip, it is just the Rennet required. \$2.00 per doz.

Carter's Jamaica Sarsaparilla.

An old and favorite medicine, sells rapidly in spring. \$7.00 per doz.

Concentrated Cardinal Food.

A household favorite for many years, the most profitable and satisfactory to seller and consumer of the many foods now in use. \$2.00 to \$4.00 per doz.

Cod Liver Oil Hammerfest.

Large bottles attractively put up. The finest Norway Oil on the market. \$7.00 per doz.

Cod Liver Oil Cream.

A pleasant and palatable emulsion of Norway Oil and Hypophosphites \$3.50 and \$7.00 per doz.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum.

Be sure your stock of this leading cough remedy is kept up. The changeable weather in April and May will cause many demands for Gray's Syrup.

WESTERN HOUSE,

The London Drug Co.,
LONDON,

From whom supplies of any of the above goods can be obtained.

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

FOR

NASAL CATARRH

Must be Non-Irritating

Easy of application, and one that will, by its own action, reach all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The efforts to treat Catarrh during the past few years demonstrate that only one remedy has met these conditions and that is

ELY'S CREAM BALM

This safe and pleasant remedy

Has Mastered Catarrh As nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it, and a multitude of persons who have for years borne all the worry and pain that Catarrh can inflict, testify to radical and permanent cures wrought by it.

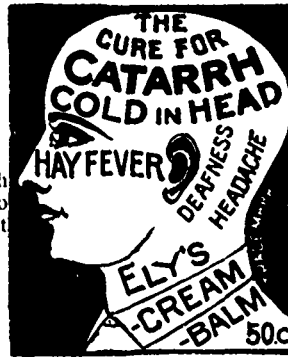
ELY'S CREAM BALM is soothing, excites no dread, dissolves the hardened accumulations, lessens the extreme sensibility of the membrane to cold and all external irritants, and is followed by no reaction whatever.

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

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

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SPECIALTIES:

- Briggs' Black Oil
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- Prof. Kennedy's Combustion Pills
- Wistar's Pulmonic Syrup
- Lamont's Baby Cordial
- Sittzer's Worm Candy
- Sittzer's Worm Syrup
- Leistershire Tick and Vermin Destroyer
- Kennedy's Founder and Hoof Ointment
- Golden Eye Salvo
- Star Cement
- Wade's Condition Powders
- Clark's Female Pills
- Paleg White's Sticking Salvo
- Temple's Harness Dressing Oil
- Oriental Confections
- Shoo-Fly Fly Poison

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- Wingate's Cavalry Condition Powders
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- McGale's Sprucine
- Dr. Coderre's Infant's Syrup
- Gregory's Toothache Cure
- McGale's Butternut Pills

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

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

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK.



ESTABLISHED 1876.

MAJOR'S CEMENT, for repairing China, Glassware, Furniture, Meerschaum, Vases, Books, Tipping Billiard Cues, etc. 15 and 25 cents.

MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT for repairing Boots and Shoes. 15 and 20 cents.

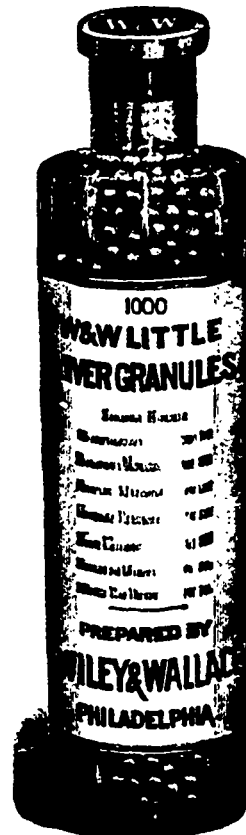
MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT for repairing all kinds of soft rubber goods. 15 cents.

MAJOR'S BEST LIQUID GLUE, for repairing wood, etc., always ready for use. 10 cents.

Advertising matter sent by mail on application. I also furnish a handsome sign for inside and a stand, 3 ft. 6 in., for outside use, with a 50-pound weight, and a Thermometer 4 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, first-class in every respect. Send for terms.

A. MAJOR, 232 William Street, New York City.
KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal P.Q.
and the LONDON DRUG CO., London, Ont.

W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.



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

FORMULA.

Alain, 1-10 gr.; Jalapin, 1-10 gr.; Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.; Ext. Hyocyanus, 1-50 i.; Ext. Nux Vom. 1-50 gr.; Oleo-Res. Capsici, 1-5 gr.

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

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,



PIGS, POULTRY AND GAME.

Address - 18 KING STREET EAST, - TORONTO.

PURCHASE AGENTS WANTED.

THE HARRY LEWIS



DOG SOAP.

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

YOUR STOCK IS INCOMPLETE WITHOUT

- Hloxam's Electric Hair Restorer, (retails at 50c.)
- Case's Sarsaparilla Bitters, (retails at 30c. & \$1.00.)
- " Syr. Tamarac Gum, (retails at 25 & 50c.)
- " Corn Cure, (retails at 25c.)
- " Rosodetma, (retails at 25c.)

TERMS, 5% OR 3) DAYS OR 4 MONTHS. MANUFACTURED BY

H. SPENCER CASE, HAMILTON, ONT.

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



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OUR WINES ARE THE BEST. CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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Wrapping Papers,
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TWINES,

Tags, Commercial Stationery, Blank Books, Sea Island Twine, Bourdoir 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.

HOOPER'S INDIAN TONIC.

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

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

ALEX. M'DONALD,

Box 316. STRATHROY, ONT.

USE

MORSE'S FINE TOILET SOAPS

-AND-

E. F. A. PERFUMES.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Toronto.
PROPRIETORS.

SELECTIONS.

A simple way for testing limewater is given by Mr. Barnard S. Proctor, which is as follows:—Color 2 fluid oz. of lime-water with a few drops of tincture of litmus and add a solution of 2 grains of oxalic acid, when a white precipitate of oxalate of calcium falls in the solution, which should retain its blue color. Should the tint be red the lime is deficient.

Solidified Petroleum.—Considerable attention has lately been given to the details of a process, by which petroleum can be converted into bricks, which, although hard enough to be handled without inconvenience, are yet soft enough to be cut with a knife. They burn slowly when touched with a lighted match, and are non-explosive and inexpensive. The inventor, Professor De Milie Fleurs, claims the idea as the result of an extended series of experiments.

Extemporaneous Hydrochlorate of Quinine.—Weld gives the following method for the extemporaneous preparation of quinine hydrochlorate, in the *Pharmaceutische Post*: Boil sulphate of quinine for ten minutes in a closed flask along with alcohol and common salt. Concentrate the solution, and let cool. The sodium sulphate formed by decomposition, and the sodium chloride in excess, will be deposited. Decant the liquor, and continue the concentration, when the quinine hydrochlorate will crystallize out.

Gelatinous Bottle Wax for Covering Corks.—In storing volatile liquids which are solvent of resinous material, the ordinary bottle wax in which bottle necks are commonly dipped is generally inadmissible by reason of this solvent action of the liquid upon it. In such cases the following answers admirably, giving a perfect closing; and, moreover, the top is easily pared off with a knife when the bottle is to be opened:

Soft Gelatin or good Glue	..	3	parts.
Water	..	9	"
Glycerin	..	2	"

Melt the gelatin in the water and then stir in the glycerin. Any coloring matter can be added, and the bottle necks should be quite free from grease. A second dip can be given if requisite, and the top can be stamped while soft with a slightly greased metal seal, or warm stereotype (slightly oiled), or an india-rubber stamp.—*Photo-Review*.

Sulphonal.—The high price at which sulphonal was first introduced is still being reduced. Manufacturers are vying with each other as to who shall offer it at the lowest figure and so secure the trade in the article. Somewhat in the style of a "clearing-out-at-great-reductions" sale, sulphonal is listed in druggists' prices current at 13s. 6d. a lb., "cheaper in larger quantities!" This is a remarkable reduction from the 90s. a lb. of two years ago. Altogether the

rivalry of the various sulphonal and phenacetin manufacturers is amusing. One will insinuate in his advertisements that the others make "spurious imitations, whereupon his competitors proceed to strenuously combat the aspersion. If the two products had been patented much heart-burning and ill-feeling would have been prevented among chemical manufacturers. However, the competition continues, so that it would seem that the preparation of the remedies pays at any price.—*Berlin Cor. to Chemist and Druggist*.

Iodized Cotton.—Messrs. Breaudat and Catrilméau, in the *Repertoire de Pharmacie*, give the following improved method of preparing this useful article. They take sheet cotton-wool of medium thickness and plunge it for a few minutes in a two per cent. solution of carbonate of soda. It is then washed, pressed and immersed for half an hour in a four per cent. solution of chlorinated lime. This is followed, after washing, by immersion in a five per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid. It is again washed and dried. Upon the surface of each sheet powdered iodine is now sprinkled in the proportion of eight parts to every one hundred parts by weight of the wool. The vessel rolled up without shaking and put lengthwise into a wide-mouthed stoppered bottle, so as to completely fill the vessel. It is then gently heated until iodine vapors begin to escape, when the stopper is firmly secured, and the bottle is placed on a water-bath. After keeping at this temperature for two hours, it is allowed to cool slowly; when cooled the iodine will be found to be completely absorbed.

Delicate Balances.—The balances used in the mints in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and for two centuries before, indicated to the extent of about 1 part in 10,000. The balance which Mr. Harris, of the London Mint, used in 1743 indicated $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain on a troy pound, or about 1 part in 50,000. Fifteen years later he had a balance which turned with 1-230,000 part of its load. In 1798 Sir George Shuckburgh had a balance sensitive enough to indicate 0.01 of a grain when loaded with 16,000 grains, or about 1 part in 1,600,000. The balance used by Fortin in 1799 in adjusting the kilogramme of the Archives, was not quite so delicate, its sensitiveness being only the 1,000,000th part of its load; but in 1844, for the adjustment of the present English standard pound, Professor Miller employed a balance whose index moved about 0.01 of an inch for a change of 0.002 of a grain in a load of 7,000 grains. He read the index with a microscope, and found the probable error of a single comparison of two avoirdupois pounds to be 1-12,000,000 of either, or about 0.00058 of a grain. At the present time it is claimed that two avoirdupois pounds can be compared with an error not exceeding 0.02 of a grain, and two kilogrammes with an error not exceeding 0.02 of a milligramme.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Soluble Essence of Ginger.

Some three years ago my attention was directed to this essence, and I commenced operations by an examination of the various soluble essences of ginger put forward by numerous makers, and although satisfied that there were some good individual points in most of the samples examined, yet there were but two which could be said to bear any approach to my idea of what a really good soluble essence of ginger ought to be.

In the outset I, therefore, laid down what I considered should be the governing points of my work

- 1 That the "essence" should be as strong as possible compatible with its solubility
- 2 That it should possess the fine aroma peculiar to Jamaica ginger
- 3 That it should be perfectly free from capsicum. And now, after a long series of experiments, extending over a period of two years, I have at last succeeded in producing from the following formula a soluble essence of ginger quite equal to anything at present on the market

WORKING FORMULA.

Ginger, in coarse powder	1 lb. 8 oz.
S.V.R. 60 per cent	2 pints 5 oz.
Water	15 oz.
	3 pints.

These are to be frequently shaken together for ten days, then percolated, pressed off, and filtered, yielding 45 fl. oz. This is "not to be made up" to 60 fl. oz., but worked from as it stands.

Take of the above tincture 40 fl. oz., water 40 fl. oz., and mix; $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. phosphate of soda, dissolved in 5 oz. boiling water and allowed to cool, is next added, shaking the mixture; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. fused chloride of calcium dissolved in 5 oz. nearly cold water, and added; the whole to be again well shaken; allow to stand twelve hours, and filter.

Introduce the filtered solution into a still and distil off, at a very low temperature, 30 fl. oz. first, which put on one side in bottle for further use.

Distil then a further quantity of 40 fl. oz., and allow the still to cool.

The residue in the still, which will be about 18 fl. oz., is what we require. This must now be carefully got out by rinsing the still with the 30 oz. first drawn over. This takes up all that is essential. Filter once more through double-paper filter, and the product is 40 fl. oz. of a fine amber-coloured essence almost entirely soluble in water.

I trust the above will be found acceptable as a step towards elucidating that which hitherto seems to have been shrouded in a sort of mystery.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

A customer secured a promise of greater salary in time.

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

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

Market Report.

Business during the past month has been fair, and collections are up to the mark. No great changes have taken place in prices. The new tariff has affected the drug trade very little; a duty of \$200 per gallon has been put on Fusel oil instead of 20% ad valorem, and Saccharine duty has been placed at \$10 per lb. instead of 20%; Combs are 35% instead of 30% as formerly, and Silicate soda 20% instead of free.

Camphor is still tending upward.

Glycerine is higher, and still higher prices looked for.

Opium is firm at advanced prices.

Morphia is higher; if bought at present quotations it is considered good stock.

Quinine is easier owing to large arrivals.

Mercury and preparations are higher and very stiff.

Castor oil is a little easier.

Borax is firm, and but little change in price.

Essential oils remain about former figures.

There has been a marked advance in England in the prices of the alkalis, bicarbonate and carbonate of soda, and still higher figures are anticipated, mainly owing to the labor strikes.

H. Waters, Ottawa, has purchased the business of E. D. Martin, and will conduct it as a branch.

J. H. McDougall will represent Kenneth Campbell & Co., in western Ontario, on the ground formerly covered by H. Rosser.

Morrhual.

The preparation which is the result of extended experiments by M. Chapoteaut, Paris, is an amber-brown, bitter, aromatic liquid, partially crystallizing at the ordinary temperature, and contains all the curative properties of Cod Liver Oil, besides the bromine, iodine phosphorus, sulphur, sebatic acid and active principles contained in twenty-five times the weight of the oil. Many physicians claim that the brown Cod Liver Oil produces a more rapid amelioration in the condition of the patient than the pale oil, and that in fact the curative action was more intense in proportion to the coloration, owing to the fact that the brown oil (from which Morrhual is prepared) contains more sebatic acid than the pale. It is also claimed for this preparation that it excites the appetite, is diuretic and diaphoretic and is the most assimilable form for the introduction of phosphorus into the economy. Morrhual is put up in small spherical capsules containing 20 centigrammes of the drug, equivalent it is said to about a teaspoonful of oil,—also in combination with creosoti in the proportions of 3 of Morrhual to 1 of creosoti, for the treatment of Tuberculosis. E. Fougere & Co., 30 William street, New York, are general agents for this preparation, as also for other specialties of the same makers, Messrs. Rigaud & Chapoteaut, Paris, France.

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

TO THE DRUG TRADE

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

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,

MONTREAL,

General Agents for the Dominion of Canada for

WYETH'S SPECIALTIES.

S. LACHANCE

1538 AND 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

MONTREAL,

Proprietor of the following Specialties:

Father Mathew Remedy,

Dr. Sey's Remedy,

PERSIAN LOTION,

Indigenous Bitters,

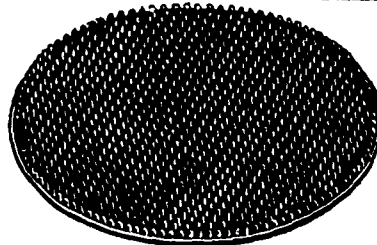
AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTOR.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**Druggists' Rubber Sundries.**

Air and Water Goods,

Surgical Cushions (Howard Kelly's).

Soft and Hard Rubber Urinals.



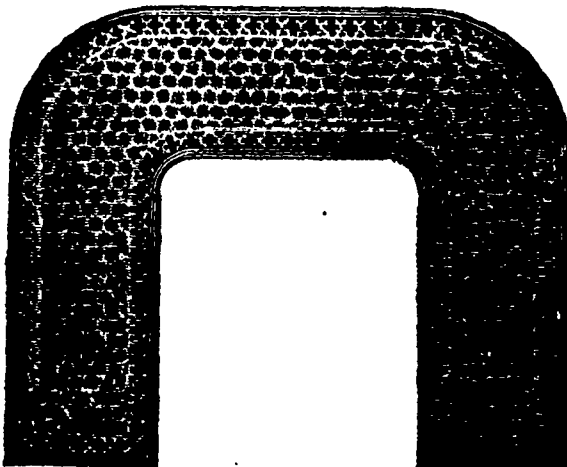
COIN MAT.

Druggists' Rubber Sundries.

Syringes, Atomizers, Bandages,

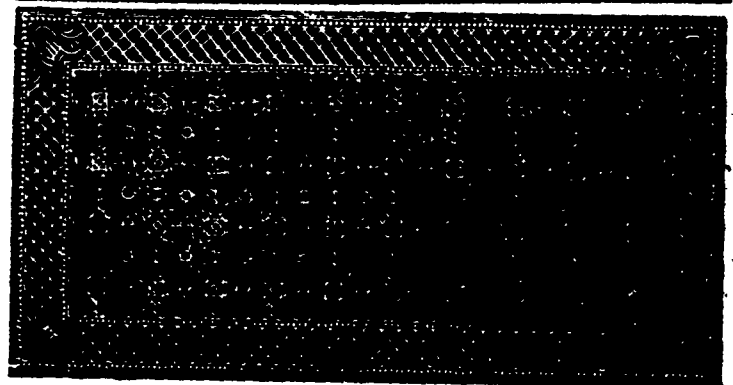
Fever Coils, Elastic Stockings,

Dilators, Sheeting, Etc., Etc.



DENTISTS' AND BARBERS' MATS.

27 Sportsmen's Goods; Fire Department Supplies; Clothing; Eureka Cotton Belting.
Our new Catalogue of 240 pages mailed to the trade on application Write for prices.



DOOR MAT.

TORONTO RUBBER CO. OF CANADA, - T. McILROY, JR., & CO.,
P.O. Box 476. Telephone 455. 28 KING ST. WEST. TORONTO.

We have already contracted to advertise

Wilson's Fly Poison Pads

(REGISTERED)

In Ninety Newspapers during the coming Summer Months.

The demand will therefore be larger than ever. WILSON'S FLY PADS are the most satisfactory Insect Poison ever offered the Canadian Trade. No other form of Fly Poison has given the same satisfaction or had so large a sale. SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN PATENT MEDICINES.

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., HAMILTON.

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

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

ACID, Acetic	lb.	80	12½	80	15	26	27	Rub.	50	1 00	Sarsa. Hond. Co	"	1 00	1 20
Arsenic	"							Elim, selected	16	18	" Jam Co.	"	3 00	3 35
Benzoic, English	"							Ground	18	20	Taraxacum, Ang.	"	70	80
(from benzoin)	oz.							Flour, packets	28	30	FLOWERS, arnica	"	22	25
Boric	lb.							Orange Peel, bitter	16	70	Chamomile	"	35	40
Carbolic, Crystals,	"							Soap, Quillaya	14	18	FLOWERS, Lavender	"	7	12
super	"	1 35	2 15					Sassafras	12	15	Rose, red, French	"	2 40	2 60
Commercial	"	50	70					Wild Cherry	10	12	GALLS, powdered	"	25	30
Citric	"	65	70					BEAN, Tonka	1 25	2 50	GELATINE, Cox's 6d	doz.	1 20	1 25
Gallic	"	1 45	1 80					Vanilla	7 00	9 00	French	lb.	45	60
Hydrocyanic	oz.	10	12½					BERRY, Cubob.	2 90	3 00	GLYCERINE, 30°	tin or	22	25
Hydrobromic, dil.	"	30	45					Powdered	3 10	3 10	Price's	"	70	80
Lactic, concentrated	lb.	3 50	4 00					Juniper	13	15	GREEN, Paris	"	17	20
Muriatic	"	3½	6					BISMUTH, sub-carbonate	3 00	3 10	GUM, Aloes, Barb	"	30	66
chem. pure	"	20	22					Sub-nitrate	2 50	2 60	Aloes, Cape	"	20	25
Nitric	"	11	18					Liquor	35	40	Socot.	"	45	80
chem. pure	"	25	30					BORAX	12	13	Powdered	"	70	75
Oxalic	"	15	16					Powdered	13	15	Arabic, select	"	1 00	1 10
Phosphoric, glacial	"	1 55	1 90					BUTTER, Cacao	75	80	" powder.	"	1 10	1 20
dilute	"	17	25					CAMPHOR, English	85	90	Sorts	"	75	80
Salicylic	"	2 00	2 50					American	80	85	" powdered	"	85	90
Sulphuric	"	2½	5					CANTHARIDES	2 00	2 25	Assafetida	"	21	28
chem. pure	"	19	22					Powdered	2 10	2 25	Benzoin	"	50	90
Aromatic	"	50	60					CAPSICUM	25	32	Catechu	"	14	16
Tannic	"	1 10	1 40					Powdered	30	40	Gamboge	"	1 20	1 30
Tartaric, powdered	"	50	55					CARBON, bisulphide	17	20	Guaiacum	"	60	90
ALCOHOL, pure, 65 o. p.	gal.	3 28						CHALK, French, powd.	6	10	Myrrh	"	48	85
by bbl., net	"	3 60						Precipitated	10	12	Opium	"	4 65	4 75
By gal.	"	13	15					Prepared	5	6	Powdered	"	6 50	7 00
ALLSPICE	lb.							CHLOROFORM, pure	1 10	1 20	Scammony, powdered	"	6 25	7 00
Powdered	"	1½	3					D. & F.	1 75	1 90	Virg.	"	12 50	14 00
ALUM	"	13	18					German	65	75	Shellac, orange	"	35	40
AMMONIA, liquor, 880	"	40	45					CHLORAL, hydrate	1 35	1 60	Liver	"	30	35
Aromatic Spirits	"	75	80					CINCHONINE, muriate	15	20	Storax	"	55	65
Bromide	"	12	15					Sulphate	20	25	Tragacanth, flake	"	75	1 00
Carbonate	"	50	60					CINCHONIDIA, sulphate	15	25	Common	"	25	65
Iodide	oz.	12	14					CLOVES	35	40	HERB, Boneset	lb.	15	20
Muriate	lb.	30	35					Powdered	40	43	Goldthread	"	60	75
ANNATTO	"	13	20					COCHINEAL, S.G.	40	45	Horehound	"	18	20
ANTIMONY, black, powd	"	55	60					COCAINE, mur.	6 00	7 00	Lobelia	"	18	20
and potas. tart.	"	45	50					COLLODION	75	90	HONEY	"	15	20
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	"	14	32					CONFECTION, senna	25	50	HOPS	"	30	40
Jamaica	"	30	33					COPPER, sulphate	8	9	ICHTHYOL	"	45	50
ARSENIC, Donovan's	"	12½	15					COPPERAS	1½	2½	INDIGO, Madras	"	75	90
solution	"	6½	8					CREAM TARTAR, powd	30	32	INSECT POWDER, pure	"	50	55
Fowler's solution	"	45	50					CREOSOTE, wood	2 00	2 30	IODINE, commercial	"	5 00	5 50
White	"	90	1 10					CUBBEAR	18	30	Resublimed	"	5 50	6 00
BALSAM, Canada	"	2 50	2 75					CUTTLE-FISH BONE	30	35	IRON, carbonate, pre-	"	15	20
Copaiva	"	65	70					DEXTRIN	10	12	cipitated	"	35	40
Peru	"	18	20					ERPSOM SALTS	1½	2	Saccharated	"	15	18
Tolu	"	18	10					ERGOT	90	1 00	Chloride, solution, BP	"	75	80
BARK, Bayberry, powd.	"	18	22					ETHER, acetic	75	80	Citrate and Am-	"	75	80
Canella Alba	"	25	30					Nitrous, spirits	50	55	monium	"	20	40
Cassia	"	50	2 40					Sulphuric, 720	35	75	Citrate and Quinine	oz.	15	20
Ground	"	60	2 50					EXTRACT, Belladonna	1 75	3 25	" " Strychnine	"	50	75
Cinchona, red	"	1 00	1 40					Colocynth, Co	1 25	1 75	Dialyzed, solution	lb.	40	45
Powdered	"	90	1 00					Gentian	50	60	Iodide, syrup	"	1 00	1 60
Calisaya, yellow	"	15	18					Hemlock, Ang	1 00	1 10	Pyrophosphate	"	7	8
Pale	"	15	18					Henbane	2 75	3 00	Sulphate, pure	"	13	15
		20	30					Jalap	2 50	3 00	IODIFORM	"	6 00	7 00
		20	30					Logwood, bulk	13	15	JAPONICA	"	8	9
		20	30					Logwood, packages	15	18	LEAD, Acetate, white	"	13	15
		20	30					Mandrake	1 75	2 00	Sub-Acetate, sol.	"	10	12
		20	30					Nux Vomio	20	30	LEAF, Belladonna	"	25	30
		20	30					Opium	80	85	Buchu	"	18	20
		20	30					Rhubarb	4 00	5 00	Coca	"	75	90

Digitalis ...	"	25	30	Origanum ...	"	60	75	Powdered.....	"	14	15
Eucalyptus ...	"	25	35	Pennyroyal ...	"	1 75	1 90	Mandrake.....	"	16	18
Hyoeyamus ...	"	25	30	Peppermint, English	"	11 00	12 00	Orris, Florentine.....	"	17	20
Jaborandi ...	"	50	60	American.....	"	3 50	3 75	Powdered.....	"	24	26
Matico ...	"	75	80	Rose, Kissaukik ...	oz.	9 00	11 00	Pink.....	"	90	95
Senna, Alexandria	"	25	30	Good.....	"	6 25	8 50	Rhubarb.....	"	35	90
Tinnevely	"	15	25	Rosemary ...	lb.	70	75	Fine trimmed.....	"	2 40	4 50
India	"	15	17	Sandalwood ...	"	5 50	8 00	Powdered.....	"	60	2 25
Stramonium ...	"	25	30	Sassafras ...	"	65	75	Sarsaparilla, Hon-			
Uva Ursi ...	"	15	17	Seal, pale ...	gal.	55	60	duras.....	"	50	53
LEPT ANDRIN... oz.	30	60		Sperm, winter bleach.	"	2 00	2 10	Jamaica.....	"	60	65
LIME, Chloride	lb.	34	44	Tansy ...	lb.	4 25	4 50	Mexican.....	"	20	25
Pa ckages	"	6	7	Union Salad ...	gal.	1 10	1 15	Seneca.....	"	75	85
Hypo phosphite	"	1 50	2 00	Wintergreen ...	lb.	3 00	3 25	Squill, white.....	"	15	20
Phosphite	"	35	38	Wormwood ...	"	6 00	6 50	Valerian, English.....	"	18	20
Sulphite	"	10	11	OINTMENT, mercurial				SAL. SODA, by bbl.	"	14	3
Liquorice, Solazzi	"	45	50	fort ...	"	75	80	SACCHARIN..... oz.	1 25	1 50	
Pignatelli	"	35	38	Citric. ...	"	35	38	SALICIN..... lb.	3 25	3 75	
Y. & S. Pellets	"	10	00	OPHUM. See Gum.				SANTONIN.....	"	2 50	2 75
Other Brands	"	11	35	ORANGE PEEL	"	16	17	SEED, Anise, Italian	"	14	15
LYE, concentrated	doz.	90	1 00	PEPSIN, Eng	"	3 00	3 50	Star.....	"	35	38
MADEIR, best Dutch	lb.	123	14	Saccharated	"	5 25	6 00	Canary, Sicily.....	"	4	5
MAGNESIA, Carb., 1 oz	"	20	22	PEPPER, black	"	22	25	Caraway.....	"	10	12
Carb., 4 oz.	"	16	20	Powdered	"	25	27	Cardamon, Malabar..	"	1 20	1 50
Calci ned.	"	55	65	White powdered	"	38	40	Decorticated.....	"	1 75	2 00
Citrate, gran	"	10	75	PILL, blue, Mass	"	60	65	Celery.....	"	25	30
Sulphate	"	14	3	PILOCARPINE	gr.	6	12	Colehium, German..	"	1 15	1 20
MANGANESE, black				PITCH, black	bb.	3 75	4 00	Coriander.....	"	10	12
oxide	"	44	6	Burgandy	lb.	70	13	Flax, cleaned, Ontario			
MANNA.....	"	1 75		PHOSPHORUS	oz.	90	1 00	100 lbs.	3 75	4 00	
MENTHOL.....	"	1 50	5 00	POPOPYLLIN	oz.	10	15	Imported.....	0 00	0 00	
MERCURY.....	"	90	95	POPPY HEADS	100	90	95	Fenugreek, powdered	lb.	7	9
Ammoniated	"	1 30	1 45	POTASSA, caustic, white				Hemp.....	"	5	54
Bichlor	"	1 10	1 20	sticks	lb.	65	70	Mustard, white.....	"	9	11
Biodide	"	4 75	5 00	Liquor	"	10	12	Powdered.....	"	20	45
Bisulphate	"	1 15	1 25	POTASSIUM, Acetate,				Rape.....	"	8	9
Chloride	"	1 20	1 30	granulated	"	56	55	SAFFRON, American....	"	35	50
C. Chalk	"	55	60	Bicarbonate	"	17	20	Spanish..... oz.	1 10	1 25	
Nitric Oxide	"	1 25	1 30	Bichromate	"	12	13	SAGE..... lb.	7	8	
Oleate	"	1 25	1 30	Bitartrate (Cream				SILVER, Nitrate...cash	11 00	13 00	
MORPHIA, Acet.	oz.	1 90	2 10	Tartar)	"	30	35	SOAP, Castile, mottled..	"	84	12
Muriat	"	1 90	2 10	Bromide	"	50	55	white.....	"	11	16
Sulphat.....	"	2 10	2 25	Carbonate	"	13	15	SODA, Ash, keg or cask	"	14	24
Moss, Iceland.	lb.	9	10	Chlorate.....	"	18	20	Caustic.....drum or	"	24	5
Irish.....	"	103	12	Cyanide, Fused	"	40	52	SODIUM, Acetate.....	"	25	30
MUSK, Tonquin, rue	oz.	36 00	40 00	Iodide	"	3 90	4 25	Bicarb. Howard's....	"	16	17
Canton.....	"	75	80	Nitrate	"	9	11	Newcastle....	"	2 50	2 75
NUTMEGS.....	lb.	1 00	1 05	Permanganate	"	60	65	Carbonate, crystal... lb.	24	3	
NUX VOMICA.....	"	8	10	Prussiate, yellow	"	35	38	Hyposulphite.....	"	3	4
Powdered.....	"	22	21	And Sodium Tar-				Salicylate.....	"	2 25	2 50
OIL, Almond, bitter	oz.	75	80	trate (Rochelle				Sulphate, Glauber's			
sweet	lb.	50	60	Salt.....	"	32	38	Salt.....	"	14	3
Amber, rectified	"	65	70	Sulphuret.....	"	25	27	STRYCHNINE, crystals.. oz.	1 10	1 25	
Anise.....	"	3 00	3 20	QUASSIA.....	"	9	10	SULPHUR, precipitated lb.	13	20	
Bergamot...	"	3 75	4 00	QUININE, Howard's	oz.	48	50	Sublimed.....	"	3	4
Cajuput ...	"	1 25	1 50	German.....	"	40	45	Roll.....	"	24	34
Caraway ...	"	3 50	4 00	ROSIN, strained	bb.	2 75	3 75	TIN, Muriate, crystals	"	35	37
Cassia ...	"	1 75	2 00	Clear, pale.....	"	4 50	5 00	TAMARINDS.....	"	14	15
Castor ...	"	12	15	Root, Aconite	lb.	24	25	TAR..... bbl.	4 50	4 75	
Cedar ...	"	75	1 25	Blood, powdered	"	20	22	Barbadoes..... lb.	10	12	
Citronella ...	lb.	85	90	Cohosh, black	"	25	35	TEREBENE.....	"	75	90
Cloves ...	"	2 50	2 75	Colchicum, German	"	15	17	TURPENTINE, Spirits...gal.	75	80	
Cod-liver, N.F.	gal.	90	1 00	Columbo.....	"	20	22	Chian..... oz.	90	2 50	
Norwegian.	"	1 50	1 75	Powdered.....	"	30	35	Venice..... lb.	10	13	
Cotton Seed.....	"	1 00	1 10	Curcuma, ground	"	13	15	VERATRIA..... oz.	2 00	2 50	
Croton.....	lb.	1 25	1 50	Elecaupane	"	15	17	VERDIGRIS..... lb.	35	55	
Cubeb.....	"	16 00	17 00	Powdered.....	"	20	22	WAX, white, pure.....	"	55	75
Geranium, India.	"	3 00	3 20	Gentian.....	"	10	12	Yellow.....	"	42	45
Hemlock.....	"	75	80	Ground.....	"	12	14	Paraffine.....	"	17	20
Juniper.....	"	65	70	Powdered.....	"	15	17	WOODS, Camwood.....	"	54	8
Lavender, English	oz	1 75	1 90	Ginger, E.I.....	"	12	18	Fastic, Cuban.....	"	24	3
French, pure	"	75	1 00	Ginger-Powdered... lb.	14	20	Logwood, Campeachy	"	24	3	
Lemon.....	lb	1 90	2 20	Jamaica.....	"	24	28	Quassia.....	"	9	10
Lemon Grass	"	1 50	1 60	Powdered.....	"	25	28	Redwood.....	"	34	5
Linsced, boiled, 9 lb	gal.	75	80	Golden Seal, powder'd	"	1 00	1 10	ZINC, Chloride.....	"	1 10	1 25
Raw.....	"	70	75	Hellebore, white, p'd.	"	13	15	Oxide.....	"	13	60
Neatsfoot.....	"	90	1 00	Ipecac.....	"	2 90	3 00	Sulphate, pure.....	"	9	12
Olive, common.	"	1 30	1 40	Powdered.....	"	2 75	3 00	" common.....	"	7	9
Salad.....	"	2 00	2 75	Jalap, powdered....	"	38	40	Valerianate..... oz.	25	28	
Orange.....	lb.	3 00	3 25	Licorice, select.....	"	13	15	Sulphocarbolate..... lb.	1 00	1 10	

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

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