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CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

VOL. 2.

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1890

No. 1

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 438, Strathroy, Ont.

Now advertisements or changes to be addressed

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

OURSELVES.

With this number the CANADIAN DRUGGIST enters on the second volume of its existence. The success of the venture has far exceeded the expectations of the publisher and we trust has at least come up to that of its readers.

In commencing the publication we felt that a truly representative journal of the drug trade would be welcomed by the druggists of the Dominion, and in this we have not been mistaken, as the number of gratifying letters received fully testify, also the large unsolicited subscription list: which is steadily on the increase. We started out with the determination, as far as possible, of making this a journal of reliable information for the pharmacist, choice selections and unbiased ideas, and with the aim of placing it as rapidly as possible in the front rank of trade journalism. In doing so, we have made specialties of certain features in this class of publications, viz.:

Our price current and monthly drug report, may be depended upon as accurate, being looked after by one of the most capable and best informed drug men in Canada, and who is in close connection with the leading houses of the Dominion. This feature is a very important one, especially to the retail dealer.

Our trade notes will be found both interesting and valuable especially to the jobbing trade, all changes of business, removals, formations and dissolutions of partnerships, etc., being recorded by our correspondents in all provinces of the Dominion.

Our editorial gleanings contain the cream of Pharmaceutical news from the drug jour-

nals of Europe and America, and are selected with a view of being specially adapted to the requirements of the practical druggist.

Our correspondence columns are open to all our readers for discussion of matters appertaining to pharmacy and the kindred arts, or anything bearing upon the drug trade.

Our advertising columns are filled with the advertisements of the leading wholesale druggists, proprietary medicine dealers and specialty manufacturers of Canada as well as the United States, and a careful perusal of them cannot fail to benefit both the reader and the advertiser.

From a personal experience of nearly twenty-five years in the drug business, and in which he is still actively engaged, the editor claims to have a knowledge of what is interesting and instructive to members of the profession, and will endeavor constantly to publish only what is of practical benefit and valuable aid to the reader, and all this can be made doubly so by druggists contributing to its columns in the way of essays, criticisms or queries, which are specially invited.

With this issue we have enlarged the journal by the addition of four pages, and have adopted a new heading more in keeping with the distinctive character of the paper.

Recognition of Ontario Diplomas.

Not only throughout the Western and Northwestern States, where perhaps the larger number will be found, but also scattered in various other portions of the neighboring Republic, will be found Canadians in trusted positions in the wholesale and retail drug warehouses, or in business on their own account, and are amongst some of the most successful business men in their adopted country.

The fact that the Canadian graduates is in point of Pharmaceutical education equal to any, and superior to many of those graduating from other schools, together with the natural energy and ambition of our race, makes him a favored applicant for places of trust and responsibility. Hitherto, our graduates have been at a decided disadvantage when going into business in a number of the States, which have their own Pharmaceutical laws, and do not permit of any one registering without undergoing an examination before the State board. This we are pleased

to say has in a measure been overcome through the personal exertions of Mr. John A. Clark, President of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, who has for some time been in correspondence with the various State boards of Pharmacy, and his success so far, which is shown fully in his valuable letter in this issue of the DRUGGIST, should ensure for him the hearty epigrams of every pharmacist, more particularly of the younger members of the profession. Mr. Clark has the happy faculty of securing, where perseverance and demonstration of facts can do so, the point for which he is working, as was demonstrated in his exertions in securing the amendments to the Pharmacy Act of last year, and also in this case, and we must congratulate him on the result of his labors which must have entailed a large amount of work and considerable time.

He has proved himself a diplomat of no mean order, securing for the Pharmacists of Ontario a recognition of their degrees without any corresponding recognition by our college. We trust that the President's anticipations may be realized in making the Ontario College a "Model College of Pharmacy."

When a Retailer is a Failure.

When he does not understand his business.

When he is too honest, giving more than he gets for his money.

When he is too anxious for trade, giving credit indiscriminately.

When he allows all his clerks to handle his cash.

When he is cranky, crusty or ill-tempered.

When he depends upon others to buy his goods for him.

When he or his help are untidy or unclean.

When he is too busy to read trade journals or daily papers.

When he is better posted on pedigrees of race horses than he is on quality of goods sold by him.

When he is careful about the bung-hole and never looks at the spiget for leaks.

When he buys snide goods and sells them for first-class.

When he is continually watching his neighbors, borrowing their ideas instead of adopting some of his own.

When he is foolish enough to place his signature to documents, the contents of which he does not understand

A Botanical Sketch.

The following is a botanical sketch, given by Mr. Rosser, at a banquet of the students of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, in Toronto:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN STUDENTS OF THE ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY:—

When I received your very kind invitation for this evening, accompanied with the intimation that I would be expected to "make a speech," I can assure you I was somewhat perplexed, and the grateful morsel of anticipated pleasure was strongly tinged with the bitter thought of how unequal I am to your request. However, after casting about for a subject, I decided to give you a little botanical sketch, not that I would pose as a professor in that subject, and I am sure Professor Avison has drilled you to your hearts content in Phanerogams, Cryptogams, and every other gam, but he tells me he has not given you a lesson on the beautiful little plant I wish to introduce to you now.

This plant was discovered by the first gardener, Adam, in the garden of Eden, and has since attracted the attention of man. It is indigenous to every country and clime. In fact it is found to flourish wherever the foot of man has trod.

It is called Woman.

In appearance it is most attractive, growing to the height of from four-and-a-half to seven feet. The latter variety is not, however, much sought after, owing to the difficulty man has in plucking the fruit from its upper branches.

It is a domesticated plant, and is the object of peculiar care and solicitation of the gardener, who is usually not at a loss for volunteers to assist him in its care, as well as sharing in its admiration. I have known young men spend hours and hours burning the midnight oil in the study of this attractive plant, but I believe it is not necessary to be extravagant in the matter of oil, as I am told its study can be prosecuted with great satisfaction with a very dim light.

This plant does not attach itself so fondly to the parent soil as to be injured by transportation. In fact it is found to flourish best when at a period of its existence it is transferred to other soils. As it arrives at the proper stage for this process, you will observe delicate silken-like tendrils endeavoring to fasten themselves upon the object of its choice. It is now that the plant is robed in its most beautiful apparel, now that it is crowned with the most exquisite flower that has ever graced the earth. Shade after shade, light upon light succeeds, till the bud breaks forth in the loveliness of its maturity.

Man gazes and is transfixed.

It transforms the garden in which it blooms into a paradise, the perfume of its presence

stealing over one's being like a welcome deliriant, appealing more to the heart than the sense.

Poets have sung its praises. Orators have extolled its loveliness. Painters have decked it in the most radiantly, beautiful, and harmonious colors conceivable to their impressionable natures. Sovereigns have bowed down and worshiped at its shrine. You have all seen it, and have been more or less under its influence. It is called "love," and yields a peculiar ethereal substance known as the essence of two-lips, which, when obtained from a plant of tender years, is said to be delightfully refreshing, but not entirely satisfying. It can be taken in large doses, and repeated often. Yet, I would not recommend a too prodigal use of this subtle agent, a death being recorded from an overdose taken, I believe, as a wager. This essence, by long keeping and exposure to the light, produce an active principle known as matrimony, which has a decided influence upon the life of man. It acts very differently, however, on different constitutions; it sometimes entirely subjugates the patient, strangling and crushing all manhood from his being. In others it produces a most delightful feeling of felicity, awakening every attribute that is both manly and admirable in character. Now, gentlemen, this plant is one you cannot well get along without, and in selecting the one you wish to flourish in your garden (one is usually enough in any man's garden) be sure you get one that is acceptable to your taste and compatible with your temper. Do not choose a deadly night-shade, but a lily pure and beautiful in character and aspirations. Elevate it as your standard of purity. It will make you a better man, and your life more useful and happy.

A very nice specimen can usually be obtained for the asking, and I trust when "that event" does occur it will be the most felicitous of your life.

The British Pharmacopœia.

AN ADDENDUM TO BE PUBLISHED.

At the last meeting of the General Medical Council, held on Friday, November 29, 1889, the following report from the Pharmacopœia Committee was read and adopted:—

The Committee report that 29,000 copies of the Pharmacopœia of 1885 have been printed, of which 559 copies remain in stock.

The Committee recommend that 3,000 copies be now ordered from the printer, this number being the same as ordered on the last occasion.

The Committee recommend that an addendum to the Pharmacopœia of 1885 be prepared and issued in the course of next year, as was done in the case of the Pharmacopœia of 1867.

The Committee recommend that this addendum be prepared by Dr. Attfield, under the direction of the Chairman of the Com-

mittee, Sir Dyce Duckworth, and Mr. Carter, with the understanding that no new remedies are to be introduced into it except such as have met with general approval. This addendum should be prepared in sufficient time to allow proofs of the same to be sent to the several members of the Committee at least one month before the meeting of the Council in May, 1890, in order to its being submitted to the Council.

The Committee recommend that the Chairman, Sir Dyce Duckworth, and Mr. Carter, together with the Reporter on the Pharmacopœia, be authorized to determine on and to take such steps as may be necessary for obtaining information and assistance in the preparation of the addendum.

RICH. QUAIN, M.D.,

Chairman of the Committee.

—Chemist and Druggist.

Pharmaceutic Instruction in Different Countries.

In France, the title, Pharmacist of the first or second class, depends on the degree of general knowledge. Apprenticeship takes three years and is followed by a three-years' course in a pharmaceutic college. Instruction there comprises, besides objects more or less required everywhere, such as chemistry, botany, pharmacognosy and pharmacy, the following special branches: Toxicology, investigation of adulterations, natural history, mineralogy and microscopy. A manufacturer of pharmaceutical articles either has to be a pharmacist himself, or he has to employ a pharmacist as business manager.

From Germany, the education of pharmacists is stated to be satisfactory. General education required for apprenticeship to be entitled to one year's voluntary service in the army which means maturity for upper-secunda in government—colleges (gymnasias): to have passed assistant examination before a commission: three years' service as an assistant. Finally, a one-year-and-a-half course in a university. Approbation received entitles to independent conduction of a pharmacy.

In Austria an apprentice is required to have absorbed at least four classes of a gymnasium. Apprenticeship takes three years (or two years with a certificate of maturity.) University studies take two years. Government examination consists in two theoretical and one practical course.

In Belgium, a preliminary examination is required before entering on a two years' apprenticeship, during which lectures in pharmaceutic colleges have to be followed and after that two examinations take place. One of them comprises the branches of an assistant's examination, in the other one peculiar value is attached to the practical performance of chemical and pharmaceutical

operations, toxicological and adulteration analysis, microscopy.

In Italy, a four years' university course is combined with practical pharmaceutical studies. There is no regular apprenticeship. Henry Grove, an Englishman having his business in Florence, states that notwithstanding "United Italy," no Italian pharmacopeia has made its appearance until now, and that legal regulation of pharmacy is equally wanting.

In Switzerland, maturity for Upper Prima in a college confers the right of entering on a three-years' apprenticeship, but in most cases college is absolved to enter on a two years' apprenticeship. Apprenticeship is followed by an examination for assistant. After the period of practical service, two years' university course takes place, then government examination, which includes mineralogy, analysis of alimentary substances and microscopy.

Leeches and How to Keep Them.

An inquiry on leech-keeping comes to us and asks practical advice on the subject. We give our own experience as carried through some twenty-five years. The first ten years, during clerkship period, it was the custom of the stores in which the writer was employed to keep them in a jar of water with a piece of muslin tied over it, changing the water every two or three days, and the jar placed in a cool, dark location. Later experience tried a large broad stone jar; a tightly-fitting cover of tin was made slightly conical and perforated with numerous fine holes. The jar had native earth or muck in which the leeches were imported, which was kept quite damp, while an inner jar contained water and a coarse sponge in it. The use of this was beneficial apparently in cleansing the leeches as they crawled through it. In the fifteen years during which the latter method was used the loss of leeches was almost nothing—not 1 per cent.—while by the former method, as far as my observation and memory serve me, it was certainly over 10 per cent.—Pharm. Record.

Bromide of Potassium as an Antidote to Iodoform.

A case of resection of a carcinomatous rectum is referred to in the Wiener Medizinische Blätter for July 11, 1889, in which symptoms of poisoning were produced through the use of iodoform. Under the use of bromide of potassium rapid relief was obtained. This condition is explained by Sampter and Retzlaff as due to the fact that bromide of potassium exceeds all other salts in its power for dissolving iodine compounds. They state that if a test-tube be half filled with a solution of potassium bromide (1 to 3), fifty drops of tincture of iodine may be added without the iodine being displaced from its solution with the potassium bro-

mide. This condition persists for several days, and bromide of potassium, of all the different salts recommended in iodoform-poisoning, is the only one which is capable of retaining the iodine in permanent solution.

Sugar-Coated Pills of Creasote.

A simple method of sugar coating pills composed of creasote or other acrid tasting drugs, is recommended in the *Apoteker Zeitung*. Two mixtures are prepared, one containing equal parts of albumen and spirit of ammonia; the other a powder made from thirty five parts of sugar and sixty five of starch-flour. The pills, after being thoroughly dried, are rolled, first in a wooden rolling-box (such as would be used for silvering them), with some of the albumen mixture, and then with the starch and sugar in another box. The boxes must be dry on the inside, and the rolled pills almost dry. A little practice in this way will suffice to make one expert.

Lactate of Quinine.

Lactate of quinine, which is a good form of quinine for hypodermic use, is best made as recommended by Vigier: 320 grains of quinine sulphate are dissolved in 12½ fluid-ounces of water containing 6¼ fluidrachms of a 10 per cent. sulphuric acid; this solution is then precipitated with 4½ to 6 fluidrachms of ammonia, the precipitate washed with water, then warmed with water to 80° C., adding lactic acid (about 75 grains) to neutralization. The solution is then diluted to 3½ fluidounces.—Runds.

Pills of Balsams, Resins and Oils.

These are at present made either with calcined magnesia or wax. When the former is used they soon become as hard as stone, and hence—as is also the case with wax, whose melting point is very high, 60° to 65° C—often pass unchanged through the digestive organs. On this account Stoffel (*Pharm. Weckblad*) recommends preparing the above pill-masses as follows: Substances like copaiba, creasote, oil of turpentine, extract of fern, etc., are first rubbed up with a few drops of glycerin, after which is added a sufficient quantity of a mixture of equal parts of powdered liquorice root and powdered extract of liquorice. This makes a mass which is easily kneaded, and does not harden.

"BLACK EYE."—There is nothing to compare with the tincture or a strong infusion of capsicum annum mixed with an equal bulk of mucilage of gum arabic and with the addition of a few drops of glycerin. This should be painted all over the bruised surface with a camel's-hair pencil and allowed to dry on, a second or third coating being applied as soon as the first is dry. If done as soon as the injury is inflicted, this treatment will invariably prevent the blackening of the bruised tissue. The same remedy has no equal in rheumatic, sore or stiff neck.—N. Y. Med. Times.

Exalgin.

Exalgin (Methyl acetanilid) occurs in two forms in long colorless prisms and in large colorless prismatic plates. The first form is considered the purer article.

Methyl acetanilid is fatal to dogs in the dose of 3½ grains per pound of body weight. It causes spasms and relaxation of the respiratory muscles.

In doses not fatal it acts mostly upon the sensarum without affecting the nerve centers.

According to Bardet, Exalgin in doses of 6 to 12 grains is equal as a sedative to antiprin in doses of 22 to 30 grains. It is excreted through the urine, occasioning a diminution of the daily quantity, and when diabetes is also present causing a reduction in the quantity of sugar passed.

Exalgin is slightly soluble in cold water, more easily in hot water and very easily soluble in weak alcohol. Its melting point is 101° C.

Bardet gives the following formula for its administration:—

Methylacetanilid (Exalgin)	-	2 ¼ parts.
Spiritus Menthe	15 "
Syrup simp.	30 "
Aque	105 "

Each dessertspoonful contains four grains Exalgin.

Dose—One to three dessertspoonfuls during twenty-four hours.—Bardet in *Nouv. Remed.*

Disinfecting Infectious Fæces, such as of persons having cholera, typhoid fever or other contagious diseases, has occupied the time of Uffelmann, and as a result of his studies he publishes the following, which merits attention, as it is the first work of its kind giving definite directions: To thoroughly disinfect liquid or nearly liquid feces, the author recommends to mix them either with an equal amount of sulphuric acid diluted with two parts of water and allow to stand for two hours, or to mix them with an equal volume of hydrochloric acid diluted with two parts water and allow to stand for twelve hours. If it is desired to use five per cent. carbolic acid, an equal part should be added and allowed to stand twenty-four hours; if sublimate solution, an equal volume of a solution of 2 g. sublimate, 0.5 g. hydrochloric acid to 1,000 c. cm. water is allowed to remain in contact with the fæces for at least half an hour, but rather twenty-four hours. Quicklime recommends itself sometimes for practical reasons, but a fresh preparation is necessary and in quantities of 2.5 g. to 100 c. cm. and twenty-four hours contact. The quantities of the above disinfectants to be used to disinfect more solid feces and the length of time contact is necessary is yet to be ascertained. Hot water, which has been proposed as an appropriate disinfectant, is not reliable.—Pharmaceutica Record.

THE BEST OF ALL.

The New and Elegant Preparation
EXTRACT OF COD LIVERS
(EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ.)

A Pure Extract made from Selected Cod Livers.

Repeated Chemical Analysis and large clinical experience abundantly prove that Extract of Cod Liver is the most valuable remedial agent ever offered to the Medical profession. It possesses in a concentrated form all the valuable properties of Cod Liver Oil without its objectionable features. By its method of preparation the Extract retains all the fatty principles in an active state and exerts a true alterative and tonic effect upon the processes of nutrition and assimilation and promotes constructive metamorphosis. It builds up the growing tissues, reconstructs those wasted by use or disease and supplies nervous, muscular and digestive force to the different parts of the organism demanding it.

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

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

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

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

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

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THE ATLANTIC MANUFACTURING CO'Y.
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Fine English Goods a Specialty.

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

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The Largest and best assorted Stock in
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BRUSHES, COMBS, SPONGES,
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TOILET REQUISITES.

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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.**

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WE MANUFACTURE THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES:

Bromides.

Pure Chloroform.

Pure Ether, in 1-4 and 1-2 tins.

Ether Sulph, 725, in bulk.

Beef, Wine & Iron, in bot. and bulk.

Chloride Lime, assorted packets.

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Lyman's Citrate Magnesia.

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Lyman's Fluid Extracts.

AND ARE AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING:

Kline's Preparations.

Hair's Asthma Remedy.

Samaritan Nervine.

Slocum's Preparations.

Magge's Emulsion.

Hopegood's Perfumes.

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71 & 73 Front St. East

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TORONTO.

—O—O—

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

TRADE NOTES.

A. W. Harding, of Morpeth, has commenced business in Vancouver, B. C.

G. M. Everest, we are informed, has disposed of his business in Forest, Ont.

Dr. Savor, of Ottawa, has again been fined for infringement of the Pharmacy Act.

Brown Bros. & Co., Halifax, have admitted W. H. Hamilton as partner.

J. W. Slaven, Orillia, is re-elected Mayor of Orillia.

W. H. Lutz, Galt, has been elected Mayor of that city.

Dr. Noxon is starting a business corner St. Patrick and Dennison ave., Toronto.

McKisson & Robbins, New York, had a \$50,000 fire the 9th December.

Dr. S. Scott, Newmarket, has opened a business there.

F. C. Simpson & Co., Halifax, have admitted W. H. Simpson as partner.

Fred. R. Price, formerly with F. Jordan, Goderich, has commenced business in Sault St. Marie, Mich.

J. R. Bond, Tottenham, has removed to Weston, and is succeeded in his old stand by Brown & Co.

G. A. McCann is starting a business corner of Ossington ave. and Dundas st., Toronto.

J. A. McCarthur, formerly traveller for Elliot & Co., has bought the stock of C. A. Pickering, Yonge st., Toronto.

C. R. Sneath, Penetanguishene, Ont., has sold his stock to C. A. Nettleton of same place.

Dr. D. M. Campbell, of Belmont, Ont., has sold his drug business to Dr. Cline of the same place.

R. M. Thurtell, of Teeswater, has purchased the business of W. B. Smith, Harrison, Ont., and will run it as a branch store.

Higginbotham & Co., druggists of Brantford, have dissolved partnership. Dr. Wm. Higginbotham continuing the business.

J. O. Stinson, of Collingwood, has purchased the business of Dr. Pentland, Chesley, Ont.

M. F. Eager, Halifax, wholesale druggist, has suspended payment. The house was one of the oldest in the Maritime Provinces, and the failure created great surprise.

A. Horsfall, of Yarmouth, has just taken into his drug trade a commercial partner in the person of Dr. J. N. Harris. The style of the firm in future will be Horsfall & Harris.

N. C. Love & Co., Yonge st., Toronto, have been victimized by some one getting goods from wholesale houses, with an order purporting to come from them.

Mr. C. Wright, has bought out Wm. Wyllie's West Toronto Junction drug store.

The best we can wish him is to keep pace with the live town in which he has settled.

Jas. A. Allen, Spadina ave., Toronto, has failed to make a compromise with his creditors. The stock has been sold to K. W. Campbell, and the assignee, J. H. Pearce is winding up the estate.

A. J. Truss, formerly traveller for J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, has bought the business of W. J. C. Naftel, corner King and Brock st. We understand Mr. Naftel is going into the interior, decorating and stained glass works.

Thos. Froud, the Sudbury druggist, was burnt out some two weeks since, in the disastrous fire which visited this enterprising mining town. We hope Mr. Froud was insured, for we have not heard of anything to that effect.

The Office End.

The selling end of your store is probably all right, says the American Storekeeper. Your clerks are undoubtedly polite and anxious to please. Your stock is probably kept in perfect order. The windows shine with elbow grease. The floor is spotless in its cleanliness. Your show cases are polished until they shine like the faces in a Sabbath school at Christmas time. But how about the office end? Have you any office to which you can retreat for a little private business chat upon occasion? Is there any particular place in your store to which all your clerks do not have free access? Are not your papers scattered about without order, and can you, at a moment's notice, put your hand on any bill you have received during the past six months? We hope that you have a neat little office, and that you are as systematic in caring for it as we would like you to be, but we are, nevertheless, going to preach to you about the necessity of having such a place, and tell what should characterize it. First, we would have it so arranged, if possible, without sacrificing light and space, that it would be screened from public view. Here we would receive all travelling men, and so far as possible, look at their samples. Here we would have a desk sacred to the affairs of the head of the house, in which could be systematically arranged the correspondence, bill-files, letter-files, price lists, catalogues, and other papers which one may need at any moment to secure some desired information. This desk should permit of locking, and the proprietor should teach the clerks to look upon it as his special property, and that it is not to be disturbed by them. We cannot speak too strongly of the importance of preserving the catalogues sent by manufacturers and jobbers. Though they may not seem to contain information which is useful to you to-day, they will probably be wanted badly before long. They will save you from saying a great many "I don't know's" to your customers. The bill files are of great importance, too. It may seem to many that a bill

has survived its usefulness when the goods have been checked off, and the bill paid. It will frequently prove valuable, however, to re-order by, or to settle some point on which memory is not to be trusted. Correspondence should always be promptly answered, and then filed away for reference. Letters should always be copied. It will often save embarrassing discussions with wholesalers if you preserve copies of all orders. With the great abundance of cheap and serviceable office furniture to be had, this feature of the store can be made a comfort and a joy.

Now It's Perjury.

Another chapter in the long series of legal difficulties between Alphonse Major, of Major's cement fame, and George Thiemann, his former employe, was heard yesterday afternoon in the Gates avenue police court, when Thiemann's examination on Major's charge of perjury was begun before Justice Kenna. Thiemann was sued in the City Court a year ago by Mrs. Major to recover a mortgage that she claimed he had fraudulently obtained from her. The mortgage was for \$2,000 and was assigned by Major to his wife, through Thiemann. On the trial of that action Thiemann swore that he had never signed the assignment to Mrs. Major and that he knew nothing of it. Major accuses him of perjuring himself in this connection, as he said he witnessed him affix his signature to the document in question in the office of Stephen Ditchett, a notary public, at 2 New Chambers street, New York.

HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY.

Justice Kenna in the Gates avenue police court, this morning, rendered a decision in the case of Alphonse Major against George Thiemann, the charge being one of perjury, the facts of which have already been published in The Citizen. His Honor held Thiemann to await the action of the Grand Jury. — Brooklyn Citizen.

Customs Decisions.

The following decisions were rendered by the board of customs during November and December

- Aluminum bronze, 30 per cent.
- Asparagus plants, 20 per cent.
- Basswood, over 1-16 inch thick, 20 per cent.
- "Book Buyer, The," 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent.
- Castile soap in cakes, 2 cents per pound.
- Corncob pipes, 25 per cent.
- Frank Sidal's laundry soap, 1½ cents per pound.
- Frillings and flounces, 35 per cent.
- Glaziers' diamonds set in brass, steel or iron, 30 per cent.
- Jellyine, when not sweetened, 2 cents per pound.
- Labels, all silk, letters woven or printed, 30 per cent.
- Labels, all cotton, letters woven, 25 per cent.
- Labels, all cotton, letters printed, 32½ per cent.
- Plate glass, bent, value to include cost of bending, 20 per cent.
- Sanitary and ingrain wall paper, 35 per cent.
- Snow-shovels made of wood, 25 per cent.

FORMULÆ.

COLOGNE WATER.—(RUSS. PHAR.)

Ol. Cinnam. Cassia,	1 part.
Ol. Caryophyll,	1 part.
Tinct. Moschi,	1 part.
Ol. Aurant. Fl.,	2 parts
Ol. Aurant. Cort.,	2 parts
Ol. Rosmarini,	2 parts
Ol. Thymi,	2 parts
Ol. Citri,	4 parts
Ol. Lavandule,	4 parts
Ol. Bergamot,	18 parts
Spt. Vini. (90 per cent.),	2,400 parts
—Rdschau.	

A CURE FOR DANDRUFF.—Dr. A. J. Harrison, of Bristol, recommends the following salve for dandruff:

Caustic potash,	8 grains.
Phenic acid,	24 grains.
Lanolin, }	aa 3 jv M.
Cocoonut oil, }	

This preparation should be rubbed into the scalp morning and evening. Complete cure is usually effected in one to three months.—Le Progres Med.

SEA FOAM FOR THE HAIR.

We take the following formula from the Druggists' Circular.

Ammonia water,	2 drs.
Cologne water,	2 drs.
Alcohol,	4 ozs.
Water,	4 ozs.

Numerous formulas are extant for this preparation, but the above is typical of them all, the essential features appearing to be a volatile alkali, so that any excess will evaporate, rendering subsequent washing unnecessary, and an agreeable perfume in combination with diluted alcohol.

Some of the formulas contain a relatively small proportion of potassium carbonate, as in the following:

Ammonium carbonate,	2 drs.
Potassium carbonate,	10 grs.
Oil of bay leaves,	20 mins.
Oil of clove,	2 mins.
Alcohol,	7 ozs.
Water,	9 ozs.

Mix the oils with the alcohol, dissolve the carbonates in the water and mix the two solutions slowly.

MENTHOL CATARRH SNUFF.

The German chemists are now selling the above very freely in small 1s. boxes containing about 1 oz. and the article is said to be very effectual.

Take	
Menthol	grs. 2
Powdered sugar	3j.
“ roast coffee	3j.

Make a powder. One pinch to be taken hourly.

COCAINE TOOTHACHE PELLETS.

Take of	
Cocaine hydrochlor	15 grs.
Opium	60 grs.
Menthol	15 grs.
Althea, powd	45 grs.

Make into a mass with glycerin and gum arabic, and divide into pellets weighing one-half grain each.

One of these placed in a hollow, aching tooth is found to give prompt relief.—[Zeits. d. allg. Oest. Ap. V.

LAUNDRY INDELIBLE INK.—A lasting black ink, particularly excellent for cotton and linen goods, the Nat. Druggist says may be prepared after the following formula:

Nitrate of Silver,	6 parts.
Sodium bicarbonate,	9 “
Tartaric acid,	2 “
Ammonia water, strongest	12 “
Gum arabic, powdered	5 “
Water,	q. s.

Dissolve the silver nitrate and sodium bicarb. separately in distilled water, and mix the solutions. Filter and wash the precipitate on the filter until the filtrate gives no reaction with hydrochloric acid. Rub up the pasty precipitate with the tartaric acid dissolved in the ammonia. Dissolve the gum arabic in sufficient water and add to the solution, and finally add sufficient water to bring the whole up to thirty-five parts. Write with a clean quill or glass pen.

LAXATIVE PILLS.

R.—Sulphate of iron,
Extract of aloes,
Extract of hyoscyamus, aa 1 gramme.
Alcoholic extract of nux vomica,
0.15 centigrammes.

Make fifteen silver-coated pills.

M.—Sig. One at night.—La Normandic Medicale.

NEW AUSTRIAN PHARMACOPEIA.—The seventh revision of the Austrian Pharmacopœia has been completed, and will come into force on January 1st, 1890. The sixth revision was issued in October, 1869. There are altogether 578 articles in the seventh edition, which is 43 more than there were in the last. A very considerable advance is shown in that part of the work devoted to the examination of drugs.

Advertisements under the following headings will be charged for at the rate of ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.—Situations Vacant, Business Wanted, Goods for Exchange, Situations Wanted, Business for Sale, Miscellaneous.

Business for Sale.

DRUG STORE IN A SMART MANUFACTURING town; small stock; suitable for a young physician; easy terms. Box 493, London, Ont.

Situations Wanted.

GRADUATE O. C. P. DESIRES SITUATION:—good experience, city references, salary moderate. Address Room Eight, Russell house, Yongo street, Toronto.

Situations Vacant.

DRUG ASSISTANT WANTED—MUST BE good dispenser. Apply to ANDREW JEFFREY, corner Young and Carlton streets, Toronto.

The London Drug Co.

LONDON, ONT.,

IMPORTERS, -----

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

AND

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum.

Recent Arrivals:

Merck's Scale Pepsine, Chloramid, 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

Batgen's Confectionery

Goods all FIRST-CLASS and all ONE PRICE.

“How's your stock?”

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

NASAL BALM

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

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

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

Fulford & Co., - Brockville, Ont.

• NOTES • ON • CAPSULES •

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRICES.

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

SEND FOR SAMPLES. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Krehbiel Capsule Co. - KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

FACTORY, 1002-1032 CAMERON STREET.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.



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.

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



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

J. M. FORTIER,

MANUFACTURER OF



143 to 153 St. Maurice St.,

MONTREAL.

T. MILBURN & CO

55 Colborne Street,

TORONTO, - - - - ONTARIO.

SPECIALTIES:

- Burdock Blood Bitters.
- Burdock Healing Ointment.
- Burdock L. and K. Plaster.
- Burdock Pills.
- Victoria Hypophosphites.
- Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi.
- Hagyard's Pain Remedy.
- Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.
- Hagyard's Cathartic Pills.
- Hagyard's Yellow Oil.
- Hagyard's Black Oil.
- Hagyard's Condition Powders.
- Dr. Wilson's Magnetic Ointment.
- Hagyard's Cattle Spice.
- Dr. Fowler's Extract Strawberry.
- Dr. Boyer's Galvanic Fluid.
- Dr. Fife's Worm Lozenges.
- National Pills.
- Egyptian Eye.
- Aborneth'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, Roseo's Hair Reviver.



Canada Truss Factory

Established 1866.

F. CROSS,

712 Craig St., MONTREAL.



Before using Trusses, Instruments for physical Deformities, Artificial Limbs, Gross Improved Chest Expansors and Shoulder Braces.

The Deaf made to Hear.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

SIR,—I send to you for publication in your journal a number of letters, which will show the work that I am carrying out for the benefit of the graduates of our College.

I have obtained copies of the laws regulating the practice of pharmacy in force in the United States, and have been corresponding with the Secretaries of various Boards of Pharmacy established under these laws, and at this date have received the following favorable replies to my requests, which were that these Boards of Pharmacy would accept the diploma of the Ontario College of Pharmacy as sufficient evidence of the qualifications of the holders thereof, and enable the graduates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy to be registered, "without examination," and entitle them to engage in the practice of pharmacy in these States. This work has taken considerable time, and a large amount of correspondence has necessarily been required to bring this to a successful issue. I am pleased to be enabled to inform the members of the College that, up to the present date, I have received favorable replies from several States.

The following letters require no explanations from me:—

Board of Pharmacy, State of Missouri,
St. Louis, Oct. 17th, 1889.

Mr. Jno. A. Clark,
Prest. Ontario College Pharmacy.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 15th, containing the "Pharmacy Act," at hand.

Graduates of the Ontario College will be registered by this Board without examination upon presentation of diploma.

Yours truly,
M. W. ALEXANDER,
Sec'y.

Commissioner of Pharmacy,
Hartford, Conn., Oct. 21st, 1889.

Mr. John A. Clark,
Prest. Ontario College Pharmacy.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Connecticut Board of Pharmacy, held at the capital, Hartford, Wednesday, October 23rd, it was voted to accept the diploma of your College as sufficient evidence of the qualifications of applicants for registration as pharmacists in this State.

It is a pleasure to congratulate you on your most excellent law, as it ensures the coming generation of pharmacists to be well educated for their business.

Our law is not as rigid as we would like, but is the best we could obtain owing to our system of representation in our Legislature, the balance of power being held by the small towns, and they are very careful to pass no

law that would be very severe upon their constituents. Thanking you for papers, etc.,
I am, yours truly,

CHAS. A. RAPELVE,
Sec'y. Conn. Board of Pharmacy.

Camden, N.J., Oct. 31st, 1889.
Mr. J. A. Clark,

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry regarding registering graduates from the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the New Jersey State Board will accept diplomas from your College the same as other colleges in the United States. Persons wishing to be registered, on presenting their diploma and on payment of two dollars, a certificate of registration will be granted.

Respectfully,
A. P. BROWN,
Sec'y. New Jersey State Board of Pharmacy.

State Board Pharmacy Examiners,
La Grange, Ga., Oct. 28th, 1889.
Jno. A. Clark, Esq.,
Prest. Ontario College Pharmacy.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of 24th received. Am much obliged to you for the copy of your law. You are certainly right. I believe in styling yours the "Model law." The only defect that I can see in it is that it does not embrace clause against adulteration.

The enclosed report, written by me, has now become a law, as Gov. Gordon signed it on the 26th inst.

Any one who graduates from the Ontario College of Pharmacy can register in Georgia without further examination.

Yours truly,
H. R. SLACK, JR.,
Sec'y. Georgia Board Pharmacy Examiners.

State Board Pharmacy Examiners,
La Grange, Ga., Nov. 5th, 1889.
Prest. Jno. A. Clark,
Hamilton, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of 1st received. Please accept thanks for the copy of the Dominion Law against the adulteration of foods, drugs, etc.

Allow me to congratulate you upon having the truly "Model Law on Pharmacy" in America."

Wishing you continued success in your endeavors to elevate our profession,

I am, yours truly,
H. R. SLACK, JR.,
Sec'y.

Commissioners of Pharmacy,
District of Columbia,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 1st, 1889.
Mr. Jno. A. Clark,
Prest. Ontario College of Pharmacy.
DEAR SIR,—Yours of 29th inst. to hand.

In reply would state that we will accept your diploma before our Board, and will register any applicant upon it. Accept my thanks for Pharmacy Act and paper, etc., sent. I have mailed you to-day an announcement of the National College of Pharmacy of this district, also a copy of the constitution and code of ethics. The College of Pharmacy is merely a teaching college, and is a distinct body from the Pharmacy Board; in fact, has nothing to do with the enforcement of the Pharmacy law.

The National College Pharmacy requires that each student shall pass a junior examination before entering the senior class. In this examination they are required to make an average of sixty per cent.

In the final examination for the degree, the student has to correctly answer seventy-five per cent. of the questions asked in each and every branch. Further information in regard to our Board will be cheerfully given upon application.

Yours truly,
R. L. ELLIOT,
Secretary.

North Dakota Board of Pharmacy,
Secretary's Office,
Bismarck, Dak., Nov. 4th, 1889.
John A. Clark, Esq.,
Hamilton, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—Yours to hand containing your law, etc. Accept thanks. It has lots of good ideas, which we will try and adopt and have in our laws this winter. We will recognize the Ontario College of Pharmacy. We will grant certificates to graduates of your College upon applicant making and filling out the proper blanks and presenting his diploma, and paying a fee of \$2.

I mail you 1887-88 reports. Our report for 1889 will soon be out.

Yours truly,
FRANK FRISBY,
Sec'y.

Board of Pharmacy, State of Wisconsin,
Janesville, Wis., Nov. 18th, 1889.
Mr. J. A. Clark,
Prest. Ontario College Pharmacy.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your letter was read at our meeting, and while we recognize no diplomas from any college, yet put your diplomas on the same basis as State certificates, and I was directed to notify you that your diplomas would be recognized in this State as certificates of registration without examination, provided that you accept the diplomas of the Department of Pharmacy, University of Wisconsin. I have written to Prof. Power to forward you full particulars in regard to graduates from said department. Awaiting your reply, I am, sir,

Yours respectfully,
E. B. HEIMSTREET,
Sec'y.

University of Wisconsin,
Department of Pharmacy,
Madison, Nov. 25th, 1889.

Geo. A. Clark, Esq.,
Pres. Ontario College Pharmacy.

DEAR SIR, - Your letter of October 21st to Secretary Heimstreet, relating to the registration of the graduates of your College of Pharmacy, under the Pharmacy Law of this State, without examination, was duly received by him. After consultation with the other members of the Board, it was decided that this request could be complied with provided that the graduates of the Wisconsin University School of Pharmacy are similarly accredited by your College or the Pharmacy Act of Ontario, and I have been requested by Mr. Heimstreet to advise you to this effect. I enclose with this Mr. Heimstreet's letter, and also forward by same mail a copy of our annual catalogue, which states the requirements of our school. You will see that the curriculum of the latter is somewhat more extended than the college you specify as having been placed on your accredited list, and we therefore trust that the terms of reciprocity will be satisfactory to you.

The approval, or otherwise, of such an agreement you may kindly communicate either to Mr. Heimstreet or to me.

Very respectfully yours,
F. B. POWER.

Board of Pharmacy, State of Alabama,
Selma, Ala., Nov. 20th, 1889.

Mr. Geo. A. Clark,
Pres. Ontario College Pharmacy.

DEAR SIR, - At a meeting of the Board of Pharmacy of the State of Alabama, held in Montgomery, Ala., November 13th, 1889, I was instructed to advise you that this Board will recognize diplomas from the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Very truly yours,
E. P. GALT, Sec'y.

Board of Pharmacy for the State of Florida,
Ocala, Fla., Nov. 21st, 1889.

Geo. A. Clark,
Pres. Ontario College Pharmacy.

MY DEAR SIR, - Yours of October 23rd, containing Pharmacy Act, etc., duly received and contents noted. I am very glad to have received the same. I think, as you say, that it is a model of Pharmacy law, and shall with your permission consult its items, to perfect our newly made Board, especially on rules for the guidance of examiners, and shall be happy to grant certificates to all graduates of your College applying for the same, on the ground of section 11 of your Pharmacy Act, which requires four years' practical experience in pharmacy.

Believe me, my dear sir,

Yours very sincerely,

ED. DELOUEST, Sec'y.

Excuse delay made in my answer, but business of importance pertaining to the Board is my excuse.

South Dakota Board of Pharmacy,
Aberdeen, Da., Dec. 6th, 1889.

Geo. A. Clark.

DEAR SIR, - In reply to yours of 2nd inst., would say that our Board meets on second Tuesday in January at Waterton, South Dakota, and I will place your letter and request before them for action, and I have no doubt but your certificates or diplomas will be sufficient to entitle to registration in our State.

Yours respectfully,
B. F. STARKS, Sec'y

The Diplomas of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will therefore be accepted and the holders registered upon it in the following States: Missouri, Connecticut, New Jersey, Georgia, District of Columbia, North Dakota, Alabama, Florida.

These States contain some millions of inhabitants.

The opinions expressed in the foregoing letters regarding our Pharmacy Act, namely, that we have now the "Model Law on Pharmacy in America," is something for which we have reason to be congratulated, and if we have the "Model Pharmacy Law," why not also the "Model College of Pharmacy?" With a large annual revenue obtained from annual dues from druggists, fees from students, and examination fees, there are no good reasons to be advanced that can show that we should not have a College well equipped with all the modern appliances required for giving a thorough pharmaceutical education, employing thoroughly competent teachers, and still have some funds that will enable the Council to more fully carry out the provisions of the Act, especially to enable them to deal with any cases where men may be carrying on the business of druggists contrary to the law. It is certainly the duty of all the members of the Council to give this matter careful attention, and unite in their efforts to attain this very desirable position.

JOHN A. CLARK.

Hamilton, Dec. 23rd, 1889.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

TORONTO, Jan. 1st, 1890.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEAR SIR, - Will you kindly inform me by a few lines in your valuable journal, if there is any law to prevent one who is actually engaged in the manufacturing trade, from using the name "Manufacturing Pharmacist," "Manufacturing Chemist," or "Manufacturing Druggist"?

Yours truly,
RHUBARR.

[We believe as the law is at present any one may engage in, the manufacturing business and call himself "Manufacturing Chemist," etc., without being registered, as long as he disposes of his goods at whole-sale, but not in a retail way.]—ED.

Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The following list comprises the names of those who succeeded in passing the junior examination in the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

Honors - Hanley, Howe, Allan J. R., Luckham, McDermid, McKie, Flack, Sanderson, Jones, Douglas, Taylor, Dunoon, Loyd, Sawyer, McCormick, McGibbon
Pass List Davidson, Jones A. H., Nicholson, Colling, Burgess, O'Connor, Gregory, Hessey, Conger, Meldrum, Sanger, Chapman, Chambers, Belanger, Green, Williams, Rogers, Armstrong, Childs, Esdale, Johnston, James, Watterhouse, Graham, Stewart, Noecker, Mears, Bows, Campbell, Roseburgh, Shannessy, Hallett, Yeoman
Passed on Subject Chemistry - Lemaire, Allen, A.

Pharmacy - Wynne, Rice, Hipwell
Dispensing - Rice, Hipwell, Lemaire, Allen A., Elliott
Prescriptions - Wynne, Elliott, Rice
Materia Medica - Wynne, Hipwell, Lemaire, Allen A., Elliott, Rice.

The following are the results of the 38th Semi Annual examination held last month.

Fifty candidates presented themselves, but only six succeeded in passing on all subjects; ten others passed in this, together with former examinations.

The special medals were not awarded none of the candidates having fulfilled the necessary conditions. The Council gold medal, Samuel L. Taylor, Clinton; the Council silver medal, William Iverson, Kippen. Passed in order of merit - Geo. A. Fear, Brussels; Jas. G. Ross, Embro; Miss J. E. Dearing, Cobourg; Albert H. Jones, St. Catharines. Passed in subjects now and on previous occasions: - G. G. Byers, Hagersville; John Hodgson, Brampton; William Kerr, Chatham; Walter R. Madill, Toronto; Chas. G. Millard, Orillia; T. C. Nichols, B.A., Uxbridge; M. H. Robertson, Detroit; J. E. Rowan, Tilsonburg; Fredrick Ruston, Georgetown; Walter Turner, Markdale

CHARTERED BANKS.

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

ONTARIO.	
Bank of Toronto	Imp'l Bank of Canada
Can. Bank of Com'erce.	Traders' do
Dominion Bank	Bank of Hamilton
Ontario Bank.	Bank of Ottawa.
Standard Bank.	Western Bank of Can.
QUEBEC.	
Bank of Montreal.	Merchants Bank of Can
Bank of N. America.	Banque Nationale
Banque du Peuple.	Quebec Bank.
Banque Jacques Cartier	Union Bank of Canada.
Banque Ville Marie.	Banque de St. Jean.
Banque d'Hotelaga.	Banq. de St. Hyacinthe
Molson's Bank.	East, Townships Bank
NOVA SCOTIA.	
Bank of Nova Scotia.	Halifax Banking Co
Mer. Bank of Halifax.	Bank of Yarmouth.
People's Bank do	Exch Bk of Yarmouth
Union Bank do	Com'l Bk of Windsor
NEW BRUNSWICK.	
Bank of N. Brunswick.	People's Bank
	St. Stephen's Bank.
MANITOWA.	
Commercial Bank of Man'tow	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	
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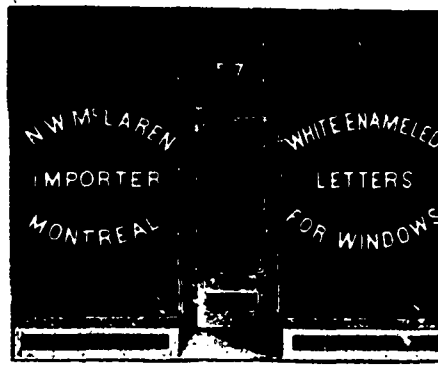
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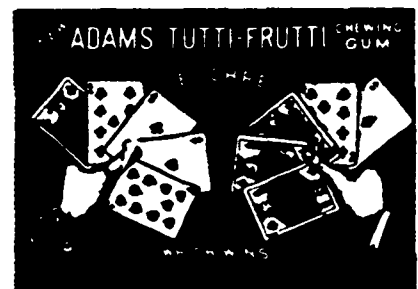
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FLAX SEED EMULSION CO.,33-35 Liberty Street, New York,
and Brockville, Ont.**A Tramp Abroad on Exmas Eve.**

Definitions: Tramp, an abstract noun: abroad, on the main streets of Toronto: Xmas Eve, Monday and Tuesday, the 23rd and 24th Dec.

Having, like the foolish virgins, neglected to fill my lamp with oil and being continually reminded that I was the unhappy possessor of a variety of connections a father, a mother, brothers, sisters, aunts, cousins, nieces, landlady and a host of attaches—I sallied forth on the afternoon of Monday, the 23rd day of December, after having carefully emptied the contents of the cash box into my breeches pocket. But what was I to buy? I had no idea. Something pretty and novel without being too expensive, for my dollars did not bear a very large ratio to the number of names on my list. Good idea! I would go to a wholesale house where I was well known. Finding the streets so over-crowded that I had constantly to take to the road to make any progress at all, I concluded that my idea was a brilliant one, for the shops were more than crowded. On entering the warehouse I was surprised to see the office almost deserted of clerks. They evidently had other work to do. A nod from the proprietor who was shewing a "friend" around, encouraged me and I looked about me for a salesman, but with what success need hardly be stated, for the whole building, flat upon flat, was crowded. Very few were being waited upon for want of more help, but the customers did not seem to mind that a great deal. Funny storekeepers, they, to take things so easily when business was so rushing! Nor had I any idea that so many stores had lady buyers, and stout ones at that, nor that they were usually escorted by two or three children when they were buying their stock. But what surprised me most was the careless indifference with which they handled fragile toys and the small stocks that those being served were laying in. But, of course, they did not want to carry anything over for next season. One thing, however, was pleasing everybody seemed to have forgotten all about the credit system and paid cash for their goods. Altogether the sight was so novel to an uncommercial man like myself that I became nervous and retired, fully impressed that even to one who had official claims upon the house, the proprietors would not like to sell to me, not being in the trade.

Up Yonge street I had to follow a "single file" of pedestrians, who were trying to squeeze between a row of street cars and a motley crowd, who shouted at and shoved by a policeman, were gazing at a dry goods window, where a boy Santa Claus was shooting at a target. "Toys at half price," if carried through such a crush seemed to me to be a poor investment, so I walked another twenty yards, where I was attracted by the melodious voice of an Israelitish auctioneer, who for the first time in three weeks had ob-

tained an audience and who had in consequence lowered his voice just seven and a half tones. As he was giving his goods away, I passed on feeling proud that I was not yet a pauper. A branch of a wholesale hardware store selling cutlery at cost, and big named crockery house, better known in the importing quarters, had a window full of bargains; but I was not in quest of either. Shoved on by the crowd, I soon found myself gazing in a sparsely filled window of nicknacs, and on further inspection noticed that there was a decided lack of permanency in the appearance of the interior fittings. "That's only a Christmas junk," I heard one man say to another. "Come along and I'll show you where you can get some presents." This was encouraging, so I also followed. In less than three minutes I found myself squeezing into the doorway of a large vacant millinery store, where I was surprised to hear the rattle of the glob tongue of a well known auctioneer, "Another, another, another, only five cents, do you want one?" "No," said a man in front of me. "I paid double that price for those I bought for my store in your wholesale establishment." "That shows you what bargains you're getting, ladies," said the gentleman on the table, and the sale went on more furiously than ever. But I have a particular aversion to forced sales, when everyone buys what they do not want simply because the price is low, so I left the din and crowd to join the moving throng outside, and concluded to return to my office, when I was attracted by a huge living stream coming from all directions and passing in at a single portal. My curiosity got the better of me, and I was surprised to find myself passing for the first time between the counters of Titus Drinkoff's "Everything at cost" establishment. Here were to be seen straining to the utmost their few remaining nerves in vain endeavors to serve nine persons at one time, writing with one hand, showing goods with the other, and incessantly exercising what lung power they had left on the symphonious word "Cash." A notice that all toys were packed at the purchaser's risk brought forth from a friend whom I met the suggestion that a premium should be offered to any one reaching the street with an undamaged parcel. I purchased a nine-inch elephant with a swinging head for ten cents, and tried the experiment. I did not, however, open the parcel before sending it away, but hope the head is still swinging.

But were I to narrate at length my many experiences of those two days, BOOKS AND NOTIONS would have to be enlarged. Chatterbox, fresh and bright, for twenty-five cents, seemed a very fair price for so large a book, and forty cents for a Japanese fire-place fan, spreading over four feet in breadth was the result of a visit to a Celestial store. This at least was a grate bargain. Three presents for seventy-five cents was very satisfactory, so I retired for the day feeling much richer and wiser than I expected to. Next day, fortunately for me, it rained constantly, and my progress was made in the inverse ratio of the quantity of rain. What more could a busy man desire! But rain storms must be very stingy in money matters, for I heard several storekeepers say the rain brought them no money. KEENE.—Books and No-
tions.

On the Dispensing of Powders for Prescriptions.

BY THOS. S. WIEGAND.

In some of the recent issues of the drug journals the dispensing of medicines in powders has been made a subject of remark. While this form of exhibiting medicines is one of the simplest, it will be admitted that as frequently done, even in stores of good reputation, there is a great deal of inaccuracy in the performance. In the preparation of the materials which, when compounded, form the remedy, the exact and thorough mixture of all the compounds frequently is not effected. 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 eight grains of the triturate to represent one 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.

The proper division of the powder into the number of papers directed is next to be accomplished. Very ingenious apparatus have been made to effect this purpose, but as yet few have been sold so far as my experience extends. The commonest way for dividing and the least reliable is to guess at it by taking out on the end of the spatula about as much as the operator thinks will make the proper quantity for one paper, and having distributed the whole quantity into the number of papers ordered, those which seem to be either too light or too heavy are corrected; this it need only be said is guessing about the division.

Another and much better method is to spread the powder to be divided upon a ground-glass plate, arrange it into a parallelogram of even thickness, and mark off the number of parts into which it should be divided with a straight-edge spatula across the plate. Those who practice this method succeed in making divisions that are with a fraction of a grain. Greater accuracy can be attained by using a glass slab to the under side of which has been pasted a piece of

letter paper upon which have been ruled six or eight parallel lines; at right angles to these an equal number of lines have also been ruled, all at equal distances; at the margins of the paper the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., are made between the lines so that any given number can be made by multiplying one number by any other that will give the desired number of powders. When odd numbers, such as 13, 17 or 19 are ordered, the best plan is to weigh off the 13th, 17th or 19th of the whole weight and then the remainder will be very readily divided in the manner above described. For those who prefer a more finished affair than that just described, the glass slab should have the edges beveled, and the lines etched on it, the figures being engraved on the beveled edge.—Am. Journal of Pharm.

New Use for I. R. Nipples.

A new use for the nipple other than a means of conveyance of liquid to the greedy maw of the infant is here suggested. In an admirable classic contributed to the literature of Pharmacy many years ago by Mr. Henry Birot, of Chicago, we believe many uses for this little rubber contrivance other than that for which it was primarily intended were mentioned. Following this distinguished lead, no hesitancy is felt in laying this humble offering before the pharmaceutical world for consideration.

It is well known that the corks used to stopper bottles containing certain liquids have an invincible tendency to leave the neck of the vial; of these, those bottles containing castor oil afford a good example. Simply drawing an ordinary tapering nipple over the cork and down the neck of the vial will prevent this. Of course it is not expected that every ten cent bottle of oil is to be thus provided, but those dirty bottles which have such a chronic tendency to reappear for filling on Saturday night might be thus treated. True, the enterprising druggist might use the nipple in lieu of a chromo and advertise the means of inducing peristalsis, where peristalsis was tardy, and a handsome and useful article thrown in—all for ten cents.

A more extended and satisfactory use of the nipple, however, is afforded those who handle acids largely. Here, there would be no necessity for resorting to the vile smelling paste of flaxseed and plaster of Paris, tied over with a piece of bladder to secure the glass stopper. A well inserted glass stopper, treated with a nipple as indicated would for ordinary purposes be amply sufficient, especially if care be taken to select one that tightly clasped the neck of the bottle and for the larger sized vessels a finger cot would suffice. For security of transit by freight some might consider it necessary to tie around the base of the nipple or cot with string.

Perhaps the most satisfactory use of the nipple as an adjunct to pharmacy and medicine, is as a capper for bottles containing offensively odorous articles, as iodoform and the like. To the physician is this use of the nipple especially serviceable, for it enables him to carry around with him in his instrument bag, carbolic acid, iodoform, tincture iodine and the other indispensable to practice—substances contained in bottles, the corks of which apparently seem endowed with a determination to drop out and spill their contents over bandages and instruments, to the great detriment of the latter.—Rocky Mountain Druggist.

Some Suggestions for Salesmen.

Good salesmen do not give a thought to personal appearance in busy moments.

One of the best salesmen says the seller should only talk enough to keep the buyer talking.

The best salesman of the future will not be ignorant or illiterate—the day for such has gone by.

It is certainly true that salesmen of ready and fluent speech, good talkers, are often surpassed by those who say little.

There is a maxim, "When you buy, keep one eye on the goods and the other on the seller. When you sell keep both eyes on the buyer."

Some purchasers are as fond of talking as the man who talked to himself when there was no one else to listen, and gave as a reason that he "liked to talk to a good man, and liked to hear a good man talk."

Salesmen who are good listeners are usually good observers, and consequently they grow intelligent. If a point can be made clear at all it is all the clearer by brevity, and sensible people prefer evidence to eloquence.

One of the best faculties of speech for a salesman as it is for any person who has to convince others, is that of a short, plain and pithy illustration. It strikes home. Long-winded stories are tedious, and so are hobbies.

The salesman speaks to explain, convince and persuade, and he should keep his final aim constantly in mind. He knows instantly the effect he is producing, and the more favorable it is the better he can talk, because his facilities are encouraged.

Salesmen are the most important of all young clerks, says a well known merchant. A good one will always increase your business, add to your profits, and be of the same service as a partner would have been. A poor salesman will drive away trade, and may ruin your prospects. Let "fancy" men severely alone. Avoid all "loud" fellows.

The salesman who thinks of the meaning and feels the power of a word when he uses it will naturally speak it earnestly and with the right emphasis. Otherwise he will not emphasize it at all, and it is possible that a sale may hang upon the emphasis given to a few important words.—Michigan Tradesman.

Success in Pharmacy.

BY A. BALL.

It appears appropriate just at the time when we are nearing the time of the twenty-fifth Pharmaceutical Conference to reflect upon the responsibilities of dispensing pharmacists, and to map out, as it were, the fundamental principles conducive to success in pharmacy. It is well known that most successful and substantial enterprises have what is termed a business policy: "What is successful pharmacy, and in what does it consist?" It is said "there is no limit to success;" yet, granting this, it is necessary to ensure against subsequent failure.

A good apprenticeship with an enterprising pharmacist grafts thorough business principles in the mind of the young beginner. There does not appear to be much poetry in the apprenticeship mill, and it seems extremely hard for a youngster, who has worked incessantly for eight or ten hours at wrapping seidlitz powders, grinding drugs preparatory to making tinctures, infusions, etc., and the various other duties of an apprentice, to be obliged to sit down for an hour or two reading up the British Pharmacopœia and Materia Medica. He says to himself, *cui bono?* However, it must be done—the wheel must be kept turning. He places this fact before him, cries "Excelsior," and grinds incessantly at the wheel of knowledge up to the day of his release. By careful study he should, at this time, feel himself confident that he is able to perform the responsible duties of a dispenser, and doubtless enters upon his career at this stage with the determination of eventually becoming a proprietor. He should cherish the interests of his employer as his own, to realize that in conducting his employer's business faithfully he is preparing to conduct his own with a prospect of reaching the desirable point of success.

When he starts in business on his own account he should endeavour to make it purely a drug business. If there does not seem a sufficient demand for a pharmacy let him go where there is, and take care to lay in a complete stock of drugs and saleable proprietary articles to ensure the full confidence of the profession and public in coming to his pharmacy. The relation to medical men should be professional in the strictest degree; let them know that a full stock of new and approved drugs are kept in stock, and endeavor to assure them of the careful attention their requirements will receive; that there shall be no substitution in this pharmacy; every prescription shall be dispensed strictly according to the letter. Occasionally introduce to them at an opportune moment any new and approved remedy placed upon the market, no matter if it does pay only 25 per cent. If it deserves notice he may hear of it, and should the knowledge come from another quarter it may end in the transfer of

a certain amount of patronage. The dog-in-the-manger policy is not a good one; many a successful pharmacist, like other business men, will sell an article at cost rather than lose the sale.

Manufacturing chemists and pharmacists who prepare proprietary articles on a large scale should receive a good reception, and it should be borne in mind that it is frequently impossible to prepare on a small scale in our own laboratory a preparation as perfect, or in some cases nearly approaching the elegance of those turned out from the manufacturer's laboratory; besides, there remains the fact that in good houses only those well skilled in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals are employed in the work. Never depreciate a drug because it is new. Many of the recently discovered medicines are of more approved value than their predecessors; for instance, we have cocaine, cascara, antipyrin and sulphonal, all comparatively recent discoveries, yet affirmed to be of the highest importance to the materia medica. It is only the old fogey non-progressive pharmacist who says: "Ah! this is new, therefore it is of no use."

It is a great mistake to say, in reply to an inquiry for a manufacturing chemist's proprietary article, "No, we do not keep that, but we have something of the same kind quite as useful." The customer may take it simply to oblige, but the fact of the real article not being obtainable is not lost sight of. What would become of the grocer's business should he, when asked for a good China tea dole out Ceylon? The latter is tea, but the quality may be wanting. There remains one other circumstance to be considered. In most of the large towns there are stores; these establishments did not exist in our father's time. Should the legitimate pharmacist not possess the desired article the customer will trot off there for it, and not only this special line but a good many others; therefore, on common sense lines, the stock should be kept carefully filled.

It is not often we find a rich pharmacist, but we do find the progressive ones fairly comfortable. I remember one instance recently where a friend who had kept a well known laxative lozenge in stock, protected by a special name, was persuaded by an obliging traveller to buy a pound of an imperfect copy, and put them up in boxes himself, recommending them were the correct article was asked for. An old lady who had been taking the original goods regularly was persuaded; she never wanted any more. Where she obtained the correct article was never ascertained, and the fictitious ones remain for sale now. Pharmacists should be careful to avoid a similar experience. If ordinary care is taken the physician and public are not slow to recognise the true worth and ability of a pharmacist.

The pharmacist should be extremely careful to preserve a perfect integrity in business—to hold the maxim, "To do as he would

be done by;" that is, whenever an article possessing a name of its own is inquired for, it should be sold without demur, as doubtless the demand has been created by the advertising enterprise of the maker; to substitute in any case of this kind is to depart from the straight path of honesty.—British Col. Druggist.

Tests for Alum.

BY J. F. ELSOM.

One of the finest, easiest and most infallible tests we have found for the presence of alum in any substance, is to place a portion of the suspected specimen in a small quantity of chloroform, the alum, or any mineral matter present, will sink to the bottom, while the vegetable substances will float. In a similar way alum in bread may be detected instantly, simply by placing small pieces in a solution of logwood and carbonate of ammonium. If alum be present, even in very small quantities, the bread or other material will turn blue; then other samples may be tested in the regular way, and its quantity determined. These tests will be found a very easy as well as efficacious method of making preliminary tests, and will avoid the necessity of making thorough analysis at the start; for if a sample does not contain a given substance, all the analyses known will make the matter no more positive.—Western Druggist.

Books, Pamphlets, etc.

The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary for 1890, is as usual replete with valuable information for the pharmacist, containing, besides the statistical information applicable to the United Kingdom; formulæ for many non-proprietary remedies; horse and cattle medicines, etc., together with articles on dentistry for druggists, counter prescribing, etc., forming altogether a very useful work in every chemist's hands.

The British Colonial Druggist comes to hand in new dress and generally improved typographical appearance. The "wearing of the green" as adopted for color of cover, makes it distinctive amongst other publications of the kind. It is one of our best exchanges.

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

There is no art or science that is too difficult for industry to attain to."—Clarendon.

A soft answer turneth away wrath, and a harsh answer turneth away a customer.

A clean store and tastefully arranged goods will invite trade.

Patronize the manufacturer who, to your knowledge, sells unadulterated goods.

The money least liable to take unto itself wings is that invested in life assurance.

To be prudent and saving does not mean to be niggardly.

If you have to complain of any shipment of merchandise, do so by first mail.

SELECTIONS.

THE MANY-NAMED MALADY.—In a German pamphlet published in 1833, the following list of names is given as having been applied to the epidemic now raging on the Continent and elsewhere:—1, Anguinaglia; 2, Ladendo; 3, Coqueluche; 4, Burzel or Genser; 5, Malum Castronis; 6, Mal de Castrone; 7, Schafhusten; 8, Huhnerweh; 9, Ziepe; 10, Spanischer Pips; 11, La Grippe; and finally, 12, Influenza. It is further stated that the list of names is not complete.

AMERICAN PREPARATIONS IN SPAIN.—According to recent calculations the consumption of Florida-water in Spain is 50,000 bottles per year. Each bottle pays 8½d. Customs duty. Of "Bristol Sarsaparilla," an American preparation, 30,000 bottles are sold every year, the duty on these amounting to about 1,600l. Of "Bristol Pills" 10,000 boxes are sold per year, and the duty on "Scott's Emulsion" brings in 2,300l. per year, the total Customs revenue on the four preparations above named being 151,206 pesetas, or over 6,000l.

TEST FOR BLOOD.—A simple test for blood, and one easy of application, is made by the addition of tincture of guaiac and ozonized ether to a weak solution of blood, when a bright blue coloration is produced. If a drop of blood be mixed with half an ounce of distilled water, upon the addition of one or two drops of tincture of guaiac a cloudy precipitate of the resin appears, and the solution has a faint tint. If to this solution one drop of an ethereal solution of hydrogen peroxide is added, a blue tint appears, which, upon a few minutes' exposure, gradually deepens. This test is very valuable for minute quantities of blood, and one experimenter has succeeded in obtaining impressions from a stain upon cloth where the microscope failed to show any blood.

THE RUSH AFTER NEW REMEDIES.—The Lancet gives a note of warning regarding the use of new remedies, which pharmacists who have the relics of bygone days on their hands will read with pleasure. The tendency of modern therapeutics, says our contemporary, is to seek restlessly and continuously for some new thing, discarding as useless much that has stood the test of time. And for this the medical profession is not solely to blame. The craze for domestic medicine has been such that people who read their prescriptions frequently express lack of confidence in the skill of their adviser on finding that simple well-known remedies had been ordered. The science of therapeutics necessarily know no bounds, but as a science it certainly suffers from an accumulation of hasty observations and imperfectly digested facts.

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."—Solomon. †

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SPECIAL TO OUR READERS

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

Royal Cattle Spice, which has had a very large sale in England for the last twenty-seven years, has been introduced into Canada by the proprietors, Myers & Co., with headquarters at 18 King st. West, Toronto. This preparation is being thoroughly advertised and will command a ready sale. Write for special terms for agency.

One of the most seasonable articles for the winter months' is Johnston's Fluid Beef, one of the best preparations of the kind in the market. No drug store is complete without a full assortment of the various sizes.

Hirst's Pain Exterminator is booming ahead and bids fair to be one of the best selling proprietary medicines in existence. It is for sale by all jobbers and by the manufacturers, F. F. Dalley & Co., Hamilton, Ont.

For some years past Canadian wines have been gradually replacing the foreign article. The reasons are that Canadian wines and especially those produced by the Pelee Island Wine & Vineyards Co., are of greater purity than the foreign article, cost much less money, and compare favorably in flavor and quality. Messrs. J. S. Hamilton, of Brantford, have been connected with the Pelee Island Vineyards for many years, acting as sole distributing agents. Their premises at Brantford are very extensive and the firm have besides four other wine houses, two on Pelee Island, one Fairfield Plain and another at Tilsonburg. Mr. J. S. Hamilton, the head of the firm, is the President of the Pelee Island Wine Co. J. S. H. & Co., have a high reputation and are said to supply a majority of the druggists of Canada with their fine wines and brandies.

Messrs. Adams & Sons, of the Mammoth Chewing Gum Manufactory, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are now putting a new brand of goods upon the market called "Puzzle Gum." The flavor is Wintergreen, and there is an interesting puzzle on each wrapper. This is a brand which will sell fast. It is put up 115 pieces in a box and the price is 80c. Toronto Agency, 23 Church st., Toronto.

W. A. Gill & Co., the well known manufacturers of seamless tin boxes, wish to call the attention of the drug trade to a one-ounce (in name only) tin box which has been freely quoted at a little less price than theirs. Although the box referred to was called one ounce, the actual capacity was but three-fourths ounce. Parties who were misled into buying, thinking they were

getting a lower price, will discover the deception when they try to put an ounce of ointment into a three-fourths ounce box, called one ounce. They will also see, by comparing the price of the so-called one ounce box with Gill's three-fourths ounce box, which is of the same capacity in fluid ounces, that they paid more money by ten to fifteen per cent. We take it that the average druggist is too smart to be imposed upon in the same manner a second time. Calling a three-fourths ounce box one ounce does not make it so, any more than three quarts make a gallon. Any manufacturer who would resort to such deception, would be served right to have all such goods returned. Messrs. Gill & Co. make their boxes full capacity, as designated by their s zes. See advt.

Goods sold habitually below their cost are not likely to be paid for in full.

Balance your cash every day.

"No man has a right to hazard other men's property without fairly appraising his creditors of the nature and extent of the risk, and obtaining their consent to the measure."—Horace Greeley.

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^CDONALD,

Box 316.

STRATHROY, ONT.

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.

THE SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR NASAL CATARRH

Must be Non-Irritating

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

ELY'S CREAM BALM

This safe and pleasant remedy

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

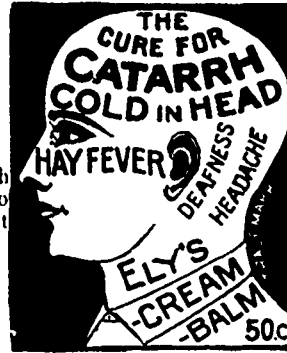
ELY'S CREAM BALM is soothing, excites no dread, dissolves the hardened accumulations, lessens the extreme sensibility of the membrane to cold and all external irritants, and is followed by no reaction whatever.

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

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

ELY BROS.,

56 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK



G. C. BRIGGS & SONS

25 King St. West,

Hamilton, - Ont.

SPECIALTIES:

- Briggs' Black Oil
- Briggs' Life Pills
- Briggs' Electric Oil
- Briggs' Magic Relief
- Briggs' Botanic Bitters
- Hope's Anodyne Toothache Drops
- Prof. Kennedy's Combination Pills
- Lamont's Baby Cordial
- Sitzer's Worm Candy
- Leistershire Tick and Vermin Destroyer
- Kennedy's Founder and Hoof Ointment
- Star Cement
- Wado's Condition Powders
- Clark's Female Pills
- Pelag White's Sticking Salve
- Temple's Harness Dressing Oil
- Golden Eye Salvo
- Oriental Confections
- Shoo-Fly Fly Poison

THE WINGATE CHEMICAL CO.,

B. E. MCGALE, Manager.

Cor. Notre Dame and Maple ave., Montreal.

PROPRIETORS OF

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

NEW MACHINERY

FOR

RUBBER STAMP MAKING.

The increase in our business in the above line the past few months has prompted us to add new and improved machinery to our works, and our customers can now rely upon getting goods PROMPTLY and of the BEST QUALITY PROCURABLE. The dies are all made by the IMPROVED STEAM PROCESS, which is the best in use.

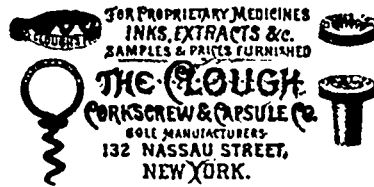
NO CATALOGUES. WRITE FOR JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

G. M. HALDANE,
Box 27. **STRATHROY, ONT.**



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

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



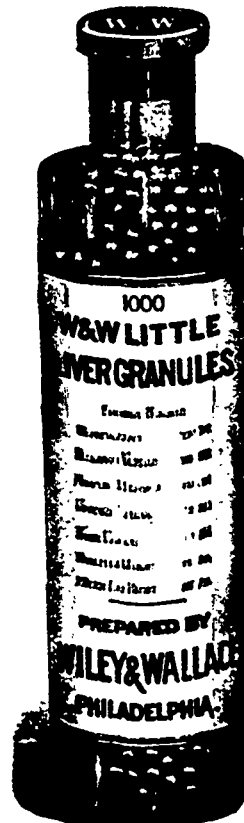
MAJOR'S CEMENT.

Established 1876.



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

W. & W. LITTLE LIVER GRANULES.



Sugar-Coated, White or Pink, Plain or Gelatine Coated.
SMALL. PLEASANT. PROMPT. EFFECTIVE.
1,000, 90 Cents. }
5,000 one bottle \$4.25, 10,000 (one bottle) \$8.00. }
1 gross in glass, 20 in each, \$10.00 }
1 gross in glass, 40 in each, \$18.00 }
1 gross in glass, 30 in each, \$7.00. }
Buyer's Address.

FORMULA.

Alolin, 1-10 gr., Jalapin, 1-10 gr., Podophyllin, 1-10 gr., Ext. Hyoscyamus, 1-20 gr., Ext. Nux Vom., 1-20 gr., Olco-Res. Capsel, 1-25 gr.

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

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,



PIGS, POULTRY AND GAME.

Address - 18 KING STREET EAST, - TORONTO.

PURCHASB 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.

Advertisements

-OF-

Assistants Wanted, etc.

INSERTED IN THE

"CANADIAN DRUGGIST"

-AT-

1c. per word.

WM. J. DYAS,

Chemist and Druggist,

MAIN ST.

FRONT ST.

Petrollea, - Ont. | Strathroy, - Ont.

PUBLISHER OF THE

"Canadian Druggist."

Wholesale Agent for Duffield Lamps and Supplies

DO NOT



LOSE a Sale

Stock up with

DIAMOND TEA

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

W. D. Edwards, London, Ont. GENERAL AGENT FOR CANADA.

STANDARD SHOW-CASE WORKS

—MANUFACTURERS OF—



SHOW-CASES

In METAL, WALNUT, OAK, CHERRY and MAHOGANY. You will save money by sending for our prices before buying

WINDSOR, ONT.

A Magistrate's Interpretation of the Medical Act—The Druggist has a Right to Recommend his Drugs.

Magistrate Flint gave the following judgment in the case against W. R. Carmichael to-day.

In this case W. R. Carmichael, chemist and druggist, is charged with having committed an offence in controvention of the Act of Parliament known as the Ontario Medical Act in that in the month of January, A.D., 1889, he did practice medicine for mere gain or hope of reward, not being at the time he so practiced a duly registered practitioner under the provisions of the Act above named. It is in evidence that Mr. Carmichael had complied with the requirements of the Pharmacy Act prior to the commission of the alleged offense and had all the rights and powers which the Pharmacy Act confers upon a pharmaceutical chemist.

The prosecutor, who is a detective in the employment of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Toronto, gave evidence, which in substance was as follows: That he entered the shop of defendant, saluted defendant with the title of doctor, said he was not feeling well—thought that dumb ague was coming on—showed his finger-nails to Mr. Carmichael, which the prosecutor stated to Mr. Carmichael were purple, and which defendant examined. Defendant asked a question as to the state of his stomach and some other questions as to his health, and said he could give him something he thought would help him. Prepared a bottle of medicine from drugs in his shop. Gave prosecutor a bottle, telling him the medicine would work on the liver, and charged prosecutor fifty cents, which sum the prosecutor paid. The evidence is too long to reproduce. The prosecutor swore he thought fifty cents was the price of the drugs, and was a reasonable price, and that he did not consider that defendant charged for his advice in asking the fifty cents.

Mr. L. W. Yeomans gave evidence that he had been engaged in the drug business for thirty years, that during the entire period it was customary and usual for druggists to do what Mr. Carmichael was charged with doing. That the business of the druggist could not be carried on advantageously unless pursued in the manner objected to. If druggists were to be limited to compounding physicians prescriptions, and retailing drugs without being allowed to enquire particularly from customers for what disease the drugs were requested, and to ask questions in order to ascertain whether the drugs asked for in the absence of a physician's prescription, might not be dangerous to the health of the customer, or to answer question by a customer as to what drug or medicine would be suitable for simple diseases, such as a cold,

toothache or earache, or sore throat, a druggist could not carry on his business. L. H. Henderson, Esq., gave a similar evidence.

The Pharmacy Act was undoubtedly passed with the object of preventing incompetent persons from retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons, or selling the drugs mentioned in the schedule to the Act.

It is clear that a druggist has a right to sell drugs asked for—has a right to compound medicines—whether in obedience to a physician's prescription or not. What greater rights has he by law?

What is the meaning of the word practice?

To do—perform, or transact repeatedly customarily—habitually—to use or exercise as a profession, practising is exercising a profession—engaged in practice, practitioner, one who does anything habitually—one actually engaged in the exercise of any act or profession as that of medicine or of law. If the Medical Act actually interferes with the druggist's right to prescribe for a cold, toothache or disordered stomach, or any of the minor ills which poor mortality has fallen heir to, from the drugs on the shelves it becomes a very serious matter both to druggist and the public at large. If the druggist has no right to reply to the often asked question 'I have a cold or sore throat, what do you recommend?' under pain of \$25 fine if he answers the question and sells a suitable drug—it seems to me the Medical Act has gone much further in the way of protection to the faculty than is consistent with good sense or public policy. To ensure a conviction in this case two things are necessary: first, proof that the defendant practised medicine; secondly, that he did so for hire, gain or hope of reward. As to the first point it is clear that the defendant asked questions and received replies as to the bodily condition of the prosecutor and that the defendant prepared from drugs a bottle of medicine which he said would work upon the liver.

If it had been shown that what the defendant did was (to use the language of the defendant) repeatedly—customarily—or habitually done by him, that would in my opinion prove that he had practised medicine within the meaning of the statute—I think the statute means practising medicine as a profession—habitually—a person practising medicine means one actually engaged in the exercise. In the present case the prosecutor admits that defendant asked only the fair price of the drug and nothing for prescribing or advice; but the learned counsel urges that but for the questions asked and the diagnosis made, the defendant would not have sold the drugs. The point is very ingeniously put, but I cannot go the length required. It appears to me the safest view to take is that as the defendant asked and received the fair reasonable price of the drugs only, that there is no evidence before me that

defendant prescribed in any case or for any other person than the prosecutor on the one occasion. I decide that the defendant did not practice medicine on the occasion charged for mere gain or hope of reward, and therefore discharge the case with costs.

Belleville, Ont., Dec. 23rd.

The Influenza Epidemic.

One who has suffered from the influenza epidemic which is now raging, writes to the Star relating his experience in connection with the disease while in Paris. He declares that the statements made in the French papers with reference to the matter are not only not highly colored but minimise the actual truth. The public establishments, he says, are conducted with the greatest difficulty, owing to the enforced absence of employees, and the hotels are "Hospitals." At one of the largest, the clerks were acting as temporary waiters. "My family, including myself," the writer proceeds, "were attacked all on one day. We awoke with violent pains in the head, back and limbs. Weariness and nausea ensued, and by three p. m. we were completely prostrated. The only remedy I had with me was Dover's powder, which was in tabloid form. Three of us dosed ourselves with ten grains each, and by next morning, after a night under extra blankets, two of us were well. A third held the symptoms a day longer, and the fourth I left still in bed. She had taken quinine and not my remedy. In no case, unless prompt measures are taken, does the illness appear to prevail less than four days; in many instances longer. It appears to be a 'germ' disease, and therefore should be treated as all other epidemics. I met one man who had painted his moustache with a preparation of pinol, as a preventive. It certainly was a novel idea, but so far he had not been attacked with influenza, and the odor was much more agreeable than that of camphor. The defect of French houses and hotels is the want of antiseptic purifiers. If all public establishments were to use chloride of lime (which is very nasty), or a new preparation, eucalyptia (which is very nice), I believe there would be much less chance of such an epidemic assuming a wholesale character."—Brit. and Col. Druggist.

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

Are you insured? If so, read your policy, and don't fail to keep your premiums paid up.

You can always trace a registered letter, and a copying-press for letters is a sensible investment, if used.

Are you selling for cash? or are you losing 50 per cent of your profit by trusting everybody and anybody?

Now Autumn Summer puts to rout
And chilly winds to blow begin:
The ice cream joko is going out,
The stove-pipe joko is coming in.

—Boston Courier

The Treatment of Influenza.

In connection with the influenza epidemic, which is now raging, in our last issue we gave general details. Our supposition as to the treatment of the disease with new remedies, such as antipyrin salol, etc., has proved perfectly right. Medical papers from the Continent, just to hand, are full of prescriptions and methods of curing influenza, and it is stated that German wholesale houses are scarcely able to execute the orders for antipyrin and quinine coming from Russia, so great is the demand. Inhalations of the different pine products form a part of the treatment. We append a few of the prescriptions in use on the Continent, as they may be found suitable here.

- R. Codein pur gr. ½
- Antipyrin gr. 10
- Sod. bicarb. gr. 3
- M. f. pulv. mette xij.
- S. One powder to be taken three times a day.
- R. Menthol gr. 15
- Cocain mur. gr. 2
- Ung. lanolina z i.
- M. f. ungt.
- S. To be administered by the nostrils.
- R. Sod. salicylat gr. 30
- Acid hydrochlor. dil. m 10
- Vin ipecachuana 3 i
- Syr. simpl. z i
- Aq. ad. z 5
- S. One tablespoonful to be taken three times a day.

B. and C. Druggist.

Market Report.

Business has been only fair during the past month; the continued wet weather has had a very depressing effect. There have been few very important changes.

Tartaric Acid—Quite an advance has taken place owing to small supply.
 Balsam Copiaba, higher.
 Camphor is very high and continues rising in consequence of the scarcity of crude.
 Cream Tartar, advancing.
 Gum Arabics dearer; it is almost impossible to get a pure gum.
 Gum Shellac, gradually advancing.
 Oil Almonds, higher, owing to advance in almonds.

Opium will probably be higher, as the prospects for next crop are decidedly bad.

Quinine, quiet at present—Should we get a touch of La Grippe, both it and antipyrine will probably be in large demand.

Black Antimony—Pure has advanced owing to increased cost of production.

Castoreum—Very high and very little to be had.

Glycerine is easy and unsettled, owing to competition and lack of demand.

Mercury and Mercurials, higher.

Antipyrine—Enormous demand for La Grippe cases; supplies are becoming exhausted both here and abroad.

Citric Acid, Tartaric Acid, Balsam Copiaba, Balsam Peru, Camphor, Cloves, Cocoa Butter, Gum Arabic, Gum Shellac, Castoreum, Cassia Buds, Oil Almonds, Oil Cassia, Oil Croton, Opium, higher.

Cascara Bark, Cod Liver Oil, Russian Cantharides, Ergot, Spanish, Potass Chlor, lower.

Varcotical herbs such as Belladonna, Henbane, etc., will be higher owing to short crop

Solubilities of New Medicines.

The following table of solubilities of some new medicines from the Bulletin Commercial may be useful to dispensers.

One part of	Is soluble in		
	Water.	Alcohol.	Ether.
Antifebrine	200	10	10
Antipyrin	1	1	50
Antithorimim	slightly sol.	slightly sol.	slightly sol.
Cocaine hydrochlorate	5	10	—
Iodol	5,000	3	1
Paraldehyd	10	—	—
Pyridine	1	1	—
Quinoline tartrate	80	150	—
Resorelin	1	1	—
Salol	—	5	5
Thallin (sulphate)	7	100	—
tartrate	10	—	—
Urethane	1	0.6	—

QUININE AS A PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST MALARIAL FEVER.—Messrs. C. F. Boehringer and Sohne, of Waldhof, near Mannheim, have just published a pamphlet on the subject. A decided predilection is expressed for the use of the hydrochlorate in the treatment of fever. It is regarded as more generally obtainable pure, it is less bulky, it contains a larger amount of quinine, and from its greater solubility it can be given without affecting the stomach. The solubility of hydrochlorate is 1 in 50 parts, while the sulphate requires about 800 parts of distilled water. The utility of quinine as a preventative of malarial fever is confirmed by the observations of Professor Binz, of Bonn. Dr. Graeser, Dr. Buwalda, Dr. O. Scelling, and Dr. Tschirch, who recommends that persons should take doses of from 0.5 to 1.0 gramme daily, while in an infectious area. Stanley, in his book on the Congo, however, talks of 3.0 gramme to 3.5 grammes as a dose.

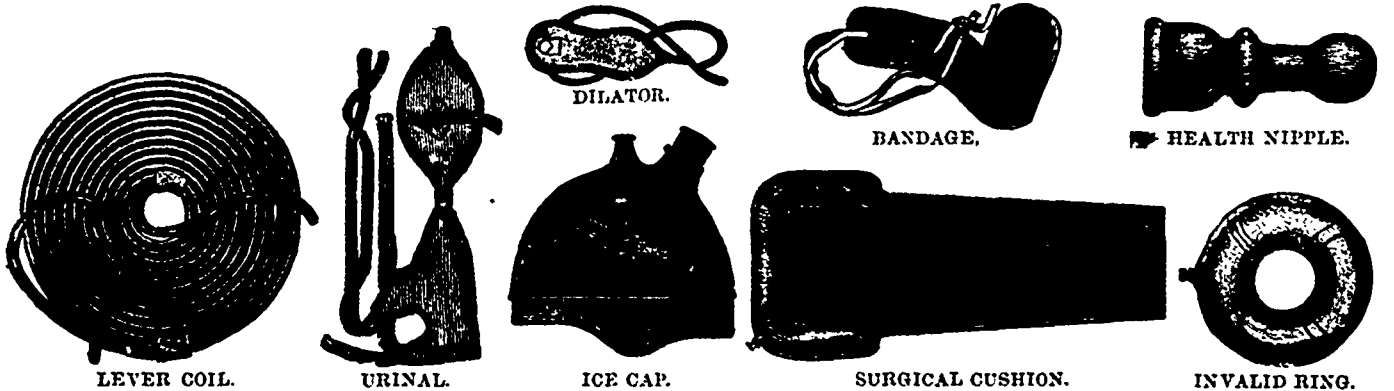
DRUGGISTS' RUBBER SUNDRIES.

HOSE, BELTING, PACKING,

MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS.

Fine English Waterproof Clothing.

Sportsmen's Goods, Fire Dept. Supplies. Matts and Matting. The most Complete Stock in the Dominion.



Bulb, Fountain, and Hard Rubber Syringes. Atomizers (a full line). Hot Water Bottles. Face Bags, Ice Bags, Ice or Water Caps. Air Cushions, Air and Water Beds. Surgical Cushions (Howard Kelly's). Bath Tubs, Life Preservers. Soft and Hard Rubber Urinals. Dilators, Catheters, Fever Coils, Invalid Rings. Sheetting. Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Finger Cots, Bibs, Nipples, Breast Pumps, Teething Rings, Gas Bags, Tubing, Stopples, Elastic Bands, Brushes, etc., etc.

Our new Catalogue of 240 pages, one of the most complete ever published in our line, has just been issued.

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

ARCHDALE WILSON & Co.

Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists and Pharmacists.

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

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

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO., HAMILTON.

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

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

ACID, Acetic	lb.	\$0 12½	\$0 15	Rub.	"	50	1 00	Sarsa. Homl, Co	"	1 00	1 20	
Arsenic	"	26	27	Elm, selected	"	16	18	" Jam Co.	"	3 00	3 35	
Benzoic, English,				Ground	"	18	20	Taraxacum, Ang.	"	70	80	
(from benzoin)....	oz.	25	30	Flour, packets	"	28	30	FLOWERS, arnica	"	22	25	
Boric	lb.	25	30	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 Gl	doz.	1 20	1 25	
Gallic	"	1 45	1 80	Vanilla	"	7 00	9 00	French	lb.	45	60	
Hydrocyanic	oz.	10	12½	BERRY, Cubeb.....	"	2 50	2 75	GLYCERINE, 30°	tin or	"	20	25
Hydrobromic, dil...	"	30	45	Powdered	"	2 60	2 80	Price's	"	70	80	
Lactic, concentrated.	lb.	3 50	4 00	Juniper	"	13	15	GREEN, Paris	"	20	22	
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	"	1 45	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.....	"	60	65	Sorts	"	75	80	
Salicylic	"	2 00	2 50	American	"	55	60	" powdered	"	85	90	
Sulphuric	"	2½	5	CANTHARIDES	"	2 00	2 25	Assafœtida	"	24	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.				CHALK, French, powd.	"	6	10	Myrrh	"	48	85	
by bbl., net	gal.	3 28		Precipitated	"	10	12	Opium	"	4 25	4 50	
By gal.	gal.	3 60		Prepared	"	5	6	Powdered	"	6 00	6 25	
ALLSPICE	lb.	13	15	CHLOROFORM, pure....	"	1 10	1 20	Scammony, powdered	"	6 25	7 00	
Powdered	"		20	D. & F.	"	1 75	1 90	Virg.	"	12 50	14 00	
ALUM	"	13	3	German	"	65	75	Shellac, orange	"	35	40	
AMMONIA, liquor, 880..	"	13	18	CHLORAL, hydrate	"	1 35	1 60	Liver	"	30	35	
Aromatic Spirits	"	40	45	CINCHONINE, muriate...	oz.	15	20	Storax	"	55	65	
Bromide	"	75	80	Sulphate	"	20	25	Tragacanth, flake....	"	75	1 00	
Carbonate	"	12	15	CINCHONIDIA, sulphate.	"	15	25	Common	"	25	65	
Iodide	oz.	50	60	CLOVES	lb.	35	40	HERB, Boneset	lb.	15	20	
Muriate	lb.	12	14	Powdered	"	40	43	Goldthread	"	60	75	
ANNATTO	"	30	35	COCHINEAL, S.G.	"	40	45	Horehound	"	18	20	
ANTIMONY, black, powd	"	13	20	COCAINE, mur.	oz.	6 00	7 00	Lobelia	"	18	20	
and potas. tart.	"	55	60	COLLODION	lb.	75	90	HONEY	"	15	20	
ARROWROOT, Bermuda.	"	45	50	CONFECTION, senna	"	25	50	HOPS	"	30	40	
Jamaica	"	14	32	COPPER, sulphate	"	8	9	ICHTHYOL	"	45	50	
ARSENIC, Donovan's				COPPERAS	"	1½	2½	INDIGO, Madras	"	75	90	
solution	"	30	33	CREAM TARTAR, powd.	"	30	32	INSECT POWDER, pure.	"	50	55	
Fowler's solution	"	12½	15	CREOSOTE, wood.....	"	2 60	2 30	IODINE, commercial...	"	5 00	5 50	
White	"	6½	8	CUPHEAR	"	18	30	Resublimed	"	5 50	6 00	
BALSAM, Canada	"	45	50	CUTTLE-FISH BONE	lb.	30	35	Iron, carbonate, pre-				
Copaiva	"	90	1 10	Dextrin	"	10	12	cipitated	"	15	20	
Peru	"	2 50	2 75	EPSOM SALTS	bbl.	1½	2	Saccharated	"	35	40	
Tolu	"	65	70	ERGOT	lb.	90	1 00	Chloride, solution, BP	"	15	18	
BARK, Bayberry, powd.	"	18	20	ETHER, acetic	"	75	80	Citrate and Am-				
Canella Alba	"	13	10	Nitrous, spirits	"	50	55	monium	"	75	80	
Cassia	"	18	22	Sulphuric, 720	"	35	75	Citrate and Quinine	oz.	20	40	
Ground	"	25	30	EXTRACT, Belladonna	"	1 75	3 25	" " Strychnine	"	15	20	
Cinchona, red	"	50	2 40	Colocynth, Co	"	1 25	1 75	Dialyzed, solution	lb.	50	75	
Powdered	"	60	2 50	Gentian	"	50	60	Iodide, syrup	"	40	45	
Calisaya, yellow	"	1 00	1 40	Henlock, Ang	"	1 00	1 10	Pyrophosphate	"	1 00	1 60	
Pale	"	90	1 00	Henbane	"	2 75	3 00	Sulphate, pure	"	7	8	
				Jalap	"	2 50	3 00	IODIFORM	"	6 00	7 00	
				Logwood, bulk	"	13	15	JAPONICA	"	8	9	
				" packages	"	15	18	LEAD, Acetate, white	"	13	15	
				Mandrake	"	1 75	2 00	Sub-Acetate, sol....	"	10	12	
				Nux Vomica	oz.	20	30	LEAF, Belladonna	"	25	30	
				Opium	"	75	80	Buchu	"	18	20	
				Rhubarb	lb.	4 00	5 60	Coca	"	75	90	

<p>Digitalis..... " 25 30</p> <p>Eucalyptus..... " 25 35</p> <p>Hyoscyamus..... " 25 30</p> <p>Jaborandi..... " 50 60</p> <p>Matico..... " 75 80</p> <p>Senna, Alexandria... " 25 30</p> <p> Tinnevely..... " 15 25</p> <p> India..... " 15 17</p> <p>Stramonium..... " 25 30</p> <p>Uva Ursi..... " 15 17</p> <p>LEPTANDRIN..... oz. 50 60</p> <p>LIME, Chloride..... lb. 3 1/2 4 1/2</p> <p> Packages..... " 6 7</p> <p>Hypophosphite..... " 1 50 2 00</p> <p>Phosphate..... " 35 38</p> <p>Sulphite..... " 10 11</p> <p>LIQUORICE, Solazzi..... " 45 50</p> <p> Pignatelli..... " 35 38</p> <p> Y. & S. Pellets..... " 40 00</p> <p> Other Brands..... " 14 35</p> <p>LYE, concentrated..... doz. 90 1 00</p> <p>MADDER, best Dutch... lb. 12 1/2 14</p> <p>MAGNESIA, Carb., 1 oz. " 20 22</p> <p> Carb., 4 oz. " 16 20</p> <p> Calcined..... " 55 65</p> <p> Citrate, gran..... " 40 75</p> <p> Sulphate..... " 1 1/2 3</p> <p>MANGANESE, black oxide..... " 4 1/2 6</p> <p>MANNA..... " 1 75 5 00</p> <p>MENTHOL..... " 4 50 95</p> <p>MERCURY..... " 1 30 1 45</p> <p> Ammoniated..... " 1 10 1 20</p> <p> Bichlor..... " 4 75 5 00</p> <p> Biodiodide..... " 1 15 1 25</p> <p> Bisulphate..... " 1 20 1 30</p> <p> Chloride..... " 55 60</p> <p> C. Chalk..... " 1 25 1 30</p> <p> Nitric Oxide..... " 1 25 1 30</p> <p> Oleate..... " 1 90 2 10</p> <p>MORPHIA, Acet..... oz. 1 90 2 10</p> <p> Muriant..... " 2 00 2 25</p> <p> Sulphat..... " 9 10</p> <p>Moss, Iceland..... lb. 10 1/2 12</p> <p> Irish..... " 36 00 40 00</p> <p>Musk, Tonquin, rue... oz. 75 80</p> <p> Canton..... " 1 00 1 05</p> <p>NUTMEGS..... lb. 8 10</p> <p>NUX VOMICA..... " 22 24</p> <p> Powdered..... " 75 80</p> <p>OIL, Almond, bitter... oz. 50 60</p> <p> " sweet..... lb. 65 70</p> <p> Amber, rectified... " 3 00 3 20</p> <p> Aniso..... " 3 75 4 00</p> <p> Bergamot..... " 1 25 1 50</p> <p> Cajuput..... " 3 50 4 00</p> <p> Caraway..... " 1 75 2 00</p> <p> Cassia..... " 12 15</p> <p> Castor..... " 75 1 25</p> <p> Cedar..... " 85 90</p> <p> Citronella..... lb. 2 50 2 75</p> <p> Cloves..... " 90 1 00</p> <p> Cod-liver, N.F..... gal. 1 50 1 75</p> <p> Norwegian..... " 1 00 1 10</p> <p> Cotton seed..... lb. 1 25 1 50</p> <p> Croton..... " 16 00 17 00</p> <p> Cubeb..... " 3 00 3 20</p> <p> Hemlock..... " 75 80</p> <p> Juniper..... " 65 70</p> <p> Lavender, English... oz. 1 75 1 90</p> <p> " French, pure..... " 75 1 00</p> <p> Lemon..... lb. 1 90 2 20</p> <p> Lemon Grass..... " 1 50 1 60</p> <p> Linseed, boiled, 9 lb. gal. 75 80</p> <p> Raw..... " 70 75</p> <p> Neatsfoot..... " 90 1 00</p> <p> Olive, common..... " 1 30 1 40</p> <p> Salad..... " 2 00 2 25</p> <p> Orange..... lb. 3 00 3 25</p>	<p>Origanum..... " 60 75</p> <p>Peppermint..... " 1 75 1 90</p> <p>Peppermint, English. " 11 00 12 00</p> <p> American..... " 3 50 3 75</p> <p>Rose, Kissanlik..... oz. 9 00 14 00</p> <p> Good..... " 6 25 8 50</p> <p>Rosemary..... lb. 70 75</p> <p>Sandalwood..... " 5 50 8 00</p> <p>Sassafras..... " 65 75</p> <p>Seal, pale..... gal. 55 60</p> <p>Sperm, winter bleach. " 1 50 1 75</p> <p>Tansy..... lb. 4 25 4 50</p> <p>Union Salad..... gal. 1 10 1 15</p> <p>Wintergreen..... lb. 3 00 3 25</p> <p>Wormwood..... " 6 00 6 50</p> <p>OINTMENT, mercurial fort..... " 70 75</p> <p> Citrine..... " 35 38</p> <p>OPIMUM. See Gum.</p> <p>ORANGE PEEL..... " 16 17</p> <p>PEPSIN, Eng..... " 3 00 3 50</p> <p> Saccharated..... " 5 25 6 00</p> <p>PEPPER, black..... " 22 25</p> <p> Powdered..... " 25 27</p> <p> White powdered..... " 38 40</p> <p>PILL, blue, Mass..... " 60 65</p> <p>PILOCARPINE..... gr. 6 12</p> <p>PITCH, black..... bbl. 3 75 4 00</p> <p> Burgandy..... lb. 10 13</p> <p>PHOSPHORUS..... " 90 1 00</p> <p>PODOPHYLLIN..... oz. 40 45</p> <p>POPPY HEADS..... 100 90 95</p> <p>POTASSA, caustic, white sticks..... lb. 65 70</p> <p> Liquor..... " 10 12</p> <p>POTASSIUM, Acetate, granulated..... " 50 55</p> <p> Bicarbonate..... " 17 20</p> <p> Bichromate..... " 12 13</p> <p> Bitartrate (Cream Tartar)..... " 30 35</p> <p> Bromide..... " 55 58</p> <p> Carbonate..... " 13 15</p> <p> Chlorate..... " 18 20</p> <p> Cyanide, Fused..... " 40 52</p> <p> Iodide..... " 3 90 4 25</p> <p> Nitrate..... " 9 11</p> <p> Permanganate..... " 60 65</p> <p> Prussiate, yellow... " 35 38</p> <p> And Sodium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)..... " 32 38</p> <p> Sulphuret..... " 25 27</p> <p>QUASSIA..... " 9 10</p> <p>QUININE, Howard's... oz. 46 48</p> <p> German..... " 35 40</p> <p>Rosin, strained..... bbl. 2 75 3 75</p> <p> Clear, pale..... " 4 50 5 00</p> <p>ROOR, Aconite..... lb. 24 25</p> <p> Blood, powdered... " 20 22</p> <p> Colosh, black..... " 25 35</p> <p> Colchicum, German. " 15 17</p> <p> Columbo..... " 20 22</p> <p> Powdered..... " 30 35</p> <p> Curcuma, ground... " 13 15</p> <p> Elecampane..... " 15 17</p> <p> Powdered..... " 20 22</p> <p> Gentian..... " 10 12</p> <p> Ground..... " 12 14</p> <p> Powdered..... " 15 17</p> <p>Ginger, E.I..... " 12 18</p> <p> Ginger—Powdered... lb. 14 20</p> <p> Jamaica..... " 24 28</p> <p> Powdered..... " 25 28</p> <p> Golden Seal, powder'd " 1 00 1 10</p> <p> Hellebore, white, p'd. " 13 15</p> <p> Ipecac..... " 2 50 2 60</p> <p> Powdered..... " 2 75 3 00</p> <p> Jalap, powdered... " 38 40</p> <p> Licorice, select..... " 13 15</p>	<p> Powdered..... " 14 15</p> <p>Mandrake..... " 16 18</p> <p>Orris, Florentine.... " 17 20</p> <p> Powdered..... " 24 26</p> <p>Pink..... " 90 95</p> <p>Rhubarb..... " 35 90</p> <p> Fine trimmed..... " 2 40 4 50</p> <p> Powdered..... " 60 2 25</p> <p>Sarsaparilla, Hon- duros..... " 50 53</p> <p> Jamaica..... " 60 65</p> <p> Mexican..... " 20 25</p> <p> Seneca..... " 75 85</p> <p> Squill, white..... " 15 20</p> <p> Valerian, English... " 18 20</p> <p>SAL SODA, by bbl..... " 1 1/2 3</p> <p>SACCHARIN..... oz. 1 25 1 50</p> <p>SALICIN..... lb. 3 25 3 75</p> <p>SANTONIN..... " 2 50 2 75</p> <p>SEED, Anise, Italian " 14 15</p> <p> " Star..... " 35 38</p> <p> Canary, Sicily..... " 4 5</p> <p> Caraway..... " 10 12</p> <p> Cardamon, Malabar. " 1 20 1 50</p> <p> Decorticated..... " 1 75 2 00</p> <p> Celery..... " 25 30</p> <p> Colchicum, German.. " 90 1 00</p> <p> Coriander..... " 10 12</p> <p> Flax, cleaned, Ontario 100 lbs. 3 25 3 50</p> <p> Imported..... " 0 00 0 00</p> <p> Fenugreek, powdered. lb. 7 9</p> <p> Hemp..... " 5 5 1/2</p> <p> Mustard, white..... " 9 11</p> <p> Powdered..... " 20 45</p> <p> Rape..... " 8 9</p> <p>SAFFRON, American... " 35 50</p> <p> Spanish..... oz. 1 10 1 25</p> <p>SAGE..... lb. 7 8</p> <p>SILVER, Nitrate... cash " 11 00 13 00</p> <p>SOAR, Castile, mottled. " 8 12</p> <p> " white..... " 11 16</p> <p>SODA, Ash.. keg or cask " 1 1/2 2 1/2</p> <p> Caustic..... drum or " 2 1/2 5</p> <p>SONIUM, Acetate..... " 25 30</p> <p> Bicarb. Howard's... " 16 17</p> <p> " Newcastle... " 2 50 2 75</p> <p> Carbonate, crystal... lb. 2 1/2 3</p> <p> Hyposulphite..... " 3 4</p> <p> Salicylate..... " 2 25 2 50</p> <p> Sulphate, Glauber's Salt..... " 1 1/2 3</p> <p>STRYCHNINE, crystals. oz. 1 10 1 25</p> <p>SULPHUR, precipitated lb. 13 20</p> <p> Sublimed..... " 3 4</p> <p> Roll..... " 2 1/2 3 1/2</p> <p>TIN, Muriate, crystals " 35 37</p> <p>TAMARINDS..... " 14 15</p> <p>TAR..... bbl. 4 50 4 75</p> <p> Barbadoes..... lb. 10 12</p> <p> Terebene..... " 75 90</p> <p>TURPENTINE, Spirits.. gal. 70 75</p> <p> Chian..... oz. 90 2 50</p> <p> Venice..... lb. 10 13</p> <p>VERATRIA..... oz. 2 00 2 50</p> <p>VERDIGRIS..... lb. 35 55</p> <p>WAX, white, pure.... " 55 75</p> <p> Yellow..... " 42 45</p> <p> Paraffine..... " 17 20</p> <p>WOODS, Camwood..... " 5 1/2 8</p> <p> Fustic, Cuban..... " 2 1/2 3</p> <p> Logwood, Campeachy " 2 1/2 3</p> <p> Quassia..... " 9 10</p> <p> Redwood..... " 3 1/2 5</p> <p>ZINC, Chloride..... " 1 10 1 25</p> <p> Oxide..... " 13 60</p> <p> Sulphate, pure.... " 9 12</p> <p> " common..... " 7 9</p> <p> Valerianate..... oz. 25 28</p> <p> Sulphocarbolate... lb. 1 00 1 10</p>
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