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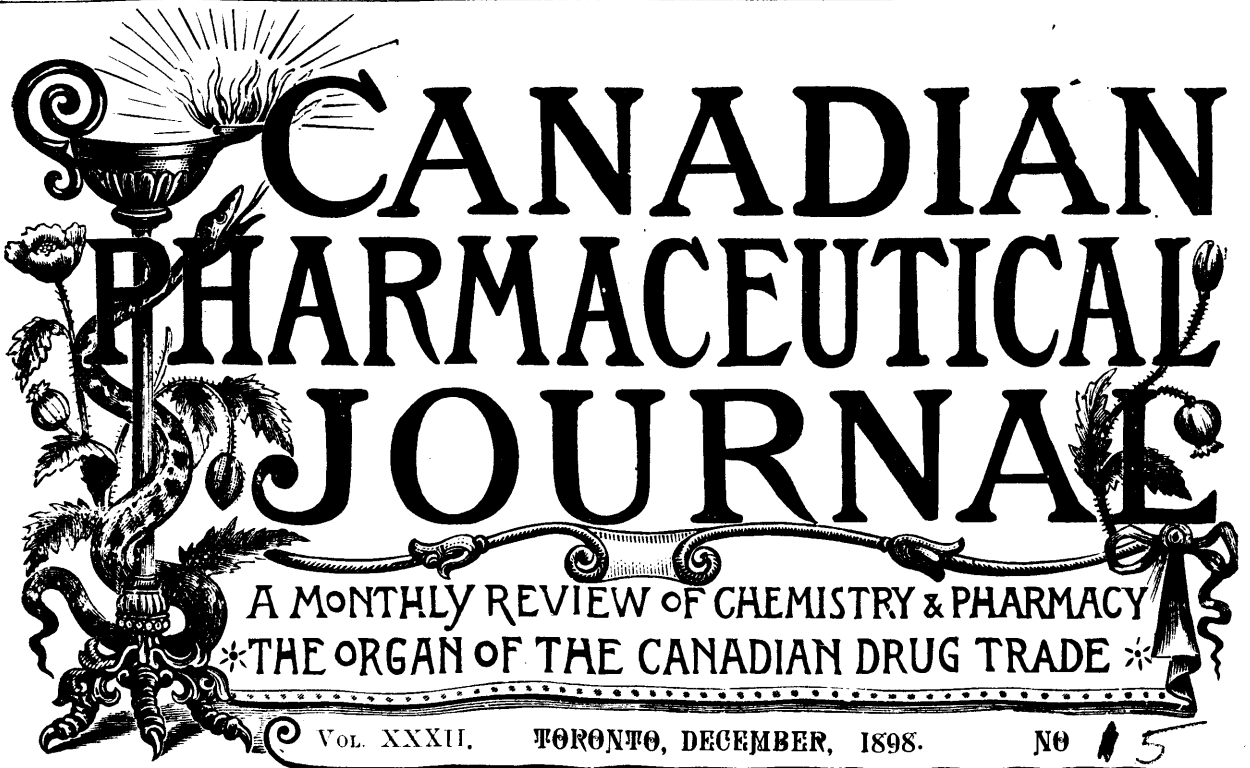
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**CANADIAN
PHARMACEUTICAL
JOURNAL**

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF CHEMISTRY & PHARMACY
THE ORGAN OF THE CANADIAN DRUG TRADE

VOL. XXXII. TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1898. NO 15

Archdale Wilson & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists.

Importers of 

DRUGS from the primary markets.

CHEMICALS from the best English,
European and American makers, and

DRUG SUNDRIES of all kinds.

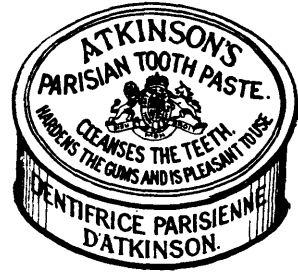
HAMILTON, - - - CANADA.

Nothing purer can be made, than

**HARVEY'S
Medicinal Hydrogen Peroxide**

We have lately reduced the price of our goods to the legitimate drug trade, and now in addition offer you a 10 Vol C.P. Hydrogen Peroxide (No. IX) at **\$5** per dozen lbs. net. All wholesale druggists

JOHN G. HARVEY,
TODMORDEN, ONT.



This very popular Dentifrice has a reputation of many years and is now sold by the Wholesale Trade of Canada at **\$1.75 per doz.**

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

*Adams' Large Bronze
Cigar Lighter Clock.*

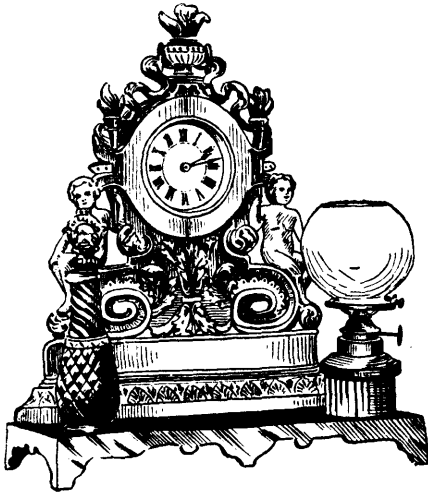
Premium with Adams' Tutti Frutti and other brands, viz:

2 Boxes Tutti Frutti, 72 Bars	\$3.60
1 " Pepsin Tutti Frutti, 23 Packages....	1.15
2 " Globe Fruit, 72 Bars	3.60
2 " Globe Pepsin, 40 Packages.....	2.00

Large Bronze Cigar Lighter Clock..... \$10.35
6.00

\$16.35

Price Complete **\$8.** Ask your Wholesale Druggist for it.



(SIZE 13½ x 11 IN.)

You have been asked for

**EGYPTIAN EGG SHAMPOO,
TURKISH SHAMPOO,
DR. SAGE'S HAIR SAVER,
CREME DE ROSE,
TURKISH COSMETIQUE,**

WHY NOT ORDER THEM FROM YOUR
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
OR WRITE TO US ABOUT THEM ?

Send to us for samples of our Unique Astringent Pencils, and our EXTRACT OF BAY RUM.

More Bay Rum is made from our Extract than from all other Essences, Extracts, etc., combined.

Its Cost is **\$2 50 a Pound.**

THE
WINDSOR BARKER CO.,
LIMITED,
50 Adelaide St., W., TORONTO.

Envelopes Free.

To advertise "CELERY KING," The Woodward Medicine Company, No. 11 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont., will send to any druggist in Canada, (who will pay express charges on the same) a quantity of Envelopes with your name printed thereon, if you will send your name and the copy. Envelopes furnished are first class envelopes for corresponding purposes.

THE WOODWARD MEDICINE CO.,
LIMITED,
11 Colborne St., - TORONTO.



STEARNS' EDELWEISS CREAM.

(SNOW WHITE.)

THIS PREPARATION is put up in a special "Diamond" bottle holding 3 fluidounces, and is the most liberal 25c. package of this kind on the market. The label is in two colors and in good taste. The package is wrapped in transparent parchment, kid capped, and tied with silk cord. This preparation is excellent for the purposes intended.

PRICES

1 gross . . . \$12.00	3 dozen . . . \$3.35
6 gross . . . 6.00	1 dozen . . . 1.25

Frederick Stearns & Co.,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS,

WINDSOR, - ONT.

LONDON, Eng.; DETROIT, Mich.; NEW YORK CITY.

Won't Come Off



THE SECRET of good painting is good paint.

- 1/2 THE SECRET, the Right Material,
- 1/2 THE SECRET, the Right Proportions.

1 The WHOLE Secret.

Robertson's Pure Paints.

A child can use them and produce good results. They do the best work at the least cost, live longer, have more covering capacity, and look better than any other paints in the market.

THE JAMES ROBERTSON CO., Limited, THE PAINT MAKERS,

263-285 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Druggists' Confectionery.

The Special Attention of Chemists
IS DRAWN TO THE FOLLOWING :

GLYCERINE PASTILLES.

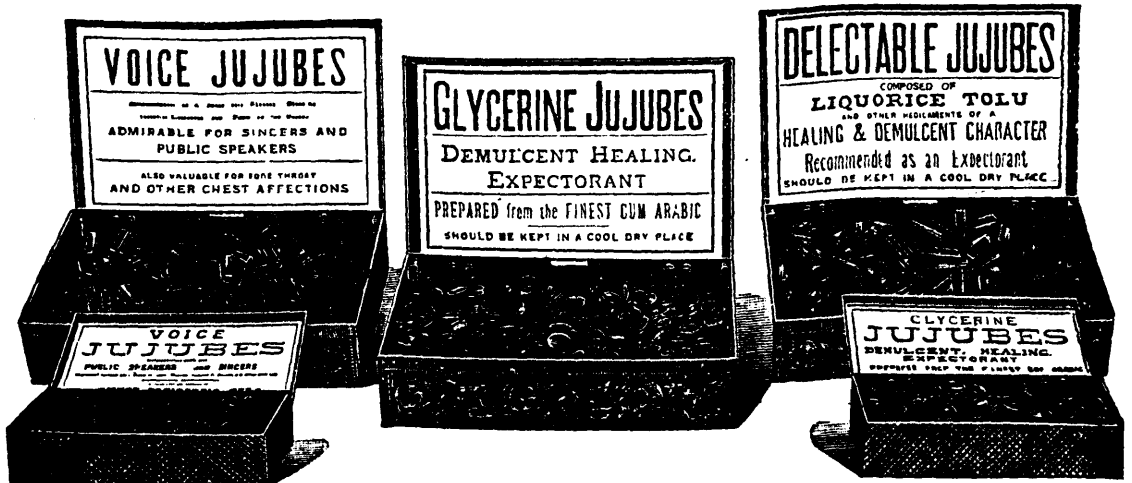
Beautifully Bright. Perfectly Soluble.
Quite Transparent.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS

By a process recently discovered, are producing the most charming

GLYCERINE PASTILLES AND JUJUBES
EVER OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

PUT UP AND SENT OUT IN 4 LB. GLASS JARS OR DECORATED TINS, AS
DESIRED BY CUSTOMERS, AND BOTH FREE.



SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION TO THE WORKS.

ROBERT GIBSON & SONS, Carlton Works, MANCHESTER,

And 1 Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate St., London, England.

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That Silky

Surface

counts for a great deal in *TOILET PAPER*, and customers are learning to ask for Eddy's make.

We can stock you up in full ; we make over 20 brands--\$5 to \$16 per case.

**THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED.,
HULL, Que.**

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Maltine Manufacturing Co's Preparations.

MALTINE (Plain).

MALTINE Ferrated.

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil.

MALTINE with C. L. O. and Hypophos.

MALTINE with Pepsin & Pancreatine

MALTINE with Hypophosphites.

MALTINE with Cascara Sagrada.

MALTINE with Peptones.

MALTINE with Phos., Iron, Quinia,

MALTINE WINE. [and Strychnia.

MALTINE WINE with Pepsin and
[Pancreatine

MALTINE WINE, Beef and Iron,

MALTINE with Coca Wine,

MALIO-YERBINE.

New York Pharmacal Association's Preparations.

LACTOPEPTINE POWDER (vial bottles.)
" " (½ lb bottles.)LACTOPEPTINE ELIXIR. Plain.
" " Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.
Lactopeptine Tablets.

Arlington Chemical Company's Preparations.

Beef Peptonoids (Powder.)

Liquid Peptonoids with Coca.

Liquid Peptonoids.

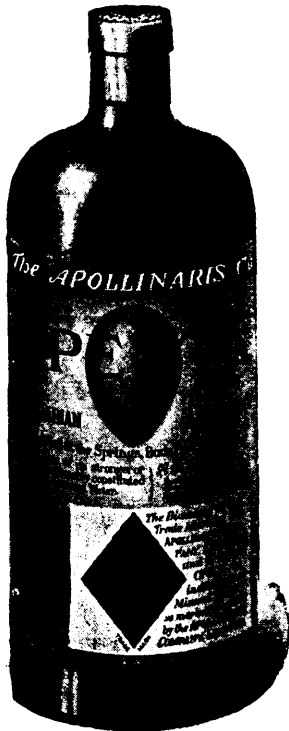
Peptonoids, Iron and Wine.

Liquid Peptonoids with Creosote.

R. L. GIBSON, General Agent,

88 Wellington St., West.

TORONTO



"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

The Prices to RETAILERS are as follows :

\$5.50 Case of 25 large glass bottles

\$8.50 " 50 small glass bottles

SEE that the Labels bear the

well-known **RED DIAMOND MARK**
of the APOLLINARIS CO., Limited.

SOLE EXPORTERS :

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, Limited, LONDON.

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WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS, MONTREAL.

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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXII.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, DECEMBER, 1898.

No. 5

ESTABLISHED 1868.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

—AND—

PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

Editor, - - - - J. E. MORRISON

Business Manager, - G. E. GIBBARD

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Advertising Rates sent on application.

Address all communications on business

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL,
287 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.

ARE EXAMINATIONS OF ANY VALUE?

This is a question which is frequently asked, and as time goes on, the affirmative answer is less frequently heard. That our present examination system is all wrong, almost every one who has given any attention to the question can scarcely deny, but it remains for some one to propose a better plan. That an examiner can by putting a dozen questions to a student, find out his capacity is an erroneous idea. We have for years held this opinion, and have seen it proved; it stands to reason that it should be so.

In pharmacy as in other sciences, a man's knowledge is usually gauged by his ability to answer the questions put to him, but that he can or cannot answer these questions does not prove that the candidate is or is not a competent druggist. When we take into consideration the manner in which examinations are conducted in all English-speaking countries, with the average candidate so nervous that in the majority

of cases he does not know "where he is at," with the conditions surrounding him so totally unlike those prevailing in his ordinary work, it is not surprising that so many fail to pass. In the great majority of cases the man with the steadiest nerves and greatest amount of cramming ability is the successful one. Pharmacy examinations are all run on the same plan, and that is the wrong one.

Two plans might be put in force; one is to let the colleges of pharmacy have a joint examination board, formed by members of the faculty, as at present, and members appointed by the local board or association, and in figuring up the results let the points made by each candidate during his regular college work be counted in. By this plan the whole college work of each candidate would be taken into consideration, and therefore a better idea of his ability could be obtained. We think that the teacher will know more about the ability of a student by months of personal contact, than any examiner, no matter how able, by half a dozen haphazard questions, not one of which perhaps is of any real importance as indicating the point at issue.

The ideal plan, although like other ideals, impracticable, would be to have the candidates work in the shops of the examiners say for three days in each week, with about half an hour's questioning each day on matters that have come up in the day's business, then let each examiner express his opinion of the candidate's ability, based upon his actual work as a salesman, dispenser and chemist. The difficulty with this plan is that where a large class was to be examined it would take a long time to carry it out, but it would be the plan to test the real ability of the candidates.

BORAX AND IODINE.

These commodities have attracted a good deal of attention lately, owing to the operations of "conventions" which have more or less successfully governed the prices at which they are sold.

Borax, or baborate of soda, and boracic acid, are constantly increasing in the number of economic uses to which they are put, and in the aggregate

quantities consumed, but the sources of supply are also increasing in number. About twenty five years ago the borax of commerce was mainly derived from lagoons in a volcanic region in Tuscany, which were leased to English firms, and from *tincal* or crude borax, which was collected on the shores of lakes in Thibet and Persia. The English firms controlled the price by means of cheap labour in collecting, cheap means of transportation and distribution, and they still hold this leverage to a very large extent. It is a curious fact that widely distributed as are the principal sources of crude borax in China, Peru, Persia, Thibet and California, they are regions difficult of access, involving excessive freights, and thus the English refiners have been in a position to reduce prices so low as to make business unprofitable, until competitors would consent to pool their products, and sell at a uniform price, dividing the profits according to an arranged scale.

For the past two or three years prices of borax have gone steadily down, until they were so low as to yield a loss on the bulk of what was sold. Now, however, it is said an agreement has been reached by which an advance of about thirty per cent. is asked, this to be followed by a further advance of thirty three and one-third per cent., so soon as the bulk of existing stocks is consumed. This would bring prices up to the level of about four years ago, though still much lower than five years ago.

As an instance of the severe competition to which the California producers have been subjected, it may be stated that thousands of tons of concentrated unrefined borax, consigned round Cape Horn to London, have been bought there by American refiners, as being a cheaper source of supply than getting it directly by all rail from California.

Iodine is another article which is "controlled," and which has been until quite recently in a somewhat uncertain condition as to its immediate mercantile future. Formerly it was produced from the ashes of sea weeds, principally on the west coasts of Scotland, and it is still produced in limited quantities there, to give the makers a foothold in the iodine pool. The great production, however, takes place in the nitrate of soda beds in Chili, from a source so extensive and by a process so cheap that it is asserted it could be sold for one-sixth of the present price with a good margin of profit, and in practically unlimited quantity.

But every effort to break the combination has so far failed. Once in a while an outside lot will be offered on the London market, but it is bought up by the pool, and the source of supply stopped. Some French operators formed a syndicate to operate in connection with the fishermen on the

coast of Brittany, but they were squared. The latest scare came from the intrusion of lots of iodide of potassium, made in Japan, into the London market, and this would be serious if offered as iodine, but being in the shape of iodides, it was easy to manage the chemists.

It appears we must still pay syndicate prices for iodine and its products for a time at least.

THE REBATE PLAN.

In his address at the St. Louis meeting of the N. W. D. A., Pres. Weller had the following to say of the rebate plan :

"First, we take it for granted that the rebate plan has come to stay. . . . It is, we believe, the best plan that has ever been devised for the protection of the manufacturer, jobber, and retailer. . . . Once this plan is made effective in preventing price-cutting among jobbers, and in preventing department stores and price-cutters from obtaining supplies, the future of the plan is not problematical."

The only objection to the rebate plan is that it tends to restrict business, a fact every one admits, but that is exactly what the retail druggist wants ; the sale of patent medicines should be restricted to retail druggists only. The manufacturers and jobbers who denounce the rebate plan and refuse to abide by it are simply playing into the hands of the department stores and cutters, by letting down the barriers which now render it difficult for them to secure goods. To a great extent the manufacturers are responsible for the evil because they will sell direct to cutters, or to anyone who is able to buy the necessary quantities, thus giving them a certain advantage over others who cannot do so.

Of course it may be a hardship on wealthy retailers if they cannot buy 5 gross lots and thus secure all the discounts, but if it be necessary for the success of the plan that only regularly recognized jobbers shall be able to buy direct, then let the rule be carried out. The plan was made for the benefit of the small retailers, the majority ; and the greatest good to the greatest number demands that the majority must be protected. In the fight now being made by the Abbey Salt Co., the interests of the majority are being sustained by the company, but here and there we find a retailer who is not in favor of the plan ; fortunately their number is few. If we examine their objections and opposition to the Abbey Co., we will find that it is because they cannot buy goods direct, and get the quantity discount. But if you try to show that by the Abbey plan it is nearly impossible for cutters to secure their goods and that the retailer is thus protected, they will reply that they don't care about that or what the average retailer does ; all they know or care about is that they do

We Have a Select Range of

EBONY

Hair Brushes,
Cloth Brushes,
Hat Brushes,
Nail Brushes,
Mirrors,
Manicures,

AND A FINE GENERAL LINE OF

SUNDRIES.

WE INTITE YOU TO CALL AND ASSORT YOUR STOCK.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, 50c. and \$1.00.
King's New Discovery, 50c. and \$1.
King's Pills.
Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
Electric Bitters.

Scott's Carbolated Dentifrice,
Laxative Bromo Quininè.
Ward's Liver Pills.
Bottles for Sterilizers,
Gibson's Candies.

POWDERED DRUGS,

CHEMICALS and SPICES.

In this department we are in a position to guarantee the utmost reliability of our stock. Raw materials are purchased in the best markets and reduced in our own mills. Our prices are right.

Guaiacol Carbonate.
Creosote Carbonate.
Paracetphenetidine, lbs., oz.
Salol, ½ lbs.
Trional,
Strontia Nitrate.
Lycopodium.
McLauchlan's Cough Drops.

Castile Soap, "Shell Brand."
Amyl Acetate.
Powdered Corros. Sublimate.
Zinc Chloride, sticks.
Zinc Chloride, cakes.
Oil Lemon, 1 lb. and 2 lb. coppers.
Howards' Potass. Iodide, 1 lb. bottles.
Andrew's Tooth Plugs.

MENTHOL COUGH DROPS, 5 lb. bottles and 23 lb. pails.

CROWN GELATINE, 75c.

10 Packages MAKES ONE QUART fine Jelly. per doz.

All Orders Promptly Shipped. Special Attention to Letter Orders.

ELLIOT & CO.,

5 FRONT ST., EAST,

TORONTO.

SPONGES.

Cases { Large assortment of both English and American packing.

Bales { Sheepwool, Velvet, Yellow, Hardhead, Reef and Grass.

LYMAN, KNOX & CO.,

Importers & Jobbers,
MONTREAL
AND TORONTO

TEABERRY FOR THE
TEETH CLEANSSES FROM ALL IMPURITIES

ARRESTS DECAY - PLEASANT TO USE
ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS - ALL 25c.
DRUGGISTS SELL IT - ZOPESA-CHEM. CO. TORONTO

Fine Confectionery for Druggists.

Stewart's Extra Strong Horehound.
Stewart's Cough Drops has no equal.
Stewart's Floral Tablets.
Stewart's Fine Chocolates in great variety.
Stewart's Medicated Lozenges.

A. J. STEWART,
410 Queen St. W., Toronto.

LEVY & CO., Druggists' Printers

19 Loader Lane, TORONTO,

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT



WITCH
HAZEL

DR. HAMAMELIS

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF SPRAINS, BRUISES, INSECT BITES, BURNS, SCALDS, WOUNDS, PAINFUL SWELLINGS, LAME BACKS, PILES, SORE THROAT, NEURALGIA, & C.

DIRECTIONS:—For all external inflammation bathe freely with the Extract and if convenient apply a cloth wet with the Extract and keep it moist till relieved. For open Wounds, Ulcers, old Sores, Sore Nipples, Sore Eyes, &c., dilute one half with pure water and use in the same way. Taken Internally, Dose 10 to 30 Drops 4 times per day.

We Have These in Stock

—at 25c. per 100 printed on good white paper.
Sent free, Printing name, etc. on 15c. extra.

Special Offer to Druggists.

Send us the names of all you know who have Asthma, and we will send them a sample bottle of Clarke's Kola Compound free of charge, with instructions to purchase further orders from you. In most cases the patient will order three bottles at one time.

Clarke's Kola Compound has already cured more than 500 cases of Asthma in Canada alone. Three bottles are absolutely guaranteed to cure any case of Bronchial Asthma, Bronchitis, or Hay Fever. Some Druggists have taken advantage of this offer and increased their cash sales considerably, and why not you? Hoping we may hear from you, we are,
Respectfully yours,

The Griffiths & Macpherson Co.,

TORONTO & VANCOUVER, B.C.

not make as much as they would if they could buy as usual.

The fact that the cutter cannot get the goods, and that thus the price is protected, cuts no figure whatever with the objectors. It is selfishness, pure, simple and unadulterated, which dictates the action of the few retailers who oppose the effort to sustain prices. Not only that, but we think it a very short-sighted policy. Where is the profit in buying goods at a discount of 5 per cent., if they have to be sold at 20 to 30 per cent. less than the regular price? We cannot see it, but still there are some who believe such a condition of things would be beneficial, but they will hardly succeed in convincing the majority that this view is the correct one.

HAVE YOU RESPONDED TO CIRCULAR No. 4?

This circular has been in the hands of Ontario druggists for over a month and still there are those among them who have neglected to respond to it, when all that is required is a simple "yes" or "no," and a signature. Final action in all probability will be taken at the February meeting of the council on matters being dealt with by this committee, and what that action will be is for the druggists themselves to say. In order that the subject may be understood Mr. Hargreaves has supplemented the circular by a letter which will be found elsewhere in the JOURNAL. Turn to that letter and read it carefully. Nothing need be added by us further than another admonition to return the post card which accompanied the circular with your answer and signature attached as a guide to the committee in arriving at a decision.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Complete detailed reports which come to us of the St. Louis meeting of American retail druggists are of the most encouraging nature. It is but natural that those of us who were actively engaged in our own Ontario Society of Retail Druggists should watch with interest the development of a similar movement in the neighboring country. Some conditions of the American organization are indicative of a measure of success which our organization never attained. The essential feature of the N. A. R. D. is that it was an association of delegates, and not a mass meeting such as that to which the O. S. R. D. owed its existence. This condition secured a deliberate and business-like procedure. The assembly took time and gave thought to the difficulties likely to be met with and the best means for overcoming the same. Undue haste was characteristic of the launching of our society and altogether too

much was expected of it in an unreasonably short space of time.

It is interesting to note that the plan suggested by the Ontario Society for attaining the object desired is identical with that which received the endorsement of the American association.

First: a thorough and cordial agreement between retailer and jobber, with a distinct understanding that through the latter and him alone shall the former secure his supplies.

Second: the abolition of price scaling to fortunate buyers, a schedule of uniform prices to be maintained to the retailer irrespective of quantities purchased.

The important consideration then is, will the proprietors join in bringing about this much desired condition? The nature of the answer to this question depends entirely upon the action of the retailer. If he is wiser and more loyal to his own interests to the south of the international line than those north of it proved themselves to be, then the answer will be in the affirmative, if otherwise then negative.

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS OF 1900.

French pharmacists have appointed the officers and drawn up the programme of the Congress which it is intended will be held in Paris during the Exposition. The following are the officers: President, M. Planchon; Vice-presidents, M. Petit, of Paris, and Prof. Ed. Dupuy, of Toulouse; general secretary, M. Bourquelor; assistant secretaries, Mm. Viand and Desvignes; treasurer, M. Labelonye; assistant treasurer, M. Leroy.

The committee of organization will be composed of the professors of the Paris School of Pharmacy, delegates named by the provincial schools, delegates of the naval and military pharmacists, the chief dispensers of the hospitals of Paris, and of the department of the Seine, the pharmacist members of the Codex Commission, the officers of the Société de Pharmacie, the officers of the Association Générale of the Société de Prévoyance.

The Congress will be divided into the following sections: 1st, Professional interests; 2nd, galenical pharmacy; 3rd, chemical pharmacy; 4th, *Materia Medica* (pharmacognosy.)

LYMAN BROS. & CO.

After perusing this company's advertisement on page 247 and securing the information contained in it, turn to the outside cover of the Journal for their Christmas and New Year greeting to their many friends and patrons.

FAIR PROMISES.

We observe one common note running through the varied reports of the St. Louis meeting, contained in the different drug journals. That note was the desire, yea, anxiety expressed by the manufacturers to placate the retailer. The "Three branches in harmony," "Similarity of Interests," "Injury to one, injury to all" gush was worked over time. There is a peculiarly familiar sound to these glib phrases, which reminds us not of departed friends, but shattered hopes and unrealized anticipations. We have no desire to rank as pessimists, but most sincerely trust that these expressions will mean more to our American confrères than similar gush did to ourselves when we were endeavoring to enlist the aid of these same manufacturers. We also sincerely hope that the future course of events may not be such as to create in the minds of all honest men a higher admiration for the *five prominent proprietors* who absented themselves from the love-feast and handshaking rather than attend and indulge in fair promises which in their hearts they had no intention of keeping. Our desire is not to damp the ardor of the newly formed association, nor to discourage its enthusiastic workers, but to sound a warning note against being deceived and misled by honeyed words and alluring promises of aid that is liable never to be rendered. There is nothing so productive of skepticism as an experience of unfulfilled *fair promises*. We say then plainly that the experience of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists teaches with an emphasis this one lesson, and we offer to our sister organization the fruit of our experience without money and without price. *Expect nothing from the proprietor except what you can wring from him by a force which he is clearly unable to withstand.* The only line of reasoning to which he is amenable is that conducted by the instrumentality of a club.

A DISTINGUISHED PHARMACIST.

Mr. W. E. Atkinson, member of the O. S. A. and fellow C. R. A., has lately arrived home from Europe, where he has spent the last two years cultivating his art in England, Holland and France. Mr. Atkinson is among the best known of Canadian artists, his pictures having been the recipients of most flattering notices by art critics and been accorded prominence in the Society's exhibition. He is at present arranging an exhibit of his works at the establishment of Messrs Matthews Bros. on Yonge St., where they will remain during December. A visit to the rooms will repay admirers of first class paintings.

Mr. Atkinson is a son of Mr. W. T. Atkinson, of Oshawa, one of the fathers of Canadian pharmacy, and is himself a graduate of the O. C. P. His studio is in the Equity Chambers on corner of Adelaide and Victoria Sts., where he will be pleased to see any old friends.

Editorial Notes.

Reed & Carnrick, manufacturers of maltine and other well known preparations, are putting up an immense laboratory building in Jersey City, which will be one of the largest and best equipped in the United States.

The "Quickcure Chemical Co." has been incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of \$1,000,000, to manufacture and sell "Quickcure" and other compounds. The incorporators are Henry Ievers of Quebec, P. Q., F. N. Whitney of Elizabeth, N. J.; Louis E. Carr, Jr., E. B. Burpee, and L. C. Ilfeld, of New York.

A new chemical club is to be organized in New York, and chemists throughout Canada and the United States have been asked to guarantee the necessary expenses or to become members, resident or non-resident. So far forty two of the necessary number of guarantors have been secured. The secretary is Marston Bogert, Columbia University, New York.

The November issue of the *American Journal of Pharmacy* contains an article by Prof. Remington entitled "Fluid Acetracts," which is devoted to a consideration of the use of acetic acid as a solvent in pharmaceutical operations, with which he has been experimenting for several years. It is already shown that acetic acid possesses many advantages over alcohol. First and perhaps most important is the vast difference in price, and the difference is about twice as great in Canada as in the United States, seeing that the retailer here has to pay about \$5 a gallon for his alcohol while his American confrère gets it for about \$2.50 per wine gallon. The solvent power of acetic acid on plant constituents is about equal to that of alcohol, so that acetic extracts in almost all cases can be made as strong as those prepared with an alcoholic menstruum.

Dr. Squibb has used acetic acid in the preparation of fluid extracts of spices with satisfaction, and the writer has also successfully used it in similar cases. No good reason exists why the acid should not be used in cases where the odor or taste would not be objectionable, as with most fluid extracts; for tinctures which are administered in large doses the taste might be objected to, although a menstruum of acetic acid, glycerine and water has been in constant use in the London Temperance Hospital founded by the late Dr. B. W. Richardson.

A bill has been passed by the Legislative Council of Victoria making the B. P., 1898, the official standard for that colony.



The Noblest Contribution To
Modern Materia Medica.

Our Antidiphtheritic Serum possesses a wonderful life-saving efficacy and is rapidly effacing the old-time mortality. It is distinctly innocuous and aseptic ; it is rigidly tested ; and its IDEAL BIOLOGICAL CONTAINER effectually excludes germ-contamination.

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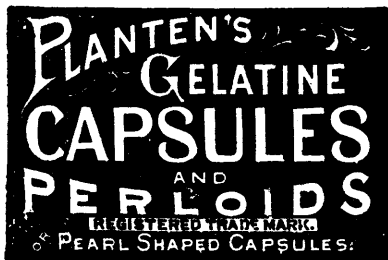
Every single parcel of our GLYCERINATED VACCINE is tested on animals.

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Our heifers are first tested with Tuberculin, and after the vaccine is collected the animal is slaughtered and examined by an experienced meat inspector : if evidence of disease be present, the vaccine is destroyed. We take no chances.

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EMPTY CAPSULES OF ALL KINDS. Encapsulating Private Formulas a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

IMPORTANT—We will gladly send Druggists or Physicians, on receipt of list price, direct by mail, any of our Filled Capsules and Perloids.

Specify **PLANTEN'S** on all orders. Send for samples.

H. PLANTEN & SON, Established 1836, NEW YORK.

Dandruff Shampoo Soap

Should have the preference as a Toilet and Bath Soap.

Why? Because it comes the nearest being a neutral soap, and will remove Dandruff and perspiratory matter when all other soaps fail. Make this test: Try any other soap as a Shampoo soap; after allowing your hair to become thoroughly dry, comb with fine comb and you will bring out soapy dust. Use DANDRUFF SHAMPOO and you comb out nothing.

We claim it a fraud on the public to offer a medicated skin soap; when the qualities of the best soap should be strictly neutral, removing the perspiratory matter from any part of the body without irritating the skin. All orders promptly filled by jobbers. Write

W. J. BAKER & CO.

24 Wellington St., West., TORONTO.

WAMPOLE'S BEEF, WINE AND IRON.

In Pint Bottles.....\$5.00 per doz.
Winchester (½ Imp. Gal.)..... 2.00 each.
Imp. Gal., in 5-gal. lots and over, 3.50 per gal.

With handsome lithograph labels, buyer's name prominently printed on same, at following prices:

¼-gross lots, and over....\$60.00 per gross.
Packed in ¼-gross Cases.

We use a pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufacturers, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

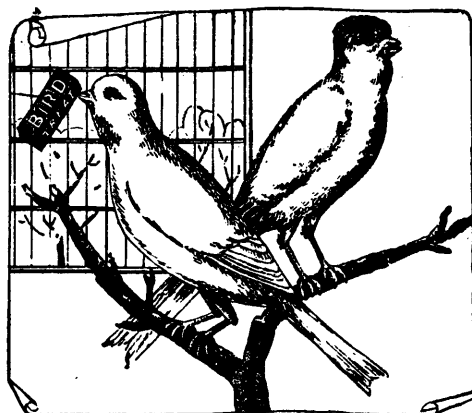
Your early orders and enquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers or direct to us.

Very truly yours,

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & CO.,

Manufacturing Pharmacists,

Canadian Branch: PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
36 & 38 Lombard St.,
TORONTO, ONT.



The reasons that Druggists should handle

BROCK'S Bird Seed

—ARE—

- 1 It is perfectly clean, pure seed.
- 2 It contains no hemp.
3. The packages contain a cake of Bird Treat for toning up the bird.
4. It contains a piece of Cuttle Fish Bone.
5. Because your customers will like it better than any other.

Order from your jobber; if he don't keep it write

NICHOLSON & BROCK,
Colborne St., - TORONTO.

William Smith has brought suit against the *Medical Age* of Detroit, and W. Warren, the publisher, because that journal called him a "quack." We hope he'll get it. A few more publishers like W. Warren would not hurt the medical profession.

There will be lively times shortly over the Belladonna Plaster "Bulletin" recently issued by the government. There are some remarkable statements and figures in it, and Messrs. Johnson & Johnson do not propose to let them go unchallenged. Perhaps in our next issue we will have some eye-openers.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy now boasts of a gymnasium, and is the only College of Pharmacy having such an adjunct. That is right; a little more athletics will make better men of our budding pharmacists. The average druggist does not get nearly enough exercise to keep him in good physical condition, which is the foundation of good mental condition. "Mens sana in corpore sano" holds good for druggists as for all others.

The committee of the scientific sections of the A. Ph. A. has forwarded circular letters to the druggists of the United States and Canada, offering assistance in the solution of questions of practical interest. Frequently questions arise concerning prescriptions, troublesome or unsatisfactory formulæ, complicated processes, etc., which for lack of time or other reasons cannot be resolved by the busy pharmacist, and it is to help in the matter that the committee has offered its aid, by giving the questions to those who have the time and appliances necessary for the work, such as the professors and students of the colleges of pharmacy. All questions should be sent to Wilbur L. Scoville, Mass. College of Pharmacy, Boston.

According to law promulgated recently, it is now forbidden to use in the German Empire any artificial sweetening agents such as saccharine, dulcin, etc., in the manufacture of beer, wine, liqueurs, fruit juices, conserves, and the sale of such articles containing saccharine, etc., is likewise forbidden. The promulgation of this decree does not necessarily imply that these goods are injurious, but rather that the beet-root sugar industry is of such importance that it must be protected from the competition of the laboratory. It is a piece of practical politics to please the Agrarian members of the German Parliament, who have already secured decrees forbidding the importation of American hog products and fruits. With American ham and bacon tabooed the German hog raisers ought to get wealthy, while his beet growing brother will benefit by the latest ruling.

The Pharmacy Board of New Zealand has decided that the new Pharmacopœia shall come into force on Jan. 1st, 1899, thus giving pharmacists and physicians sufficient time to become acquainted with all the changes, etc. The Victorian Assembly has adopted a bill declaring the B. P. of 1898, as a uniform guide and standard in the preparation of medicines in the colony of Victoria.

On motion of Ald. Ames, the Charter Committee of Montreal has adopted an amendment to the city charter, by which department stores shall pay an annual tax of \$250 for each department, the total not to exceed \$5,000, two members of the committee, Ald. McBride and Laporte, voting against it. We hope that the amendment will be adopted by the Council and the Legislature. Perhaps it would be as well for the Montreal Chemists' Association, and organizations representing other lines, to hold meetings to endorse the action of the Charter Committee.

The Chemical Society of England held the annual banquet recently, at which six ex-Presidents who had also been members of the society for over 50 years were present. We doubt if any other existing society can present a similar spectacle, although it is generally supposed that the practice of chemistry has a most injurious effect on the health. The ex-presidents present were Sir J. H. Gilbert, the great agricultural chemist; Sir Edward Frankland, the authority on sewage and water supply; W. Odling, one of the founders of the new chemistry; Sir F. A. Abel, of Woolwich, the inventor of cordite, and authority on explosives; A. W. Williamson, of etherification theory fame, and J. H. Gladstone, the physico-chemist.

Quite a formidable array of eminent chemists, and all still able to take part in scientific work.

That accidents will happen, even when the greatest care is taken, is well known, and occasionally even experienced operators, while working with chemicals, have received serious injuries, as shown by an accident which occurred at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Prof. Fay, while demonstrating to a class the properties of liquid air, undertook to show the effect of this agent on amorphous phosphorus. The first action seemed to be a change of color; a little of the mixture was poured on the laboratory table, and as soon as the air had evaporated an explosion took place, and some of the powdered phosphorus was thrown into the face of the lecturer, and the table was set on fire. Prof. Fay was seriously injured, and for some time it was feared that his eyes were permanently injured, but the physicians now hope to save his sight although he will be badly disfigured.

Referring to the gift of \$1,500,000 made by Oliver H. Payne to Cornell University, the *Western Druggist* says: "No similar institution in the world is similarly fortunately situated, and great things ought to come out of Cornell." What about McGill University? which has received two or three million from W. C. MacDonald, \$1,500,000 of which was given for the building, equipment and maintenance of a chemical laboratory, which when completed will be second to none in America, or perhaps in the world.

One of our American contemporaries has the following item in its last issue:

FRAUDULENT CASTOR OIL.—The editor of *Drug Topics* states that lately he had occasion to examine a sample of oil sold by a wholesale paint and oil firm, and labelled "No. 1 Castor Oil." The color was rather more yellow than that of any genuine castor oil the writer ever had seen; the smell indicated a petroleum origin. On further examination the specific gravity was found to be less than that of castor oil, while the solubility in absolute alcohol was nil. This so-called No. 1 castor oil was nothing but a petroleum distillate. "Where," asks the writer, is the adulteration act? and what are the public analysts (of Pennsylvania) doing that such a bare-faced, scandalous fraud can be perpetrated? The feasibility of such a proceeding calls for well merited punishment."

Instead of *Drug Topics*, write CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, and it would be about correct. What the public analysts of Pennsylvania had to do with the case we don't understand. In the original copy, the word "feasibility" was a typographical error for "perpetration."

The Proprietary Association at its last meeting adopted the following resolution:

"At the request of the National Association of Retail Druggists it is voted that this association recommend to proprietors that, whenever practicable, prices to the retailers should not exceed \$2 per dozen for 25 cent articles; \$4 per dozen for 50 cent articles, and \$8 per dozen for \$1 articles, and all other prices in proportion for lots of one dozen or more."

This resolution differed from that represented by the N. A. R. D. in the substitution of the words "wherever practicable" for "in no case," which make a considerable difference, as it now leaves the change to be made at the will of individual proprietors, but there is little doubt that most of them will comply with the request. Now that a representative retailers' organization has been formed, organized pressure can be brought to bear on recalcitrant proprietors to force them to wheel into line with their more liberal confrères.

The first firm to fall into line, and that without

pressure, is Johnson & Johnson, who have notified Mr. Hynson, President of the N. A. R. D., that in future the prices of Johnson's Digestive Tablets will be \$4 and \$8 per dozen, in accordance with the request of the association. Now that this well known firm has set the good example it is to be hoped that all the others, big and little, will follow in their footsteps.

From all sections of the United States druggists are rallying to the support of the new organization, sending in subscriptions and letters of endorsement. The work achieved at St. Louis, especially the knitting together more closely of the three organizations which met there at the same time, is an arguery of success. When the proprietors understand that only by having the retailers on their side can success be achieved a great deal will have been accomplished towards relieving the retailers of some of their burdens, and lately the retailers have pretty clearly demonstrated what they can do when aroused, as evidenced by their actions towards proprietors who try to make the retailer pay the war tax.

THE WABASH RAILROAD.

With its superb and magnificent train service, is now acknowledged to be the most perfect railway system in America. The great winter tourist route to the south and west, including the famous Hot Springs, Arkansas, Old Mexico, the Egypt of the new world, Texas and California, the land of sunshine and flowers. Passengers going by the Wabash, reach their destination in advance of other routes. Wabash trains reach more large cities, then any other railroad in the world. Detailed information will be cheerfully furnished by any railroad agent, or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, Northeast corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE IN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 25.—Fire almost completely destroyed the four-storey brick building of the Medical College of Indiana early this morning.

Dr. Norman Shobe, of Ligonier, Ind., who slept in the building, was so badly burned that he cannot live, and Dr. Ralph Morgan, of Plainfield, Ind., suffered slight injuries.

The loss is estimated at \$20,000 on the building and \$10,000 on equipments. An explosion in the furnace was the cause.

Dr. P. Stuart of Milton has been elected representative to the Ontario Medical Council for the counties of Peel, Halton and Wentworth.

Original Papers.

OLEATE OF MERCURY.

F. R. MACY.

In the B.P., 1885, oleate of mercury was directed to be made by mixing mercuric oxide with oleic acid. By triturating the oxide with a little methylated spirit before adding to the acid, we never failed to obtain a satisfactory product. But in the new edition, the precipitation method is prescribed and although we have tried it on several occasions, the product is anything but satisfactory. Physicians who have used the 1885 article do not take kindly to the new one. One objection is that it is too stiff and sticky, so that we have been forced to go back to the old process. One objection to the old process was that the oxide was liable to form concretions, the outer layer dissolving in the acid and forming an impermeable coating, so that it was necessary to triturate well in a mortar, in order to bring all the oxide into solution.

It was thought that by using freshly precipitated mercuric oxide, as recommended by us some months ago for the preparation of the ointment, this trouble would be obviated. We tried it, and think that the result is a perfect success. The process adopted is as follows: Take of

Mercuric chloride	12.5 gms.
Sodium hydrate.....	3 gms.
Oleic acid	100 gms.

Dissolve the mercuric chloride and sodium hydrate each in 300 ccs. of water, mix, wash the precipitate with water till free from chloride, drain well, squeeze and wash with about 20 ccs. of methylated spirit.

Transfer the magna to a mortar and add the oleic acid, 100 gms, stir well together, and set aside in a warm place, stirring occasionally till combination has taken place.

The resulting oleate is a grayish, semi-transparent soft solid, which is easily applied, keeps well, and is in every way superior to the B.P. article.

IMPOSING ON THE DRUGGIST.

"You may use the telephone."

"No, madam, we do not keep stamps."

"The directory is near the door."

"Yes, sir, the clock is perfectly correct."

"Please be seated, Miss, the car will be along directly."

Such were the one-breath answers of a drug clerk the other night to five questions hurled at him simultaneously by five typical drug store customers. Of all the fully developed species of patient and im-

posed-upon humanity, the drug clerk is he.

The people of this Metropolitan City of Montreal are unjust; they consider the corner drug store, as it were, an accommodating coaling station, where they may be replenished on their pleasure cruise through the streets of our city, and where they may find a sunken-eyed, pale-faced individual at all hours of the day and night, ever ready to answer their silly questions and occasionally sell a five cent mixture of Heliotrope, Jockey Club and White Rose.

As an example I will here narrate the experience of a night clerk in an up-town store at two o'clock in the morning. He was rudely awakened by the clanging of his bell, and dressing hurriedly, he descended to the store, having visions of a dying babe in its mother's arms, or the father of a large family stricken down in the prime of his manhood, patiently waiting for the medicant which the humane druggist is ever ready to give to a suffering brother.

Standing outside the closed door he beheld two men, evidently strangers. When they were admitted they asked to be accommodated with two glasses. The taller of the two dived into and from the recesses of his pocket brought forth two eggs; the contents of these he emptied into the glasses, his companion then filled them with milk from a bottle which he carried, and drinking with evident relish, they left the dirty glasses, egg shells, julep straws, and cigar stumps on the counter, turned on their heels without even as much as a "thank you," and walked towards the door. By this time the dumbfounded clerk had gained sufficient self possession to say "Good morning, call again!"

We can truly say with Foxy Quiller, always suspect the man that is accommodating, for he surely is a drug clerk.

O. H. T.

Nov. 28, '98.

STEELE & HONEYSETT.

Turn to the back of the Journal and you will find some information on a *yellow sheet* which will mean money for you if you make use of it. Cigars as a sideline in drug stores have proved a paying investment. *Brands* and *prices* require attention to get the best results out of the trade. Steele & Honeysett are anxious to hear from you and also that you should hear from them. Their SILENT DRUMMER contains a list of all leading cigars on the Canadian market, with price attached. Drop a post card and they will send it to you; by it you will be enabled to purchase just as advantageously as by a call from the traveller or a visit to their warehouse. Just as we go to press an error has been discovered in prices given on the second page of the *yellow sheet*. "Old Gold" and "Derby" Cigarettes are marked in packages of 10 s; they should read 6 s, as the prices quoted are for the latter.

TORONTO RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The November meeting of the T. R. D. A. was held in the College building on the afternoon of the 11th, President McCann in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Hollingsworth, of the executive committee, presented a verbal report, recommending that in consequence of the usual small attendance at the meetings no regular date of meeting be appointed, but that it be left to the president to call meetings when desirable, or when some special occasion should require to be dealt with by the members. This suggestion commended itself to the meeting and the report was adopted.

Under the head of Communication, the reply of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. was read, dealing with the complaint that their goods were being retailed at list prices by a firm in the city. They assured the Association that they had already moved in the matter before receiving the secretary's letter, and had received assurance that the practice was discontinued.

On motion the secretary was instructed to acknowledge receipt of the letter, and inform the firm that recent reports would indicate that they were misinformed.

The next order of business was election of officers for the coming year, which resulted as follows: President, F. W. Flett; Vice-President, S. Hollingsworth; Secretary-Treasurer, F. W. McLean; Executive Committee, J. Hargreaves, E. F. Robinson, J. McKenney, G. E. Gibbard, G. Marshall. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The next annual meeting of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Portland, Maine, on Thursday and Friday, July 6th and 7th, 1899. W. A. Robinson, of Auburn, President. Dr. M. L. Porter, of Danforth, Secretary.

A SEASONABLE PREMIUM.

The Adams & Sons' Co. are this month giving a premium of a very beautiful novelty with their Tutti Frutti Gum and other brands. It is a large, bronze clock, with cigar lighter attachments. Every druggist who sells cigars should send for one. A descriptive circular and Christmas Hanger sign is being sent out promptly to all who address Adams & Sons Co., Dept. A, 11 and 13 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

F. STEARNS & CO'S PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

This neat little book commends itself by the attractiveness of its appearance, and convenience of size, as well as arrangement of subject matter. Everything about it indicates carefulness and method. The different divisions and sections are clear cut and concise. The pharmaceutical products are all arranged alphabetically under their proper heads and numbered consecutively. Fluid extracts, solid extracts and pills is the order. The name of each preparation is given in English and Latin, with the dose, therapeutic action and price attached. Granules, Dosemetric granules, Hypo Tablets, Troches, Elixirs, Triturates and Ointments complete the list. The department of "specialties" is on colored paper, and is a complete descriptive list of the line of preparations which have secured such an enviable reputation for elegance. Like the wine of the olden day fast "The best is reserved for the last" and the last 60 pages are as the key to the arch or the coping stone to the tower, without which the book would be valueless only as a list of prices. The information contained in these pages makes it a condensed materia medica, containing the latest pharmaceutical knowledge drawn from recent literature and scientific research. The various tables given in this section are most valuable to the practising physician and working pharmacist.

A practical scheme for urine analysis is written especially for the book by an authority on the subject.

The capital arrangement of the book is further enhanced in value by a complete index and a marginal index on the top of the page by means of which any information desired can be readily obtained. A list will be sent to any druggist on application to the Windsor office.

LINSEED OIL COMBINE.

The Journal and Advertiser of New York announces that R. C. Eddy, a lawyer from Chicago, who has been in this city for two days, has practically succeeded in effecting a combination of the linseed oil interests of the country, stock of the prominent linseed oil interests in the United States having been exchanged for stock in the new organization. It is said that the capital stock of the new organization will be fixed at \$30,000,000.

AN OPENING.

Any young man looking for an opening to start in business would do well to consult our wants column. Mr. J. Greaves, 56 Melbourne Ave., Toronto, is prepared to offer inducements to any person who will communicate with him.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Calendar for 1899.

The Lion, Beaver, and the Eagle,

The emblems of Power, Peace and Prosperity. We do not see how there could be a better combination. Do you?

Cod Liver Oil, the Hypophosphites, and Glycerine. The food and medicine found in Scott's Emulsion. A combination unequalled—as staple as salt, the standard preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

With such thoughts in mind we prepare our Calendar for 1899. We feel sure you will be greatly pleased with it. The cover is a most beautiful specimen of lithography, with all the richness and softness of coloring so characteristic of this art. Of course, the Lion, Beaver and Eagle, with corresponding flags, are the prominent features.

These Calendars are the handsomest and most expensive we have ever produced, and will be appreciated by your best patrons.

At the same time do not forget the merits of Scott's Emulsion. We are doing our best to create a good demand for our goods. We only ask you to keep well supplied so no customer may be disappointed. We will send the purchaser to you. We hope he will ask for our particular preparation, for then we feel sure he will get it. While he is there we hope you may sell him something else also. Thus, while you are serving us, you see we may also serve you in a double sense.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, we remain,

Most sincerely yours,

SCOTT & BOWNE,
TORONTO, Ont., Canada.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Selected Papers.

LOYALTY TO THE CRAFT.*

J. RYMER YOUNG.

Having secured your qualification, try to remember the duty you owe to your craft. Do not be shortsighted and selfish; remember that it is in your power to scotch the gigantic injustice of unqualified joint-stock companies trading as chemists and druggists, for without your aid they could not possibly carry on business. I presume it is your ambition some day to possess pharmacies of your own? Are you likely to bring about such a proper and laudable object by selling your services to, and so covering, the otherwise illegal practices of a set of unregistered and unqualified men who are setting up branches innumerable on sites that ought in due season to have been occupied by yourselves? Avoid these unholy alliances. Shun the stores as you would Satan. Keep up the dignity of your craft. Decline to work for registered chemists who are guilty of unprofessional conduct, or for unqualified persons who would degrade pharmacy to the lowest depths of mere commercialism. Shun both classes, and especially the last mentioned, as you would the plague. I am quite aware of the fact that strong temptations may be offered to induce you to prostitute your qualification when obtained, such as increased salaries, shorter hours, and freedom from Sunday duty. But, seriously, are those advantages in themselves sufficient to induce you to trail your professional status in the dust; do those who are weak-minded enough to fall into the company-pharmacy snare fully realize how much mischief they do at the time and how they are ruining their own future prospects? For the evil does not end when any one of you who may be inveigled into a joint-stock drug store leaves the accursed spot to return to the cleaner paths of legitimate pharmacy. Just as you may prove lacking in firmness of principle—even if only for a few weeks or months, and under the specious pica of learning how company pharmacy is carried on and so gaining useful experience—so may others be expected to follow your example. The fact that you have forgotten all sense of professional decency, if only for a single moment, may unfortunately serve as a fatal incentive to others who come after you, and the same baseless arguments will be urged in their case as in yours. No! the only safe, loyal and honest plan is to make up your minds to starve or break stones on the high-road rather than do anything, be it ever so little, to enable unqualified persons to make a profit out of your services as a registered chemist. The evils of legitimate pharmacy—small salaries and long

hours—can only be redressed in that way, and the sooner in proportion to the number of qualified assistants who decline to sink their self-respect by throwing themselves with their professional qualification beneath the destroying wheels of the Juggernaut of unqualified company pharmacy and so imperiling the future of their craft. In fact, the matter is and will continue to be entirely in the hands of qualified assistants. Let them but be firm in declining all offers, however magnificent, made to them by the proprietors of unqualified joint-stock drug stores, and every registered chemist in business on his own account will at once be placed in a better position with regard to his ability to increase salaries and curtail hours. That step taken, there would obviously be no difficulty in applying suitable treatment to the black sheep of pharmacy for it would be open to anyone to decline to be sweated or unlawfully treated by fellow craftsmen in business on their own account, and with a much better prospect of successfully combating evils we are all conscious of than at present. As registered chemists and druggists the ball will be at your feet so long as you continue to act as assistants; if you do not kick it fairly and squarely and thus secure a goal, so much the worse for yourselves, and such pusillanimous conduct will have proved unfitness for the craft you are expected to adorn.

* Extract from address to the students of the Sheffield School of Pharmacy, Oct. 13, 1898. —*Phar. Journ.*

LOCKJAW CURED BY ANTI-TOXIN.

There was performed in the General Hospital, Passaic, N. J., a few days ago, an operation said to be the first of its kind in this country and the eighth in the world, the seven previous operations having been undertaken in Paris. It is said four of the seven French cases were successful, and the one just performed promises to have an equally happy result.

By the operation a young man dying of lockjaw, and whose jaws had been set for days, is now able to eat and to use his jaws with freedom, and has every chance, it is thought, of ultimate complete recovery. The operation consisted in the injection of tetanus antitoxin into the brain.

Aaron M. Hemion was severely cut by falling through a skylight at Passaic, and when all danger had passed lockjaw suddenly developed. Dr. Charles A. Church, who had charge of the case, summoned Dr. Rambard, of the Pasteur Institute, as soon as the tetanus developed. Dr. Rambard assisted at some of the operations in Paris in June last which resulted successfully.

He prepared the serum, and it was injected into

Hemion's body, but without effect. The young man's jaws remained firmly set.

As a last resort he was placed upon the operating table, and the skull was trepanned on both sides in such a manner as to expose both lobes of the brain. The tetanus antitoxin serum was then injected directly into the brain tissue.

Almost immediately upon the introduction of the serum into the brain there was a noticeable relaxation of the muscles of the jaws, and the improvement has since been steady and constant. The patient is now able to take solid food only in small quantities, and his ability to eat and to properly masticate his food is constantly growing. He sleeps well and suffers little pain. He will probably recover.

THE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF ONIONS.

Onions are a kind of all-round good medicine. A whole onion eaten at bed-time will, by the next morning, break the severest cold. Onions make a good plaster to remove inflammation and hoarseness. If an onion is mashed so as to secure all the juice in it, it will make a most remarkable smelling substance that will quiet the most nervous person. The strength of it inhaled for a few moments will dull the sense of smell and weaken the nerves until sleep is produced from sheer exhaustion. It all comes from one property possessed by the onion, and that is a form of opium.—*Winnipeg Lancet.*

IDENTITY IN THE SAMPLE-ROOM.

Some of the country retail dealers imagine they are well known to all the wholesale houses when they visit the city. They walk into the sample room and ask to see a certain line of goods, without acquainting the salesman with their names. When questioned as to who they are or their place of business, some of them think you are too inquisitive.

"Well, I have been dealing here for nearly 20 years and you don't know me? I am surprised!"

Such are the remarks made by visiting country dealers who suppose you keep an album with their photographs in, and every salesman in the house should know them. It is, no doubt, very disagreeable to question a good customer as to his business, etc., but, in order to obtain the best prices and terms, he is forced, you may say, to disgorge his name and address.

I have been induced to make these remarks by a conversation which I recently overheard in the sample-room of Boeckh Bros. & Company, between a salesman and a country merchant.—*The Grocer.*

THE MAKING OF MEAT EXTRACT.

HEAVY FINE IMPOSED UPON A LONDON HOUSE FOR STORING PUTRID LIVERS.

London, England.—Mr. Faib Geary, of 573 Mansion House Chambers, Bucklersbury, was fined in the Southwark Police Court \$250 and \$250 costs for having on his premises forty-four barrels of putrid livers. The livers, many of which were diseased, and all of which had been decomposed for weeks, were found immersed in a solution of salt and borax, which while masking their rottenness made them even more poisonous. This horrible stuff was to be made into meat extract, which was recommended for the use of invalids! The magistrate said that to make extracts from such filthy stuff merited the severest punishment. Altogether 13 tons of livers have been seized by the authorities.

NEW BROCHURE.

We are in receipt of a copy of Mulford Company's 1898 Antitoxin Brochure, recently from press. It is a great improvement on that of last year, for which there was an unexcelled demand, and a valuable reference book for physicians. The subjects of antitoxin dosage, symptomatic treatment of cases seen late and immunization are the best and fullest ever given.

There is a novel and valuable section on official reports on the use of antitoxin, which will be highly appreciated. The book is handsomely finished, and is easily without parallel in trade literature. It should be in every physician's office. The book will be mailed gratis upon receipt of request.

SCOTT'S EMULSION.

An established reputation is preferable to a Klondike gold mine. All that the former requires is to be maintained, while the latter requires development. Scott's Emulsion has secured an established reputation for excellence, and the owners, Messrs. Scott & Bowne, have the determination as well as the ability to maintain the preparation at the present high standard. They have an announcement of importance to Canadian druggists in this issue. Don't fail to read it.

The Woodward Medicine Company, of Toronto, are placing a sample of "Celery King" in every house in Canada. They are advertising this article extensively and it cannot help but create a very large sale for it. It is an article of special merit and is one of the largest sellers now on the market.

Extracts.

"The discounter is the money maker," says Charles Biggs, in *Business Topics*. This comes so near being an axiom that nearly every druggist might use it as a sort of reagent for detecting profit in his business. As a rule, the fact that a merchant takes advantage of ten or thirty day discounts is quite good evidence that he is conducting a profitable business. It shows a pardonable desire to make money along legitimate lines; indicates that the returns from a business are not improperly diverted by extravagance in living or mistakes in business; shows that the discounter has an income not enjoyed by the non-discounter.

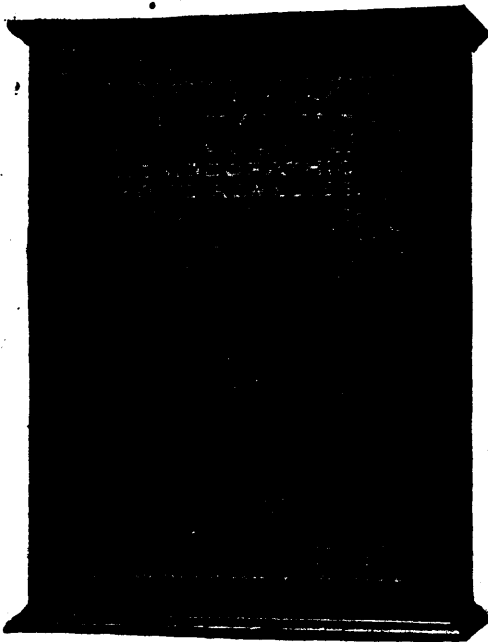
"Buying from hand to mouth" is an expression of the market which may indicate a little impatience and dissatisfaction on the part of manufacturer and jobber, and for such feeling, when it exists, the discounter is in a great measure responsible. But he is the man who keeps business "going." He helps others to take advantage of discounts and pay their current expenses. After all he is the most dearly beloved brother of the business family.—*Pharmaceutical Era*.

HOW TO AVOID TUBERCULOSIS.—Dr. H. Tucker Wise, (*Medical Record*, October 22nd,) summarizes a paper on this subject as follows: To maintain health and ward off a recurrence of the malady, the following vital points may be summarized to impress them upon the attention: 1. A generous dietary of nitrogenous food. 2. Free ventilation of dwelling and sleeping rooms by open windows with wire-gauze blind. 3. Adequate house heating in winter. 4. Boil all milk or cream previous to use. 5. Try and obtain eight hours' sleep every night; if not sound sleep, contract the hours to seven and rest in the day. 6. If debilitated with weak digestion, take rest in the recumbent position a quarter of an hour before and after meals. 7. Wear the loosest clothing possible, especially round the waist and lower ribs, to afford absolute freedom in respiration. 8. Take systematic daily exercise in the open air on foot. 9. If means and station in life admit of a long holiday from time to time, live in fine weather in a tent in the open air or in a summer house for most of the day; and, if unemployed, pursue a hobby to occupy the mind.—*N. Y. Med. Journal*.

MUNYON'S HOMŒOPATHIC HOME REMEDIES.

OUR HANDSOME CABINET

Retail at 25c., 50c. and \$1 Per Bottle.



SIZE 16 x 24 INCHES.

Known the World Over.

57 CURES IN ALL.

Over a Million Dollars spent in Advertising Last Year.

The remarkable number of cures made through Munyon's Remedies, supplemented by live advertising, keep them constantly in demand, and make them the EASIEST and QUICKEST sellers on the market.

Suitable advertising matter furnished to all Druggists who handle Munyon's Remedies, and everything which money, energy, and brains, can do, to assist their sale.

You can make your own Selection of Remedies, or leave it to our judgment.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES

call a great many people into the retail drug store, and not only sell themselves, but are also the means of making other sales.

YOU WANT THEM! If your wholesale druggist cannot furnish you, send direct to MUNYON'S HOMŒOPATHIC HOME REMEDY COMPANY, 11-13 Albert Street, Toronto.

"The Christian scientist talks as if his (merely human) activities were set in motion and pervaded by an atmosphere of Divine potentialities. In an almost flattering way he, as it were, 'stands in' with God, or, as Coroner Roumieu bluntly put it at the inquest, he 'tries to usurp the special power which Christ had.' We feel it, further, to be our duty to point out that apart from evils which may result to individual members of the community from it, the Christian science treatment is neither more nor less than a *fin-de-siecle* fad, a drawing-room cult, and that it is the counterpart of the culpable negligence which has brought the Peculiar People of the less educated classes within the range and operation of the criminal law of the country."

On top of this comes the report of the recent death of the well known and widely respected writer, Harold Frederic, also under the hands of a "Christian scientist," but in his case autopsy proved that the disease was not an incurable one. It is appalling to think that people of intelligence can place such dangerous confidence in a base and degrading imposture. Such results as follow Christian science treatment are the effect simply of "suggestion," and can therefore only occur in cases of a nature able to be benefited by suggestion. And adequate medical training is needed even to enable those conditions to be recognized.—*N. Y. Med. Journal.*

The right way to use the metric system is to begin at the outset by making it a concrete thing; to weigh and measure metric quantities; to think of them as certain definite things without reference to any other things. This proceeding will give clear insight and consequent ease of performance, while the reverse will continue to perpetuate confusion.—*Druggists' Circular.*

HIS HEART IN HIS BOOTS.—According to the *Lancet* for October 8th, an amusing story was related by Surgeon-General Jameson, at the dinner to Professor Virchow, on Wednesday evening last. Lieutenant Colonel Sloggett, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, was shot at Sir H. Kitchener's great battle, the bullet entering immediately above the left nipple. The ordinary aseptic dressing was applied and the wound healed in three days. When he reported himself to the director general in London, Surgeon-General Jameson asked how it was that the bullet did not enter his heart, and remarked that Lieutenant-Colonel Sloggett ought to apologise for being alive. The latter replied that he thought his miraculous escape must be accounted for by the fact that his heart was in his boots at the time!—*New York Med. Journal.*

ANTISEPTIC THROAT PASTILLES

Prepared in accordance with the formula of **DR. BARK**, of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear.

HIGHLY recommended for Vocalists, Public Speakers, and for Affections of the Throat. Immediate relief in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. An infallible preventive of Diphtheria and other contagious diseases of the Throat. A Physician states that the Paroxysms of Whooping Cough may be prevented by giving one of the Pastilles upon retiring for the night, thus producing absolute rest, both to the patient and to the household.

Directions for Use—Allow the Pastille to gradually dissolve in the mouth. Fluids should not be taken immediately afterwards. **Dose**—From 5 to 10 Pastilles per day, between meals, chiefly in the morning and evening. **TO BE KEPT DRY.**

These Pastilles, which were brought out for the benefit of the Liverpool Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Ear, have already met with a very large sale, both at home and abroad, owing to their intrinsic merit. The proceeds from the sale are largely devoted to the funds of that institution.

None genuine unless bearing a Label with the above Trade Mark and name of sole proprietors.

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

EVANS & SONS, Limited.

37-41 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal,
and 137 Pearl St., Boston, United States.

23 Front St., W., Toronto, Canada,

Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover St.,
Liverpool.

Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close,
London, E.C.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

If there were any lesson taught of more value than another by the late fraternization of the retailers and wholesalers in St. Louis, it is that the interests of the two branches of the trade are identical—one and indissoluble. The jobber cannot live without the retailer, and the latter would make but a "poor out" without the former. The two trades are each a part of one whole. It is a great advantage to the retailer to have, near at hand, a stock of goods gathered from all parts of the world to meet his urgent demands; on the other hand, it is to the advantage of the wholesaler to have a prosperous and contented retail constituency.—*National Druggist*.

I am arguing that it will be enough if we can be assured that he has learned to think in physics, that he has grasped the methods of physical inquiry to such an extent that when in some other science—in pathology, for instance—a problem is treated by physical methods he can comprehend the treatment. No stranger examiner, even though he had the skill of an angel, could gain that assurance by merely shooting questions at the student on one or two formal occasions. One person only is in a position to form a judgment on the matter, the teacher who has really taught the student, who has brought him on his way not by formal lectures only, useful as these are in their proper place, but by frequent intercourse in the laboratory, watching him at his repeated exercises, sounding again and again by quiet talks the stream of his thoughts. He alone is in a position to say that which we are supposing is all that need be said—that such and such a one understands what he has been taught and may now safely pass on to other studies. If it be feared that such a judgment is a responsibility too great to be laid on the shoulders of one person, seeing how personal predilections or other motives might come in to warp it (though in a well-ordered mind and a well-ordered university, loyalty to the science on the one hand and to the university on the other ought to be a safeguard strong enough to render such a fear of little moment), let his results be checked by some one else and the student's fitness be declared by the mouth of two witnesses of his work. But, so far as I can see, it is only by taking the teacher into full confidence and making large use of him that we can hope so to adjust the increasing demands of the sciences auxiliary to medicine, to the fixed and stationary capacities and opportunities of the student as to train up men in such a way that their purely scientific studies shall be wholly a help to, and not at all a drag upon, their strictly professional learning."—*Prof. Foster in Lancet*.

THE seeds of the *Datura stramonium* recently claimed their annual victim in Newark, N. J., in the person of a five year old child. It is said that there has been in that city at least one death from this cause every year for the past twenty-five years. The practice prevailing in many of our large cities, as well as in the smaller ones, of allowing vacant lots to produce year after year crops of noxious and poisonous weeds cannot be too strongly condemned. It was by seeds procured from such sources that the recorded fatality was effected.—*Scientific American*.

FEW of us are aware of the virulence with which certain poisons act through the olfactory nerves, and it is important that those who have to do with chemicals should know the toxic effect of inhaling certain noxious odors. A few of the more dangerous smells are stated by *The Boston Transcript*. We are told that a single whiff of highly concentrated prussic acid will kill a man as quickly as a shot through the heart. The odor of a bad egg is due to the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen, and the objectionable smells of sewers and bone factories are attributable chiefly to the same gas. Chemical laboratories are famous for bad smells. Berzelius, who discovered the element called selenium, once tried the experiment of permitting a bubble of pure hydrogen selenide gas to enter his nostrils. For days afterward he was not able to smell strong ammonia, the olfactory nerves being temporarily paralyzed. Selenium gas has the odor of putrid horseradish. Tellurium is even worse.—*Scientific American*.

Spending money to advertise to children is a suggestion which would probably meet with pitying derision from most advertisers and critics. It would be met with the quite truthful observation that children do not read advertising with profitable interest, and that they are not extensive buyers. All this is admitted, but at the same time no one can deny that child age is the time when the most vivid and lasting impressions are made, and grown-up people, if they will make the experiment, will find that they can remember nearly as many of the names of advertisers which were made familiar in childhood, as they can of the vast number which daily pass before adults' eyes.

Who has forgotten the firm names of the publishers of his school books? These names upon the title page were read over and over again upon those drowsy days when hum of bees and butterfly wings made study an impossibility. The advertisements upon the fly-leaves of these books were read and re-read with absorbing interest in simulation of studiousness, as an escape from the perversity of figures or the incompatibility of nouns and verbs. The names of these old firms cling in the memory, and they had not passed out of existence or had their names changed by ambitious successors, and were now to engage in the baking powder or oatmeal business, they would command the patronage of most of the adult population, simply because their names were impressed upon youthful brains at an impressionable age.—*Pharm. Era*.



Silk Elastic Stockings



REDUCED TO \$2.10 per pair.

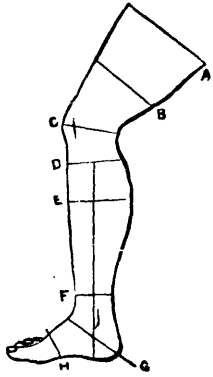
Cotton Elastic Stockings

Reduced to \$1.30 per pair.

Specials Made to Order in Two Days.

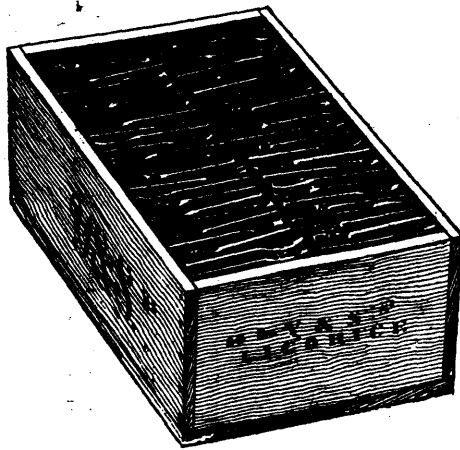
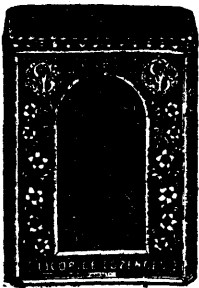
Our Trade in this line is steadily increasing, which is the best evidence we want, of Quality of our Elastic Goods.

"Sundries Department."

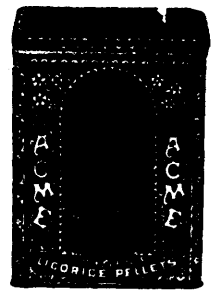


The J. STEVENS & SON Co., Limited,
145 Wellington St. West, Toronto.

Y. & S.



Y. & S.



Y. & S. STICK LICORICE, 4s, 6s, 8s, 12s and 16s to lb. Put up in 5 lb. boxes; also packed in bulk, cases of 25, 50, and 125 lbs. net.

ACME LICORICE PELLETS, in 5 lb. tins; also put up in 5c. packages, 40 packages to the box.

Y. & S. LOZENGES, in 5 lb. tins; also put up in glass-front paper boxes, and in plain closed paper boxes.

All of our preparations are extracted from the choicest Spanish Root and manufactured with the utmost care and uniformity. To be had by the retail trade at all the wholesale drug houses in the Dominion of Canada.

YOUNG & SMYLLIE,

Established 1845.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL,
287 King St. West., Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—

Since the issue of Circular No. 4 of Divisional Committee, there seems to be somewhat of a misunderstanding as to what is meant by the \$4 fee. Would you permit me to say that the question is *not* merely, "are the druggists willing to have the fee raised to \$4." The council have that power *now*—to collect the \$4—in fact they *do* collect it, but give \$2 of a rebate on certain conditions. But the question is, "Would the druggists be satisfied to receive *no* rebate, and have a portion of that money used for such work as the Divisional Committee would undertake? viz: Commercial interests as well as educational? Or do you think, Mr. Editor, the druggists will prefer to give their surplus (either from \$2 or \$4) towards an addition to the present college; towards another larger college or a sinking fund for insurance purpose, or for increased expenditures of present undertakings?"

Now *this* is really what the council require of the Divisional Committee, "Whether the druggists will favor expenditure towards commercial—mingled with educational—advancement, or simply educational?" We have received a large number of replies already, but there are still a large number who are yet holding their post-cards sent them for their reply. We would be glad to hear from these men at once. It is for their good as well as ours. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for space, believe me

Yours truly,

J. M. HARGREAVES.

Paisley, Ont.

BOTANY MEDAL.

NEW YORK, NOV. 21st, 1898.

TO THE EDITOR

PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR,—

In last month's number of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* there appeared a correspondence, signed "ONLOOKER," stating that the Botany medal won at the last May examination of the Ontario College of Pharmacy had not yet been given. As the one who was awarded the Botany medal, I would say in reply that "ONLOOKER" has been wrongly informed, as I have received the medal.

Yours truly,

CHAS. W. WATSON.

TO THE EDITOR

PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR,

Kindly allow me to contradict statement made by "ONLOOKER" in the November issue of your valuable Journal re Botany medal of '97. The fact of the matter is I have been in receipt of it now for some time. True, there was some little delay in its arrival, but there was a full understanding between donor and myself to that effect.

Yours truly,

W. A. POND.

Windsor, Ont., 21, 1898.

Chemist and Druggist Diary, 1899.

"More in it than ever before for both publisher and reader" is how the diary strikes one. 487 pages of advertisements affords an opportunity for every reader to post himself as to where supplies may be procured, and the Buyer's Guide commencing on page 195 makes it easy to find the specific article required. All manner of information is contained in the Literary Section, opening with postal and telegraphic regulations within the Kingdom. While the chapters devoted to customs, stamp and excise duties give a fair idea of how much taxes can be levied in a free trade country, almost all the Legislative acts bearing upon or in any manner touching pharmacy, are either abstracted or given in full, and their provisions succinctly expounded so as to afford prompt advice in cases liable to affect the trade. Two original sections are added this year, regarding which we clip the following from the preface:

"A collection of useful formulæ and scientific memoranda begins on page 263. This is very varied in character, because the interests of *C. & D.* subscribers are varied, and there may be found something for everyone in the collection. The longest section of the Diary is the last, beginning on page 491. This is a commentary and criticism of the British Pharmacopœia. We have endeavored in this to keep trade requirements continually in view. We have epitomised the exceptionally numerous and complete criticisms on the B. P. which have appeared in *The Chemist and Druggist*, but the greater part of this treatise has been especially written for this Diary, special attention being given to the manufacture of chemicals, the preparation of galenicals, and descriptions of commercial varieties of drugs and how they are imported. We are able to include some of the formulæ which have been missed in the B. P."

Rats Won't Thrive on this Feed.



65 cts per doz.

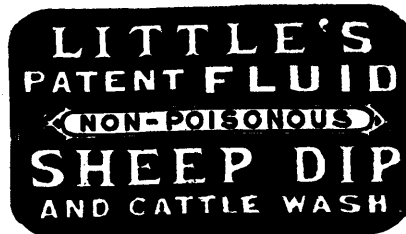


65 cts per doz.

Small size 50 cts. per doz.

WITH BUYERS NAME.

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO.,
LIMITED.,
Toronto.



FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF

TICKS, LICE, MANGE.

—AND—

all Insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle,
Pigs, Dogs, etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds,
Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the
Skin, making the coat soft, glossy, and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and
other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used
at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and
Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph,
and by all the principal breeders in the Dominion;
and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most
effective remedy on the market.

17 Gold, Silver and other Prize Medals
have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle
Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at 75c. Is wanted by every
Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.



ROBERT WIGHTMAN

DRUGGIST.

OWEN SOUND - - ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto,
Hamilton and London.

Pharmacy.

TESTS FOR THE PURITY OF VANILLIN.

Welmans in *Pharm. Zeitung* gives the following tests and characters of pure vanillin, namely: it should dissolve in sulphuric acid forming a lemon yellow solution; fused on platinum foil it should not turn brown or red; the melting point is 83° C. Vanillic acid may be present, in which case the melting point will be lower. As a quantitative test one gramme of vanillin is shaken with an excess of alcoholic decinormal potash solution, 25 to 26 cc., the mixture thickens up, but on heating it again liquefies and the excess of potash is determined with decinormal hydrochloric acid, using phenolphthalein as indicator, the factor being .076.

A TEST FOR THE PURITY OF SAFFRON.

Edwin Dowzard, F.C.S., proposes the use of a standard solution of chromic acid as a comparative standard for the determination of the tinctorial power of saffron. The chromic acid solution contains 78.7 grammes of acid to the litre, one hundred cc. of this solution being equal to 15 centigrammes of crude crocin in 100 cc. of water. The sample is reduced to powder and 20 centigrammes are transferred to a stoppered cylinder and 20 cc. of 50 per cent. alcohol added and the whole placed in water heated to 50°C. for two and a half hours. After cooling 10 cc. are filtered off and diluted with water to 50 cc. If the chromic acid solution be deeper in tint, small quantities are removed till both solutions have exactly the same tint; the solutions are then measured, and the amount of crude crocin calculated. For instance 10 cc. of saffron solution diluted to 50 cc. had the same tint as 40 cc. of the standard solution.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} 100 &: 40 :: 0.15 : x = 0.06 \\ \therefore 50 \text{ cc. contain } 0.06 \text{ crude crocin.} \\ 0.1 &: 0.06 :: 100 : x = 60\% \end{aligned}$$

The sample therefore contained 60 per cent. Good samples should not contain less than 50 per cent. The finest samples contain over 75 per cent. of crude crocin.

PREPARATION OF OVULES AND SUPPOSITORIES WITH GLYCERO-GELATINE.

At a late meeting of the Paris Société de Pharmacie, M. Crinon read an interesting paper on the preparation of gelatine suppositories (Union Pharm.) To prepare these, the sheets of gelatine are washed with water so as to take off all dust, etc., deposited on the sheets in drying; and then dried in a hot air closet. For the preparation of ovules M. Cronin uses the following formula:

Gelatine, washed and dried	10 gms.
Water	30 gms.
Glycerine	60 gms.

The gelatine is steeped in the water till the latter

has been absorbed, it is then taken out and placed in the glycerine slightly heated; the gelatine dissolves very rapidly and the mixture is strained through linen, and poured into molds. These are then put in a cold place for an hour.

For ovules containing insoluble substances, the medicament is added just before pouring into the molds.

If the ovules are to contain substances soluble in water, one third of the prescribed quantity of water is to be used to dissolve the substance, and the solution added just before pouring into the molds.

For the preparations of ovules or suppositories containing tannin, the following formula is recommended:

Gelatine, washed and dried,	10 gms.
Solution of tannin 1—6	18 gms.
Glycerine	60 gms.

The sheets of gelatine are steeped in solution of tannin, till the latter is absorbed and then added to the warm glycerine.

DISPENSING METHYLENE BLUE.

Jas. Barr writes to the *National Druggist* criticising a process for the preparation of capsules of methylene blue by massing the medicament with glucose and rolling in charcoal and then capsuling. According to Mr. Barr, the best method is to coarsely powder the methylene blue, divide and fill, dry, into capsules in the usual way. This we think is the proper way, and it is much more rapid, cleanly, and scientific than messing with glucose and charcoal.

EASTON'S SYRUP. *The Rocky Mountain Druggist* offers the following formula which is much used in Denver.

Tinct. of ferric chloride.....	5 drs.
Quinine sulphate.....	¼ oz.
Strychnine sulphate.....	3½ grs.
Phosphoric acid 85%.....	1 9/10 av. oz.
Syrup to make.....	20 av. oz.

The product is said to keep better than that made by the old method or by that of the B.P.

TABLETS OF CARBOLIC ACID are prepared by heating together 95 parts of carbolic acid and 5 parts of stearine soap, and pouring into molds. It is said that the tablets keep well and dissolve rapidly in water.

Francis U. Kahle is putting out an extensive line of advertising for Trask's Magnetic Ointment and Ransom's Hive Syrup. He has now six men on the road distributing samples of Trask's Ointment, and also advertising Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu. The druggists can look for a very handsome increase in the sales of these articles.

Answers.

STERILIZATION OF OLIVE OIL (H., Montreal).

The simplest way to sterilize any liquid not affected by the temperature is to heat it in a water bath to the boiling point. Take perfectly dry bottles, fill with the oil, and place in the water bath, laying the corks across the mouths of the bottles, then heat the water to boiling for five minutes, then carefully insert the corks, or stoppers, maintain the same temperature for five or ten minutes, allow to cool and seal the tops with paraffin. The autoclave is an appliance by which the water is heated under pressure, consequently the boiling point is raised considerably; in other words, you can attain a much higher temperature than in an open water-bath, but in your case this is not necessary, as at 100°C. all germs likely to be present will be destroyed. If the oil is to be kept in stock, or is not wanted in a hurry, the best method is that of intermittent sterilization, by which the substance is heated for a short while, and the operation again repeated after some hours, say once or twice daily for three or four days. This is found to give the best results.

COLORS FOR SHOW BOTTLES (L. H.) We have already published these formulæ several times. However, the following taken from "Pharm. Formulas" are slightly different:

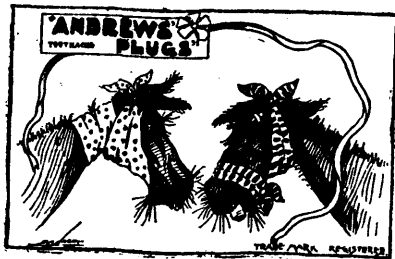
AMETHYSTINE.

Soda salicylate.....	10 grs.
Tinct. of iron.....	½ dr.
Water.....	2 galls.

BLUE.

Copper sulphate.....	4 oz.
Sol. Ammonia q. s.	
Water.....	2 galls.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in half gallon of water, and add the ammonia till the precipitate first formed is dissolved, then dilute to the required tint.



Put up in two drachm bottles, containing 15 to 20 Cotton Plugs saturated in a pleasant and effectual **Tooth-Ache Cure**. A handsome show card contains a doz. Sold at **74c.** a doz.; **\$8.00** a gross, at all the Wholesale Druggists, and at

Andrews' Dental Co.,
34 Yonge St.
RETAIL 10c. A BOT.

CANARY.

Picric Acid.....	2 oz.
Water.....	2 galls.

EMERALD.

Nickel Sulphate.....	3 oz.
Sulphuric acid.....	6 oz.
Water.....	2 galls.

FLUORESCENT.

Fluorescein.....	10 grs.
S.V.R.....	1 oz.
Dissolve and add to	
Water.....	2 galls.

The addition of a small quantity of solution of soda increases the fluorescence in this solution. As it is liable to become decomposed, twenty to thirty drops of formalin should be poured on the surface of the liquid after it has been filtered into the carboy. This is a novelty, the fluorescence giving the carboy the appearance of a huge opal when viewed by reflected light.

PINK.

Cobalt chloride.....	1 oz.
Ammonium carbonate.....	1½ oz.
Water.....	2 galls.

PURPLE.

Potassium permanganate.....	40 grs.
Sulphuric acid.....	1 dr.
Water.....	2 galls.

ROSE.

Cudbear.....	2 oz.
Water.....	10 oz.

Boil together and filter and add water till required shade is obtained, then add to each gallon

Strong solution of ammonia..... ½ oz.

Distilled water should be used, and in some sections of this country it is customary to replace 25 per cent of the water by methylated spirit, to prevent freezing in water. The solutions should be carefully filtered into the bottles.

PRESCRIPTION DIFFICULTY (X). We see no trouble in working in the oil of cade, as follows:

Mix the oil ½ dr. with the glycerine 1¼ oz., then heat the starch ¼ oz. with water 3 drs., till a jelly is formed, remove from the heat, and add the first mixture and triturate till cold.

ASSAYING NUX VOMICA (Student). The layer of "foamy" matter which forms between the chloroform and the solution need not trouble you. Some drugs such as cinchona form very troublesome emulsions, which to a certain extent may be prevented by shaking in the proper way, that is, by a rotary motion, instead of agitating as you would an ordinary mixture. Filtering through a wad of absorbent cotton will break up the emulsion, but it is better to prevent it as much as possible by shaking out properly. To precipitate the strychnine ferrocyanide in the assay of nux vomica, we find the best way to do it is as follows, as suggested by an English chemist: Take a separator of about 300 cc. capacity, plug the neck with absorbent cotton, pour in the solution of the alkaloids, dilute to 175 cc. and add 25 cc. of the potassium ferrocyanide solution and shake well for half an hour and allow to stand for six hours. Then allow the solution to run off; the precipitate will be held by the cotton, and after washing as directed can be dissolved in the ammonia. By adopting this plan there is no danger of loss of the precipitate as is likely to occur if the B. P. process is followed.

New Remedies.

HEROIN, is the peculiar name given to a new salt of morphine, the diacetate which has recently been introduced by a German house. It is a crystalline powder, slowly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol. It is sedative, and antipyretic. Dose is 5 to 10 milligrammes ($1/12$ to $1/6$ of a grain.)

CRESAMINE, is a new disinfectant containing tricresol and ethylenediamine. The commercial solution is colorless, with an odor resembling carbolic acid. It is employed as an antiseptic wash in skin diseases, as a lotion or in ointment.

PHARMACOLOGY OF PHOSOTE AND TAPHOSOTE. J. Brissonnet in *L'Union Pharmaceutique* describes several forms in which phosphate and tanno-phosphate of creosote may be administered. The dose is from 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls daily, pure, or in milk, or in capsules. A 20% emulsion may be prepared as follows:

Phosphate or tannophosphate of creosote	25	gms.
Syrup of orange flowers.....	70	"
Gum arabic.....	10	"
Orange flower water to	125	"

For a 3 1/2% emulsion he recommends

Phosote or taphospte.....	5	gms.
Yolk of egg.....	No. 2	
Cognac or rum.....	30	gms.
Syrup.....	50	"
Water to.....	300	"

OCCULINE is a new opotherapeutic remedy prepared by macerating the vitreous and ciliary bodies in glycerine, which has been used in various eye affections by Dr. Lagrange of Bordeaux.

HYGROL is the trade name of colloidal mercury. It is a black powder, soluble in water, the solution having a neutral reaction, transparent by transmitted light, fluorescent by reflected. On the addition of acids, alkalies and salts of the heavy metals, and alkaline earths, the mercury is precipitated.

SAME WORDS.

A handsome young lady entered a west end pharmacy in Toronto, and asked for a "sponge bath."

The qualified assistant became confused, turned slowly and completely around, and enquired if a "bath sponge" would answer.

"Oh yes!" said she, and it was her turn to become confused.

Man (to dentist!—"I want you to kill this nerve, please. I'm expecting some money in a few days, and then I'll call round and pay you."

Dentist (sarcastically)—"I can't kill such a nerve as you've got.

BOOK REVIEW.

COMMERCIAL ORGANIC ANALYSIS.

By Alfred H. Allen F.I.C., F.C.S., past president Society of Public Analysts, Vol. I, Third edition, illustrated with revision and addenda by the author and Henry Leffmann, M.A., M.D. Alcohols, Ethers, Carbohydrates, Vegetable Acids. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co. Price \$4.50 cloth.

We can thank the issuers of an unauthorized and unrevised reprint of this valuable work, dated 1898, for the present appearance of Vol. I, third edition. In justice to himself, Mr. Allen had to revise the work as the unauthorized reprint misrepresented his present views on many subjects.

Organic chemistry takes up new ground and advanced positions with such kaleidoscopic rapidity in these latter days that frequent revisions of text books are a necessity, which no author can ignore unless he wished to be placed at a disadvantage of recommending lines of thought which have become unorthodox. Notwithstanding such need, the revision of valuable books of this nature is so rare that we cannot afford to withhold from the authors the meed of praise due for successful work accomplished under stress of limitation in time. This work is brought fully abreast of the times by the addition of such new processes, methods, and reactions, as are the results of recent scientific research and investigation. The field of organic chemistry is strewn with difficulties of so intricate a nature and obstacles of such magnitude that the explorer thereon appreciates the services of a faithful guide fairly conversant with its devious ways. This Mr. Allen and his co-worker, Dr. Henry Leffman, have provided. To those who have not secured this work we can confidently recommend it, feeling assured that from its fund of information much valuable knowledge can be acquired which will aid in the solution of the problems presenting themselves to the student of organic chemistry. The revision of Vol. II will be much more extended than that of Vol. I, and is now considerably advanced.

MUTER'S ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

A short manual of analytical chemistry, qualitative, quantitative, organic and inorganic, by John Muter, Ph. D., F.R.S.E., F.I.C., F.C.S., Analyst to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, etc., Second American edition, illustrated, adapted from the eighth British edition. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co. Price \$1.25.

The continued favor with which this book is regarded in Great Britain is attested by the fact of its having gone through eight editions. The cause of this popularity is not far to seek. The comprehensiveness of the subject matter treated far surpasses that of the majority of works purporting to cover similar ground. As a text-book for students entering a course of analytical chemistry, it should be received with favor; beginning with the simplest

operations it leads up through all the gradations into organic chemistry and the more obtruse subjects of advanced scientific research, thus preparing him for any special branch which he may decide to follow. To the teacher its tables and group-reagent arrangement will render desirable aid in his everyday work, while the working pharmacist will find it serves the purpose of a concise manual of tests and reactions in working out the various analyses which come to him from physicians and other sources. The chapter on analysis of water, air and food can be made the means of a material increase of income by pharmacists who are wide awake enough to take advantage of their position in the community.

ESSENTIALS OF MATERIA MEDICA, THERAPEUTICS AND PRESCRIPTION WRITING.

Arranged in the form of questions and answers for medical students by Henry Morris, M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, etc. Fifth edition revised and enlarged. Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders. Price \$1. Canadian agents, J. A. Carveth & Co., Toronto.

From time immemorial the form of question and answers has been accepted as the most successful mode of conveying information and impressing it on the mind of the student. Mr. Morris recognized this fact and embodied the idea in this little work. That the idea is appreciated is attested by the sale of over 160,000 volumes of these publications. As stated in the preface, "the object of this little book is not to displace, but to supplement the larger text books on Materia Medica;" to condense and present in the form most easy of assimilation the principles of this branch of medicine.

The therapeutical classification of medicine adopted by the author, which has not escaped criticism in all cases, appears to us the most commonsense order attempted, at least it has the commendation of presenting the widest range of practical utility.

The adoption of the metric system in dosage is a step in the right direction and but follows the system in use in authorized text books. The table of contents and a complete index bring the desired information within easy reach of the busy practitioner or laborious student.

DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

A concise survey of the most modern methods of medicine, written expressly for the drug trade, by physicians and pharmacists. Small 8vo., pp. 228. London: The Chemist and Druggist, 1898. Price, by mail, 2s. 9d.

This little work is offered to the pharmacists, not with the object of fostering the much discussed and generally vexatious practice of counter-prescribing, but rather as a means of providing necessary information to a class of men whose daily occupation is

The Best Sachet Powder offered in Canada.

Theodore Metcalf's SACHET POWDERS.

Fragrant, Delicious, Lasting. Violet, Heliotrope, White Rose and Jockey Club. These will retain their odor true to name and not become spicy or harsh. The sale of a good Sachet Powder is a lasting advertisement. Try it in your business. *We are Sole Agents for Canada.* and enabled to sell at the following low price:

In $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Glass Stopped Bottles, per bot., \$1.10
Assortment of 4 Bottles. - - for 4 00
In $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Bottles, retail 25 cents, per doz., 1.90

English Milk Food, malted

A Safe, Delicious, Pure Food for Children and Invalids. It is the best food sold and will be readily taken and assimilated where other foods have failed. A number of excellent testimonials. 3 sizes—\$1.40, \$2.40 and \$5.25 per doz.

EXTRACT BEEF.

Guaranteed pure and of superior quality. No mistake can be made in selling our Extract beef. It gives universal satisfaction. Our sales are large and constantly increasing. In 3 sizes—1 oz., 2 oz. and 4 oz. pots.

Lanoline & Witch Hazel Cream,

An elegant Toilet preparation. Handsomely put up. Gives perfect satisfaction. IT GIVES A GOOD PROFIT. Nothing adds more to establish a name for superiority in your business than selling an Elegant Toilet Preparation. Include some in your next order.

O. C. COUGH DROPS, Dark.

Made from our own formula. The best Cough Drop of the kind in Canada. This is the 7th season that we have sold these, and no other Cough Drop has become as popular, and retained so steady a sale as the O. C. Cough Drops. An improvement in this year's manufacture. In 20 lb. pails and 5 lb. boxes.

The Ontario
Chemists' Mfg. Co.
Limited.

Hamilton, Toronto, London and Vancouver, B.C.

that of supplying the remedies for diseased humanity. It is held that the better one is informed, the more intelligently can this be performed, and further that the more conversant the pharmacist is with the nature of disease, the less liable is he to assume the responsibility of invading the physician's domain, devoid of the latter's technical and practical knowledge.

Another thought in this connection. There are numerous cases of slight ailments constantly coming under the pharmacist's attention, where simple remedies are required, and where the patient will not consent to employ a physician; in such cases the pharmacist should be able to render intelligent assistance. Granted these contentions then, this little work is admirably adapted to perform the mission upon which it is sent forth. The arrangement is alphabetical of diseases, and each disease is defined, the symptoms outlined, and treatment suggested in simple style, as free as possible from technicalities. The book is printed in clear, readable type on good paper and well bound in cloth.

THE PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST FOR 1899.

Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co.; Morocco bound, with pencil, \$1.

The forty-eighth edition of this most convenient and desirable publication has just been issued by the publishers, and to quote the *New York Medical Record*: "For completeness, compactness and simplicity of arrangement, it is excelled by none in the market." The first pages of the book contain information of value to the physician at this transitional period of the passing of old measures and weights, and the introduction of Metric system. The table for converting apothecary's into metric will save many hours of mental calculations to the busy practitioner; the dose-table is equally valuable and indispensable. The arrangement of the visiting list proper commends itself from very simplicity and yet comprehensiveness. By the use of a table of signs supplied, a record of work to be done and work accomplished is kept, together with the financial results. In this manner a complete record of a year's labors can be carried in the pocket without inconvenience.

The holiday season is approaching, and we know of nothing more acceptable which a pharmacist could present to his physician than a copy of this visiting list. The expenditure of money would be most moderate, a single dollar.

Commercial fertilizers and chemicals inspected, analyzed and admitted for sale in Georgia during 1898
Bulletin No. 34 of the Agricultural Department of Georgia.

Georgia in 1897 consumed over 22 per cent. of the fertilizers used in the U. S. and a sample of

every lot offered for sale must be analysed by the State Chemist, Dr. Geo. F. Payne. One will therefore understand what an enormous amount of work is represented in the volume before us, the total number of determinations being 5,867. Georgia's pre-eminent position as the banner state for money making crops is due more to Dr. Payne's scientific methods than to any other cause.

ANDERSON'S PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

We have just received from the publishers a copy of "Anderson's Physical Education." This is the latest work of Dr. W. G. Anderson, the well-known Professor of Gymnastics at Yale University. The book treats of every phase of Body Building, and is "up to date" in every particular. There are special chapters devoted to Professional people, Business Men, Women and Children. It tells you how to decrease your weight if corpulent, and increase it if thin. It gives valuable Measurement Charts for both men and women. Every reader interested in better health, greater strength, grace, self-control, elegant carriage should possess a copy of this work.

The book is full of good suggestions for all classes. The Parent who is anxious about the narrow chest of the child—the Young man who is worried about his lungs and stooping shoulders—the Business Man on the very verge of collapse—the busy Editor, Lawyer or Minister alarmed because of an over-taxed brain and its resultant sleeplessness—the Society Woman who finds the adipose tissue is accumulating too rapidly over the abdomen—the Housewife who can no longer climb the stairs without loosing her breath—the Young Lady who is troubled about the bones in her neck showing and slight bust development can all find in this book much that will benefit and help them. We know of no work that gives so many useful and helpful suggestions in such compact and readable form. The illustrations, about one hundred in number, are taken from drawings and life.

The book will be sent post-paid by the Publishers for 15c. Address—

THE HAROLD A. WILSON Co., Limited.

35 King St. West, Toronto.

J. STEVENS & SON.

This firm quote prices this month for silk elastic stockings. The quality of the goods is guaranteed by the reputation of the house. The noticeable feature of their advertisement is that stockings can be "specially made to order in two days." This is a convenience which will be appreciated by the trade as delay and annoyance is frequently experienced in securing the exact size required.

NEWS ITEMS.

B. D. Stiles, of Picton, N. S. is in difficulties.

E. L. Jackson, of Oak River, Man., has sold out to Dr. Kirk.

Jas. Doan, of Kingsville, has assigned to J. W. Cunningham.

A. T. Andrews, of Gladstone, Man., is opening a branch at Plumas.

W. Ferrie has opened a new business in Westmount, Montreal, Que.

The Wellington Pharmacy, Wellington, Man., is adding a stock of fancy goods.

The Medical Hall of North Sydney, N. S., has been sold to H. L. McKinnon.

W. A. McLaren, Digby, N. S., has sold out to E. F. Jenner, formerly of Sherbrooke.

W. M. Henning, of Portage la Prairie, Man., is opening a branch in Swan River Town.

The estate of R. D. McA. Murry, St. Martins, N. B., has been sold to Ernest S. Hatfield.

Mr. T. E. Hicks is closing out business in Paris, Ont., and opening a new one in Goderich.

The dissolution of the firm of E. Morin & Co., Quebec, is registered, and a new firm to continue the business.

The firm of Howell & Co., of Toronto Junction, has been dissolved, and the business continued by Mrs. M. Howell.

F. Jordan, of Goderich, who has lived retired from business for some time, is opening up again in the old stand recently vacated by Mr. J. E. Davis, who moved to Wingham.

Messrs. Parke & Parke, of Hamilton are closing out the old Wi son-Barr business of that city and are offering some of the fixtures at a sacrifice. Any person requiring such would do well to consult their adv. in the "For Sale" column of the Journal.

Obituary.

Notices have been received of the decease of Mr. Chas. Lowe, F.C.S., F.I.C., of Manchester, Eng., on Nov. 1st. He had attained both fame and fortune by his researches in the Phenyls. His brand of medicinal carbolic acid was largely used in all parts of the world, and is considered a standard of purity.

HENRY H. SWANN, manufacturer of Churchill's syrups, and the best known English pharmacist in Paris died recently in that city, aged 75 years.

DR. EWALD GIESSLER, for many years associated with Dr. Hager in the editorship of the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*, and since 1880 sole editor, died on Oct. 15th.

Abbey's

EFFERVESCENT

SALT

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RETAIL

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THE

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

LIMITED,

MONTREAL, - CANADA.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. Achille Chretien of Mr. L. R. Baridon's staff, has returned to town from a hunting trip in the St. Arundel district. Five deer were the spoils of the trip.

Messrs. Lyman, Knox & Co. had a narrow escape from serious damage on account of a tap left running over night. Fortunately, although the water made considerable mess on the floor, none of the stock was damaged.

The Pharmacy Students' Association have elected the following officers: H. Guerin, president; J. Bisailon, vice-president; J. Bourbonniere, secretary; A. Dastous, treasurer; P. Leduc, Paul Leduc and W. Dubois, committee.

General satisfaction is expressed at the way the Council is taking hold of grocers and others for infringements of the Pharmacy Act. The Quebec cases are particularly interesting, and no doubt J. E. Livernois, the boss cutter, will make a lively fight.

Mr. David Watson is again a candidate for the presidency of the Dominion Travellers' Association, which he has already held for some terms. Mr. Watson is a successful president, having held that office in the Montreal College of Pharmacy for eight years, and his work in that position is known to all.

Lord Mount Stephen has decided on a unique method of distributing his wealth. Generally millionaires hold all they can till death claims them, but Lord Mount Stephen has given \$2,800,000 to three trustees to be distributed amongst his relatives and friends. In the list we notice that Mr. C. J. Covernton and his five children are among the beneficiary of Lord Mount Stephen's munificence. Mr. Covernton is being congratulated on his good fortune.

Here is one result of the writing to newspapers about the rebate plan being an injury to the retailer, etc., etc.

A customer asks for a bottle of Fellows' Syrup; the clerk wraps it up and is asked:

"How much?"

"Dollar twenty-five."

"Oh, but, I wont pay it. I see by one of the Toronto papers that the combine is smashed and patent medicines are going to be cheaper. I'll give you a dollar for it."

"Can't do it. We have to pay the same old price for it, and there is a good deal more in the papers than the gospel."

Customer walks out, vowing the druggist is trying to do him, and the druggist blesses (*sic*) the man who writes to the papers about things the public don't know anything about, and should not anyway.

A PANACEA FOR CUT RATES.

Anything touching on the subject of cut rates is always of interest to the craft, and when those who have been giving attention to the subject for 25 years have something to say, it is worth the while of the druggist to find out what that something is. F. Stearns & Co. have a message this month, and it will pay to read it and act on the suggestions offered. It can be found on page 245.

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Of 1163 candidates presenting themselves for the English minor examination during the past year only 364 passed.

Col. Probyn, of the wholesale drug firm of Hooper & Co., is the new Sheriff of London, succeeding Mr. Dewar, of Scotch whiskey fame.

Veneral diseases are treated in Prussia similarly to all other contagious diseases, and medical men attending cases are compelled to notify the authorities, as in smallpox, etc.

The death of a typhoid fever patient occurred in a hospital in Kingston, Eng., through the nurse mistaking the drachm symbol for the ounce and administering $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of laudanum in an enema.

H. L. Pattinson, head of the late firm of Pattinson & Co., which was founded by the discoverer of what is known as Pattinson's process for the manufacture of magnesia and also of the process of desilverizing lead, died recently in London.

The P.A.T.A. Executive Committee has drafted a plan for a defence fund, so that members who subscribe will be entitled to an amount not exceeding £10 when prosecuted for contravention of the laws affecting trades. Also that members be indemnified to the extent of £500 against mistakes occurring in the shops of subscribers.

Prof. Francois Gay, of the Montpellier School of Pharmacy, died on Sept. 29th, of pneumonia. Prof. Gay was appointed professor of pharmacy in 1893, in succession to the late L. Soubeiran. His father and grandfather held the same position before him. He was one of the best known of the younger scientific pharmacists, his writings appearing principally in the *Bulletin de Pharmacie du Sud Est*, of which he was editor. He also took a very lively interest in the commercial interests of pharmacy.

Gibraltar has a pharmacy ordinance which came into force on Oct. 15th. Its provisions regarding registration are as follows: Registration is to be obtained (1) by persons who have carried on for not less than three years prior to the coming into operation of this Ordinance the business of a dispenser of medicines or drugs in Gibraltar, and is able to satisfy the Governor that he has during that period made up prescriptions of any legally qualified medical practitioner; or (2) is qualified to practise medicine or surgery in Gibraltar under "The Medical Ordinance, Gibraltar, 1885"; or (3) is registered under the Imperial Pharmacy Act, 1863; or (4) after due examination has obtained a certificate of competency from a board of examiners appointed by the Governor. In either of these cases he must be a British subject.

Section 6 also provides for the registration of all prescriptions dispensed. An entry of such must be made in a book called the "Register of Prescriptions."

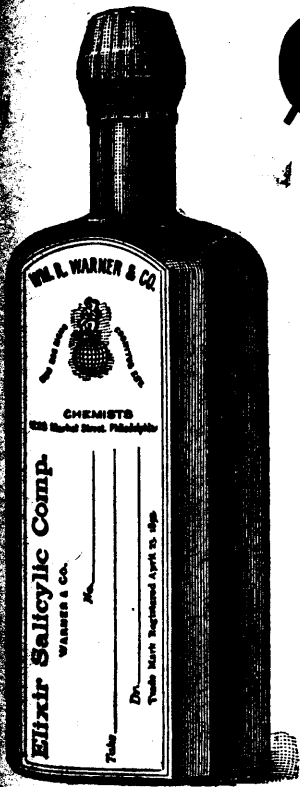
Cold Weather

Will increase demand for
ANTI-RHEUMATICS....

Warner's Elixir Salicylic Comp.

is, without doubt, one of the most effective remedies for this disease. We are directing the attention of physicians to this preparation, and to the fact that we are the original manufacturers.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE ORIGINAL.



From out of the great mass

of Lithia preparations, it is well to select for your customers, a Lithia tablet that is

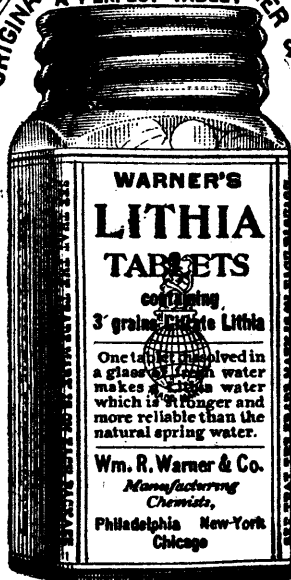
Efficacious

Quickly Soluble

Palatable

Permanent

One bottle makes 2 1/2 gallons Lithia Water



Such a Lithia tablet is

WM. R. WARNER & CO'S

.....Original.....

Lithia Water Tablet

FOR MAKING LITHIA WATER

They build up your Lithia tablet trade. More profitable than proprietaries

QUICK SELLERS

.....IT PAYS TO HANDLE A STANDARD SUCCESSFUL REMEDY.....

Other Specialties: INGLUVIN • BROMO SODA • ELIXIR SALICYLIC COMP. PANCREOPEPSINE • TONO SUMBUL, • ETC., • ETC. **LARGEST PILL FACTORY IN THE WORLD**



Bromo Soda

*HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT. NEEDS NO STIRRING.
MOST EFFICACIOUS REMEDY OF ITS KIND.*

Sodium Phosphate

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EXTREMELY PALATABLE AND EFFICIENT.

Aperient Saline

A GOOD APERIENT.

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RELIABLE
PERMANENT

Pills and Granules

SUGAR AND
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Standard Fluid Extracts, Pills, Parvules, Ingluvin, Bromo Soda, Compressed Tablets, Hypodermic Tablets, Dosimetric Granules, Tablet Triturates, Elixir Salicylic Comp., Eff. Gran. Salts, Elixirs, Wines, etc., and all Standard Pharmaceutical Products are supplied by the following well-known houses in the Dominion:

KERRY, WATSON & CO., Montreal.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., - - Montreal.

LYMAN BROS. & CO., - Toronto.

EVANS, MASON & CO., - " "

ELLIOT & CO., - - - " "

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., " "

LONDON DRUG COMPANY, London.

R. J. DEVINS, - - - " "

R. W. McCARTHY, - - St. John.

J. WINER & CO., - - - Hamilton.

BROWN & WEBB, - - Halifax.

Profitable Specialties for Druggists



40 GRANULES IN A VIAL. BUYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS ON EACH PACKAGE.

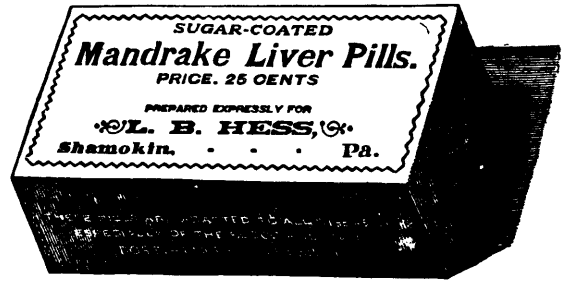
A PREPARATION

that will carry your advertisement into many homes.

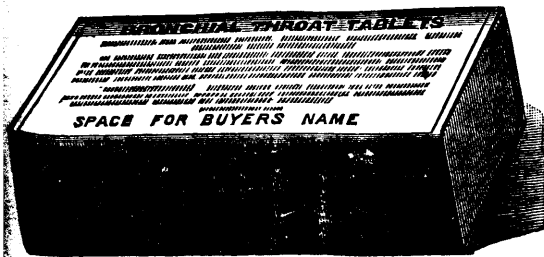
A GOOD LEADER.

Mandrake Liver Pills

Twenty-five Pills in each oval box with oblong Carton; any name and address.



SPECIAL QUOTATIONS ON LARGE LOTS.



Bronchial Throat Tablets

Packed in neat slide boxes, thirty-two tablets in each with dozen packers, buyer's name and address. Also furnished under our name when desired.

AROMATIC CACHOUS

..EONINE CACHOUS..

The New and Elegant Breath Perfume.

In handsomely labeled and stoppered counter bottles of one pound; also cork-stoppered bottles. Packed, forty envelopes, beautifully printed, and in a highly-decorated counter box. Twenty sample packets accompany each box until further notice.

HARLEQUIN CACHOUS

In pound screw-capped bottles; in homeo. vials for retailing. Special quotations given for large quantities in bulk.

ITALIAN MINTS—FLAT STYLES

For Perfuming the Breath and Imparting a Pleasant Flavor.

These Cachous are coated with pure SILVER FOIL, and are composed of the finest and most fragrant aromatics. They are considered superior to any other brand in the market, either foreign or domestic.



LARGEST PILL FACTORY IN THE WORLD.

PIONEERS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

WARNER'S SOLUBLE

SOLUBLE.

POTENT.

PILLS

PERMANENT.

RELIABLE.

SUGAR AND GELATIN COATED.

EFFICACIOUS REGARDLESS OF THEIR AGE.

The coating hermetically seals and protects a scientifically-prepared Pill, with the result that it offers the medicinal contents in a soluble, active state. Physicians appreciate **Warner's Soluble Pills** on their prescriptions. They are profitable stock.

*OUR PILL LIST IS A COMPLETE FORMULARY OF STANDARD PILL RECIPES,
and comprises all the latest and best formulæ.*

R Our **Private Formulæ Department** is equipped for the rapid manufacture of Private Formulæ, put up under name and address of buyer, if desired; also furnished in Bulk. We combine pure drugs with scientific compounding, and the result is a soluble, active Pill with a soluble coating, thus having all the virtues of

Warner's Soluble Pills.

SUBMIT YOUR FORMULÆ FOR QUOTATION AND SUGGESTION. **UTMOST SECRECY IN EVERY WAY
CONNECTED WITH ALL FORMULÆ SENT US.**

W. R. WARNER & Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHICAGO.

NEW YORK.



LIONEL G. AMSDEN, EDITOR.

All Communications for this Optical Department should be addressed to

L. G. AMSDEN, 34 Adelaide St. W.

OPTICAL ORGANIZATION.

St. Catharines, Nov. 14th, 1898.

MR. OPTICAL EDITOR :—

I have read your remarks on optical organization, and endorse every word and "more too." I am sure that the foundation of an Optical Society is a crying necessity and I would suggest that you constitute yourself a committee of one, acting as your own secretary, and write personally to each and every optician, (jeweller and druggist) in the Dominion, and solicit their support.

I enclose my mite to assist in defraying preliminary expenses.

I would also like to ask my brother opticians, through the drug trade, to stir themselves in this matter and not wait to be canvassed. We have only to look across the border to see what great work is being done by the State Optical Societies. Can we afford to be left behind when progress and advancement are so apparent, by means that are quite within our reach.

Hoping that ere another JOURNAL reaches us you will be besieged with applicants, I remain

Yours for Optics,

OPTUS DEXTER.

We can only reiterate our former statement upon this subject. It is certainly of the highest importance, and I gladly accept the suggestion thrown out by "Optus Dexter," his mite also, and before this comes from the press, the committee will be getting in its deadly work. We have to thank this correspondent for the practical and ready manner in which he has taken hold of this question, and we trust that his example may be infectious. Every optician is wanted. Who is next?

THE OPTICAL EXAMINER.

Ques. 1. In decentering spherical lenses for the purpose of securing prismatic effects, what amount of decentering is necessary in a 4.00 sph. to render it one dioptré prismatic?

Ques. 11. What is Presbyopia?

We have received several replies to our November "exams," from which we select the following:

(O. D. London)—The "far point" is that point at which the object would have to be placed in order to have rays proceeding from it focus upon the retina without the aid of accommodation.

("Op. grad.," Owen Sound) "Acuteness of vision" is the ability of the intellect to interpret the image formed upon the retina.

(G. H. S. Halifax) "The far point" is the farthest point of distinct vision.

"Acuteness of vision" is the amount of sight which an eye possesses.

We have selected the above, because they represent two distinct classes of replies, both being correct and yet there being no comparison in the amount of information conveyed. "O. D's." replies to both questions are brief and at the same time cover all the points and convey all the information asked for; the definition of "far point" going even beyond this. While not doing so in words, from its apt phraseology it leads up to and suggests the position of the far point under the various forms of Ametropia. For instance "the point where an object would be placed" to have its rays focus on the retina of an Emmetrope we know would be the point for which an Emmetropic eye is adapted,—infinity—consequently the P. R. in Emmetropia is at infinity. All this, and more is suggested in this excellent definition. His "Acuteness of vision" is almost as good, although not so practical, but as this is somewhat of an abstract question, we can scarcely look for other than similar replies.

"G. H. S." has sacrificed everything to brevity. He says "far point" is the "farthest point of distinct vision," but he does not say for what—whether it is

the greatest distance we can see clearly—a mountain or a mole-hill. As we could see one at a much greater distance than the other, it would seem to show something wrong in this definition.

His definition of "Acuteness" is technically correct, but too much so.

Replies also received from G. H., (Peterboro); Student, (Collingwood), and Old Timer, (Guelph).

We submit two more questions for next month and would suggest that correspondents sign their own name in preference to a nom-de-plume.

ANSWERS.

Just at the moment of going to press the following communication was received from F. M. Crowe, Moncton, N. B. We gladly publish Mr. Crowe's replies in full, as the completeness with which he has gone into all the side issues of the question shows him to be a master of the subject, and his paper forms a valuable lesson in practical optics.

F. M. Crowe, (Moncton, N. B.) (1.) The "far point is the point at which rays of light (not necessarily parallel) will focus on the retina *without the use of accommodation*. In Myopia the punctum remotum will be *within* infinity. In Emmetropia it would be *at* infinity, while to the Hyperopic eye the Far Point would be *beyond* infinity, if such a thing were possible. In other words the Hyperope has no P. R.

Thus: If, as in Emmetropia, the antero-posterior length of the eye ball is just enough to cause parallel rays of light (i. e., coming from infinity) to focus on the retina, then it is obvious that, if the eye is so long, as in Myopia, that the focal point is removed farther back, it will also necessitate the punctum remotum being brought within infinity.

Likewise in cases where the eye is very short, as in Hyperopia, the focal point will advance, thus causing the Far Point to be *beyond* infinity.

(2). "Acuteness of vision." This may be defined as the ability of the intellect to interpret an image after it has been formed on the retina.

This must not be confounded with the "refraction of the eye," which depends upon the Dioptric System, and has two divisions, viz: The refractive surfaces, and the refractive media; the former is composed of the cornea, the anterior and posterior surfaces of the crystalline lens, while the latter consists of aqueous and vitreous humor.

Now, if the dioptric system is normal, we will have the image focused on the retina; but this does not necessarily mean that we shall see the object. In order to do so the object must be so large that if lines be drawn from its extremities, they will subtend an angle of 5° at the nodal point and focus on the retina.

Now the acuteness of vision being perfect, the

nervous system will be disturbed and the optic nerve will immediately send to the brain a message that an image has been focused on the retina and the *brain* will thus see the image. The area of the retinal image depends on the size of the object and its distance from the eye.

Now from what I have said it must be clearly understood that the dioptric apparatus may be all right and focus the image perfectly, and yet no image be seen, on account of the nervous system being at fault; this being the reason why some will require longer than others to comprehend or "take in" a picture at a distance. The acuteness of vision depends on several conditions:

1. On the sensibility of the retina.
2. On the adaptation of the retina.
3. On the general illumination.
4. On the sharpness of the retinal image.
5. On the intensity of the illumination.

OUR OPTICAL CLASS.

L. G. AMSDEN, INSTRUCTOR.

REFRACTION OF LIGHT. (Continued.)

ANGLE OF DEVIATION.

The intersection of imaginary lines drawn to the prism from where the object really is and where it appears to be forms the angle of deviation.

MEASUREMENT OF PRISMS.

Three different methods have been employed in the measurement of prisms,—Refracting Angle, Prism Dioptre and the Centrad.

Refracting Angle—Under this system the prism was numbered according to the number of degrees included in the angle at the apex.

Prism Dioptre.—The Prism is numbered according to its refracting power; one which will so change the direction of light rays proceeding from an object one meter distant to just such an extent that the position of the object will be apparently moved exactly one centimeter towards the apex of the prism, would be the unit of this system, and termed a one prism-dioptre.

This system, which is in general use, has the great advantage of conforming closely to the metrical system of numbering spherical lenses, and greatly simplifies the calculations necessary in formulating the various sphero-prismatic combinations necessary in advanced eye work.

The Centrad is based upon the same principle, with slight modifications, the difference being that the path over which the object apparently moves under the action of the prism, is measured along a

straight line in one case, while in the latter method its course describes the arc of a circle. The results are practically identical.

CONSTRUCTION OF SPHERICAL LENSES.

This refractive power, as seen in a prism, of bending all rays towards the base or thickest part, constitutes the fundamental principle upon which all optical lenses are constructed.

A spherical lens, so called because its surfaces are sections of perfect spheres may be said to be composed of innumerable prisms, and consisting of two kinds, convex and concave. The convex spherical lens, having as its name indicates a convexly curved surface, would have its thickest point in the centre and corresponding in its optical action to a number of prisms with their bases arranged around a common centre. All rays of light in passing through would bend towards the thickest part except the ray passing through this point, which is called the axis ray and undergoes no refraction. The point of a convex glass at which it has greatest thickness is called the optical centre and as at this point both surfaces are parallel there is consequently no refraction.

A concave glass being thinner at its centre, all rays would diverge or refract towards the thickest part, which would be its edges. The optical centre of the concave lens would be its point of least thickness.

PRINCIPAL FOCUS OF A LENS.

The principal focus of a convex lens is the point where parallel rays of light would meet after passing through and undergoing refraction, and its distance from the lens is called the focal length, and depends upon the curvature of its surface. A plano-convex lens would have its focal length at a distance corresponding to the diameter of the circle of which its surfaces formed a section. Thus if the curved line indicating the surface, on being continued, would describe a circle of ten inches diameter, parallel rays of light on passing through would converge to just sufficient amount to enable them to meet at a point on the opposite circumference and would be called a ten inch lens. The principal focus refers only to parallel rays.

CONJUGATE FOCI.

From all points within infinity, however, we would receive divergent rays, and consequently the point where these rays would meet would be farther removed from the lens, there being greater obliquity for divergent than for parallel rays. The closer the luminous point the greater the divergence and consequently a corresponding recession of the focal point. The various points where divergent rays would meet when proceeding from the different distances within infinity are called the conjugate foci. If the luminous point be located exactly at the focal distance, light would pass out parallel and would

never meet, but for all other distance between the focal length and infinity there would be a corresponding focus on the opposite side of the lens. If the luminous point be situated within the focal distance light will be so divergent that the refraction of the lens can not overcome it and will pass out still divergent but of lesser degree than before entering.

FOCUS OF CONCAVE LENS.

The focus of a concave lens is negative, as rays of light in passing through diverge, and of course can never meet. We find the focus by producing the divergent rays forward to a point in front of the lens where they will meet.

CYLINDRICAL LENSES.

Cylinder lenses, so called from the nature of the curvature, are ground upon a cylindrical shaped shell, and their surfaces are accordingly convex or concave, as the inner or outer curve of such a shell is used. The size of the cylinder on which the glass is ground imparts to the lens its strength or refraction power. As in cylindrical-shaped bodies there is one direction in which there is no curvature, there is consequently no refraction in this meridian and rays passing through it would undergo no deviation. All other meridians would refract towards the thickest part of the lens. The thickest part of a convex cylinder would correspond to the direction in which there was no curvature and is called the axis of the cylinder. In a concave cylinder the thickest part would be along its edges.

(To be continued.)

THE OPTICAL QUERY.

Subscribers wishing inquiries answered in this department must send name and address, (not necessarily for publication.)

Questions will be answered in the order in which they are received.

No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

To ensure a reply to questions relating to refraction work a complete history of the case should be submitted.

E. D. (Hamilton)—I recently fitted a case with 1° prisms base out, which are quite comfortable and entirely relieved the Asthenopia, but patient complains that in walking objects seem higher than they really are, and has a consequent tendency to step higher than is necessary. Can you explain this for me?

A prism thus placed requires an additional amount of convergence to be used, than would be necessary without it, as the internal recti have to turn the eyes into the required distance and also overcome the diverging effect of the prism.

As we usually measure distance to a certain extent by the amount of convergence necessary to fix it, anything that would add to the amount of conver-



We Teach Optics

THOROUGHLY

AND

PRACTICALLY.

NEW YEAR'S CLASS,

JAN. 16th, 1899.

The uniform success which has attended the efforts of our Graduates ensures a large attendance at our forthcoming New Year's Class. Send for prospectus and put in your application at once.

Canadian Ophthalmic College

IN CONNECTION WITH

Cohen Bros.,

Manufacturing Opticians,

32-34 Adelaide St. W.

▶ TORONTO.

gence necessary to fix an object would give the impression of lessening the distance.

A. Jensen (Berlin). I have a patient thirty-five years of age, vision 20/80, with -2.25 sph. 20/20. I supplied these glasses three weeks ago, but patient states that they are so uncomfortable that she cannot wear them for more than a few minutes. I tried -1.00 sph, but this gave much lower vision and but little more comfort. What is the reason?

You have omitted the most important part of the diagnosis, viz., the near point. A person of thirty-five should have about 5.00 D. amplitude—P R, consequently, at eight inches. If you find by careful measurement that it is more removed it would indicate that the case was one of simulative myopia, owing to a spasm of the ciliary.

The retinoscope will classify it, and if you find the results obtained with it closely approximating those of the trial case it would indicate tonic spasm for which you can do nothing, as medical treatment is the only relief. If, however, you find the refraction greater with the trial lenses than with retinoscopy, clonic spasm is assured and the best method of treatment consists in the application of weak plus sphericals for reading purposes constantly, and for distance as much of the time as they can be tolerated. The strength should be gradually increased as the spasm relaxes.

“OPTICAL ALLUSION.”

Mr. F. Brown, Port Colborne, is among the latest arrivals in the domain of optics. Mr. Brown has just completed a course of optical instruction at the Canadian Optical Institute, and we bespeak a high measure of success for him in his new field.

Norman B. Landers, the enterprising young Queen Street druggist, evidently intends making up for his want of years by an extra amount of “push.” He has recently equipped himself with a first class optical training and outfit and is taking care of all the eye trouble in his locality. Mr. Landers is a graduate of the Canadian Ophthalmic College.

A. S. Whittaker, in addition to supplying the pharmaceutical requirements of the Grimsbyites, is also taking care of the local eyesight. Grimsby, you are in good hands.

We received a visit from, and enjoyed a short tête-à-tête with, H. N. Packert, the popular young pharmacist and optician of Stratford. Mr. Packert reports trade as good and optics away ahead.

Mrs Puce—Mercy! You let your girl off every afternoon?

Mrs. Mauve—Yes, and it is such a saving! The more she is away the fewer dishes she breaks.

TORONTO NEWS.

Mrs. A. Moir Dow, of Augusta Ave., has returned from a four months visit to the old country.

Mr. A. B. Evans of Montreal, has been in the city for a few days, and during his visit was a guest at the Queen's.

J. M. Hargreaves, of Paisley, chairman of the committee on divisional work, O. C. P., spent Thanksgiving day in the city, a guest of his brothers.

We regret to hear that E. S. Cranfield, corner of Amelia and Sackville Sts., has been confined to his bed for a week or more, threatened with an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. Charles Lyman, of Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal, spent a few days in the city visiting his son, who occupies a position in the Toronto office with Mr. Clarkson.

Mr. Henry Miles, of Leeming, Miles & Co., Montreal, was a guest at the “Queen's” during the month. A little bird whispers that the interesting question of the Rebate plan caused the visit.

The retail trade of the city has shown but little improvement this month over that of the previous one, and to the present view there appears but little to encourage a hope of permanent improvement until the holidays are over.

Messrs. J. S. Marion, New York, G. J. Woolston, Brooklyn, and Millard Tomlin, Pittsburg, special representatives of Messrs. Seabury & Johnston, are on a tour of the country in the interests of their firm. During their stay in the city they were domiciled at the Arlington.

Mr. W. B. Robertson, of London, England, representative of the *Chemist & Druggist*, and *Ironmonger*, who is touring the Dominion in the interests of those publications, is at present a guest at the Arlington. Mr. Robertson touched British-American soil first at St. John's, Newfoundland, and has called at all the principal towns and cities between that point and Toronto, investigating their possibilities and the prospects of an increased volume of trade between the mother country and the Dominion.

No changes of ownership have been reported except that of Hooper & Co. into a limited liability Co'y with a capital stock of \$50,000 in shares of \$10. The business is to be greatly extended, and already new laboratories have been fitted up to accommodate the lines of trade proposed to be added. A physicians' supply department is contemplated, the pharmaceuticals for which are to be manufactured by the company itself. Among the shareholders of the company is Prof. Thos. Heys, well known to many pharmacists. The analytical and assay department will be in his charge.

Messrs. H. Lyman, Walter E. Lyman and A. C. Lyman of Montreal, were among the spectators of the military manoeuvres of Thanksgiving day, when the city was captured by an invading force, which defeated the garrison at the battle of Bloor St. Bridge over the Humber.

Among the visitors to the city during the month, we notice Mr. Charles Fowler of Messrs. Scott & Bowne, New York. Mr. Fowler was on business affairs of the firm, and incidentally looked in on a few of the many friends he made while here as Canadian manager for the company.

Mr. Duncan, of the Laxative Bromo-Quinine Coy., spent a few days in the city, looking over the Canadian situation. Mr. Duncan is a typical Kentuckian with a decided "Blue Grass State" accent, and told in an interesting manner the story of the inception and growth of their business from the days of its infancy, when the horse and buggy was the means of distribution, up to the present, when Bromo Laxative Quinine is known in almost every hamlet of the continent.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

H. J. Hunkel, assistant Professor of Pharmacy at the Wisconsin University, has been elected to the Stearns Fellowship, founded by Fred. Stearns of Detroit.

The Alumni Association of the Chicago College of Pharmacy is making arrangements for a series of lectures on subjects of every-day practical interests, to be given by specialists.

Detroit College of Pharmacy is enjoying a prosperous term. To accommodate the number of students attending, accommodations have to be enlarged and facilities increased.

W. R. Warner, of the firm of W. R. Warner & Co., Philadelphia, has just returned from a European tour. The most interesting event of his trip was a visit to the crater of Mount Vesuvius, Italy.

A Detroit pharmacist is to be beyond the reach of burglars. He has installed a burglar alarm on the premises, secured two bull-dogs, and connected all his windows with a gong in the central police station.

To the Trade

We beg to notify the Drug Trade that we have been appointed the Agents for Toronto and vicinity of the

Davis & Lawrence Co, Limited, of Montreal,

AND

The Ottawa Truss & Surgical Co., Limited, Ottawa.

It is our intention to carry full stocks of the lines of the above mentioned companies in our establishment in Toronto, and would consequently solicit the patronage of the trade.

Our House still continues to be the headquarters for

SPONGES and CHAMOIS for the Dominion.

Saunders & Evans, Toronto.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

A series of explosions in the Oakland Chemical Works, New York, on the morning of Nov. 24th, caused a dense smoke, which brought out the fire department. Little damage, however, was done by fire, but the firm lost a quantity of baliun, a very valuable chemical.

An action has been started against a Pittsburg druggist, and \$20,000 damages claimed. The cause of the suit was the death of a child of 8 years, which the father claims was due to the carelessness of a clerk in dispensing a prescription written for the child by the attending physician.

The N Y. city Board of Pharmacy at the last meeting examined nineteen nuns who are employed in the dispensaries of the various Catholic hospitals in that city. All of them passed, one making 98 per cent., and they will receive special certificates entitling them to dispense prescriptions.

Albert E. Ebert, the well-known veteran druggist of Chicago, and one of the old reliables of the A. Ph. A., has been elected to the State Legislature on the Republican ticket. Two other druggists were candidates in other sections of Chicago, but were unsuccessful. Mr. Ebert is a fighter and will take good care of the interests of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

AN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.

Mr. Thomas, of the Seely Manufacturing Co., Windsor, has been in the city of Toronto during the month calling on friends with lines of holiday goods, and reports business as fully up to expectation. Such is not to be wondered at considering the most attractive display made by the company, some of their lines being fully the equal in elegance of appearance to those of houses who count their age by the centuries.

LITTLE'S SHEEP DIP.

This preparation has received such flattering endorsement by those in a position to speak with the authority of experience that any words we might pen can only be by way of directing attention to the desirability of every druggist carrying a stock of such a meritorious article. Every breeder and farmer requires it, and the duty of the craft is to bring it to the notice of those who have not already learned of its merits. We might add that it is used and endorsed by every public institution of agricultural learning in the Dominion.

Are You Aware that

all Diphtheria Antitoxins are not the same, for every comparative study has demonstrated the contrary.

Mulford's Concentrated Antitoxin

has invariably been proven the most reliable and productive of the highest results. The rate, when comparisons were made, was always from **20 to 30 per cent.** in favor of MULFORD'S.

If you have not already stocked this product, write us for special terms and details of our effective method of circularizing your community and increasing our trade.

Write for our Retailers' Price and Discount Sheet.

H. K. MULFORD CO.,

Chemists,

PHILADELPHIA AND CHICAGO

Market Report.

Toronto, Nov 28.—Markets for a good many staples show a strong tendency to advance and favorable weather helps trade in the back country. The most noticeable feature is the advance of 100% on sulfonal. Opium is firmer in New York, holders ask higher rates for 10 cases than for one; Morphia has been cut latterly in a way not warranted by the state of primary markets; Quinine has been very stiff since last bark sale, though prices are unchanged here, two advances have been made in London; Borax has been much advanced with still higher rates spoken of; refined Camphor continues to go up in sympathy with the crude; Cardamoms continue dear; Cascara sagrada has been largely bought in New York for export; Ergot, very little of good quality to be had; a good many German roots and leaves were a small crop last season, and there is a general advance in this class of goods; Cod Liver oil of 1897 is pressed on the market, somewhat depressing prices for prime new; Mercury down again; Arrowroot dearer on account of the tornado in Windward Islands; Aloes, curacao, tending upward from the same cause; Cinchonidia scarce and firm; goëden seal is still high; Dandelion advancing; Oils of aniseed, cassia, lemon, orange, bergamot, lemon grass are firmer or higher; peppermint, notwithstanding reported short crop, is stationary—large stocks left over; Iodides are steadier; boracic acid advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent; Argoes are dearer, influencing prices of cream of tartar, tartaric acid, and Rochelle salts; Blue vitriol in demand by Paris Green makers; enquiries for this comestible have been already received though the bugs to feed on it are not expected before July, 1899. With more reason contracts are being made for hellebore and insect powder, these being from yearly crops, now marketed. Spirits turpentine shows a strong front, though it remains stationery for a day it does not go back, every move is forward. Linseed oil is two cents up; white lead creeping forward; white zinc advanced about forty per cent. Bleaching powder and oil of cloves are about all that show declines, and they not important.

WANTED—A qualified man, capable of taking charge of store. Graduate of O.C.P. Apply at once. Address, PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, Box 15, Toronto.

On another page in this Journal appears an advertisement of The Woodward Medicine Company, of 11 Colborne St., in which they make a special offer to the druggists of Canada by giving 1,000 envelopes free to any druggist who will send his name and address to them. These are first class envelopes and would cost the druggist at his printer \$1.50 to buy. An adv. appears on them of "Celery King" in conjunction with that of the druggist. They have already sent out hundreds of thousands of them in Canada and if you have not already sent your name we would advise you to do so, to THE WOODWARD MEDICINE Co., Limited, 11 Colborne St., Toronto.

WANTED—Graduate to manufacture Pharmaceuticals. \$9 a week, advancing if satisfactory. Good position for steady, total-abstinence man. State experience and give references. BOX 258, LONDON, ONT.

WANTED—Pair Hanging Show Bottles for window. I. CURRY, Druggist, Church St., Toronto.

FOR SALE—One set of Drug shop fixtures, quartered oak, hard oil finish, best material, best workmanship, designed and made by Lawrence & Co., Toronto. Original cost \$1,100. Also show cases, shop bottles, etc. PARKE & PARKE, Hamilton.

TO LET.

In the rising seaport town of Collingwood, and in the best business street, and on the best business side of street, a Drug Store with two large plate glass windows, and store fitted up elegantly inside. Rent low. Apply to J. GREAVES, 56 Melbourne Ave., Toronto, or to A. W. S. CUNNINGHAM, Town Hall, Collingwood.

STAMPS BOUGHT AND SOLD. 100 different, 20c; 200 different, 60; 1000 mixed, 27c; 35 mixed stamps, 60c. Price lists free, also copy *Canadian Philatelic Magazine*, (25c a year), monthly. Stamps bought, and collections. 50c per 100 paid for 5c, 6c, 8c, and 10c current issue. WM. K. ADAMS, 401 Yonge St., Toronto.



SEELY'S

VIOLET ROYAL POWDER

For the Complexion.

An article of great merit.)o(Attractively Finished.
SOLD TO DRUGGISTS ONLY.

SEELY Manufacturing Co.,
DETROIT, Mich. WINDSOR, Ont.

Old

Friends

need no introduction. The druggists have known our Non-Secret remedies for more than twenty years, consequently we don't need to use much space in telling what our goods are. We made the **first** Non Secret remedies and we have always made the **best**. You know what **The Stearns' Quality** means—finest goods in finest style. Nothing cheap about them but the price, and they're always true to formula. There are others who sell "Non-Secrets" at lower prices, perhaps ; after you see the goods you know why, and you'll be glad if you have bought ours instead. We are in the market to supply druggists who want first-class goods at reasonable prices.

There never was a better time to push Non-Secrets than now. There's good money to be made by selling your own line of preparations, especially if you buy them right. Let us help you a little about buying right. It means not only right prices but right goods. We have both, and would be glad to tell you about them.

Non-Secrets---the Panacea for Cut-Rates.

Frederick Stearns & Co.,
Manufacturing Pharmacists,

DETROIT, MICH. ;
LONDON, ENG. ;
NEW YORK CITY.

WINDSOR, Ont.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

BOVRIL

IS PUT UP IN

1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 oz. BOTTLES.



Will not Spoil by Keeping.

YIELDS A FAIR PROFIT. <

Reaches the Consumer only through the Retailer.

Write for Price List and Quotations.

BOVRIL,
Limited,

25 and 27 St. Peter St.,
Montreal, Canada.

30 Farringdon St.,
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ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES.

Lyman's

Pure, Selected, Powdered and Ground Drugs,

—CONVENIENT FOR—

Dispensing and Manufacturing Purposes.

—PUT UP IN—

1 lb. Tin Boxes, labelled, giving Official Name, Natural Order, Habitat, Properties, and B. P. Preparations.

Drug.	Description.
Aconite Root,	No. 40 Powder,
Buchu Leaves.	No. 20 “
Calumba Root,	Cut Small,
Capsicum Fruit,	Bruised,
Cubeb Berries,	Powdered,
Cinchona Bark, red,	No. 40 Powder,
Digitalis Leaves,	No. 20 Powder,
Fennel Fruit,	Powder,
Gentian Root,	Small and Bruised,
Ginger Rhizome,	Powder,
Henbane Leaves,	No. 20 Powder,
Jalap Tuber,	No. 40 Powder,
Orange Peel,	Small and Bruised,
Rhubarb Root,	No. 20 Powder,
Senna Leaves.	Powdered.

We will continue to add to this list until we have a complete line, which no doubt will become popular on account of the convenient form in which they are offered.

SPECIAL PRICES ON APPLICATION.

The Lyman Bros.

& CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

TORONTO.

PRICE LIST

....OF....

**DR. ALLISON'S
KIDNEY BUD MEDICINE CO.**

"Kidney Buds."

To the Trade.

¼ Gross Lots.....\$ 5.25
 ½ Gross Lots.....10.50
 1 Gross and upwards.....21.00
 5% 30 days. F. O. B. Detroit or Windsor.

ADDRESS :

23 Lafayette Avenue, Rooms 6 and 8, or, Lock
 Box 704,

Detroit, Mich., or Windsor, Ont.

P.S.—If your Wholesale Druggist has not got
 any, then Order Direct.

Fielding--Kennedy

& CO.

NEW ARRIVALS

For December.

500 lbs. Buchu, 400 lbs. Kola Nut,
 1400 lbs. Gentian Root, 1000 lbs. Dandelion Root
 500 lbs. Liquorice Root (Lady Bundles,)
 500 lbs. Uva Ursi, 1000 lbs Aniseed,
 600 lbs. Lavander, flowers, Eng.
 200 lbs. Quince Seed (very fine.)
 500 lbs. Sassafras Bark,
 500 lbs. Cinchona Bark (quill.)
 300 lbs. Ergot, (German.)
 100 lbs. Oil of Lemon, 100 lbs. Oil of Orange.

Fielding-Kennedy & Co.,

DRUG MILLERS,

121 Simcoe St., TORONTO.

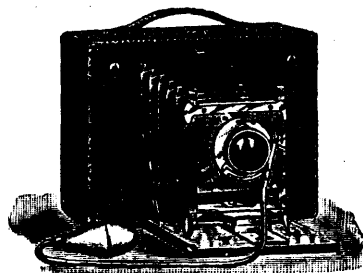
PRICES :: CURRENT.

CORRECTED TO DEC., 1898.

The quotations appended represent average prices in the Toronto and Montreal Markets, 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:

Acetanilid,	lb	\$0 50	\$0 55
Acid, Acetic,	lb	10	13
Arsenious, lump	lb	25	27
Commercial	lb	10	10
Benzoic, Eng., (from benzoin)	oz	15	20
German	oz	7	10
Boric	lb	10	12
Carbolic, Crystal, super. .. .	lb	35	40
Commercial	lb	25	30
Crude	gal	50	80
Citric,	lb	45	48
Gallic,	lb	90	100
Hydrobromic	lb	30	32
Hydrocyanic,	oz	8	10
Lactic, concentrated	lb	1 25	1 60
Muriatic,	lb	4	5
chem. pure	lb	18	20
Nitric,	lb	10	14
chem. pure	lb	20	25
Oxalic,	lb	10	12
Phosphoric, syrupy. .. .	lb	50	60
dilute	lb	12	15
Salicylic	lb	65	70
Sulphuric,	lb	2	5
chem. pure	lb	16	22
Aromatic,	lb	60	65
Tannic,	lb	70	80
Tartaric, powdered,	lb	30	37
Alcohol, pure, 65 o.p. by bbl. cash	gal	4 52	00
by gal.	gal	4 90	5 00
Methylated	gal	2 00	00
Alcohol, wood	gal	1 75	1 60
Allspice,	lb	11	13
Powdered	lb	13	15
Aloin,	oz	25	30
Alum,	lb	2 ¼	3
Ammonia, Liquor, 88o. .. .	lb	10	12
Aromatic Spirits,	lb	52	55
Bromide	lb	85	90
Carbonate,	lb	11	13
Chloride, powd.	lb	11	13
Chloride, pure, powd. .. .	lb	25	35
Iodide,	lb	5 75	6 50
Nitrate,	lb	35	40
Amyl Nitrite	oz	15	20
Antipyrine,	oz	50	00
Antimony, black, powdered. .	lb	10	13
and potas, tart,	lb	35	40
Liver,	lb	20	25
Apomorphia,	gr	5	5
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb	30	45
Jamaica	lb	14	15
Aristol,	oz	1 85	2 00
Arsenic, Donovan's solution. .	lb	22	25
Fowler's solution	lb	7	8
Atropine Sulphate	dr	70	00
Balsam, Canada,	lb	40	50
Copaiba	lb	55	65
Peru,	lb	3 00	3 20
Tolu,	lb	70	75
Bark, Bayberry, powdered .. .	lb	15	18
Canella Alba.	lb	15	18

Cassia,	lb	15	20
ground	lb	18	28
Cascara,	lb	15	20
Cinchona, Red,	lb	50	60
powdered,	lb	60	70
Calisaya, yellow	lb	20	25
pale	lb	35	50
powdered	lb	30	35
Elm, selected,	lb	15	20
ground	lb	18	22
flour, packets	lb	28	30
Prickly Ash,	lb	20	25
Sassafras,	lb	15	16
Soap Tree, cut	lb	13	15
" " grd.	lb	18	20
Wild Cherry	lb	10	12
Bean, Calabar	lb	45	50
Tonka,	1 00	2 75	
Vanilla	9 00	12 00	
Berry, Cubeb	lb	20	25
powdered	lb	25	30
Juniper	lb	6	8
Bismuth, Sub-carbonate,	2 10	2 15	
Ammonio Citrate	oz	25	30
Iodide	oz	40	45
Salicylate,	oz	20	25
Sub-Nitrate	1 70	1 80	
Liquor,	lb	30	35
Borax,	lb	5	6
powdered,	lb	5	6½
Butter, Cacao	lb	50	55
Caffeine	oz	40	45
Citrate	oz	35	40
Camphor, English	lb	48	50
American,	lb	48	50
Cantharides,	1 00	1 25	
powdered,	1 25	1 50	
Capsicum,	lb	18	20
powdered,	lb	25	30
Carbon, Bisulphide,	lb	16	20
Cerium Oxalate,	1 20	1 60	
Chalk, French, powdered	lb	6	10
Precipitated	lb	10	00
Prepared,	lb	5	6
Chloroform, pure	1 10	1 20	
D. & F.	lb	2	00
German	lb	50	55
Chloral hydrate,	1 10	1 20	
Cinchonine, Muriate,	oz	23	25
Sulphate,	oz	27	30
Cinchonidia, Sulphate	oz	30	35
Cloves,	lb	12	15
powdered,	lb	15	20
Cocaine, Mur.,	3 80	5 00	
Cochineal, S. G.,	lb	55	60
Black,	lb	50	55
Codeine	4 75	5 60	
Collodion,	lb	60	65
Confection, Senna	lb	25	30
Copper, Sulphate	lb	5	7
Copperas,	lb	¾	2
Cotton, absorbent	lb	32	70
Cotton Seed Oil	lb	65	75
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb	20	24
Croton Chloral,	oz	35	40
Creolin,	lb	50	60
Creosote, Wood	1 00	2 30	
Cudbear,	lb	18	20
Cuttle-fish Bone,	lb	20	30
Epsom Salts, see <i>Magnesium Sulph</i>			



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Common Sense Exterminator

ROACHES AND BED BUGS.

Only infallible remedy known. Expressly for the destruction of these, the greatest pests in the world. Once used, always recommended—never fails. Price—25 cts., \$1.75, 50c, \$3.50, \$1.00, \$8.00 per doz.

COMMON SENSE EXTERMINATOR
FOR RATS AND MICE.

Free from poison, not dangerous to man or beast. DEAD RATS make no smell, as this preparation eats up flesh and bone before decay sets in. Four sizes—Price, 15c, \$1, 25c, \$1.75, 50c, \$3.50, \$1, \$8 doz. Above goods advertise themselves. Sold by wholesale druggists generally. Manufactured by—

COMMON SENSE MFG. CO.,

523 King St. West, TORONTO, Ont.

Resublimed	....	....	lb	4	50	5	00
Iodol,	....	....	oz	1	40	1	50
Iron, Carbonate, Precipitated	....	....	lb	13	14		
Saccharated,	....	....	lb	35	40		
Chloride, solution, B.P.,	....	....	lb	12	15		
Citrate and Ammonium	....	....	lb	55	60		
and Quinine, 4 per cent.	....	....	oz	12	16		
" " 10 per cent.	....	....	oz	14	20		
" " 15 per cent.	....	....	oz	22	25		
"Quinine and Strychnine	....	....	oz	35	00		
and Strychnine,	....	....	oz	20	00		
Dialyzed, solution,	....	....	lb	50	60		
Iodide, Syrup,	....	....	lb	40	45		
Pyrophosphate,	....	....	lb	75	80		
Sulphate, pure,	....	....	lb	7	8		
Iodoform,	....	....	lb	5	00	5	50
Jalapin,	....	....	oz	65	70		
Japonica,	....	....	lb	7	8		
Lanoline, (also Adeps Lanae)	....	....	lb	60	90		
Lead, Acetate, white	....	....	lb	10	12		
Iodide,	....	....	oz	30	35		
Sub-Acetate, sol.	....	....	lb	10	12		
Leaf, Belladonna,	....	....	lb	20	25		
Buchu,	....	....	lb	30	35		
Coca,	....	....	lb	30	40		
Digitalis,	....	....	lb	15	22		
Eucalyptus,	....	....	lb	15	20		
Hyoscyamus,	....	....	lb	15	20		
Jaborandi,	....	....	lb	40	45		
Matico,	....	....	lb	60	70		
Senna Tinnevelly	....	....	lb	12	25		
" India,	....	....	lb	13	17		
Stramonium,	....	....	lb	25	30		
Uva Ursi,	....	....	lb	12	17		
Leeches,	....	....	doz	1	00	1	50
Leptandrin,	....	....	oz	40	50		
Lime, Chloride,	....	....	lb	3	4		
packages	....	....	lb	6	7		
Hypophosphite,	....	....	lb	1	40	1	50
Phosphate,	....	....	lb	20	25		
Sulphite,	....	....	lb	12	15		
Liquorice, Solazzi,	....	....	lb	45	50		
Pignatelli,	....	....	lb	35	38		
Y. & S. Pellets,	....	....	lb	40	00		
" Stick	....	....	lb	35	00		
Other Brands	....	....	lb	30	35		
Lithium, Bromide,	....	....	oz	25	00		
Carbonate,	....	....	oz	25	30		
Citrate,	....	....	oz	20	00		
Salicylate,	....	....	oz	20	25		
Lye, concentrated,	....	....	dz	75	1	00	
Madder, best Dutch	....	....	lb	12	1/2	14	
Magnesia, Carb 1 oz	....	....	lb	16	20		
Calcined,	....	....	lb	45	50		
Citrate, gran	....	....	lb	35	75		
Sulphate, best	....	....	100 lbs	1	90	00	
Manganese, black oxide,	....	....	lb	4	1/2	6	
Manna,	....	....	lb	1	60	1	75
Menthol,	....	....	lb	3	00	3	50
Mercury,	....	....	lb	70	00		
Ammoniated	....	....	lb	1	20	1	30
Bichlor,	....	....	lb	85	90		
Biniodide,	....	....	lb	4	00	4	60
Bisulphate,	....	....	lb	80	90		
Chloride,	....	....	lb	95	1	00	
Chalk,	....	....	lb	45	90		
Nitric Oxide,	....	....	lb	1	10	1	15
Oleate,	....	....	lb	75	90		
Oxide, yellow,	....	....	lb	1	60	1	70
Milk Sugar,	....	....	lb	22	30		
Morphia Acet,	....	....	oz	2	00	00	
Mur,	....	....	oz	2	00	00	
Sulph,	....	....	oz	2	00	0	00
Morphia Tartrate	....	....	oz	2	25	00	
Moss, Iceland,	....	....	lb	12	15		
Irish,	....	....	lb	10	15		
Musk, Tonquin, true,	....	....	oz	40	00	00	
Canton,	....	....	oz	60	70		
Naptha, Wood,	....	....	pt	00	90		
Naphthol, Beta,	....	....	oz	10	12		
Nutmegs,	....	....	lb	85	90		
Nux Vomica,	....	....	lb	8	10		
powdered,	....	....	lb	18	20		
Oil, Almond, Bitter,	....	....	oz	45	60		
" " artificial	....	....	oz	10	00		
" Sweet	....	....	lb	35	45		
Amber, rectified,	....	....	lb	45	60		
Anise,	....	....	lb	2	50	3	00
Bergamot,	....	....	lb	2	60	3	00
Caraway,	....	....	lb	3	00	3	25
Cassia,	....	....	lb	2	00	2	50
Castor,	....	....	lb	9	1/2	13	
Cedar,	....	....	lb	40	80		
Citronella,	....	....	lb	1	00	1	10
Cloves,	....	....	lb	1	05	1	15
Cod-liver, N.F.	....	....	gal	90	1	00	
Norwegian,	....	....	gal	1	35	1	50
Cotton Seed,	....	....	gal	65	75		
Croton,	....	....	lb	2	00	2	10
Cubeb,	....	....	lb	1	50	1	75
Eucalyptus,	....	....	lb	80	1	00	
Hemlock,	....	....	lb	40	65		
Juniper wood,	....	....	lb	45	65		
Lavender, English,	....	....	oz	1	50	0	00
French, pure	....	....	lb	6	00	0	00
Garden,	....	....	lb	90	1	00	
Lemon,	....	....	lb	1	30	1	60
Linseed, Boiled, net	....	....	9lb. gal	53	59,		
Raw,	....	....	gal	50	56		
Male Fern	....	....	oz	25	00		
Neatsfoot,	....	....	gal	85	1	10	
Neroli, Bigarde	....	....	oz	3	75	5	40
Olive, common,	....	....	gal	1	25	00	
Salad,	....	....	gal	2	40	2	50
Orange,	....	....	lb	3	15	4	00
Origanum,	....	....	lb	50	75		
Pennyroyal,	....	....	lb	1	25	1	35
Peppermint, English	....	....	lb	16	00	16	50
American,	....	....	lb	1	70	2	50
Pinus Sylvestris,	....	....	oz	10	12		
Rose, Virgin,	....	....	oz	8	50	10	00
Rosemary,	....	....	lb	70	75		
Sandalwood,	....	....	lb	4	50	6	00
Sassafras,	....	....	lb	55	60		
Seal, pale,	....	....	gal	55	60		
Sperm, Winter Bleached	....	....	gal	1	20	1	35
Tansy,	....	....	lb	2	75	3	75
Wintergreen,	....	....	lb	85	1	50	
Wormwood, Opt,	....	....	lb	7	00	8	00
Ointment, Mercurial,	....	....	lb	50	00		
Citrine,	....	....	lb	45	50		
Opium.—SEE GUM.	....	....	lb	12	15		
Orange Peel,	....	....	oz	85	00		
Pepsin, Morson's	....	....	lb	2	00	00	
Saccharated,	....	....	lb	2	00	00	
Pepper, Black,	....	....	lb	13	14		
powdered,	....	....	lb	14	15		
White powdered,	....	....	lb	23	00		
Pill, Blue, Mass,	....	....	lb	75	80		
Pilocarpine, Nitrate,	....	....	gr	5	00		

Pitch, Black,	bbl	3 50	3 75	Santonin,	lb	2 50	3 00
Burgundy,	lb	13	15	Seed, Anise, Italian	lb	10	00
Phenacetine,	oz	20	00	Star,	lb	35	38
Phosphorus,	lb	90	1 00	Canary, Sicily,	lb	3	4
Podophyllin,	oz	40	45	Caraway,	lb	12	15
Poppy Heads,	100	1 25	00	Cardamon, Malabar,	lb	1 50	1 60
Potassa, Caustic, white sticks	lb	50	00	decorticated,	lb	1 50	2 00
Liquor,	lb	10	12	Celery,	lb	20	00
Potassium, Acetate,—granulated	lb	25	27	Colchicum, German,	lb	25	30
Bicarbonate,	lb	15	17	Coriander,	lb	10	00
Bichromate	lb	12	13	Flax, cleaned, Ontario,	100 lbs	2 50	cash
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar),	lb	21	24	pure ground	100 lbs	2 75	cash
Bromide,	lb	65	70	Fenugreek, powdered,	lb	6	8
Carbonate,	lb	12	15	Hemp,	lb	4	4½
Chlorate,	lb	12	14	Mustard, white,	lb	8	10
Cyanide, Fused,	lb	25	45	powdered,	lb	20	50
Iodide,	lb	3 25	3 50	Rape,	lb	6	7
Nitrate, pure	lb	6	8	Saffron, American,	lb	35	40
Permanganate,	lb	30	35	Spanish,	oz	1 00	00
Prussiate, Red,	lb	70	75	Sage, ozs.	lb	20	22
Yellow,	lb	30	32	Silver, Nitrate,	cash lb	7 10	8 40
and Sodium Tartrate (Rochelle)	lb	22	25	Soap, Castile, mottled,	lb	10	12
Sulphure	lb	25	27	White,	lb	7½	16
Quassia,	lb	10	12	Soda, Ash,	keg or cask	2	2½
Quinine, Howard's,	oz	32	36	Caustic,	drum or lb	2½	4
German,	oz	23	29	Sodium, Acetate,	lb	25	30
Resorcin,	oz	18	20	Bicarb, Howard's,	lb	16	17
Rosin, strained,	bbl	3 25	4 25	Newcastle,	112 lb keg	2 50	2 75
Clear, pale,	bbl	4 00	4 75	Carbonate, crystal,	lb	1	2½
Root, Aconite,	bulk lb	20	25	Hypodsulphite,	lb	3	5
Blood, powdered	lb	13	15	Salicylate,	lb	75	80
Cohosh, Black,	lb	15	16	Sulphate, Glauber's salt	lb	1	2½
Colchicum, German,	lb	25	30	Sponges, Grass	lb	75	1 10
Colombo,	lb	15	18	Reef	lb	1 50	1 75
powdered,	lb	25	30	Slate,	lb	1 00	1 10
Curcuma, ground,	lb	13	15	Sheepswool,	lb	3 00	3 00
Elecampane,	lb	10	00	Bath, loose, common	lb	3 50	0 00
powdered,	lb	15	00	Bath, fine quality	100	10 00	40 00
Gentian,	lb	10	00	Surgeon's	string	1 50	2 50
ground,	lb	12	00	Turkey	string	3 00	10 00
powdered,	lb	14	00	Turkey, Cup, fine	each	0 50	1 00
Ginger, E. I.	lb	10	13	Strychnine, crystals	oz	0 95	0 00
powdered,	lb	10	13	Sulphonal,	oz	50	00
Jamaica,	lb	30	33	Sulphur precipitated	lb	15	20
powdered,	lb	32	35	sublimed,	lb	2	3½
Hellebore. White, powdered,	lb	00	15	roll,	lb	2	3½
Ipecac,	lb	2 75	0 00	Tin, Muriate, crystals	lb	25	28
powdered,	lb	3 00	0 00	foil,	lb	30	32
Jalap, powdered,	lb	45	00	Tamarinds,	lb	13	15
Licorice, select,	lb	12	23	Tar,	bbl	3 25	3 50
powdered,	lb	12	15	Barbadoes,	lb	15	16
Mandrake,	lb	10	12	Terebene,	lb	60	65
Orris, Florentine	lb	25	30	Turpentine, Spirits	net gal	57	63
powdered,	lb	30	35	Chian,	oz	70	75
Pink,	lb	40	45	Venice,	lb	12½	13
Rhubarb, E. I.	lb	75	1 00	Veratria	oz	2 25	2 50
fine trimmed	lb	2 00	2 50	Verdigris,	lb	30	35
powdered,	lb	1 00	2 50	Wax, White, pure	lb	65	70
Sarsaparilla, Honduras,	lb	40	45	Yellow,	lb	40	45
Jamaica,	lb	90	95	Woods, Camwood,	lb	8½	10
Mexican,	lb	16	18	Fustic, Cuban,	lb	2¼	3
Senega,	lb	50	55	Logwood, Campeachy,	lb	2¼	3
Taraxicum	lb	15	16	Quassia,	lb	10	12½
Squill, white,	lb	10	12	Redwood,	lb	3½	5
Valerian, English,	lb	15	18	Zinc, Chloride,	oz	10	00
Salol,	lb	1 35	1 50	Oxide,	lb	13	60
Sal Soda,	lb	1	2½	Sulphate, pure	lb	9	12
by bbl.	100 lb	80	00	common,	lb	6	9
Epsom, by bbl.	100 lb	1 50	1 75	Valerianate,	oz	25	28
Salicin,	lb	4 50	4 80	Sulphocarbolate,	lb	80	1 00



Special to Druggists.

HAVE YOU RECEIVED OUR

“SILENT DRUMMER”

We pay Express for Cash,

according to distance. See Back Page of our “**SILENT DRUMMER.**”

When you
are handling

CIGARS

you are not handling
Proprietary Medicines.

DO YOU SEE THE DIFFERENCE?

There is a difference in the Profits and a Cash turn over.

In the city of Toronto we supply nine-tenths of the Druggists who keep Cigars.

Our stock of Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, Snuff Pipes, etc, is the best selected and best got up Brands in the Dominion of Canada.

We carry in stock about 200 brands of Cigars, ranging from \$17.00 a 1,000 to \$180 a 1,000.

We are the only Wholesale Jobbing Tobacco House in Canada who put our Prices in Print to the trade.



Xmas Boxes.

WE PAY EXPRESS FOR CASH.

See Terms on Back Page of our "**SILENT DRUMMER**"

A great number of our Brands of *CIGARS* are put up in Boxes of 25, for Xmas Trade.

The following are a few quotations :

	Per 100
Stonewall Jackson, 50 s, 100 s ...	\$3.75
Tommy Atkins, 50 s	3.50
Blackstone, 100 s	3.50
La Fayette, 25 s, 50 s	3.50
Artiste, 25 s, 50 s	3.70
Paul Jones, 25 s, 50 s, 100 s	3.30
El Puerto, 25 s, 50 s	3.30
Virginia, 50 s	3.10
Rare Bit, 50 s	3.50
S. & H. (Per) 25 s, 50 s, 100 s ...	3.60
S. & H. (R. v E.) 25 s, 50 s, 100 s	3.60
Board Trade, 50 s	2.90

	Box of 500
Sweet Caporal, 10 s	\$4.25
Athlete, 10 s	4.25
Southern St. Cut, 10 s	4.25
	Box of 600
Old Gold, 10 s	\$3.78
Derby, 10 s	3.78

CUT TOBACCOES.

	Per Lb.
Old Chum, 10s	\$.80
T. & B. Cut, 10s .....	.80
Tonka, 10s .....	.80
S. & H., 10s .....	.80
B. C. No 1, 12s .....	.96
Puritan, 12s .....	.96
Southern St. Cut, 12s .....	.85
Honeysett's (extra mild) in ½lb tins	1.35
Honeysett's (medium) in ½lb tins	1.20

Send your address to us on a Post Card if you have not already received our "**SILENT DRUMMER.**"

We are the **Pioneer Tobacco House**, who put Prices in Print.

Steele & Honeysett,

116 BAY ST.,

Telephone 1987.

TORONTO, CAN.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Compare your Invoices with our List.

Price List.

1898.

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1898.

The Holgate-Fielding Co.,

LIMITED.

25 Melinda St.,

TORONTO.

IMPORTERS AND MILLERS OF

**PURE DRUGS,
SPICES, ETC.,**

AND

Manufacturing Pharmacists.

Samples Furnished on Application.

SPECIAL FOR DECEMBER:

SYR. WHITE PINE COMPOUND,

Bulk, \$2.00 per Gallon.

NOTE TERMS ON THE LAST PAGE.

CRUDE AND GROUND DRUGS.

Any Ground Drugs which are not first class are returnable at our expense.

	CRUDE			GROUND.				CRUDE			GROUND.		
	LB.	5 lbs.	LB.	LB.	5 lbs.	LB.		LB.	5 lbs.	LB.	LB.	5 lbs.	LB.
Aconite Root	\$0 15	\$0 20	\$0 23				Ginger, African	10	13	15			
Aconite Leaf	14	19	22				Grindelia Robusta	12	15	18			
Alkanet	12	16	20				Henbane Leaves	18	20	22			
Aloes Barb (Gourd)	12	20	25				Ipecac Root	2 75	2 85	3 00			
Angelica Seeds	24	30	33				Insect Powder (4 lb. boxes)		25	30			
Angostura Bark	16	22	25				Jalap Root	25	30	33			
Arnica Flowers	13	15	18				Juniper Berries	6					
Acacia Gum, 1	50	60	70				Kola Nuts	30	35	38			
" " 2	40	50	60				Licorice Root, Russian		25	28			
" " Sorts	25						" " Spanish		13	15			
Acacia Grain, 1	20						" " (bundles)	13					
" " 2	18						Lobelia Herb	15	18	20			
Balm of Gilead Buds	30	35	40				Mace, Batavia	60	65	70			
Belladonna Leaves	20	25	28				" Penang	65	70	75			
" Root	20	25	28				Mandrake Root	14	17	20			
Benzoin Gum	60	65	68				Motherwort	8	10	12			
Berberis Aquifolium	20	25	27				Nut Galls	25	30	32			
Blackberry Root	12	16	18				Nux Vomica	8	14	17			
Black Haw Bark of Tree	18	22	25				Orange Peel, Sweet	12	15	18			
Blood Root	12	16	18				" Bitter	10	12	15			
Buchu Short	18	20	22				Orris Root, Florent.	15	20	25			
Burdock Root	15	18	20				Pennyroyal Herb	6	8	10			
Cantharides, Russian	80	90	1 00				Pepper, White	18	20	25			
" Chinese	40	45	50				Pink Root	30	33	35			
Capsicum	15	18	20				Prickly Ash Bark	18	22	25			
Caraway Seed	15	18	20				Quassia	6					
Cardamon Seed (bleached)	1 60	1 60	1 75				Rhubarb Root, Turkey	1 50	1 70	2 00			
Cascara Sagrada	10	15	18				" " Shensi	80	90	1 00			
" Amarga	35	40	45				" " E. I.	40	50	60			
Cascarilla Bark	18	22	25				" Common	30	35	40			
Cassia	15	18	20				Rose Leaves	50					
Celery Seed	15	20	22				Rue	18	20	22			
Chamomile, Roman	20						Sarsaparilla, Houd	40	45	50			
Cinchona, Red	28	32	35				" Mex	15	18	22			
" Pale	20	24	26				Sassafras Bark	12	15	18			
" Yellow	28	33	35				Savin Leaves	12	15	18			
Clover Top, Red	18	20	22				" Tops	12	15	18			
Coca Leaves, Hyanuco	25	30	33				Saw Palmetto Berries	18	23	25			
Cochineal	40	48	50				Senega Root	40	45	50			
Cohosh Root, Black	15	18	20				Senna Leaves, Alex.	35	40	45			
" Blue	15	18	20				" Tinn. (large leaf)	18	18	20			
Colchicum Seed	20	25	30				Snake Root, Canada	20	22	25			
Columbo Root	15	20	22				" " Virg	35	38	40			
Coriander Seed (bleached)	8	15	20				Squills	11	14	15			
Corn Silk	15	18	20				Stillingia	15	20	25			
Cotton Root Bark	12	15	18				Stramonium Leaf	15	18	22			
Cubeb Berries	15	20	22				Scrophanthus Seed	70	80	90			
Digitalis Leaves	18	20	22				Tragacanth, 1	80	90	1 00			
Dandelion Root	15	18	20				" 2	50	60	65			
Ergot, Spanish	50	55	60				Uva Ursi	12	15	18			
" German	40	45	50				Valerian Root	12	15	18			
Eucalyptus Leaves	12	15	18				White Pine Bark	10	12	15			
Fennel Seed	15	18	20				Wild Cherry Bark	10	12	15			
Foenugreek Seed	5	6	8				Wormwood	15	18	20			
Galangal Root	12	15	18				Yellow Dock	12	15	18			
Gentian Root	7	9	10				Yerba Santa Herb	18	22	25			
Ginger, Jamaica	22	25	30										

Special quotations for Ground Drugs in Barrel Lots

Sort up Your Order and send it in by Mail.

Make Your Own Preparations.

COMPOUND POWDERS.

Formulae and Directions for Preparing on Every Package.

	5 LBS.	LB.		5 LBS.	LB.
Alterative Compound.....	\$0 40	\$0 50	Gentian Compound, B.P. Tincture	\$0 30	\$0 35
Aromatic	80	90	Heave Powder for Horses	25	30
Blackberry Aromatic	40	50	Rhubarb Aromatic for Syrup	50	60
Black Cohosh Compound	40	50	Sarsaparilla Compound.....	35	45
Blue	40	50	Stillingia Compound....	55	65
Buchu Compound	40	50	Saw Palmetto Comp....	40	50
Buchu and Pareira Compound....	40	50	Trifolium Compound ..	30	35
Cascara, Bitterless	35	40	Wild Cherry Compound	20	25
Cascara, Cordial	35	40	Pulv. Jalap Co. ....	..	50
Cardamon Comp., B.P. Tincture..	50	60	Pulv. Doveri .....	..	1 20
Cinchona	40	50	Pulv. Glycyrrhiza Co..	..	15
Curry Powder ..	20	25	Pulv. Rhei Co. ....	..	60
Condition Powders	10	12	White Pine Compound for Syrup..	..	25



The SCOTT & McMILLAN SPECIALTIES.

NO CHARGE FOR CONTAINERS.

	5 lb. Winchesters.	1 lb.		5 lb. Winchesters.	1 lb.
Cascara Aromatic	\$3 20	\$0 70	Syrup Ferri Phos. Co. (Parrish) ..	1 25	35
Cascara Fluid Extract.....	3 20	70	Syrup Acid Hydriodic.....	2 00	50
White Pine Comp. Syrup	1 35	40	Syrup Trifolium Comp....	2 00	50
White Pine Comp. c Far Syrup ..	1 25	40	Calisaya Cordial	2 00	50
Vitalic Hypophosphites Syrup	1 25	40	Petrolatum (light yellow) 5 lb tin		
Menthymol Antiseptic	1 25	40	and 1 lb tin	75	18
Essence of Pepsin	4 00	1 00	Beaf, Iron and Wine.....	\$4.00	dozen
Elixir Lactated Pepsin	3 25	50	Climax Comp. Syrup Hypophosphites.	4.00	dozen
Syrup Iron Chloride	2 00	50	Climax Laxative Compound	1.50	dozen
Easton's Syrup	1 75	40	Celery-Herb Cure	9.00	gross
Iron Iodide Syrup	1 75	40			

Special attention given to Private Formulae.



TERMS:

Ontario orders—Net Cash, 30 days.

If remitted for in 10 days, deduct freight charges on all orders of \$10 and upwards, and not at otherwise. Local Cheques not accepted unless marked PAR in Toronto.

\$500 for a Belladonna Plaster Test.

It has come to our knowledge that certain manufacturers have placed upon the market Belladonna Plasters which are made to show a high test for alkaloids, but which it is openly stated are not made of Belladonna, but of other drugs. (See Proceedings A.P.A., 1890, page 155, also American Journal of Pharmacy, April, 1898, page 182). We are also in possession of facts that tend to show that Plasters made strictly in accordance with the Pharmacopœia, containing a proper portion of extract of Belladonna, from the Laboratories of the most reputable Pharmacists in the world, such as Allen & Son, London; E. R. Squibb & Sons; Parke, Davis & Co.; Lloyd Bros., Cincinnati, are condemned by certain analysts as being below the Pharmacopœial Standard.

We are also aware that Belladonna Plasters contain little or no Belladonna, but stuffed with alkaloids for show assay, are accepted as conforming to the Pharmacopœia. We are also aware of the many difficulties and the lack of uniformity in the chemical assay of Belladonna Plasters, especially in Rubber Compound. (A recent published report of an assay by several analysts shows a variation of several hundred per cent. as applied to the same sample of Belladonna Plaster.)

In view of the uncertainty and unreliability of chemical tests commonly applied to Belladonna Plasters, and in view of the fact that they are of little value to the druggist or physician, who is unable to verify or disprove them, we are led to make the following offer:

We will pay \$500 for the best process of testing Belladonna Plasters, adapted to the use of the druggist and physician possessed of ordinary intelligence and faculties, which will show:

1. Whether a given sample of Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna, or is compounded from some other drug or drugs, or filled with mydriatic alkaloids for assays or other purposes.

2. Whether or not a given sample of Belladonna Plaster conforms to the Pharmacopœial requirements.

In other words a process which will enable any buyer or prescriber to judge of the reliability of the Belladonna Plasters on the market.

Further details and information as to this award will be made upon application. The award will be made by a committee of Pharmaceutical and Medical Authorities to be hereafter named.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is made of Belladonna; it conforms in strength of drug to the United States Pharmacopœia (incidentally to the B.P. 1885.)

We are desirous of securing a process that can easily be applied and that will convince buyers of Belladonna Plasters of the accuracy of this statement.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

Address Correspondence, care

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Sole Agents for Dominion of Canada.

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Protonuclein (Powder)
 " (Tablets)
 Carnrick's Soluble Food, 8 oz.
 " " " 16 oz.
 Lacto Preparata, 8 oz.
 " " " 16 oz.
 Lacto Cereal Food, 8 oz.
 " " " 16 oz.
 Cordial Analeptine.

Sulpho-Calcine.
 Zymocide.
 Pancrobinin (Liquid)
 " (Pills)
 " (Pills, comp. and tonic)
 Corrigent Pills.
 Analgesine Tablets.
 Cardiene Tablets.
 Cholagogine Tablets.

Diureticine Tablets.
 Hypnotine Tablets.
 Innervatine Tablets.
 Kumvss Powder.
 Sulphur-Tartrate Tablets.
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ARE SOFT AND FLEXIBLE,
 NEVER BECOME HARD,

NEVER BECOME OXIDIZED,
 NEVER VARY IN STRENGTH.

These Capsules are put up in 1, 2, and 3-pill sizes, with or without Arsenic, and can be supplied in boxes of 2 dozen or 100 each. They are prepared by a unique and original process, which entirely overcomes the tendency to HARDENING which is so common in the ordinary Plaud PILLS.

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We wish

Our Patrons and Friends

— A —



Merry Xmas

AND A

Happy New Year.

and thank them for
the favors shown us
during the year.

THE
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& CO., Limited,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, - TORONTO.