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**CANADIAN
PHARMACEUTICAL
JOURNAL**

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

Vol. XXXII. TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1899. No. 7

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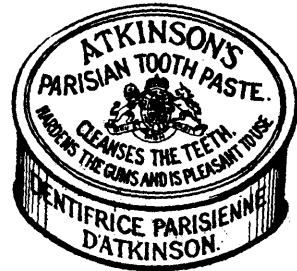
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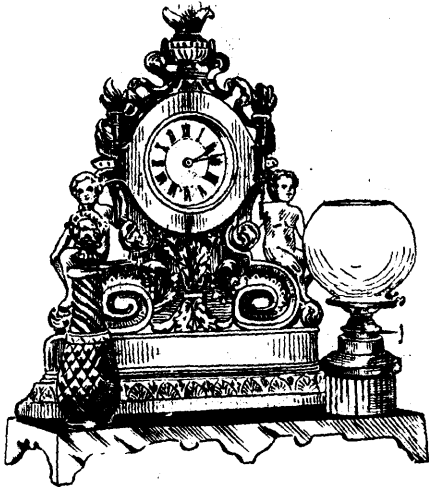
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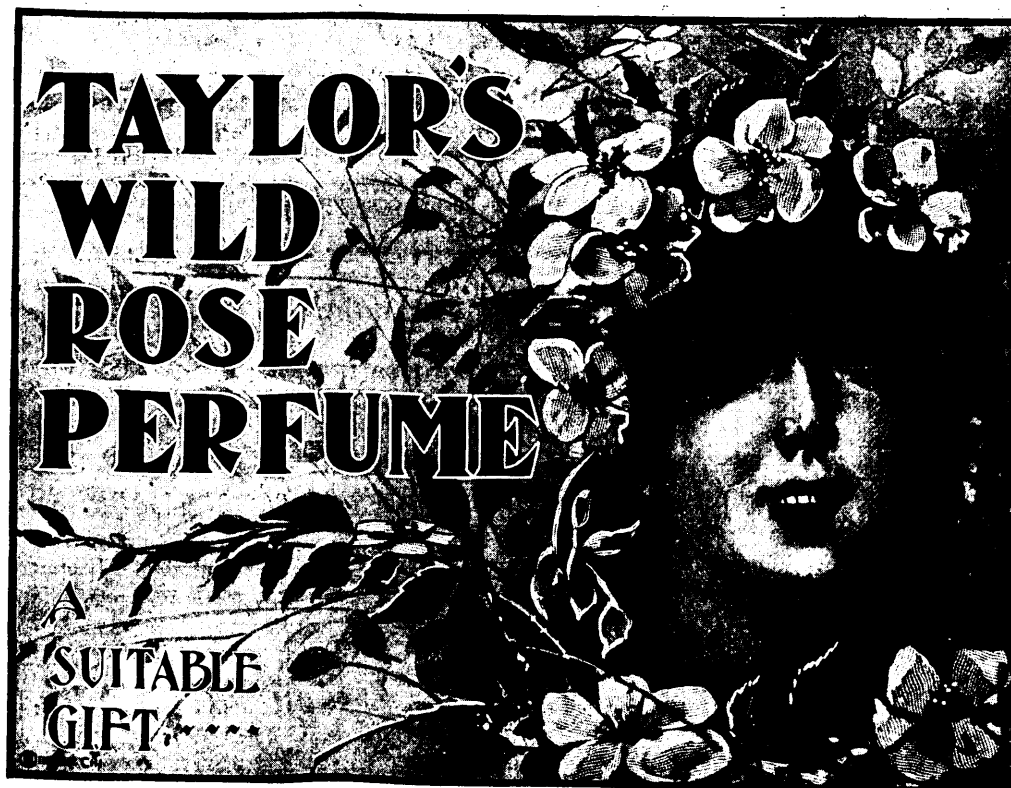


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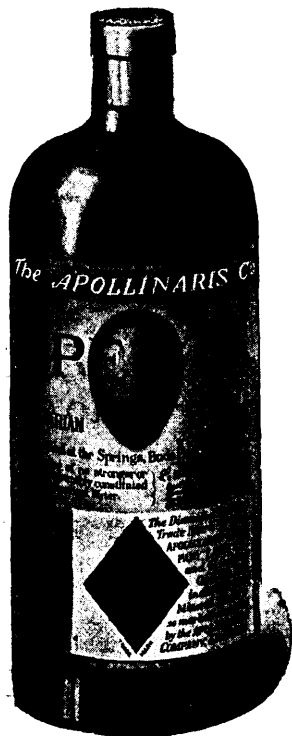
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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

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TORONTO AND MONTREAL, FEBRUARY, 1899.

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—AND—

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Editor, - - - J. E. MORRISON

Business Manager, - G. E. GIBBARD

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CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL,
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Is The Quebec Pharmacy Act to be Annulled ?

An attempt is now being made to amend the Quebec Pharmacy Law so that grocers and others may be permitted to sell patent medicines and other drugs, the sale of which is now restricted to licentiates of pharmacy. Such attempt, if successful, will be fraught with the most dangerous results to the public health. There can be no question that the unrestricted sale of drugs is not desirable. Drugs should be sold only by those who are specially trained for that purpose, and such training involves a greater expenditure of time and money than is involved in that for any occupation besides law, theology or medicine. The Quebec Pharmacy Law, which for many years was the model law of this continent, demands a preliminary examination only a little less extensive and severe than that demanded for entrance to the other professions; an apprenticeship of four years under a licentiate of pharmacy; attendance at two courses of lectures on *Materia Medica*, Pharmacy, and Chemistry, and one on Botany;

and the candidate must show his fitness by passing two severe examinations on these branches before he is permitted to assume the functions of a pharmacist. As a result of all this study and expenditure of money, he acquires a profession which under the very best of conditions in this province yields him only a bare living. It may be stated that there are too many pharmacists. Possibly, but this fact is one which is to the great advantage of the public. When medicine is needed, it is usually important that it be secured as speedily as possible, and it is therefore to the convenience of the public and the improvement of the public health, that there should be as large a number of pharmacists scattered through this province as can honestly make a living. The only way in which this can be done is by granting to them the certainty of being able to make a living by restricting to them entirely the sale of all drugs and medicines. Again, it very frequently happens that people wish to use drugs which may be totally unsuited to the case, or which may be a positive injury to them. Is it likely in such cases that the grocers or dry goods clerks will be able to give any information as to the action of such drug on the human system, whereas the druggist has had to study these questions and is able to reply and perhaps save the patient from much ill health and advise him to see his physician, a thing which would never be done by the grocer or dry goods dealer, who would be more intent on making a sale than on preserving the health of the sick. Again, a great many patent medicines now on the market contain morphine, cocaine or other dangerous drugs, the frequent use of which causes habits to which drunkenness is nothing. If such medicines are allowed to be sold indiscriminately, there is great danger that the morphine and cocaine habits will become as common in this province as they are elsewhere, where such indiscriminate sale is permitted to exist. If the sale of such medicines is restricted to pharmacists, frequent purchasers of these goods are warned of the dangers of the habit, but in the other case the question of the public health is of very minor importance to the merchant. There is another aspect of this question which must be kept in view for the sake of justice.

It is an axiom that vested rights must not be interfered with unless for grave reasons, and much less when these vested rights are in the public interest and for the protection of the public health. For 25 years the sale of drugs and medicines has been restricted to pharmacists by the Quebec Pharmacy Act. During that time almost all the pharmacists now practising in this province commenced and carried on their studies so as to ably fill the requirements of the law. They have sacrificed their time and money and invested their capital under a government guarantee that when they had fulfilled the requirements of the law, they alone would have the right to sell drugs and medicines, exactly as the law guarantees to physicians the sole right to cure the sick, and to lawyers the sole right to interpret the law of the country. And now, after twenty five years is this guarantee to be abolished? Is the faith which we have placed in the good sense and public spirit of the Government of the Province to be destroyed? and is the health of the people to be sacrificed to the greed of a few individuals?

From every point of view the sale of drugs and patents should in the interest of the public health be restricted entirely to licentiates of pharmacy. In country parts where there are no pharmacists, the country merchants should be allowed to sell certain drugs used in household medicine, but in the cities the sale of drugs and medicines should be absolutely restricted to those who have devoted so many years to studying the properties, uses and doses of drugs and medicines.

The Quebec Law was the first real pharmacy law put into force in North America, and every other province has followed the example. In the United States we find that every year the pharmacy laws of the different States are being made more stringent, and in some of the States the law is now much more stringent than that of this province, and still in the interest of public health they are yearly adding further restrictions. In Europe we find the same thing. With such examples before us, will the Province of Quebec take such a retrograde step as is demanded by the bill now before the Legislature? Is the charge that this Province is behind the age to be substantiated by the actions of our law makers? Are we to go backward twenty five years? We think not; our members are too far-seeing, too progressive, to accede to the requests of any organizations who for the sake of a few dollars profit would sacrifice the public health on the altar of Mammon.

A Meritorious Article.

If you want to recommend something which will benefit your trade by pleasing your customers, just induce them to invest in a cake of Baker's Dandruff Shampoo Soap. Once using leaves the scalp clean and the hair soft and silky.

The Press and the Quebec Pharmacy Act.

Coincident with the determination of the Grocers' Association to try another attack on the Pharmacy Act, appeared a number of items in the daily and weekly press animadverting on what the writer was pleased to call the druggists' monopoly. It was evident that the most of them were the productions of one individual who is said to be a Montreal advertising agent. If the statements in these articles bore any semblance of truth, no complaint could be made, but they were deliberately made to mislead the public as regards the point at issue, the statement being made that the Pharmaceutical Association was seeking legislation in order to restrict the sale of patents. The Association is well satisfied with the law as it is; perhaps a few more amendments in the way of restrictions would be a benefit, but there was no intention of presenting any amendments. This fact was carefully hidden from the public in the articles which were published by the daily papers as editorial matter. Some replies were sent in by prominent pharmacists containing a true statement of the facts, but some of our papers do not seek to publish the truth, so did not give them publicity. The *Gazette*, however, published a letter from Mr. J. E. Sutherland of Richmond, which we take pleasure in reproducing:

SALE OF PATENT MEDICINES.

A DRUGGIST'S VIEW OF THE CASE—SOME OF THE SPECIFICS ARE DANGEROUS.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Sir,—I presume that even the editorial paragraphs of the *Gazette* are penned after more or less reflection. Is it not possible that a recent editorial paragraph, which asserted that anybody is competent to sell patent medicines, was penned after less reflection?

Your paragraph contends that no public benefit is served by confining the sale of patent medicines, as much as possible, to the druggists. With this contention I take issue, and that I am not moved thereto by the desire of maintaining or advocating a "monopoly" I may state that during the eighteen years I have been in the drug business I have dissuaded hundreds of customers, who have consulted me with regard to various patent medicines, from using them and advised them to consult their family physician. This, too, in spite of the fact that the local medical men feel obliged to make up for small fees by doing the greater part of their own dispensing.

From the public point of view there are two good reasons why the sale of patent medicines should be confined, as much as possible, to those

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whose business it is to study drugs. The first is that too many people endeavor to diagnose their-own troubles from the patent medicine advertisement and fly to the medicine whether it is suited or not to their complaint. And the other good reason is the companion of the first, in that the general public and the average grocer are not acquainted with the composition of the medicines bought and sold. Yet many of them contain active drugs and chemicals, which should never be prescribed except by a physician acquainted with the idiosyncracies of the patient, e.g., strychnine and morphine. As an illustration of the danger attending an unrestricted sale of patent medicines, I may mention the case of a "kidney" preparation that had a run some years ago. It was a harsh "cheap" preparation of saltpetre, selling at a dollar a bottle, and unquestionably did much harm. Its composition was exposed in the drug journals. Another more recent case was that of a "fattening" preparation, which consisted of glucose alone. By the efforts of the American druggists its sale was suppressed by the United States courts.

But you are probably not aware that the movement for the unrestricted sale of patent medicines in this province has behind it the further demand of the unrestricted sale of all drugs whatsoever. And if the legislative sanction is given in the one case on the ground that everybody is competent to judge of patent medicines, it is difficult to see how it can be refused in the other case. It might, of course, be necessary to supplement such legislation by introducing brief courses on materia medica and pharmacy into the elementary and intermediate schools of the province. These courses, in addition to the chemistry already taught, would doubtless soon render it unnecessary to have any drug stores other than those which could be set up in the corner of every grocery. But if, on the other hand, it is recognized that the specializing tendency of the age works in the direction of greater competence, skill and economy of the general effort, it might be better to give (as is increasingly the fact in France, Belgium and Germany) the druggists the chance to live and to develop their work to a higher position.

J. C. SUTHERLAND.

Richmond, December 27th, 1898.

One notable exception is *La Minerve*, which in its issue of Jan. 21st devoted two columns to an able statement of the reasons why the amendments should not be adopted.

A REVIEW OF PHARMACY DURING THE YEAR 1898.

In looking back over the events of the past year, the most striking are the publication of the British Pharmacopœia, which has brought out a large number of criticisms and suggestions; the organization of a new association of retail druggists in the U. S.; the improvement in the condition of naval apothecaries, brought about by the action of the A. Ph.A.; and nearer home, the attempt to modify the Quebec Pharmacy Act, in which department stores and grocers joined hands.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1898.

The Pharmacopœia Committee in publishing this work adopted a few modern ideas, but in one at least the adoption was only half-hearted, that is the metric system, which is now used side by side with the imperial system in all the preparations, while it is the only one utilized in the paragraphs on testing. We suppose that the committee was actuated by motives of prudence, that with the conservatism so characteristic of English methods it was feared that the total adoption of the decimal system would be too great a shock; and, perhaps the committee was right in so doing. The adoption of assay methods for a number of preparations was a step in the right direction, although it is also a little short. Several others should have been included with belladonna, cinchona, ipecacuanha, nux vomica and opium, for instance, strophanthus, a most important drug, stramonium, coca, hyoscyamus and others. Several drug friends of our youth have been cast into oblivion and replaced by new comers, with advantage.

Of the preparations, it would appear that the book was published more for the benefit of prescribers than of dispensers. The innovations introduced in the strengths for the purpose of uniformity of doses has produced no end of changes in the proportion for tinctures and solid extracts particularly, while the processes for extracts, liquid extracts, syrups and tinctures in many instances leave much to be desired. The new concentrated liquors, as a rule, are anything but satisfactory from the pharmacist's point of view, both as regards the methods of preparation and keeping qualities; the former we find cumbersome and wasteful, and as for the latter, within a short while after being made, a heavy sediment forms in almost all of them.

The greatest improvement, however, has been in the description of the tests and characters of the drugs and chemicals, which are brought fully up to date, the greatest complaint being that several of them demand greater purity in the chemicals than is obtainable unless much higher prices are paid for the goods. Several criticism of this part of the work have been published in the English journals by

Howard, Warrington, Merck and others.

On the whole the work is satisfactory, but it is to be hoped that during the next fifteen years some effort will be made to change the constitution of the Pharmacopœia Committee so that pharmacists may have greater representation on it. The model of the Pharmacopœia Revision Committee of the U.S. is one that could be copied to advantage.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL ADDENDUM.

When the preliminary notice was sent out some years ago, Indian and colonial, pharmaceutical and medical societies were asked to make suggestions with regard to the publication of an addendum for the colonies. In almost every case the request was complied with, except from Canada. Recently the committee has issued a draft of the addendum and again requests suggestions; we hope it is not too late for Canadian societies to take a hand in the work.

THE B. P. C. CONFERENCE.

This year's meeting was held in Belfast, and was most successful. The majority of the papers presented were on subjects suggested by the new B.P., which came in for a good share of criticism.

THE A. Ph. A. MEETING.

The meeting this year was at Baltimore and was one of the most successful in the history of the association, both from the number and value of the papers read, the attendance and the entertainment features. The weather was abnormally hot, but otherwise the meeting was a success.

SOCIETIES OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Shortly after the close of the Baltimore meeting a representative assembly of western pharmacists was called to meet at Omaha, at which it was resolved to form a society exclusively of retailers. Officers were elected, a constitution was adopted, and it resolved to meet again in St. Louis in January. In the meantime, however, notices were sent out by the Chicago Apothecaries Society calling a meeting of delegates of the various local bodies throughout the States to meet at St. Louis during the meeting of the N.W.D.A. and the P.A. A large number of societies sent delegates and the National Association of Retail Druggists was organized with Henry Hynson, of Baltimore, as president. Conferences with the wholesalers and proprietors were held, at which the retailers told their grievances and made demands for more honest treatment from the proprietors. The meetings were successful and the officers have been encouraged to push on the work of organization, till now it appears that the efforts will be successful. If the new organization be a success, and we sincerely hope it will, the druggists of the U.S. will be the gainers. But, there have been two similar organizations already in existence,

the remnant of one existing as the commercial section of the A. Ph. A., and the other, the Interstate League, has been practically dead for some years past. With these examples before them the officers of the new organization can steer clear of the rocks and shoals which wrecked their predecessors, and the adoption of the delegate plan of organization shows that they appreciate one of the greatest causes of the the previous wrecks. An organization nominally founded for the benefit of retail druggists, The Universal Trade Association, which cut a wide swathe some years ago, but which was denounced as a fraud, still continues in existence, but only in the courts, or rather in lawyers' offices, as by means of letters they threaten druggists, who were foolish enough to sign agreements with this organization, to sue if their subscriptions are not paid up.

What effect the organization and success of the N. A. R. D. may have on Canadian pharmacy is, at this early stage, difficult to predict, but we think there can be little doubt that it will be a good one, both by example, and by results on the methods of proprietary manufacturers in dealing with cutters.

The experiment will be watched with great interest by pharmacists on this side of the line.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE STATUS OF NAVAL APOTHECARIES.

It is only in the English and American services that so little attention is paid to the pharmacal branch. In the military and naval services of all the continental powers and also in that of Japan, the pharmacist is an officer, ranking from lieutenant to lieutenant-colonel, according to ability and time of service, but in all probability it will be many years before we see this plan followed in the English army and navy. The Americans have made a start in the proper direction by granting warrant rank to twenty-five naval apothecaries with pay ranging from \$700 per annum while on shore duty to \$1,800, and a strenuous effort will be made to extend the same to the hospital stewards. The projected great increase in the strength of the American army will give a chance for pharmacal reformers to insist on changes in the standing of the army dispensers and also for a great increase in numbers.

This, of course, is only of general interest to Canadian pharmacists, but it may be mentioned that several of the dispensers on American warships are Canadians, so that the matter is of more importance than at first sight. Mr. Thomson, dispenser at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., is an old Quebecker, who has been over twenty-five years afloat, and has dispensed medicines for Uncle Sam's sailors in every clime under the sun, and there are several others from this side of the line.

NEW REMEDIES.

Of these the crop has been greater than ever, but

of the thousands discovered and introduced probably not half a dozen will prove of any permanent value. During the year the patent on antipyrin expired and with it came a great drop in the price, which is now less than a quarter of the former price. Phenacetin still continues in favor with both physicians and smugglers. Every once in a while one of the latter gets caught trying to defraud the American customs, but the U. S. patentee is still as active as ever in defence of the monopoly he has under the iniquitous copyright and patent laws. Among new remedies which have come into considerable use during the past year, although introduced previous to this, are orthol, orthoform, protargol, argonin and ferratin.

PHARMACY LAWS.

Pharmacy laws have been subjected to considerable criticism and changes. In France the old law dating back to the early days of the great Revolution has been under discussion and a new law introduced, one provision of which wipes out the distinction between *pharmacien de premiere classe* and *seconde classe*, so that in future all will be on the same footing.

In England, the Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill became law. It likewise does away to a certain extent with the grades of *chemist and druggist* and *pharmaceutical chemist*, in so far that the members of the former class can now become members of the Pharmaceutical Society and will have all the privileges of the latter.

Another bill introduced was the Poisonous Substances Bill, which was intended to put greater restrictions on the sale of poisons. It did not become law, as such opposition was shown that the government, despairing of passing the Bill, withdrew it for this session.

In Canada, the attempt made by certain cutters and department stores to alter the Quebec law was unsuccessful, although it was a very close shave. We have already referred editorially to this so that there is no need to again refer to it.

In Ontario the amendments to the Pharmacy Act were beneficial to pharmacists, but here again, if it had not been for the watchfulness of some of the Toronto pharmacists, the changes would have amounted to nothing.

In Quebec several prosecutions were undertaken against department stores and grocers for contravention of the Pharmacy Act, and judgments were rendered in favor of the Association.

An important step was taken by the Quebec Association when the matter of the sale of patents, and projected amendments to the Pharmacy Act, was brought before the College of Physicians and Surgeons and their aid requested in blocking any proposed amendments. The acquiescence of the College brings a powerful ally to the Pharmaceutical

Association, which will be effective in legislative work.

ADVANCES IN CHEMICAL SCIENCE.

In the line of research work in organic chemistry, the German are, as usual, accumulating facts bringing us nearer to a clearer conception of the constitution of alkaloids, volatile oils, and other organic compounds. In inorganic chemistry, Ramsay has augmented the number of known atmospheric constituents, by his discoveries of krypton, neon, and metargon. Brush, of Cincinnati, has also added another element which he calls etherion, and which may possibly be the ether of philosophers. Crooke, in continuing his researches on the rare earth, has separated an element for which he proposes the name Monium, the atomic weight of which, he states, is about 118.

THE DEATH ROLL OF THE YEAR.

The hand of death has been busy among the ranks of scientists during the past year, the roll of those who have at last solved the great mystery of life and whose names stood high in the annals of science is probably greater than for many years past. One of the first was Sir Richard Quain, President of the General Medical Council, who had been prominently connected with the publication of the British Pharmacopœia since the first issue of 1867. He died early in March at the age of 82.

Sir Henry Bessemer died on March 15th, aged 86, full of honors and wealth. Bessemer's invention of the process for making steel, known by his name, has probably more influence on the advance of civilization than any other invention of the age, not even excepting the telephone, for by it it has become possible to gridiron the world with railroads, which could hardly have been done with steel rails at their former price.

George Dragendorf, the great teacher of pharmaceutical chemistry, and rector of the Pharmaceutical Institute at Dorpat till a few years ago, was one whose place in pharmacy will be difficult to fill.

Baron Playfair, noted as a chemist and authority, also died during the past year.

Dr. E. J. DeVrij, the eminent quinologist and Hanbury medalist, passed away after an active and useful life spent in the work of utilizing to their fullest extent the great medicinal properties of the cinchonas.

In Canada we have had to deplore the loss of Jno. E. Burke, a former well-known druggist of Quebec, but who retired several years ago, and Dr. J. D. Kellock, of Perth, and Hugh Miller, of Toronto, one of the oldest druggists in the country.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.


During the past year business was good and the opinion is general that we have at last entered upon

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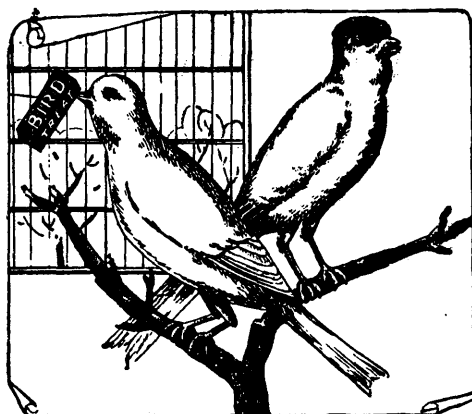
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1. It is perfectly clean, pure seed.
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4. It contains a piece of Cuttle Fish Bone.
5. Because your customers will like it better than any other.

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

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better times. The crops of the last two years were abundant, and good prices ruled, so that the agricultural class, upon which all business hinges, was in good financial condition. In some lines of trade, of course, business was not what it might have been, but still, cutting and other ruinous practices were not so much in vogue as in preceding years. The outlook for another good year is bright and we hope that all our readers will be benefitted and get their share of the business that seems to be in prospect.

OFFICIAL AND OFFICIAL.

In our November issue we criticized the Quebec Board of Examiners for translating the term "official preparations" into French by the term "préparations officinales." It now appears that the Board was divided on the question, the examiner who made the translation holding that he was right, that the French word "Officinal" conveys the same meaning as the English word "official." We think his arguments have no foundation, as all the authorities are against him.

In this country we say that a preparation or drug is *official* if it is authorized by the British Pharmacopœia; if authorized by the United States or French Pharmacopœia we say that is official in the U. S. P. or Codex as the case may be, but no one with a due appreciation of the meaning of the words would say *officinal* in the B. P., or U. S. P., or Codex.

The Century Dictionary defines the word "official" as follows:

Official (F. *officiel*) derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; hence, authorized: (from the Latin, *officium*, duty, office.)

Officinal (F. *officinal*). From the Latin, *officina*, a workshop or laboratory. Of or pertaining to a shop or laboratory; used in a shop or laboratory; a drug or medicine sold in an apothecary's shop; specifically, a drug prepared according to the pharmacopœia.

The latter statement is not correct according to English custom. Americans generally use the term *officinal* incorrectly for *official*, the explanation of which we will give later.

Webster gives the following definitions:

"Official" (F. *officiel*). Pharm.—Approved by authority; sanctioned by the pharmacopœia; made or communicated by the proper authority, as an official drug or preparation.

"Officinal." Pharm.—Kept in stock by apothecaries; said of such drugs and medicines as may be obtained without special preparation or compounding.

This term is often interchanged with *official*, but in strict use *officinal* drugs are not necessarily

official."

Becherel's definitions are as follows:

"*Officiel*.—Ce qui est déclaré, proposé, publié, en vertu d'une autorité reconnue."

"*Officinale*.—Se dit des médicaments qu'on doit trouver prêts dans les officines, c. à d., chez les pharmaciens. Médicaments officinales—les électuaires, les sirops, les emplatres, etc., sont les préparations officinales.

Spiers & Surene. Translate *official* by *officiel*; *officinal*, by *officinal*, used in shops.

Becherel in his definitions would seem to be against us, but it will be noticed that he says "qu'on doit trouver prêts dans les officines," but nothing about being authorized, while the definition of the word *officiel* clearly supports our claim that the term applies only to drugs or preparations; "déclaré, proposé, publié en vertu d'une autorité reconnue," that is, by or in the Pharmacopœia. As a general rule all *official* drugs and preparations are *officinal*, but not a tenth part of *officinal* drugs and preparations are *official*. As before stated, in the United States the term *officinal* is very frequently applied to authorized preparations of the Pharmacopœia. The reason is that the Pharmacopœia really has no such legal weight as the B. P., as it is not published under government authority, but only by that of the Pharmacopœia Revision Committee. Although generally accepted as the standard of the courts, still it would be better if the term *official* was universally adopted.

However, this is a digression from the main point which we started out to prove. It will be seen that all the authorities we have quoted, The Century Dictionary, Webster, Becherel, and Spiers & Surene, support our claims. The fact that some French writers, as well as some American writers, sanction the use of the word *officinal* where the correct English custom prescribes the word *official*, does not warrant us in following their bad example; as we have the two words to denote two different states of things, these words should be properly translated in order to denote such difference.

Examination questions should be so clearly worded that there may be no question as to the exact meaning of every word and phrase, and if the English examiners use the word *official*, the French examiners should use the word *officiel*, which means exactly the same thing, and not *officinal* which means an entirely different thing. There can be no dispute about what is meant by the first word, whereas there can be about the latter, and for the sake of clearness and definiteness the word *officiel* should be adopted.

He—My views on bringing up a family—

She—Never mind your views. I'll bring up the family. You go and bring up the coal.

Editorial Notes.

Baron Iveagh, of the great Guinness brewing firm of Dublin, has given £250,000 to the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine, for the furtherance of research work in bacteriology.

Chicago aldermen are again after the shekels of the druggists. They are now considering a proposition to put on a special tax of \$250. It would appear as if American legislators have a notion that the druggist can always be called on when funds are needed, for instance, the War Tax, the bulk of which is paid by druggists.

Mr. Fred. Stearns, of Detroit, has donated to the University of Michigan a great collection of musical instruments which he has gathered from all parts of the earth. It is claimed that the collection is the most complete in America, in that it shows the complete evolution of the various classes of instruments, from the simplest and most primitive forms to the artistic instruments of to-day. The only condition imposed on the University is that the collection shall be always open to the public.

After a struggle extending over some nine or ten years New Zealand pharmacists have at last secured the passing of an act which is characterized by the *Australian Journal of Pharmacy* "as at least reasonably fair." It passed the Legislature on the 1st of November, '98, and became operative on Jan. 1st, '99. Amongst the objects secured are: the incorporation of a New Zealand Pharmaceutical Society; the prohibiting of all but registered chemists from dispensing physicians' prescriptions, and a three years term of apprenticeship.

British pharmacists are bracing themselves for a contest with company pharmacies. The British Act contains the same defect which exists in our Ontario Law. The word "Person" where used in the Act is undefined, consequently is not applicable to corporate bodies. An effort is to be made to have such an amendment passed as will bring all companies under the provisions of the law. The unfairness of present conditions was clearly demonstrated recently when an effort was made to prosecute The R. Simpson Co. for a violation of the Weights and Measures Act by selling 16 oz. of Cod Liver Oil for a pint. The ruling of the Court was that there existed no machinery for enforcing the law against limited companies.

WHAT OTHERS THINK.

CANADIAN PHARMACISTS BECOME OPTICIANS.

A considerable number of the pharmacists of Canada have made themselves the opticians of their respective communities. The idea has lately been given the sanction of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, which has added a course in optics to its curriculum. And the Canadian pharmaceutical editors have fallen into line by instituting departments of optics in their journals.

We do not know whether this course is to be commended or not. Pharmacists in the United States more often than not keep glasses intended to correct the inability of the eye as it grows older to focus rays of light at short distances, a natural change which begins about middle age and usually grows in degree until very old age is reached. Glasses for this simple trouble can easily and correctly be chosen by the patient himself. He needs only to see if they enable him to focus printed objects at the proper reading distance. But any eye abnormality outside of this simple one, such as astigmatism and excessive degrees of short and far-sightedness, call for educated skill, experience, and the use of determinative instruments. Patients suffering from these troubles need glasses specially designed for their particular cases. No ordinary formula will do. Often, indeed, the two eyes are so unlike each other as to make different glasses necessary. Not only are special instruments needed with which to diagnose these cases, but in the great majority of them the use of a mydriatic, like atropine or homatropine, is necessary; for otherwise what oculists call the "latent" abnormality, which is in truth the more important consideration, cannot be discovered. Moreover, when the diagnosis has been correctly made, it is often the case that full correction for the trouble should not be given, else more harm than good results.

Now there is no doubt that pharmacists who would take a special course in optics at some reputable college would be capable of acting as creditably as the average optician. Without this course, however, his practice as an optician would be nothing short of criminal, and even with it we are of opinion that certain portions of the practice would be denied him under the laws of some of the States. But the law aside, is it wise for the pharmacist to take a course in optics and begin practise? Should he become an optician any more than a dentist or a veterinarian? He may sell simple glasses just as he sells dental specifics and veterinary remedies; but should he go farther than this?—*Bulletin of Pharm.*

HELP WITH A DOLLAR.

The mortgage indebtedness of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, entails an interest expense of \$2250 each year, a heavy drain on the resources of this great charity. It will be remembered that the wonderful work of the Hospital was recently brought before the public, together with an appeal from the trustees, asking that the people of Ontario pay off \$25,000 of the mortgage this year. They had agreed to retire that portion of the mortgage. A generous response has been made, but there is still \$4,000 needed to complete the fund asked for. Over \$22,000 has been paid in; some of it came from the readers of this JOURNAL. The Charity is provincial and not local. Sick children from every nook and corner of the Province are cared for. The Chairman of the Hospital Trust, J. Ross Robertson, M.P., writes: "Is there another man in your town who will help the helpless children with a dollar?" Mr. Robertson says that every gift to a worthy charity bears interest for the donor. Three thousand single dollars will do the work. Will you give one?

A GOOD REPUTATION.

A druggist's reputation is built more on the quality of his goods than the price charged. When both quality and price are right then success is sure to follow. When your customer asks for a remedy give him a *good one*, and if it is in the line of a liniment then MINARD'S is the article. Its efficacy has been proved by years of use, and satisfaction on the part of the users.

Late Literary News.

To write an article for maids and mothers, and then to make it so interesting that it will rivet the attention of the fathers of maids and husbands of wives, is a guarantee of very wide reading. Professor Thurston Peck, of Columbia University, has succeeded in doing this in the paper which he devotes to women in the January *Cosmopolitan*. Professor Peck has a keenly analytical mind, and he weighs the pros and cons very carefully. His conclusions are tender and compassionate, but nevertheless very emphatic. It is a valuable contribution to "New Woman" literature.

* * * *

A very curious presentation of the number of Irishmen, of the stamp of Wolseley in England, the Duke of Tetuan in Spain, General O'Brutscheff in Russia, Viscount Taafe in Hungary, who are leaders in many nations, is given in the January *Cosmopolitan*, under the title, "Irish Leaders in Many Nations." It will be found interesting to all who have even a drop of Irish blood in their veins. "The Jews in Jerusalem" is another article in the same number possessing interest for a large class.

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Instantly kills Fags, or Ticks, Lice and Parasites
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A most valuable and sure Dressing for Scab.
Improves and Waterproofs the Wool.

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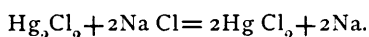
Original Papers.

The Supposed Conversion of Calomel into Corrosive Sublimate in the Presence of Sodium Chloride.

O. H. TANSEY.

The idea that calomel when administered with sodium or ammonium chloride is converted into mercuric chloride is one of the fairy tales of science that persists in spite of several denials, and of the fact that such a change does not appear to be consistent with common sense.

The first to make the statement was, as far as I can find, a French chemist named Mailhe, and others copied it without comment. Some years ago Dr. Louis D. Morrison, of the Phila. College of Pharmacy, investigated the subject and found that there was no foundation for Mailhe's statement. More recently Prof. Patein said at a meeting of the Paris Société de Thérapeutique that Mailhe's statement was "une légende." At the same meeting Prof. Pouchet remarked that if sodium chloride could convert the mercuric chloride it would be necessary not only to prescribe calomel alone, but also to eliminate all the chloride from the system. It would appear also that if such change took place, it would be impossible to administer calomel at all, since the hydrochloric acid of the stomach would produce the same change. Again, if any such reaction be possible it would probably be represented by the following equation:



What becomes of the liberated sodium? I think even a superficial knowledge of the chemical characteristics of the two bodies would show that such reaction is improbable if not absolutely impossible. In order to settle the question to my own satisfaction I undertook the following experiments:

0.5 gramme each of calomel and sodium chloride were mixed with 100 ccs. of artificial digestive juice as directed in the U. S. P. assay of pepsin. The mixture was kept at 96° to 100°F. for six hours in a water oven, shaking frequently. I then filtered, and tested the solution with the usual reagents for mercuric chloride. The same mixture of salts was allowed to remain in contact with .2% hydrochloric acid for six hours, filtered and the filtrate tested with result.

The same experiments were tried, using ammonium chloride instead of the sodium salt with similar results.

From these experiments it is evident to me that the statement of the text-book is not founded on fact.

Selected Papers.

WHITE BREAD VERSUS BROWN BREAD.

Dr. Lauper Brunton and Dr. Tunnicliffe (*British Medical Journal; Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*, December,) published in the current volume of the *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports* an instructive communication on the relative digestibility of white and brown bread. On the strength of certain experiments, which they describe in full, they feel justified in concluding that the higher nutritive value which might on purely chemical grounds be ascribed to brown bread can not be maintained from the physiological side. With regard to fats and mineral constituents on the other hand, distinctly less of the nutritive materials actually get into the case of brown than of white bread. White bread is, weight for weight, more nutritious than brown. It thus would appear that the preference given by operatives in large towns to white bread has to a certain extent a sound physiological basis. In the case of people with irritable intestines white bread is to be preferred to brown. In the case of people with sluggish bowels brown bread may be preferred to white, as it tends to maintain peristalsis and insures regular evacuation of the bowels. If the proportion of mineral ingredients, and especially of lime salts, in other articles of food or drink is insufficient, brown bread is preferable to white. It is possible that in the case of operatives living chiefly upon bread and tea, the preference for white bread which prevails may be responsible, in part at least, for the early decay of the teeth. An abundant supply of mineral constituents is especially required in suckling women and in growing children, in order to supply material for the nutrition of the young. In such cases, if mineral salts, especially those of calcium, are supplied by other food stuffs, drinks or medicines, brown bread is preferable to white. Lastly, the authors are of opinion that if the dietary be insufficient in fat, or if the patient is unable to digest fat readily in other forms, brown bread may possibly be preferable to white. The authors rightly dwell on the absurdity of taking the mere chemical composition of a food stuff as an index of its nutritive value. "A stick of charcoal, the atmospheric air, a little water, and some sea salt, contain all the elements of a typical diet and in ample quantity." Hence it is not always a question of what a food stuff contains, but how it contains it.—*N. Y. Med. Journal*.

Parson Goode (who has stumbled and wrenched his knee, agonizingly)—Oh! oh! oh! Sympathetic Youth (in a whisper)—Cuss, if yer wanten, parson; I won't squeal on yer.

Who Created the Demand?

Perhaps you were in the drug business twenty-five years ago. If so, how much cod-liver oil did you sell? Not very much, did you? And why? Because there was no demand.

The disagreeable odor and taste of the plain oil, the disturbance of digestion this produced, and the general unsatisfactory results obtained made its sale extremely limited.

About this time we introduced our Emulsion of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites to the medical profession. Physicians saw its superior advantages at once and prescribed it extensively. And we are happy to say this has continued ever since.

Here was a preparation of cod-liver oil, practically without odor or taste, partly digested, quickly assimilated, and endorsed by the best men in the medical fraternity. Results were satisfactory. Patients recovered. And cod-liver oil began to be talked about.

We made its merits known. The sales rapidly increased.

The demand for plain cod-liver oil, home-made emulsions, ready-made emulsions, and all preparations of cod-liver oil of every kind whatsoever, is largely due to our efforts, because we have made "cod-liver oil" famous the world over.

Physicians first prescribed cod-liver oil extensively when made acquainted with our Emulsion. The public first consented to take it in the form of Scott's Emulsion. Manufacturers first thought they would engage in its production after seeing Scott's Emulsion. And, if you have a preparation of your own, you sell it to-day largely because we have made this remarkable remedy popular with both the profession and the public.

Therefore, we believe we have done something toward contributing to your success. We believe we have created a demand for goods you keep in stock.

Is it not fair then, that when a bottle of Scott's Emulsion is called for, you should give your customer Scott's Emulsion.

We will send the customer to you. Just give him what he asks for. This is all we ask.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT RUBBER.

We are all interested in information concerning this article, and the particulars embodied recently by Dr. Morris in the first of his series of two Cantor lectures on "The Sources of Commercial India-Rubber," may be of service to our readers, whether they are connected with the production of the raw materials or the importing of finished goods. Since the days when Le Condamine first described the rubber-tree of Brazil, and Don José, King of Portugal, in 1755, sent several pairs of his royal boots to Para in order that they might be covered with the waterproof "gum-elastic" the use of india-rubber has enormously increased. Besides the demand in almost every department of arts and manufacture, the rapid development of cycling, and of the use of rubber tires for carriage wheels, has added largely to the increased consumption of this interesting article. The quantity of raw caoutchouc imported into the United Kingdom in 1830 was only 23 tons. Even in the year of the accession of the Queen it was only about 200 tons. Last year it had increased to 20,000 tons—exactly a hundred fold. The present value of the imports are about £5,000,000 sterling. The total trade is probably not less than £10,000,000 sterling. More than one-third of the imports is now received from British possessions. In 1888 only about one-fifth was so received. It is estimated that the world's consumption of rubber is 60,000 tons, of the value of £14,000,000 sterling. This stupendous quantity of raw material is laboriously extracted from the milky juice of trees and shrubs belonging to three natural orders—viz., the sporges (*Euphorbiaceæ*), the nettles (*Urticaceæ*), and the dogbanes (*Apocynaceæ*). These plants are distributed over nearly every part of the tropical zone—none are found in the temperate zones—the most important being found in the vast basin of the Amazon, an area almost as large as the Continent of Europe; others are found on the east and west coasts of Africa, in Assam, and the Malay Archipelago. Hitherto, the preparation of indiarubber has depended upon the crude hereditary art of a semi-savage people, the rubber-hunters who explore the depths of tropical forests and obtain the rubber milk at the sacrifice of millions of trees, which, owing to the recklessness with which they have been treated, are yearly decreasing. The result is that many localities where rubber was once abundantly obtained, have almost ceased to produce it. New sources of supply have, it is true, been found in West Africa, especially in Lagos, the Congo State, and Portuguese South-West Africa. But here also the work of destruction is rapidly going on. The collectors have to go farther and farther into the interior, and the cost of transit

is thereby greatly increased. An account was given by the lecturer of an important discovery whereby rubber could be extracted from the milk in a perfectly pure state. This is a mechanical contrivance on the principle of a cream separator. This was likely to prove of great value in the preparation of Central American and some West African rubbers, where the milk flows in an appreciable quantity and is capable of being brought in by the collectors. It would be indispensable on regular plantations of rubber trees. By such means the process of preparing the rubber could be kept under scientific control, and all injurious substances, such as proteids, and all dirt and chips excluded. The value of rubber so prepared has been shown to be increased fully 25 per cent. The rubber trees of Brazil were then exhaustively described, together with the distribution of the various species yielding the Para rubber of commerce. The exports from Para, 1897, including rubber received from Bolivia, Peru and Venezuela, amounted to 22,650 tons. Of this amount, 51 per cent. was shipped to the United States, and 38 per cent. to the United Kingdom, leaving only 11 per cent., or 2,500 tons, for all other countries. The price of Para rubber, which regulated the price of all the other sorts, has been steadily increasing since 1894, when it was 2s. 11d. per lb.; in 1895 it rose to 3s. 2d., in 1896 to 3s. 4d., in 1897 to 3s. 6½d., while the average price for the first three months of 1898 was 3s. 9½d. At the last sales on the 15th inst., it was 3s. 11d. per lb. It was, however, pointed out that these prices were below what they were in 1882 and 1883, when fine Para fetched 4s. 4d. per lb.—*Br. Trade Review*.

ABOUT KIDNEY BUDS.

The management of the Dr. Allison Kidney Bud Med. Co. of Detroit has been re-arranged and strengthened for the coming year. Dr. Allison is still at the head of it, and associated with him are Messrs J. W. Cuthbertson and J. B. Moore. These men are both Canadians and know the trade of the country. It is the intention of the company to push their medicine in Canada. Already many druggists are handling it and realizing a handsome profit from their sales. Write to the company for particulars.

IS THIS "ETHPHARMAL?"

The retail druggists of the country who handle Ripans' Tabules will be interested in the style of advertising popular with the makers. This advertisement is taken from the New York Sun:

R-1-P-A-N-S, 10 for 5 cts., at druggists, grocers, restaurants, saloons, news stands, general stores and barber shops. They banish pain, induce sleep, prolong life. One gives relief.

"Druggists, saloons, general stores and barber shops" is rich.—*American Druggist*.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF COMBINATION.

How many times can the twenty-six letters of the English alphabet be written without repeating the exact sequence of the letters, or using the same combination twice? This was the question that arose one evening, early in October, in a discussion of a recent bank robbery, said to have occurred in a neighboring city, and in which the robber had, by wonderful expertness or by chance, discovered the "combination" of the safe lock. A bank clerk, who had had considerable experience in figures, and knew something of their possibilities, suggested that probably the number might enter into the hundreds or even the thousands of millions—a suggestion that was laughed at as preposterous. The writer alone supported his dictum, and agreed to undertake the task of determining the exact number of possible combinations in which no letter should be used twice, and each of which should embrace the entire alphabet.

To get at this, no intricate calculation is needed. It is a simple question of multiplication on the following basis: With one letter there can be, of course, no change. With two letters, two arrangements are possible—a b, b a, for instance. With three letters, the possible changes become 3 times 2, or six, thus, a b c, a c b, b a c, b c a, c a b, c b a. With four letters, the number of possible changes leaps up to 6 times 4, or 24; with five, to 5 times 24, or 120; with six, 6 times 120, or 720; with seven, to 7 times 720, or 5,040; with eight, to 8 times 5,040, or 40,320, and so on. Hence, to get at the actual number of possible changes in any number of letters, we commence with unity and multiply successively with every numeral up to and including the given number of figures. With twenty-six letters, then, the problem resolves itself to $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5$, etc., up to 26. The result is represented by 403,291,461,116,605,635,584,000,000, or upwards of four hundred and three septillions and two hundred and ninety sextillions of times—figures so immense that the human intellect entirely fails to grasp them. Estimating the time necessary to write down each change and verify it (and this can easily be done by a certain system, which we need not explain), at one minute, it would take one person over eighty quintillions of years to write down the possible changes. The entire human race, including babes new-born, estimating the number at 1,400,000,000, could work continuously for nearly fifty-five hundreds of millions of years at the job before completing it.

A deck of euchre cards (32 in number) can be shuffled or arranged so that no two arrangements shall be alike 17,144,220 times more than the letters of the alphabet, or about eight decillions of times. These are numbers of which the human mind can form no adequate conception. In fact, it cannot begin to comprehend their significance.—*National Druggist.*

Mrs. Casey—Phwat are yez goin' t' name the darlint? Mrs. O'Brien—Solomon Isaacstein Jacob Cohen Aaron O'Brien; an' if he don't git rich with thot name, he kin shtarve t'deth, begorra!

PERFECT

**EMULSION
COD
LIVER OIL**

WITH
HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF **LIME**
AND **SODA**

CONTAINING THE TONIC AND NUTRITIVE
PROPERTIES OF THESE POPULAR
REMEDIES IN THEIR
FULLEST FORM.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE
AND IS EASILY DIGESTED

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR
COUGHS, COLDS AND
GENERAL DEBILITY

Toronto Pharmacal Co.
LIMITED
TORONTO

50 per cent.

The best value on the Canadian market.

Wrappers in varied designs and colors.

Price, with purchaser's name, \$21 per gross.

SCIENTIFIC POINT SOLVED.

INSECTS PERFORATE THE HORNS OF LIVING
QUADRUPEDS—INTERESTING DISCOVERY
MADE BY SCIENTISTS.

A curious fact which for many years has proved a bone of contention among scientific men has just been decided. Sportsmen and naturalists when hunting in India and Africa have from time to time had brought under their notice the horns of various species of deer and buffalo which have been more or less perforated by insects. On careful examination it was found that the little creatures which tunnelled and made their home in the hard fibre of the horn were the caterpillars, or larvae of a moth, belonging to the same family as the common and all too familiar clothes-moth.

From their diminutive size the moths belonging to this family have received the name of tineidae; and it has been observed that they are all more or less given to making their homes in strange places during the larval stage of their existence. The little larvae of our old enemy the clothes-moth, for instance,

make for themselves protective cylinders out of the cloth they so greedily devour.

Sometimes these tubes present a very curious appearance owing to their having been enlarged as the insect has grown and different colored materials used for the new portions of the old case. The larvae of another branch of this family deck themselves out with floral garments, the calyx of the flower of the common marjoram being a very popular dress; while others are of a mining disposition, and love to excavate elaborate tunnels in the leaves of the honey-suckle.

Strange as these habits appear, it is yet more wonderful that a species of these soft-bodied insects should be capable of boring into so hard a substance as the antlers of a deer. During the forty-five or fifty years that these horn-devouring larvae have been under observation, the various stages of their existence have been carefully noted, from the laying of the egg upon the horn by the mother moth, to the final appearance of her offspring, as perfect male and female insects.

The larvae on emerging from the egg bore down into the horn, and when they have eaten their fill

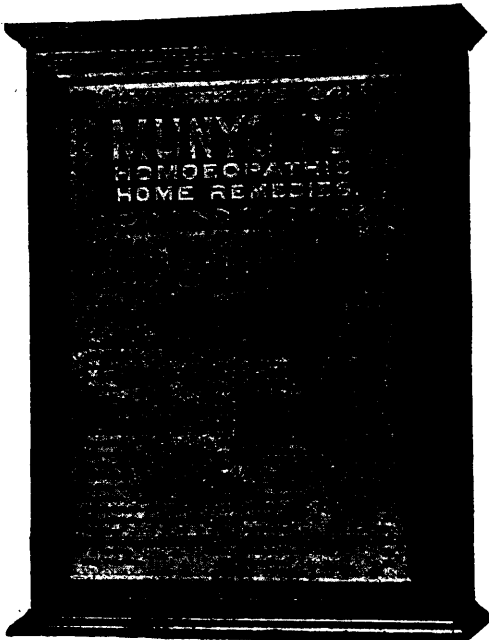
MUNYON'S

HOMOEOPATHIC

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 HOMOEOPATHIC HOME REMEDY COMPANY,** 11-13 Albert Street, 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

Prescription
Label \$1.50 ^a 1000

Printed on EXTRA FINE PAPER
GUMMED, accurately trimmed.

Any arrangement or wording desired or any color of ink.

LEVY & CO.
Druggists' PRINTERS

19 Leader Lane, TORONTO.

No.	Date
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.....
From Dow's Pharmacy Cor. Augusta Ave. & St. Patrick Street, PHONE 1939 TORONTO.	

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, 23 Front St., W., Toronto, Canada,
and 137 Pearl St., Boston, United States.

Evans, Sons & Co., 56 Hanover St., Liverpool. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

and are ready for their chrysalis sleep they tunnel up to the surface, so that they may have a convenient exit by which to make their escape when the pupal sleep is over and they have become perfect moths.

But although so much of their life history was known there still remained one problem unsolved. This knotty question was that no one knew for certain whether these larvae attacked the horns and antlers of the buffalo and deer while the animals were alive or only after death. After many years of speculation and conflicting opinions it has at last been conclusively proved that these insects do infest the horns of living quadrupeds, for the news has just come to hand that both the larvae and chrysalis have been taken from the horns within an hour of the death of the animal to which they belonged.—Ex.

Announcement of Importance to Every Physician.

Messrs Lea Brothers & Co. announce for publication in March, 1899, the first volume of "*Progressive Medicine*," a new annual which will be issued in four handsome octavo, cloth bound and richly illustrated volumes of about 400 pages each. The several volumes will appear at intervals of three months. In this age of unusual progress, so rapid is the advance in all departments of medical and surgical science that the need for condensed summaries which shall keep the practitioner up to date at the least possible expenditure of valuable time has become imperative. Many attempts in the way of Year-Books, Retrospects and Abstracts have been made to meet this growing need, but in nearly all of these the process of condensing has not been preceded by a sifting of the good from the useless, and consequently the reader is presented with a mass of information from which he must select with care and study the items which are useful and reliable.

What the busy physician needs to-day is a well-told tale of medical progress in all its lines of thought, told in each line by one well qualified to cull only that matter worthy of his attention and necessary to his success. He needs material which shall teach him all that the master of his specialty knows of the year's work.

It is with the object of presenting only such readable and useful material that these volumes are published, and every contributor to the pages of *Progressive Medicine* will say what he has to say in an original narrative form, so that every statement will bear a personal imprint, expressing not only the views of the author cited, but the opinion of the contributor as well.

To insure completeness of material and harmony of statement, each narrative will receive the careful supervision of the General Editor, Dr. Hobart

Amory Hare, whose reputation will everywhere be acknowledged as ensuring practical utility in a high degree. Those associated with Dr. Hare in the production of "*Progressive Medicine*," include a brilliant gathering of the younger element of the profession, well representing the class which is so energetically contributing to make modern medical history.

With the appreciation of the self-evident utility of such a work to all practitioners, the publishers are enabled to ask the very moderate subscription price of ten dollars for the four volumes.

The publishers offer to send full descriptive circulars and sample pages to those applying for them.

Practical Disinfection.

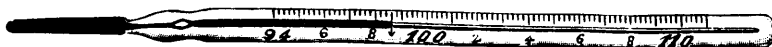
To be practical disinfection must be thorough without being destructive. These requirements are secured only in the use of formaldehyde gas which has gained rapidly in favor in recent years. Its advantages, especially when the commercial solution is utilized, are so many and important that the agent is really without a legitimate rival in the field of aerial antiseptics. The Sanitary Formaldehyde Regenerator, which is now so largely employed by Boards of Health in the United States and Canada, employs the commercial solution. Recently this apparatus was very much improved. It is portable, non-explosive and speedily operated. With one apparatus an operator can disinfect from 12 to 20 rooms per day, according to their size and distance one from the other.

In a Brochure recently issued by H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, details of practical work and crucial tests are given. The Brochure will be supplied upon request.

A Good Haul in New York.

A dealer in Tonka beans visited some time ago a large perfumery house with a sample of some dirty looking crystalline substance. Being very aromatic he thought it might be useful to the perfumer for flavoring purposes. Upon inquiry it was found he had about a barrel full of this stuff and he was willing to dispose of it for what it would fetch. An offer of 25c. a lb. was readily accepted, and the perfumery house secured a barrel of coumorin containing not over 5 per cent. of foreign matter for a few dollars. Coumorin is quoted in the wholesale lists at about 90c. an oz.

Fortune-teller—You will be very poor until you are thirty-five years of age. Impecunious Man (eagerly)—And after then? Fortune-teller—You will get used to it.



MAGNIFYING THERMOMETERS, in H. R. Cases, per doz.....	\$3.00
“ “ “ Each Thermometer with Certificate.....	4.00
J. STEVENS & SON, London, CRYSTAL LENS, doz.....	9.00
HICK'S MAGNIFYING, doz.....	12.00

J. STEVENS & SON

“Crystal Lens”

is guaranteed strictly first-class in every particular.

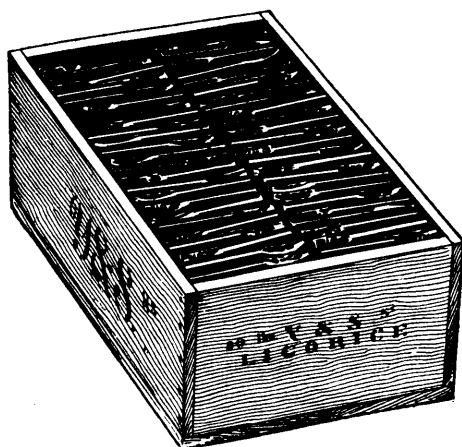
REMEMBER—In 3 doz. lots we give **10 per cent. off**, in addition to the **33½ per cent. off** our Catalogue Prices.

“Sundries Department.”

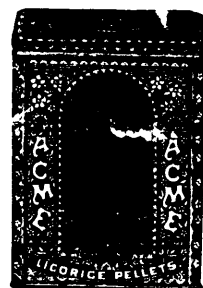
The J. STEVENS & SON Co, Limited,
145 Wellington St. West, Toronto.

TRADE ONLY.

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.

Extracts.

THE MICROSCOPE.

No instrument yet devised by the ingenuity of man equals the microscope in its universal application to research in the broad domain of science, and its practical relation to medicine is well known. The greatest advances made in placing scientific medicine on its true foundation date from the application of the microscope to physiological investigations. The microscope alone reveals the true nature of many diseases—hence what a beautiful and useful thing it is to settle so many points that are a great trouble to the physician—*Microscopical Journal*.

AN ELECTRIC CURE-ALL.

A wonderful discovery in electric force is announced in a despatch from Washington to the *Mail and Express* whereby the inventor claims he can send a million volts through the human body, kill all forms of bacilli, including those of tuberculosis, without, incidentally, annihilating the patient. A New York attorney is now filing with the patent office the papers necessary to protect this remarkable discovery. He is very reticent, and frankly admits that he fears ridicule. From what was divulged, however, it appears that the inventor proposes to take advantage of the fact that glass is not an absolute resistant or non-conductor, but that a tremendous electrical current striking against a glass case, in which is inclosed a human body, is diffused over the wide expanse of glass plates, and by employing a tremendous electrostatic current and diffusing it over a wide area of glass it can be made to permeate every cell of the human frame. The inventor asserts that one charge of such a current would vitalize the countless tiny electric batteries and give energy to the wornout body and to the wearied brain. Every bacillus, he says, will be killed, and the patient on emerging from his glass case will be a like a new man.

THE PLASTERING OF WINE.

The *Lancet* for October 29th contains an encyclopædic article on sherry wine, being a report of its analytical commission. One of the most interesting points on which the writer touches is that of the so-called plastering of wine—that is, the addition of calcium sulphate to the must.

As regards sherry wine, it seems that the practice has been followed from a very remote period, since classical authors refer to it as an ancient one. It is stated that the sherry growers find that, as a rule, they do not produce a good article of sherry if they omit to resort to this addition of calcium sulphate.

The writer mentions several theories to account

for the improving effect of the plastering, but the one to which he inclines is that of the decomposition it causes of the tartrates contained in the grape juice, whereby tartaric acid is set free and attacks the ethyl of a portion of the alcohol, giving rise to the production of an ether, ethyl tartrate, to which in great measure the wine owes its bouquet and its special flavor.

Much has been said in the French medical journals during the last few years on the question of the injurious effects of plastered wine, and M. Lanceriaux has gone so far as to assert that cirrhosis of the liver, usually attributed to the excessive use of alcohol, is in reality the result, not of alcohol of itself, but of the potassium salts contained in plastered wine, and that it does not result from the use of spirits. The writer asserts, however, that among the workmen employed in the sherry *bodegas*, who drink large quantities of plastered sherry every day, cirrhosis of the liver is unknown, while, on the other hand, it is frequent among the dram drinkers of England and other countries.—*N. Y. Medical Journal*.

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, than any other railroad in the world. Detailed information will be cheerfully furnished by any railroad agent, or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, North-east corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

A Growing Concern.

In order to meet the requirements of their rapidly increasing eastern trade, which has already assumed large proportions, the Toronto Pharmacal Co., Limited, have opened a branch in Montreal. Their offices are located in a very central position at No. 181 St. James St., and are easy of access. With these increased facilities they will be able to distribute their popular products much more promptly.

‘Perhaps if I were to boil it down,’ suggested the author—“Would not do any good,” said the obdurate editor. “Take a gallon of water and boil it down to a pint, and it would still be nothing but water.”

New Remedies.

THIOLCOL is a new guaiacol compound put on the market by Hoffman, LaRoche & Co., of Basle. It is guaiacol potassium sulphonate, and occurs as a white powder freely soluble in water. The dose is 15 to 20 grs.

URSAL is a combination of urea and salicylic acid, which has been proved to be of value in gouty and rheumatic ailments, and is a good substitute for sodium salicylate, and is given in the same dose.

A new compound of formaldehyde and resorsin recommended as an antiseptic is powdered as follows: 50 gms of resorsin are dissolved in 100 cc. of formaldehyde (40%) and the mixture with constant stirring poured into a mixture of 100 cc. of strong ammonia and 100 cc. of water. The naphtholformin is precipitated. The precipitate is washed, dried and powdered.

HETOL. This name is applied by Prof. A. Landerer to sodium cinnamate, which he recommends as an internal antiseptic in tuberculosis.

A Prosperous Company.

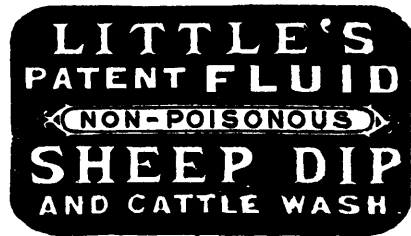
The sixth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ontario Chemists' Manufacturing Company was held in the offices of the company at Hamilton on Wednesday, Jan. 18th, 1899. The secretary-treasurer submitted his report of the affairs of the company for the year 1898.

There are 359 shares of stock subscribed for by retail druggists throughout the Dominion. In 1892 when the company was organized, the number of articles prepared was thirty-two. In January, '98, there are listed some 110 proprietary articles, and also a large number of pharmaceuticals. The pharmaceutical preparations have been very satisfactory to the trade and are meeting with increased sales. Articles of the best quality only being put up, it is considered that in time the trade will fully appreciate such.

The elections resulted in the following Board of Directors: President, James Harrison, Hamilton; 1st vice pres., W. T. Strong, London; 2nd vice pres., John Hargreaves, Toronto; sec.-treas., John A. Clark, Hamilton; directors, A. B. Petrie, Guelph; J. W. Gerrie, Hamilton; and H. G. Horton, Toronto; auditors, G. W. Ackerman and A. Vincent, both of Hamilton.

The year 1898 was a very satisfactory one for the company, surpassing very considerably the amount done in any previous year.

The goods are giving universal satisfaction, and the Board of Directors feel encouraged and stimulated in their efforts to supply goods exclusively for the retail drug trade.



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.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society, Mr. T. S. Wokes read an interesting paper on "Dispensing, and Dispensing Problems." (*Pharm Journal*).

As examples of dispensing problems, he submitted the following prescriptions he had recently handled:—

NO 1.

℞ Liq. Ammon. Acct..... ℥vi
 Sp. Ætheris. Nit..... ℥iii
 Sp. Camphoræ..... ℥ii
 Aquæ Chlorof..... ad ℥vi

Fiat mistura.

The camphor was deposited, so he used spirits of chloroform, ℥ii., and made up with aqua camphoræ, thus finding a way out of the difficulty.

No. 2.

℞ Ung. Zinci..... ℥i
 Aquæ Calcis..... ℥iii

Fiat unguentum.

The ointment was melted in a bottle, the aqua calcis added, and the whole shaken until a smooth cream was formed.

No. 3.

℞ Lanolini Anhydrosi..... ℥i
 Adipis Benzoati..... ℥ii
 Liq. Plumbi Subacet. Dil..... ℥vi

Fiat unguentum.

This submitted to the same treatment as No. 2, and turned out satisfactorily.

No. 4.

℞ Ammon. Chlorid..... ℥ii
 Lithii Carbonatis..... ℥i
 Liq. Bismuthi..... ℥i
 Sp. Ætheris Nit..... ℥ss
 Abua Chlorof..... ad ℥viii

M. ft. mist.

When the ammon, chlor, and lithium carbonate were shaken with the chloroform water, the lithium salt dissolved with difficulty, but on the addition of the sp. ætheris nit. the solution became at once clear. The liq. bismuth subsequently gave a white precipitate. He should like to ask the opinion of the President upon this and other decompositions which occurred in the prescriptions submitted to the meeting.

No. 5.

℞ Potassii citratis..... ℥ii
 Sp. Chlorof..... ℥ii
 Aqua ad ℥viii

M. ft. mistura.

The potassium salt threw out the chloroform from the spirit.

No. 6.

℞ Salicin ℥i
 Potass. Chlor..... gr. 36
 Syr. Limonis..... ℥ss

Infusi Quassia..... ad ℥vi
 M. ft. mist.

The salicin dissolved clear after adding the syrup of lemons, though it was feared the acidity of this syrup might cause a precipitate of salicylic acid.

No. 7.

℞ Pepsin Porci..... gr. 80
 Acid Hydroch. Dil..... m 80
 Liq. Strychninæ..... m 80
 Tinct. Aurantii..... ℥ii
 Tinct. Zingiberis..... ℥i
 Sp. Chlorof..... ℥i
 Aquæ ad ℥viii

M. ft. mist.

The pepsin at first on dilution came out in clots, but these, strained out and rubbed down again, furnished a fairly satisfactory mixture. Would the use of a soluble pepsin have been allowable so as to obtain a clear and presentable mixture?

No. 8.

℞ Pulv. Boracis..... ℥i
 Alum Sulph..... ℥i
 Glycerini..... ℥i
 Aquæ Rosæ..... ad ℥viii

M. ft. gargarisma.

The addition of the alum caused a white, finely divided precipitate to form. What was this?

No. 9.

℞ Ferri et Quinina Cit..... gr. 40
 Liq. Ammonia Acet..... ℥iiss
 Syrupi Aurantii..... ℥ii
 Aquæ ad ℥iv

Although this when dispensed was clear, a precipitate formed upon standing. To what was this reaction due?

ODORLESS AND TASTELESS ICHTHYOL. Helmers *Schweizer Wochensch. Pharm.* proposes the use of hydrogen peroxide for destroying the disagreeable odor and taste of ichthyol. Two hundred parts of ammonium ichthyate are mixed with 150 parts of distilled water and 100 parts of hydrogen peroxide are added, and the mixture allowed to stand for 48 hours. It will then be found that the disagreeable odor has been destroyed. The mixture is then neutralized with ammonia and evaporated to the original volume.

THE ELECTROLYTIC PROCESS for the preparation of Iodoform. Elbs & Hertz show that by the use of potassium carbonate, the need of a current of carbon dioxide is done away with.

They use the following solution:

Potassium iodide..... 10 gms
 Potassium carbonate..... 5 gms
 Alcohol 20 cc.
 Water 100 cc.

On passing the current through the solution iodoform is precipitated, and is removed at intervals and

the strength of the solution made up to that of original. From a large number of experiments they find that at temperatures over 60° to 70°C. the yield of hydriodic acid is increased with a proportionate decrease of that of iodoform; the same result is produced if the density of the current exceeds 1 ampère per square decimetre; and that the use of acetone in alcohol does not give such satisfactory results.

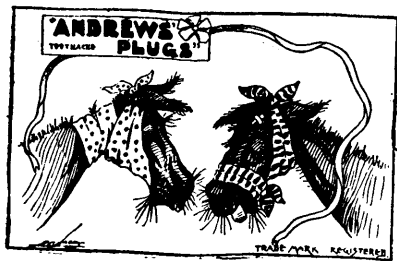
CREOSOTE PILLS. A writer in one of the German journals proposes the following formula: Creosote, 2; water, 1; powdered liquorice root, 4 parts; the creosote is well mixed with the water and then massed with the powdered liquorice root.

THE STANDARDIZATION OF STROPHANTHUS PREPARATIONS. In the new process for tincture of strophanthus preliminary washing of the seeds with ether is done away with, and 60% alcohol is used instead of the rectified spirit of the '85 Pharmacopœia. Jno. Barclay, B.Sc., finds that the new tincture contains a larger percentage of strophanthin than the old, and concludes from his experiments that a percentage of 0.3 of strophanthin would be a useful standard to adopt. With regard to the extract 4 per cent. of strophanthin would be a reasonable amount. Fine samples of seeds gave extracts containing respectively 2.02, 2.55, 3.28, 3.22 and 4.33 per cent. of strophanthin.

For the tinctures Mr. Barclay suggested the following standards.

Proposed Standards For Official Tinctures.

Tincture.	S. G. at 15.5°C.	Percentage.	
Aconiti.....	0.800	0.02	ether-soluble alkaloids
Aloes.....	0.970	7.0	total solids†
Arnica.....	0.894	0.60	total solids
Asafetida.....	0.914	10.0	resin
Aurantii.....	0.885	2.0	total solids
*Belladonna.....	0.914	0.05	total alkaloids



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.

Benzoin Comp...	0.900	2.5	benzoic and cin- namic acids
Buchu.....	0.934	4.0	total solids
Calumbæ.....	0.920	0.8	total solids
*Camphoræ Comp	0.920	0.05	anhydrous mor- phine
Cannabis Indic...	0.846	4.00	total solids
Cantharis.....	0.838	0.25	total solids
Capsici.....	0.896	1.50	total solids
Cardomomi Comp	0.948	6.50	total solids
Cascarillæ.....	0.900	1.60	resin
Catechu.....	0.977	14.50	total solids
Chirata.....	0.920	0.80	total solids
*Chloroformi et Morph.....	1.012		
Cimicifugæ.....	0.924	2.00	total solids
*Cinchonæ.....	0.918	1.00	alkaloids
*Cinchonæ Comp	0.918	0.50	alkaloids
Cinnamomi.....	0.904	2.40	total solids
Cocci.....	0.955	2.50	total solids
Colchici.....	0.953	0.075	colchicine
Conii.....	0.896	0.09	total alkaloids
Croci.....	0.927	3.00	total solids
Cubebæ.....	0.840	2.00	oleo-resin
Digitalis.....	0.932	3.60	total solids
Ergotæ Ammon..	0.934	4.00	total solids
Ferri Perchloridi..	1.086		
Gelsemii.....	0.925	0.025	gel emine
Gentianæ Comp..	0.966	5.00	total solids
Guaiaci Ammon..	0.900	15.0	resins
Hamamelidis....	0.952	2.0	total solids
Hydrastis.....	0.925	2.5	total solids
Hyoscyami.....	0.953	0.008	alkaloids
*Iodi.....	0.878	2.5	iodine
Jaborandi.....	0.953	0.048	polocarpine
*Jalapæ.....	0.906	1.50	resin
Kino.....	0.995	5.00	kino tannic acid
Krameria.....	0.938	5.00	total solids
Lavandulæ Comp	0.836	0.60	total solids
Limonis.....	0.888	2.00	total solids
Lobeliaæ Ætherea..	8.816	0.07	lobeline
Lupuli.....	0.938	4.00	total solids
Myrrhæ.....	0.854	5.00	resins
*Nucis Vomica...	0.912	0.25	strychnine
*Opii.....	0.958	0.75	anhydrous mor- phine
*Opii Ammoniat..	0.895	0.113	" "
*Podophylli.....	0.850	3.65	resin
Pruni Virgin.....	0.934	3.00	total solids
Pyrethri.....	0.900	1.60	total solids
Quassia.....	0.946	0.016	quassin
Quillaia.....	0.919	1.25	total solids
*Quininæ.....	0.894	2.00	quinine hydrochlor
*Quininæ Ammon- iat.....	0.925	2.00	" "
Rhei Comp.....	0.970	4.50	total solids
Scilla.....	0.960	10.00	total solids
Senegæ.....	0.938	4.80	" "
Sennæ.....	0.988	10.00	" "
Serpentaria.....	0.896	2.00	" "
Stramonii.....	0.962	0.04	" alkaloids
Strophanthi.....	0.892	0.30	strophanthin
Sumbul.....	0.898	2.50	total solids
Tolutana.....	0.860	2.0	benzoic and citric acids
Valeriana Ammon- iat.....	0.942	3.00	total solids
Zingiberis.....	0.835	0.40	total solids

* Officially standardised.

† Total solids in all cases to be dried at 100° C.

GURGUN BALSAM IN COPAIBA. H. J. Henderson in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* draws attention to an error in the B. P. tests for copaiba. It is stated that two drops of the balsam when added to twenty parts, presumably drops, of carbon bisulphide, should not produce a transient purple color, showing absence of gurgun balsam. Mr. Henderson finds that the color produced is not transient, but remains permanent for at least one hour.

SILVERING PILLS. The New York correspondent of the *Chemist & Druggist* recommends the following method for silvering pills without using mucilage or syrup. The mass is made hard, cut and rolled; the pills are then put into a 4 oz. earthenware covered pot which is then warmed over a spirit lamp, and the proper quantity of silver leaf added and the pot rotated till the pills are properly coated. It is necessary to keep the pot warm while rotating.

LACTIC ACID as a menstruum for the preparation of fluid extracts. Marpmann proposes the use of lactic acid for household use, on the ground that the former is more easily digested. He has also used the same acid since 1877 in the preparation of an extract of ergot, using a menstruum containing 1 per cent. of lactic acid and 10 per cent. of alcohol.

COUMARIN AND VANILLIN, their separation and estimation in commercial flavoring extracts. As is well known most of the vanilla extracts on the market contain a large percentage of tonka bean. This, in the state of Michigan, is an adulteration, and the object of the research by Dr. A. B. Prescott, and W. H. Hess, was to formulate a method by which the percentage of vanillin and coumarin, if present, may be estimated. The separation of the two bodies depends on the fact that vanillin being of an aldehydic character, the ethereal solution by the action of ammonia yields an insoluble aldehyde ammonia compound in almost quantitative proportions. The method of assay is as follows: 25 to 100 grammes of the extract is evaporated and water added from time to time to replace the alcohol driven off. Lead acetate solution is then added drop by drop till no more precipitate is formed. The solution is then filtered, preferably through an asbestos filter under pressure, and the precipitate washed with a few ccs. of hot water. The cooled filtrate is then extracted with ether or chloroform in a separator, using 15 to 20 ccs. each time. Three or four washings should be sufficient. The mixed ether washings are then shaken out with dilute ammonia (1—3) using about 2 ccs. each time till the ammoniacal solution is no longer colored yellow. This solution is then set aside for the vanillin estimation. The ether solution is now poured into an evaporating dish and evaporated in a vacuum dessicator over sulphuric acid where it is left till dry. The residue is extracted with

ligroin, and the solution evaporated in a tarred dish and weighed. A melting point determination may be made, and this with the odor is sufficient for identification. For the determination of the vanillin, the ammoniacal solution is rendered slightly acid with 10 per cent. hydrochloric acid, and shaken out with ether, the ether is removed and the residue is dried in vacuo over sulphuric acid. The residue is extracted with boiling ligroin, to remove the vanillin and free it from other bodies. The ligroin is evaporated in a tarred dish, the residual vanillin dried at 55°C. and weighed. This method for vanillin is easier and quicker than any of the processes heretofore proposed.

THE BEST GENERAL PILL EXCIPIENT. Frank Edel in the *Spatula* gives his opinion that glycerite of tragacanth is the best all round excipient, and for stiffening up a mass that is too soft he recommends the compound powder of tragacanth. Our experience is that syrupy glucose is even better than glycerite of tragacanth, but we suppose that every dispenser has his favorite excipient.

THE INVERSION OF CANE SUGAR IN OFFICIAL SYRUP. F. W. Haussman has investigated the action of the acids used in making some of the official syrups, and has given the results of his researches in a paper read at a meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and published in the *American Journal of Pharmacy*.

The first syrup on the list is that of hydriodic acid. This syrup when first made is colorless, but gradually it changes to brown. This coloration has been by some supposed to be due to liberation of iodine, but Mr. Haussman did not find any traces of free iodine in any of his discolored samples. A lot of the syrup was made with cane sugar, which on examination with Fehling's solution showed the presence of between .33 and .5 per cent. of inverted sugar. Twenty four hours after completion the percentage of inverted sugar was found to be 15.1, and two weeks after it had increased to 62.5. After standing for over six months with exposure to summer heat, the syrup became straw colored, contained no iodine and almost the same percentage of invert sugar as at the previous examination. Other samples prepared by different methods yielded similar results, even the presence of 10 per cent. of glycerine apparently having no retarding effect on the progressive inversion of the sucrose. In syrup of calcium lactophosphate, the same results were obtained. A sample, 3 days after making gave 2.8 per cent., after one week 4.9 per cent. of invert sugar, which after sixteen days was found to have increased to 12.7 per cent. After standing eight months, the syrup showed an inverted sugar percentage of 54.9.

Easton's syrup is probably the most difficult of the

official syrups to keep in a presentable condition. There is not only the inversion of the sugar by the acid present, but also the formation of insoluble quinine phosphate. Mr. Haussman investigated only the first. Seven hours after completion a sample was found to contain 1.95 per cent., and the increase continued during three months, at the end of which the syrup was found to contain 50 per cent. Although the syrup was kept in filled, amber bottles protected from light still it changed color, becoming dark brown. Other samples of this syrup were found to contain 54.9 and 56.4 per cent. of invert sugar after exposure for two months to a summer heat.

A sample of the official syrup of hypophosphites which contains only 50 per cent. of cane sugar was not affected although exposed to every change of temperature during eighteen months. This is probably due to the small percentage of free acid in the syrup.

Samples of Churchill's syrup which contain a larger percentage of free acid, showed inversion, one sample of a dark brown color containing 62.3 per cent., another 56.4, and a third 58.2 per cent. of inverted sugar.

Syrups containing free organic acids showed similar changes, though in much less degree.

Obituary.

Chas. A. Heinitsh, D.Sc., Ph.M., died at his residence in Lancaster, Pa., on Dec. 29th, 1898, at the age of 76. Mr. Heinitsh was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association and an ex-president of the A.Ph.A., with which he was connected since 1857. His establishment was founded in 1782 by his grandfather and remained in the family up to the present.

HON. DR. DAVID MARCIL.

In the death of the Hon. Dr. Marcil pharmacy in Quebec has suffered an irreparable loss. For years past Dr. Marcil has been the staunchest friend the druggists had in the Legislative Council. He was always to be depended upon to block any obnoxious legislation or to help on any that was to our benefit, and to give advice and counsel in our legislative difficulties. His death at the present juncture, when legislation detrimental to pharmacy is before the house, is most unfortunate. As a surgeon and physician, Dr. Marcil was known throughout Canada for his skill and courage, as well as his kindness of heart and charity. The loss of such a many sided man will be severely felt not only by the pharmacists of this province, but more particularly by his medical confrères.

Seasonable Goods.

ANTI-KROAK

10 CTS.

Leads them all. A Pleasant, Quick and Effective Relief for Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Loss of voice, etc. ~~60~~ 60 cts. per dozen; \$6.50 per gross.

O. C. BALSAM, SPRUCE AND TAR

A most efficient and valuable remedy.
3 oz Panel Bottle \$1.25 per doz., \$14.00 per gross.
6 oz Oval " \$2.75 " 28.50 "

COMP. SYRUP WHITE PINE,

with Buyer's name. A handsome wrapper in four different colored paper. In large 3 oz. Panel Bottle, \$1.25 per doz.; \$14.40 per gross.

WHITE PINE COUGH CURE,

10 cents.

65 cts. per dozen. \$7.20 per gross.

O. C. CATARRH REMEDY,

\$2.50 per dozen. \$27 per gross.

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.

LANOLINE AND WITCH HAZEL CREAM,

\$1.60 per doz. \$18 per gross.

COLD CREAM. \$1 per doz. \$10.80 per gross.

CAMPBOR ICE. 75c. per dozen. \$8 per gross.

MARSHMALLOW BALM.

\$1.25 per doz. \$14 per gross.

The Ontario Chemists' Mfg. Co.

Limited.

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

NEWS ITEMS.

Thomas Ward, of Windsor, is dead.

N. W. Anderson has started business in Lumsden, Man.

E. W. Cameron, Tilbury, Ont. Stock offered for sale.

W. B. Fullerton of Gananoque advertises his stock for sale.

J. C. McDonald has opened out a business in Oxford, N. S.

J. A. Rickey, of Ottawa, Ont., has sold out to J. B. Gordon.

W. L. Ormond, of Thornburn, N. S., is removing to Amherst.

Mr. H. C. Thomas, of Stouffville, has sold out to J. T. Aiken.

W. B. Fullerton, of Gananoque, Ont., is in financial difficulties.

Dr. J. D. Lambert is opening a new store at Elgin, Manitoba.

W. A. Palmer, of Canmore, N.W.T., is removing to Field, B. C.

N. W. Emerson, London, Ont., has moved his business to Dundas St.

Mr. G. A. McCann is now with the Sydenham Glass Co., Wallaceburg, Ont.

The Council of The Ontario College of Pharmacy will meet on Tuesday, Feb. 7th, 1899:

The store of F. Woodhull & Co., of Hartney, Man., was destroyed by fire on Jan. 6th.

Mr. A. W. Manley, of Wiarton, has opened a branch in the young town of Shallow Lake.

Just think! only 116 Drug Stores in St. Petersburg, with 1,267,023 people living there.

J. A. Wright has opened a store at Boissevain, Manitoba. Mr. Geo. Hill will be in charge.

F. Jordan, one of the old druggists of Goderich, has resumed business in his former place and is as cheerful as ever.

Mr. D. Murphy, who has been in the service of Messrs. Elliot & Co., will hereafter represent them in the west of this province.

Mr. Bert. Fowlie, formerly of Slaven's drug store, Orillia, has taken charge of Dr. Crawford's Drug Department at Burk's Falls.

The White Rose Co., Limited, of Lunenburg, N. S., have been granted letters patent for the manufacture of Washing Compounds.

Messrs. Arkell & Co., Carberry, have bought out the business at McGregor conducted by Mr. R. J. Haworth, and will run it as a branch.

W. H. Brothers, of Shoal Lake, Man., has sold out to W. H. Speer.

Messrs. Turner & Barclay, Druggists, of O'Leary, P.E.I., have been burned out.

Brantford is taking the lead in matters of public health. One of the city regulations provides that all cows supplying milk shall be subjected to the tuberculin test. In the first round six cows were rejected and destroyed as producing tuberculized milk.

Another Nova Scotia town has shared the fate which overtook Windsor about a year ago, and has gone up in smoke and ashes. One store only of the business portion of Bridgewater, N. S. remains. Among the victims were Druggists C. G. Taylor, and Mr. Porter.

Dr. W. B. Duck, of Preston, brother of Mr. E. J. Duck, druggist of that town, died of pneumonia on Jan. 20th. The doctor was in the prime of life and one of the most successful practitioners of Western Ontario, besides taking a leading part in all public questions, and his loss will be greatly felt by the community.

Mr. Wm. Elliot, of Elliot & Co., Toronto, has been paying a visit to the druggists of Western Ontario, and reports a general expectance of good things for 1899. Satisfaction with the past year's business is almost universal. Mr. Elliot has only good things to say of the fraternity, having been accorded most kind reception everywhere.

The students of Ontario College of Pharmacy will hold their Annual Class Banquet at the Arlington Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 8th. 1899. Banquet Committee: E. L. Ebbels, President; W. A. Colman, 1st vice; G. A. Wodehouse, 2nd vice; G. H. Halpin, E. N. Potter, E. A. Dickson, J. M. Langdon, W. C. Tole, P. B. Fowler; R. W. McDuffie, treas; Jas. Browne, secy.

SHEEP DIPPING FLUID.

We draw your attention to the advertisement of W. W. Stephen & Co. on page 315. Every druggist with a country trade will need a stock of their fluid at once and when you buy from those who are progressive enough to advertise in the JOURNAL, you may depend upon getting good stock and good treatment.

Wife—John, don't you think you better give up trying to shave yourself and go back to t' e barber?
 Husband—Why, of course not. See how much I save every month.

Wife—Yes, I know that; but then Willie is always around when you shave, and he is learning so many bad words.

TORONTO NEWS.

The month has been another one of prosperity for the city druggists. Following after a satisfactory holiday trade came an old friend "grippe" to swell the bank accounts.

"La Grippe."

" 'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good. "

Trade has been better in town as a result of the prevalent malady.

Mr. Josiah Green, Queen St. West, Toronto, is under the weather with LaGrippe.

The Munro Bros. have purchased the business of W. Murchison, Queen St. West.

Irving H. Taylor, Esq., Manager for F. Stearns & Co., was in town on Monday, Jan. 16th.

We are pleased to see that Mr. Geo. Harbottle, Rossin House drug store, is out again after a month's illness.

Mr. G. E. Gibbard, Business Manager of The JOURNAL, has gone on a business trip to the Southern States.

Mr. Wilson Fowler is doing the city for Messrs. Elliott & Co. in place of Mr. Soper, who is not yet fit for business.

Mr. T. Hagarty, of Lyman Bros, has been laid up with LaGrippe for a week or so, but we are glad to see him out again.

E. G. Swift, of Walkerville, Canadian manager of Parke, Davis & Co., was in town for a few hours on Wednesday, Jan. 25th.

The Druggists' Corporation of Canada have moved from Colbourne St. to 46 Lombard. Mr. Edward H. Walley will be manager of the company.

The many friends of Mr. Wm. Soper, city representative of Elliot & Co., will be sorry to hear he is still on the sick list, but is steadily improving.

Mr. W. R. Carmichael, traveller for Evans & Sons, still lies at the hospital in a serious condition, erysipelas having set in. It is to be hoped that with his vigorous constitution he may recover.

Congratulations from the JOURNAL to Mr. H. W. Burgess on his entrance into the noble army of benefactors. The other party to the transaction is Miss Ferguson, daughter of the late Lt. Col. T. R. Ferguson, M.P., of South Simcoe.

An encouraging sign has been the sale of 'home-mades.' Other years our customers were sold "Squeedunk's" mixture for this, or Dr. Oshkosh's mixture for the other. This time our druggists have sold their own mixtures. More power to their elbows.

Abbey's

EFFERVESCENT

SALT

reaches

the

consumer

through

the

RETAIL DRUGGIST ONLY

THE

Abbey Effervescent Salt Co.,

LIMITED,

MONTREAL, - CANADA.

The past month has been the busiest January for the city druggist since 1890.

A welcome visitor and little traveller who arrived without his trunk or change was the event that detained the genial and well-known representative of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. We are pleased to be able to record that mother and darling joy are doing well.

The city board of control has thrown out the recommendation of the Legislative committee asking for power to prevent the carrying on in Toronto of the trading stamp business, or any such business having the object of stepping between the business man and the customers for the purpose of reaping profit.

We had a call from and a pleasant chat during the month with Mr. Frank Ibbotson, Quebec, representative of Messrs. F. Stearns & Co. This firm has made some changes in their Canadian travelling staff. Mr. Moore Jackman takes the territory west of Guelph, while Mr. F. H. McTavish takes Toronto and Hamilton. Mr. Jackman's cheery smile and pleasant greetings will be missed from the Arlington which has been his home for some time past. Mr. Bertram Smith will cover the route between Belleville on the east and Guelph on the west.

The city papers on January 16th contained an announcement of the death from typhoid fever at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, of H. T. Tinning. The announcement comes as a shock to Mr. Tinning's many friends whom he has made during his connection with the house of H. G. Felson & Co. For the past few years he has been covering the territory north of the city; previous to that he represented the firm in the city, and in such capacity called upon the druggists. The funeral was from his father's residence, 86 St. Mary's street, Montreal, Jan. 17th.

SHOP FIXTURES.

A neat shop and attractive display of goods are necessary to success in business at the present. Tell the people what you have for sale then; keep it in so tempting a manner that they will buy on sight. This you cannot accomplish without proper fittings and cases. A druggist recently told us that a new and up-to-date case had paid for itself by increased sales. Just such FITTINGS and SHOW CASES as you require can be procured at J. De Rocher, 155 King St W. Toronto. Write him for particulars when requiring anything in his line.

Man is a good deal like a fish. You know the fish would never get into very serious trouble if it kept its mouth shut.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The drug firm of Messrs. Cheval & Gauvreaux has dissolved.

There is a big run on vaccine from points around Coteau, due to a small-pox scare in that town. It does not appear to be extending, as the local and provincial boards of health took hold vigorously and quarantined the locality.

Mr. Frost, Canadian manager for H. R. Wampole & Co. of Philadelphia, was in town recently, visiting the physicians and talking up Pulverous Pills. Mr. Frost is a hard worker, a good fellow, and friend of all the doctors, so that we can expect to see many prescriptions for Wampole's goods coming in to our dispensing counters.

A vigorous fight is being made over the amendments to the Pharmacy Act, which have now had the second reading. Hon. Charles Langelier has moved to refer the bill to a committee of medical men which, if accepted, will settle the matter in favor of the association. The latest action of the druggists was to secure signatures of all the medical men in the city to a petition praying for the rejection of Mr. Gouin's amendments.

It is astonishing what an interest the so-called "labor leaders" are taking in the question of the taxation of department stores. They are holding meetings all over the city and passing resolutions in favor of department stores. The Montreal variety of labor leader is somewhat different from the same class elsewhere. He appears to see benefit where others see only ruination, and cannot see that the department store means monopoly in its worst form.

The sole topic of conversation amongst the trade is the action of the grocers in trying to have the Pharmacy Act amended. What they hope to gain is problematic. The general public will not buy any larger quantity of patents than they do at present, and if the grocers succeed in passing their amendments, which we hope they will not, the only result will be to aid the department stores. The grocers have been badly advised in taking the action. They are in Quebec fighting to give the departmental stores the right to sell drugs and medicines, and at the same time they are preparing to ask the Legislature to tax departments out of existence. Why didn't they wait till they had finished the latter job, and made sure of the business, before they tried the first?

A new form of serum medication is that proposed by Prof. Berlioz, who recommends the use of the serum medicated with arsenic in the form of sodium arsenite, or with guaiacol, etc. for tuberculosis. These serums are to be administered by the rectum instead of by subcutaneous injection.

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

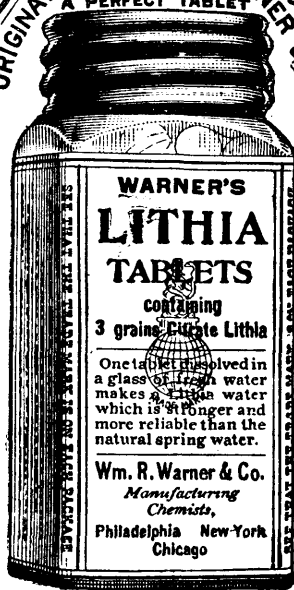
Efficacious

Quickly Soluble

Palatable

One bottle makes 2½ gallons Lithia Water

Permanent



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

(WARNER & CO.)

EXTREMELY PALATABLE AND EFFICIENT.

Aperient Saline

A GOOD APERIENT.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

1228 Market St., Philad'a. 52 Maiden Lane, New York. 197 Randolph St., Chicago.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLUBLE
RELIABLE
PERMANENT

Pills and Granules

SUGAR AND
GELATIN
COATED

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.

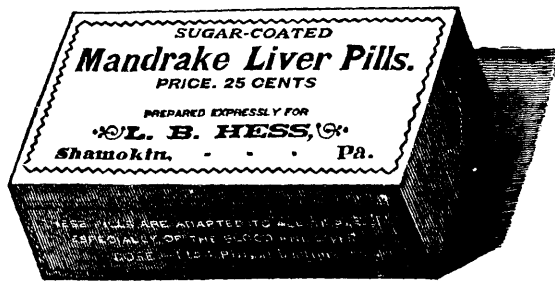
A PREPARATION

that will carry your advertisement into many homes.

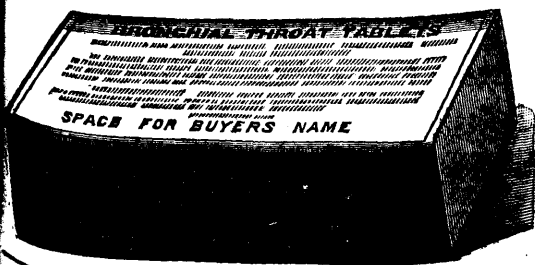
A GOOD LEADER.

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.

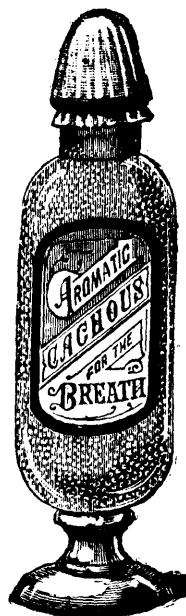
HARLEQUIN CACHOUS

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.

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

RETINOSCOPY.

A hopeful sign of the times, as showing that opticians generally are taking the profession of optics seriously, is the fact that those who have engaged in refraction work, depending entirely upon the Trial-Case for accurate results, are realizing that something else is needed.

We are almost daily in receipt of communications from practising opticians on the subject of retinoscopy. We can only say to those who are in doubt as to its practicability in the hands of the opticians, that it is absolutely the most reliable objective test and requires nothing but common sense and patience to become expert in its use.

There are one or two points in connection with retinoscopy which go far towards making it an indispensable adjunct to an optical outfit.

In its use, no technical knowledge is required, as success with it depends more upon dexterity in using the mirror than upon a profound knowledge of its scientific principles.

The results achieved are arrived at by means entirely opposed to those in use with the trial-case, and by its aid we gather the information entirely independent of the patient's answers, which is undoubtedly the cause of most of the errors found in subjective fitting. As a corroborative test we consider the retinoscope peculiarly adapted to the scope and ability of the optician, and its cost is proportionately small as its value is great.

THE COLOR OF THE EYES.

The color of the eye and its association with, and indication of, character, has furnished a fruitful topic for discussion throughout all ages.

It is a fact worthy of note in this connection, that the eye appears to occupy a twofold position in relation to the other organs of the human system. In addition to its purely mechanical operations as an

optical instrument, whose sole function it is to focus the light from surrounding objects upon the retina, it must be borne in mind that through the instrumentality of these retinal images, ideas are constructed, and as character is formed largely from ideas, what more natural than that the eye, thus the medium of transportation from the "world of matter without to that of mind within" should take upon it some of the characteristics of "those hidden recesses of the soul" and convey them backward again in their transmigrated form to the world without. Pursuing this line of thought, it is perfectly natural that ancient philosophers should attribute to dark colored eyes a nature desirous of screening itself from the outside world, by means of this "dark hued curtain," or that the "bonnie blue eye," be sung and said the world over as "the ideal eye" with its "pure soul peeping in abashed innocence through its "bluey casements," and the logical conclusion of all, that the poet is perfectly in order when he sings,

"Let other men bow, and utter the vow
Of devotion and love without end,
As the sparkling *black* eye in triumph draws nigh
Its glances upon them to bend.
But give me the eye, thro' which I can spy
To the depth of a heart warm and true,
Whose color may vie with the blue of the sky,
The soft, the sweet, love-beaming *blue*."

Fashions in Spectacle Ware.

One would imagine the realm of optics too prosy and matter of fact to offer an inviting field for the sportative propensities of fashion, and that the care of one's eyes and the restoration of health and vision were matters of too serious a nature to constitute them a means of display for "fashion's follies."

Such, however, seems not to be the case, as in no line of fancy goods or dress fabrics do we find the devotees of fashion more particular than in their selection of spectacle ware.

In the early days of spectacles, when their use was often as much a matter of personal adornment as of necessity, the styles were large and the mountings gaudy and attractive,—the length of pedigree or purse of the wearer being usually in proportion to

the size and grandeur of his lorgnettes.

To-day when the immense possibilities of the spectacle seem to be fast approaching their realization, fashion is rapidly nearing the opposite extreme and insists that the display and generous proportions so characteristic of our grandfather's spectacles be conspicuous by their absence, as if realizing that with the largely increased importance of the lens, as the result of recent discoveries, its mountings should be less in evidence.

It is in obedience to this edict of fashion, that frameless spectacles have been perfected, representing, as they do, the highest ideals of the science and art of spectacle manufacture, retaining all the essential points necessary to insure the correct alignment and position of lenses and at the same time affording the smallest possible display of metal.

Peculiarities of the Human Eye.

The human eye has two distinct peculiarities which we do not find in animals, — the eyebrows, and the prominently visible portion of the sclerotic. This last characteristic feature of the human eye is probably the principal cause that every animal turns its head away when we endeavor to look straight into its eyes. A dog, although attached to its master, will shrink from this direct gaze and endeavor to avoid meeting it, and on being released will frisk with joy at the release from what is evidently an uncomfortable sensation. This is probably the explanation of the stories of lions being cowed by the power of the human eye, as one, on being suddenly confronted by one of these savage beasts, would naturally stand "motionless in open eyed horror," thus involuntarily showing that "ominous white" to the greatest possible effect, which no animal can face without shrinking from its magic spell.

Lion tamers make use of this weakness and keep the beast in subjection by the stern influence of the eye, and awe them into subjection in spite of brute strength.

OUR OPTICAL CLASS.

REFRACTION OF LIGHT, (Continued).

L. G. AMSDEN, INSTRUCTOR.

FORMATION OF IMAGES.

It has been previously stated that light travels in diverging straight lines from the point of propagation, and in order to clearly understand the theory of the formation of images by convex lenses it will be necessary to consider every object which is illuminated by original or artificial light, as being itself a luminous body, every minute point of which gives off bundles of rays, in which all the rays composing

each bundle diverge from the instant of issuing from each individual point. The light issue in fact may almost be said to represent the decomposition of the object; which practically takes the form of the rays themselves.

If a convex lens be so placed that some of the rays from each bundle pass through, they will in obedience to the laws of refraction so change their relative direction that although parallel or divergent before entering they will be convergent upon emerging and in the former case all the rays of which each bundle consists and which proceeded from one point, will at the focal length of the lens once more reunite and form there a point which will be the reproduction or image of the point from which the bundle of rays proceeded. Every other bundle being similarly affected we would have all the points of the object reproduced in relative proportions, but in an inverted position, as the rays proceeding from the top of the object would in passing through pass downwards and those from below passing upwards, crossing in the lens.

This reproduction is called the image, and its size depends upon the size of the object and its distance. The farther removed the object is, the smaller will be the image.

When lenses properly arranged for this purpose together with the necessary chemicals are used, the process is called photography. When the eye is employed, the result is—Vision. The mechanical operation necessary to the collection of the rays being accomplished by means of the system of lenses of which this organ is composed, and developed through the instrumentality of the nervous system into an idea containing some information relative to the object from which the rays proceeded.

As in photography the size of the image depends upon the distance at which the object is placed: The farther removed it is the smaller will be the image and consequently the object will be correspondingly reduced in size in our estimation.

REFRACTION OF THE EYE.

As has been stated refraction is the power which any transparent substance by reason of its optical construction possesses of bending rays of light in such a manner that their direction of travel is changed, and when the surfaces are spherically curved, with their thickest part corresponding to its geometrical centre, the resultant action is the bringing together of divergent or parallel rays forming at the uniting point, or focus, a perfect picture of the object from which the light proceeded.

As we get further advanced we shall see that the eye is composed of transparent substances of spherical shape and that its action on rays of light is exactly in accordance with the laws laid down in regard to refraction by lenses.

Light in passing through the eye is therefore refracted to a focus and consequently forms an image there of the object to which it is directed. This function is called the refraction of the eye, and is the first stage of vision.

ACUTENESS OF VISION.

The acuteness of vision has been aptly described as "the ability of the intellect to interpret the image," to transpose this light impression into an idea conveying certain definite information, so that it will be readily understood that the seat of vision is the brain and not the eye, that the mere fact of the collection of the light rays into an image or picture of the object looked at does not give us any information until it is acted upon in some mysterious manner by the nervous system. Just as in photography the mere posing in front of a camera does not supply us with a photograph. The sensitive plate first of all has to be conveyed to the dark room and there developed into the finished picture. So it is with vision,—until the image be developed in the hidden recesses of the intellect it conveys no meaning to us.

VISUAL ANGLE.

Rays proceeding from the extremities of an object and passing into an eye opened to receive them will intersect each other while passing through the eye from the front to the rear; that is, the ray proceeding from the upper extremity will pass through in a downward direction, while that from the lower end will take an upward course. The point where they intersect is called the nodal point and the angle formed by the intersection is termed the visual angle. It will readily be seen that as these rays proceed from the extremities of the object, that the farther apart its extremities are, or in other words, the larger the object, the larger the visual angle, also the closer we approach to the object the larger becomes the angle, so that the size of the visual angle depends upon the size of the object and the distance it is from the eye. The size of the image formed in the interior of the eye by means of the optical system will of necessity depend upon the size of the visual angle, as the greater this angle the larger the surface over which the picture is spread, and consequently the greater the dimensions of the object in the transformed idea in the intellect.

(To be Continued)

An eye in the head is worth two on the surgeon's table.

"How do you find your new glasses," asked the optician.

"Looking back I see as I never saw before," replied the well satisfied customer.

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.

(A. W.,)—Guelph, Ont. I have a peculiar case which I would like your opinion on. A boy of sixteen came to me for examination which showed R. V. $20/20 \text{ C} +.50 \text{ S} = 20/20$, L.V. $20/200$ with pin hole test $20/100$, $-4.00 \text{ S. C} -3.00$, axis $1.80 = 20/1.00$, but with both eyes, although securing good vision, a feeling of great discomfort was felt; patient complained of letters moving on the test—C. card,—at one moment small and instantly changing form and place.

On enquiry, I found patient had had a severe fall some years previously, since when he had suffered from severe pains in the head and especially around the left eye. What do you think is the cause of the peculiarity in type? and do you think the fall has any connection with present eye trouble? also the best method of treatment?

We would be inclined to think that the fall had to some extent injured the retina, possibly causing a detachment, which by distending the natural position of the cones and rods, of which the retina is composed, would cause what is technically termed megamorphopsia.

There is no cure for this condition, and as any glass which improves vision only increases this trouble, your best method would be to correct the best eye fully and by leaving the other totally uncorrected, this would give good vision and perfect comfort.

(F. A. M.)—Will you please tell me why there is no diplopia in the following case: Young man, twenty-three years old. Vision normal in both eyes; accommodation normal. Testing for muscle trouble, I find it takes 8° prism over right eye, base down, and 8° prism over left eye, base up, 16° prism in all to fuse the line of light and lamp flame. For three years has worn 2° base down and 2° up, but for the last year he has had constant headache. I gave him 4° base down over R. E. and 4° over left, base up, and it has given him great relief. He is never troubled with diplopia, with or without his glasses on. I cannot understand how a person with that amount of muscular trouble (vertical) does not see objects double. Did I give him too strong prism, or should I have given him a stronger one?

This is a very considerable amount of vertical insufficiency, and it would be a natural inference to look for diplopia as the result of it. But the normal instinct for single vision is strong, and by the ex-

DURABILITY
 BY THIS TAG YOU SHALL KNOW THEM **ELASTICITY**

Gold Filled
 Solid gold end pieces
 Warranted 10 Years.
 Cohen Bros.

STAMPED ON **C. BROS' 99** EACH FRAME

'C. Bros, '99.'

The most popular line of

FILLED GOODS

on the market.

"C. B." 14 k. FILLED,

The highest grade of
 Filled Goods Ever Made.

Our Guarantee 

Applies to material and construction, and means
 That we will replace any frame in case the wear is unsatisfactory.

Next Class

Canadian Ophthalmic

College,

FEB. 13, 1899.

Cohen Bros.

MAKERS
 and
 IMPORTERS,

Toronto, - Ont.

penditure of a large amount of nervous force the deficient muscles are stimulated to such a degree as to preserve binocular vision. This would not be possible in all cases, perhaps, because some persons do not possess sufficient nervous energy to be available for such purposes. The weakest possible prisms should be prescribed, and if 4° are the least that afford relief, they are the proper ones to order; hence our correspondent seems to have done the right thing.

“OPTICAL ALLUSION.”

Mr. E. D. Y. Cohen, of Cohen Brothers, manufacturing opticians, has just returned from an extensive trip among the optical houses of the east, where he purchased extensively, including many new ideas in machinery, with a view to increasing the output in their spectacle factory, where during the past year the call for their celebrated line of gold filled goods was met with great difficulty.

The January class at the Canadian Ophthalmic College, now in session, is the largest on record, over twenty students being in attendance from all parts of the Dominion. As this is a purely Canadian institution and peculiarly a school for opticians, it is gratifying to find that the opticians of Canada are not slow to recognize the fact, as evidenced in the increasing attendance.

CILIARY STRAIN IN EMMETROPIA.

BY ERNEST CLARKE, M. D.,

Surgeon to the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, London, Eng.

In the perfectly healthy this simply means ordinary fatigue, and is nature's outcry against the abuse of the ciliary muscle. Who has not, some time or other after say an evening's close work, complained of the eyes and often the head aching? The night's rest removes these symptoms of eye strain, as it does most other forms of fatigue.

Two men similarly constituted in every respect, may each read eight hours a day and while one suffers from asthenopia towards the end of the day, the other may escape it entirely by giving his ciliary muscle frequent intervals of rest. It is the *continuous* close work that induces fatigue. Faulty illumination is a very great help in producing the strain, hence it is the evening work that should be avoided by those liable to suffer, as all artificial lighting is more or less defective.

Those who have to work for a living cannot, as a rule, pick and choose as to the time they should choose to use their accommodative powers, hence we find compositors, seamstresses, machinists, workers at

fine art needlework or gold lace work all suffer more or less from eye-strain. Jewelers and watchmakers generally use a magnifying glass, thus relieving their accommodation. The stooping position of the head that most close workers assume causes congestion of the eyes and renders them more liable to suffer from the strain.

It is a matter of common observation that children approach their eyes very closely to their work. This bad habit probably begins through the little ones having to pore over their letters and words when learning to read. Very often it is due to the faulty illumination of the schoolroom. Sometime ago I was examining the eyesight of a class of girls whose average age was eight years, in one of our London parish schools; with hardly an exception they read at a distance of five inches, although most of them could read equally well at ten inches.

On examining their class room I found the cause of this. It was a long room with windows on one of the long walls; the forms were arranged along the other long wall and the children faced the windows. The reason given me for this was that the teacher being with her back to the light opposite the children and the light falling on them, she was thus able to see them and watch them better than if she faced the light and the children had occupied her place. The effect on the children was, of course, that when they had to read in class, in order to prevent the dazzling effect of the light streaming into their eyes the book had to be held up close to the face or the head stooped to the book.

Children invariably hold their little heads close to the slate or paper when learning to write, and this position often becomes a fixed habit. This close application of the eyes to the work not only produces ciliary strain but strain of the converging muscles. Fortunately the young have such a large range of accommodation and convergence that they escape asthenopia as a rule, if they are emmetropic, but the habit is a very bad one and is liable to cause myopia.

“AQUEOUS HUMOR.”

An eye sore is not necessarily a sore eye, but a sore eye is an eye sore.

Oculist—“Do you find that your new glasses give you any relief?”

Mr. Smart Alec.—“Well, before I had them I had pains in the back of my eyes, now I have panes in front of them.”

We do not think as some maintain that glasses are worn for show, but undoubtedly “specks” on the eyes of a potato is all “rot.”

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Professor Roentgen of Wurzburg, who was recently offered a chair in the University of Leipsic, has declined the offer.

It is stated that all the important companies in the world which are engaged in the production of borax and boracic acid have joined in a trust. This combination includes the owners of the main deposits of borax, and extends through the United States, England, France and South America. It will control the world's supply of the product. It is expected that an announcement will soon be made in London of the details of the new company, which will be known as the Borax Consolidated, Limited. The leading constituent companies are the Pacific Borax and Redwood Chemical Company, the Borax Company, of England; the Société Lyonnaise, of France, and the various South American companies which are chiefly engaged in supplying the raw material to European refiners. The capital stock will amount to \$7,000,000, and there will be an issue of \$5,000,000 of bonds.

A retired officer of the Royal Artillery is reported to have invented a new food which is thought to offer inestimable advantages for purposes of military and naval sustentation. The new food has

been subjected to the severest tests, and it is declared by experts that it has succeeded in the very point wherein all other condensed foods have failed—the preservation of the flavor, as well as the food qualities, of the original article. Eggs, meat, fish and vegetables have all been successfully treated. Fifty-three pounds of this food, occupying one cubic foot of space, is equal to the carcasses of thirteen and one-half sheep.

Thus a 6000-ton vessel could carry the equivalent of 324,000,000 pounds of meat, or rations enough for the whole population of the British Isles for eight days. The War Office, which is taking up the invention, preserves the strictest secrecy as to the methods of condensation employed.

DIAMOND FOOD.

A pure food, a wholesome food, a palatable food, are some of the essentials of a good infant's food. These and more are possessed by the Triangle food offered by Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co. of Hamilton. Added to this is the fact that the price is right, and the sale confined to druggists. Nothing further need be urged to insure for this preparation a favorable reception by the trade, and rapid sales.

Specialties for the New Year.

SPONGES—Turkey, Nassau, Key West and Cuba,
Imported direct, and bleached, graded and packed by ourselves.

CHAMOIS LEATHERS—English and American manufacture.
Chamois Vests and Protectors. Rubber Goods.

Trusses, Suspensories, Shoulder Braces, Stockings, Crutches, etc.
Corks, Borated Talcum Powder, Genuine Sea Salt.
Our Perfection Glass Sponge Cases.

The John Wyeth & Bro. Preparations.
The Davis & Lawrence Preparations.

The Elwood Lee Preparations.
The Ricksecker Preparations.

SAUNDERS & EVANS,

30 Wellington St. E.,

- TORONTO.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

The Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association has appointed a committee to agitate the appointment of a new army officer to be known as Chief Apothecary.

The Legislative Committee of the N. Y. Pharm. Association has now prepared a number of amendments to the pharmacy law which they will present for adoption by the State Legislature.

Drs. Prendergast and Limerick, former health officers of Cincinnati, who were charged with blackmailing Fraser & Co., of New York, and who escaped to Toronto and spent some time there, returned recently and gave themselves up. They have now been discharged by Judge Davis of the Criminal Court, as the prosecutors did not appear.

President Dohme has named the new committee on practical pharmacy and dispensing as authorized at the last meeting. H. P. Hynson, chairman, Baltimore; J. G. Godelling, Boston; Mason B. Wood, Providence, R. I.; W. Mittlebach, Boonville, Mo.; A. B. Rains, Columbia, Tenn.; E. R. Selzer, Cleveland, O.; W. L. Cliffe, Philadelphia; W. G. Duckett, Washington, D. C.; W. C. Westcott, Atlantic City, N. J.

Some time ago it was announced that William Bodeman of Chicago had been named by Governor Tanner to succeed Fred. Schmidt on the Board of Pharmacy, and the nomination gave general satisfaction, as Mr. Bodeman is a most aggressive and energetic pharmacist and would have shaken up things generally. Now it appears that the governor has withdrawn the nomination and has asked for the resignation of W. C. Simson and Fred. Leuder, two Republican members of the Board, as they did not vote for the governor's candidate for secretary.

Carl Hardt and M. Julius were recently arrested in Detroit charged with smuggling phenacetine, salol and ichthyol. They were released on their own recognizances, as it appears that the U. S. Commissioner took a lenient view of the case, both men being poor, and they used the goods in preparing a few remedies on which they make a living. George McMillan, who was arrested about the same time on a similar charge, had 500 ounces of phenacetine in his possession. He was held for trial, giving \$1000 bail for his appearance in the U. S. District Court.

The Chicago retailers have another grievance against the wholesalers. The six wholesal. houses

Druggists Prefer

to stock Vaccine that is permanent and that is successful in from 98 to 100 per cent. of primary cases. That is why

Mulford's Glycerinated Vaccine

is the best Vaccine for you to handle.
It retains its activity for six months,
besides it yields a good profit!
Write for special terms.

H. K. MULFORD COMPANY,

Chemists,

PHILADELPHIA,

CHICAGO.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

on Jan. 1st issued three circulars, one with regard to small purchases, the second about discounts and the third about returns. In future purchases of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. of patents will be charged extra from 1 to 4 cts. per bottle according to the retail price, that is, 25 cent articles will be charged 1 cent per bottle over the dozen price, 50 cent articles 2c., 75 cents 3c., and \$1 articles 4 cts. each over the dozen price. Only 1 per cent. discount is to be allowed on monthly payment. With regard to returns the wholesalers have decided that a list of returns, and amount of each item when purchased must be sent to the wholesaler, and if he decides to take them back the retailer will be so notified. Of course Chicago retailers are excited over it, especially those in the outlying districts, who consider the first circular particularly hard on them. The decision about returns has been brought about by retailers overdoing their past privileges in that respect.

IMPURE DRUGS.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—Mr. Thomas McFarlane, chief analyst of the Inland Revenue Department, has submitted to the commissioner, Mr. Miall, a report from Mr. F. T. Harrison, public analyst, London, on samples of tincture of opium, and citrate of iron and quinine, submitted to him for analysis, and a similar report from Dr. W. H. Ellis, public analyst, Toronto, on samples of tincture of opium, Twenty-two samples were collected from druggists, and only eleven of these were found to be up to the standard required. Mr. McFarlane says that it would be unwise for the present to institute any proceedings against the vendors of the defective drugs, as many of them may not have been aware of the inferior quality of the material employed in preparing them. He recommends the publication of the reports and the circulation of the bulletins containing them among druggists, so as to warn them of the liabilities they incur in selling defective goods.—*Witness*.

A new process for the sterilization of milk depends upon the combined action of carbonic acid and oxygen on the microbes present. The milk, as soon as possible after milking, is placed in nickel or tinned vessels and exposed to the action of carbonic acid under a pressure of 5 or 6 atmospheres for 4 or 5 hours. The carbonic acid is then exhausted, and the milk charged with oxygen under the same pressure for a similar length of time. Milk thus prepared will keep for two or three weeks at the ordinary temperature, and can be heated to 80° or 100°C, without coagulating.

Formulae.

ALMOND MEAL.

Powd. castile soap.....	1 oz
“ borax.....	1 oz
“ orris root.....	4 oz
Flour.....	4 oz
Almond meal.....	6 oz
Oil of bergamot.....	2 drs
Essence of musk.....	1 dr
Oil of bitter almonds.....	10 drops

Mix well and sift.

—*Druggists Circular*.

EAU DE QUININE.

Quinine sulphate.....	15 grs
Glycerin.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz
Tincture of cantharides.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ drs
Tincture of rhatany.....	5 drs
Spirit of lavender.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz
Alcohol to make.....	20 oz

Dissolve the quinine salt in the glycerine, and add the tinctures. Let stand 48 hours and filter.

—*Druggists Circular*.

COCALBINE.

Coca leaves in No. 46 powder..	4 oz
Tartaric acid.....	2 drs
Malaga wine to make.....	20 oz

Moisten the leaves with the wine, in which the acid has been dissolved, then pack in a percolator and percolate with the wine until 20 oz. is obtained.

—*Pharm. Journal*.

PERFUME FOR TOILET CREAM.

Musk, coumarin, and vanillin, of each.....	4 grs
Heliotropin.....	4 grs
Otto of orris.....	1 drop
Oil of neroli.....	5 “
“ cinnamon.....	1 “
“ cloves.....	1 “
Tincture of benzoin.....	2 drs
Alcohol to.....	1 oz

According to the *American Druggist* this gives a perfume similar to that of Crème Simon.

NEW FLASHLIGHT POWDER.

Potassium permanganate.....	2 parts
Aluminum powder.....	1 part

This is recommended as superior to magnesium powders, in that colored objects come out in almost ortho-chromatic relation.

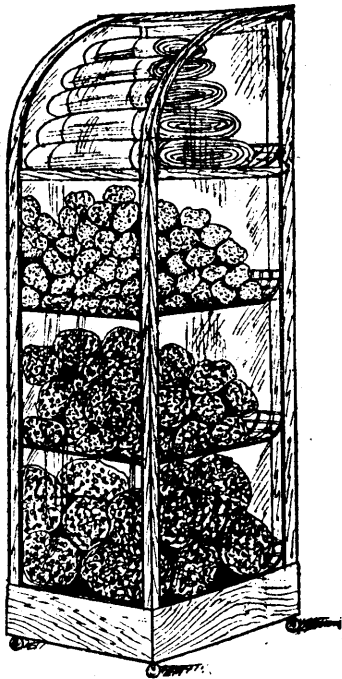
INDELIBLE INK.

Silver nitrate.....	5
Ammonia water.....	10
Soda.....	7
Mucilage of acacia.....	15
Boiling water.....	5

Dissolve in separate vessels, the silver nitrate in the ammonia water, and the soda in the boiling water, and mix the solutions. Finally, add the mucilage and place the mixture in full sunlight until it turns black.

This is said by the *National Druggist* to be the formula in use in the German marine and naval service.

Lyman's SPONGE CASES.



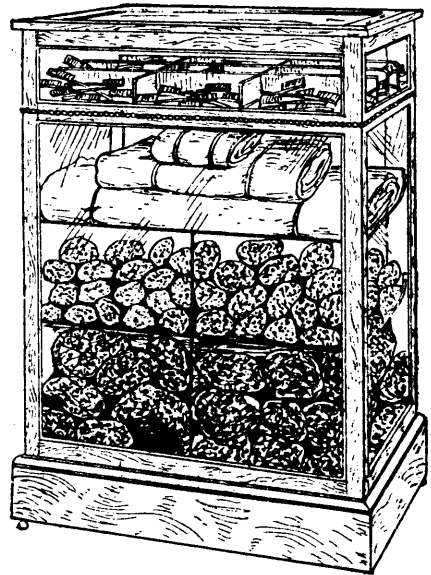
Planet Sponge Case

(Tall)

5 feet high, 20 inches square at base, fitted with castors, wire shelves; glass of double strength; case made of Oak.

Rock-bottom price, \$17—usual terms.

A
New
Lot
Just
Received.



Comet Sponge Case

(Square)

Case made of oak, finished all around and fitted with castors; 44 inches high, 33½ in. long, and 22 in. wide; two hinge doors at back and wire shelves; top has door to raise, with lock and key, and is supported by stay-joint; all double strength glass. Also made with bevel-plate top.

Rock-bottom price, \$24—usual terms.



Golden Gray Hair Restorer,
Golden Hair Grower,
Pepsalt for Indigestion,
Horehound Candy,

Old-fashioned style, twisted sticks,
in 5-lb. boxes, at 45c. a box.

Headquarters in Ontario for THIALION, manufactured by Vass Chemical Co.

THE

LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited,
TORONTO.

A Word On Beef Teas.

Meat extract resembles Beef Tea made at home in the fact that it contains no nourishment at all. Hard doctrine this for the ladies who think that nothing can equal their own make. How is

BOVRIL

nourishing then? Because it is not a meat extract only. It contains in addition the nourishing qualities of pure, lean ox beef highly concentrated and finely pulverized. Bovril is therefore superior to meat extract or Beef Tea.

BOVRIL, Limited,

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

30 Farringdon St.,
London, England.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Market Report.

Jan. 30th.—Quinine is in active demand in consequence of the prevalence of influenza; prices are steady. Camphor is rising in primary markets and refined will have to follow. The advance in mercurials, already noted, is well maintained. Borax and boracic acid continue firm in all markets. Blue vitrol is scarce and dearer. Ipecac is excited in the London market. Glycerine is in good demand, and about ½ cent dearer. Castor oil unchanged. Insect flowers are scarce and dear in primary markets but insect powder can be bought lower than the flowers. Hellebore is being booked for the coming season as about last year's rates. Paris Green futures were sold as low as nine cents in New York, but there has been a sharp reaction owing to the scarcity of raw materials. Sulphonal has been doubled in price by a combine, and the same is expected to happen with phenacetine. Sennas are in good demand. White lead is firm. Corrodors could not now buy pig lead and produce the pigments at present rates. Linseed oil could not be sold at present prices from seed bought at current prices. Turpentine firm.

OINTMENT FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

Menthol.....	1 part
Salve.....	2
Olive oil.....	10
Lanolin.....	30

M. To be applied night and morning.
—*Nouv. Rem., N. Y. Med. Jour.*

MINARD'S

"KING OF PAIN"

LINIMENT

Sold from Halifax to Victoria by

HALIFAX—Brown & Webb, Simson Bros. & Co., Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co.
ST. JOHN—T. B. Barker & Sons.
YARMOUTH—C. C. Richards & Co.
MONTREAL—Kerry, Watson & Co. Lyman Sons & Co. Evans Sons & Co.
KINGSTON—Henry Skinner & Co.
TORONTO—Lyman Bros & Co. Evans Sons & Co. Northrop & Lyman. Elliot & Co. T. Milburn & Co.
HAMILTON—Archdale Wilson & Co. J. Winer & Co.
LONDON—London Drug Co. Jas. A. Kennedy & Co.
WINNIPEG—Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
NEW WESTMINSTER—D. S. Curtis & Co.
VICTORIA and VANCOUVER—Langley & Henderson Bros.
QUEBEC—W. Brunet & Co.
ST. JOHN—Canadian Drug Co. S. McDiarmid & Co.
PRESCOTT—T. W. Chamberlain & Co.
MONTREAL—Hudon, Hebert & Co.

Seely's

*Violet Flowers,
American Roses,
and Carnation Pink*

are peers in the perfume art.

It is conceded that all are as fine and popular as any odors ever placed before our refined and discriminating public.

Sold exclusively to Druggists.

Seely, the American Perfumer

DETROIT, Mich. WINDSOR, Ont.

WANTS, FOR SALE, Etc.

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.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—In one of the best towns in Ontario and occupying the best corner in the city. Splendidly fitted premises, which can be leased for a term of years on very easy conditions. A splendid prescription trade is done and the stock is clean and well assorted. Must be sold as the proprietor is retiring from the business. Apply to S., PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, Toronto. Box 124.

FOR SALE.—Drug business in small town in Ontario. Only drug store and 15 miles from nearest store. Good town and farmers' trade. Stock, store and residence, value about \$3,700; cash required, about \$2,500, balance can wait. Good reasons for selling. For particulars address "DRUG," CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, 287 King St. West, Toronto, Ont.



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.

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 February.

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 FEB., 1899.

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	\$o	45	\$o	50
Acid, Acetic,	lb		10		13
Arsenious, lump	lb		25		27
Commercial	lb		6		8
Benzoic, Eng., (from benzoin)	oz		15		20
German	oz		7		10
Boric	lb		10		12
Carbolic, Crystal, super. ..	lb		35		40
Commercial	lb		23		27
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
Apomorpha,	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
Canela 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,	lb	1 00	2 75
Vanilla	lb	9 00	12 00
Berry, Cubeb	lb	20	25
powdered	lb	25	30
Juniper	lb	6	8
Bismuth, Sub-carbonate,	lb	2 10	2 15
Ammonio Citrate	oz	25	30
Iodide	oz	40	45
Salicylate,	oz	20	25
Sub-Nitrate	lb	1 70	1 80
Liquor,	lb	30	35
Borax,	lb	5	6½
powdered,	lb	5	7
Butter, Cacao	lb	50	55
Caffeine	oz	35	40
Citrate	oz	30	35
Camphor, English	lb	52	53
American,	lb	52	53
Cantharides,	lb	1 00	1 25
powdered,	lb	1 25	1 50
Capsicum,	lb	18	20
powdered,	lb	25	30
Carbon, Bisulphide,	lb	16	20
Cerium Oxalate,	lb	1 20	1 60
Chalk, French, powdered	lb	6	10
Precipitated	lb	10	00
Prepared,	lb	5	16
Chloroform, pure	lb	1 10	1 20
D. & F.	lb	2 00	
German	lb	50	55
Chloral hydrate,	lb	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.,	oz	3 80	5 00
Cochineal, S. G.,	lb	55	60
Black,	lb	50	55
Codeine	oz	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	lb	1 00	2 30
Cudbear,	lb	18	20
Cuttle-fish Bone,	lb	20	30
Epsom Salts, see <i>Magnesium Sulph</i>			

Show Cases,

STORE and
OFFICE FIXTURES.



MIRRORS A SPECIALTY.

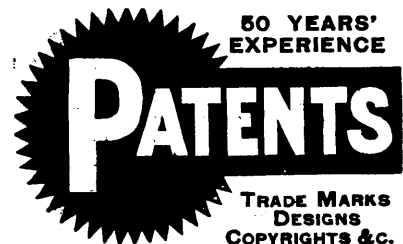
Druggists' Cases.



J. DeROCHER,

Manufacturer and Dealer,

155 King St. West, - TORONTO.



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Special to Retail Druggists

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.

Ergot,	lb	40	50
Ether, Acetic	lb	60	70
Nitrous, Spirits	lb	47	95
Sulphuric, 725,	lb	30	35
Eucalyptol,	oz	16	20
Exalgine	oz	1 20	1 25
Extract Belladonna,	lb	1 25	1 50
Colocynth, Co	lb	1 00	2 00
Gentian,	lb	50	60
Hemlock, Ang.,	lb	1 25	1, 50
Henbane, "	lb	3 50	3 75
Jalap,	lb	2 00	2 50
Logwood, bulk	lb	13	14
pockages,	lb	15	18
Mandrake,	lb	1 75	2 00
Nux Vomica,	oz	25	35
Opium,	oz	75	85
Rhubarb,	lb	4 00	5 00
Sarsa. Hond. Co.,	lb	1 00	1 20
Sarsa. Jam. Co.,	lb	2 25	3 00
Taraxacum, Ang.,	lb	75	80
Flowers, Arnica,	lb	15	20
Chamomile,	lb	20	25
Lavender,	lb	13	15
Formalin,	lb	35	50
Fuller's Earth, powd.	lb	5	6
Galls,	lb	21	25
powdered,	lb	25	30
Gelatine, Cox's 6d	doz	1 20	1 25
French,	lb	38	60
Glycerine, 39°,	tin or lb	16	20
Price's,	lb	60	65
Grains Paradise, powdered	lb	30	35
Green, Paris,	net lb	12	14
Gum, Aloes, Barb,	lb	15	25
Aloes, Cape,	lb	16	00
powdered,	lb	27	30
Socot,	lb	45	50
powdered,	lb	70	75
Arabic, select,	lb	45	60
" powdered	lb	50	90
sorts,	lb	25	30
powdered	lb	25	35
Asafoetida,	lb	25	35
Benzoin,	lb	50	75
Catechu,	lb	17	20
powdered,	lb	25	30
Gambog,	lb	60	00
Guaiacum,	lb	30	75
Myrrh,	lb	40	45
Opium,	lb	4 25	4 40
powdered,	lb	5 50	0 00
Scammony, powdered	lb	6 00	0 00
Shellac, orange	lb	25	35
bleached	lb	45	50
Storax,	lb	45	75
Tragacanth, flake,	lb	90	1 00
common,	lb	65	75
Herb, Chiretta,	lb	35	00
Goldthread, in ozs	lb	80	90
Horehound, in ozs	lb	18	20
Lobelia,	lb	18	20
Honey, Canada, best,	lb	11	13
Hops,	lb	15	18
Hydrogen Peroxide, C.P., Harvey's, No. 1, doz 7		60	
" " " " No. 1 X. doz 5		00	
Ichthyol	oz	30	35
Indigo, Madras,	lb	80	85
Insect Powder, pure	lb	25	27
Iodine, commercial,	lb	3 50	4 00

If You Want Rubber Goods

with special brands, and your name and address marked on the package, we shall be glad to receive your orders.

Atomizers,
Fountain Syringes,
Bulb Syringes,
Combination Fountain Syringes,
Hot Water Bottles, (4 grades),
And a complete line of Druggists' Rubber Sundries
All in white or gray stock, we can give you the highest grade of goods on the market, or we can give you cheaper grades, which will meet any competition that may come your way.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Canadian Rubber Co.,
OF MONTREAL.
ALPHA BRANCH.

TURKISH DYES,
TURKISH DYES,
TURKISH :: DYES.



To the Trade 

We desire to call the attention of the trade to the above package dyes, which have been on the market for the past 9 years. The sales have increased wonderfully in that period, and they have given every satisfaction, both to retailer and consumer. Every LIVE DRUGGIST handles Turkish Dyes.

Write for Prices, Samples, etc., to

BRAYLEY SONS & CO.,
MONTREAL.

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	50	55		
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 Lanæ)	....	....	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 Tinnevely	....	....	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	12½	14		
Magnesia, Carb 1 oz	....	....	lb	16	20		
Calcined,	....	....	lb	45	50		
Citrate, gran	....	....	lb	30	75		
Sulphate, best	....	....	100	lbs	1	90	00
Manganese, black oxide,	....	....	lb	4½	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		
Bipiodide,	....	....	lb	3	75	4	00
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	1	85	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		
Napthol, 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	0	00
Castor,	....	....	lb	9½	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	55	65		
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		
Citrate,	....	....	lb	45	50		
Opium.—SEE GUM.	....	....			
Orange Peel,	....	....	lb	12	15		
Pepsin, Morson's	....	....	oz	85	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		00	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		24		30	Sodium, Acetate,	lb		25		30	
Resorcin,	oz		15		00	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	Hyposulphite,	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		9		00	Surgeon's	string	1	50	2	50	
ground,	lb		11		00	Turkey	string	3	00	10	00	
powdered,	lb		13		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		27		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		62		68	
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		35		40	
Jamaica,	lb		90		95	Woods, Camwood,	lb		8¼		10	
Sarsaparilla, 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	common,	lb		6		9	
Epsom, by bbl.	100	lb	1	50	1	75	Valerianate,	oz		25	28	
Salicin,	lb	4	50	4	80	Sulphocarbonate,	lb		80	1	00	

Drugs Ground to any Fineness.

The
Pink List.

1899. FEBRUARY, 1899.

The **Holgate-Fielding Co.,**

LIMITED.

25 Melinda St.,

TORONTO.

IMPORTERS AND MILLERS OF

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

AND

Manufacturing Pharmacists.

Write for **Special Quotations**

—ON—

**White Hellebore & Insect Powder,
IN KEGS.**

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING.

We guarantee our products to be first-class.

CRUDE AND GROUND DRUGS.

We carefully select our Crude Drugs and supply them absolutely pure to our friends, ground to any fineness which they may require.

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

Special quotations for Ground Drugs in Barrel Lots

HELLEBORE WHITE—Special quotations by mail or through our Travellers.

Our Aromatic Cascara

is now manufactured by entirely *new methods* and in point of ACTIVITY and FLAVOR is the EQUAL OF ANY ON THE MARKET.

Price \$3.20 per 80 oz. Winchester.

It does not Precipitate.

White Petrolatum,

15c. per lb. in 5 lb. Tins.

This is a snap and you should have a tin. We have 1000 lbs., but at this price it won't last long.

Celery Herb Cure,

Per Gross \$9.00,

with your own name and 100 samples in envelopes to distribute to your customers.

TERMS :

Ontario orders—Net Cash, 30 days.

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

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES.

	WR.	LB.
Cascara Aromatic	\$3 20	70
Calisaya Cordial	2 00	50
Essence of Pepsin	4 00	1 00
Saw Palmetto Compound..	4 00	1 00
Menthymol Antiseptic....	1 25	40

Elixirs.

	WR.	LB.
Lactated Pepsin	\$2 25	60
“ “ Iron, Quin., Strych.	2 25	60
“ “ Bismuth ..	2 50	75
Gentian and Iron Chloride	2 50	60
Simple White		
“ Red		

Fluid Extracts.

	LB.
Cascara	\$ 70
Belladonna leaf..	85
Buchu	90
Arnica Rt.....	80
Aconite	75
Cohosh, Blue....	75
Cinchona, yellow	95
Cinchona, red ..	1 15
Cherry Bark, wild	65
Gentian	65

Couch Grass	70
Dandelion	70
Celery	1 00
Gentian, Co.....	80
Ipecac	5 00
Liquorice	60
Mix Vomica B.P.	1 00
Mandrake	65
Prickly Ash Bark.	65
Quassia	60
Rhubarb Aromatic	1 00
Poke Root	75
Sarsaparilla	75
Squills	65
Senega	1 25
Senna	75
Valerian	70
Uva Ursi	70
Yellow Dock	75
Serpentaria	1 00
Tolu, soluble ...	60
Saw Palmetto Berries	80

Any Fluid Extracts not listed, we supply the reliable makes at their usual trade discounts.

Syrups.

	80 OZ. WR.	LB.
Hypophosphites Comp. (Vitalic)...	\$1 25	40
White Pine Co.	1 25	40
“ “ “ Tar	1 25	40
Chloride of Iron... ..	2 00	50
Easton's	1 75	50
Iron Iodide	1 75	50
Parrish Food	1 25	35
Acid Hydriodic ..	2 00	50
Trifolium Compound	2 00	50
Churchills	1 75	50

COMPOUND POWDERS.

Formulæ 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 25	\$0 30
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 ..	25	30
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

Beef, Iron and Wine, per doz.,	....	....	....	....	....	\$4.00
Climax Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, per doz.,	....	....	....	....	....	4.00
Celery Herb Cure, gross,	....	....	....	....	....	9.00
Petrolatum, White, in 5 lb. tins, per lb.,	....	....	....	....	....	.15

\$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

GILMOUR BROS. & Co., 485 St. Paul St., Montreal.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., U.S.A.

Sole Agents for Dominion of Canada.

Reed & Carnrick's Preparations.

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.
 Cholagogue Tablets.

Diureticine Tablets.
 Hypnotine Tablets.
 Innervatine Tablets.
 Kumyss Powder.
 Sulphur-Tartrate Tablets.
 Velvet Skin Soap.
 " " Powder.

Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s

Blaud's Pill Capsules

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 Blaud PILLS.

FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE TRADE.

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Kindly mention Journal when this writing to Advertisers.

Guaranteed
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of
Pure
Cod Liver
Oil
of
best
quality.

EMULSION OF
PURE
COD LIVER OIL
WITH
HYPOPHOSPHITES
OF LIME AND SODA.
A RELIABLE REMEDY
FOR
CONSUMPTION AND ALL
PULMONARY AFFECTIONS,
COUGHS, COLDS, EMACIATION,
AND GENERAL DEBILITY.
IN THIS PREPARATION THE COD LIVER OIL
IS COMPLETELY DISGUISED AND THEREFORE MORE
ACCEPTABLE BOTH TO THE STOMACH AND PALATE.
KEEP IN A COOL PLACE
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.
DOSE:
*For Adults, one teaspoonful to be increased
to a tablespoonful three times a day,
after meals*

Disguised
so
as
to
make
it
pleasant
to
the
taste
and
easily
digested.

Special price in gross lots, Customers name and address put on label and carton.

We are headquarters in Ontario for Thialine manufactured by the Vass Chemical Co., Danbury, Conn.

— THE —
LYMAN BROS. & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists, TORONTO, LIMITED