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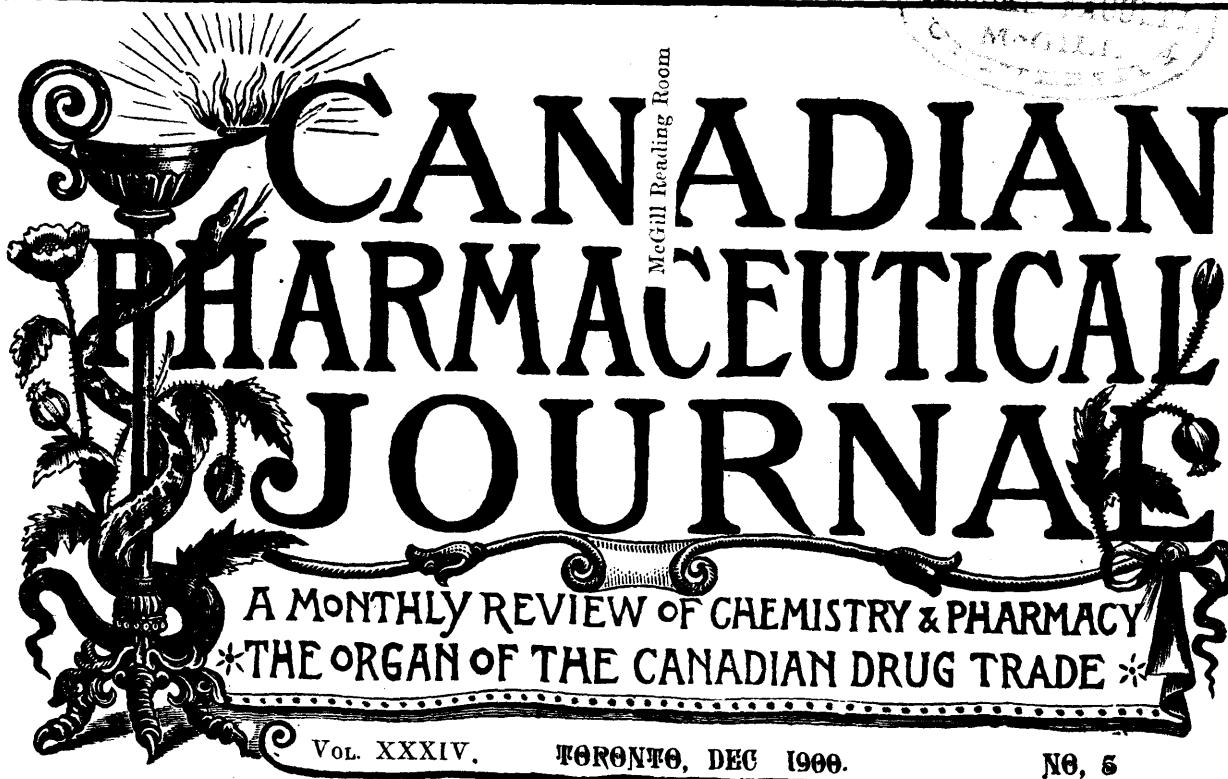
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**CANADIAN
PHARMACEUTICAL
JOURNAL**

McGill Reading Room

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

VOL. XXXIV. TORONTO, DEC 1900. No. 6

ARCHDALE WILSON & CO.

OUR
BUSINESS IN

PERFUMES

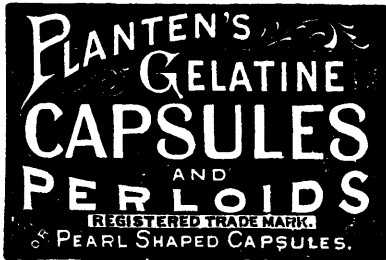
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Encapsulating Private Formulas a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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Once sold always recommended.

	Rat Ext.		Roach, Bed Bug and Moth Ext.
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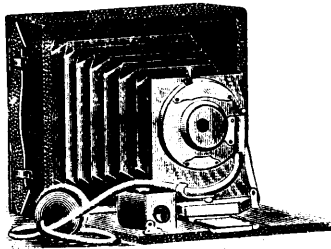
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Second Prize Class A
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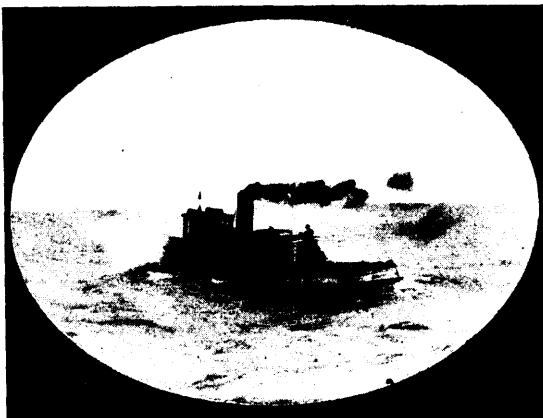
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PHARMACIST



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We believe it will pay you to
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Our facilities are complete.
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The HIGHEST QUALITY.

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These Chocolate Worm Cakes are now sent out In Three Sizes of

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1 GROSS, $\frac{1}{2}$ GROSS & $\frac{1}{4}$ GROSS SIZES.

The Cakes are wrapped in tin foil, to preserve them from atmospheric influence, and then enclosed in an envelope printed with directions.

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Children Eat Them With Delight.

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Lanoline and Witch Hazel Cream.

\$1.60 per dozen, \$18.00 per gross.

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80 cents per dozen, \$9.00 per gross.

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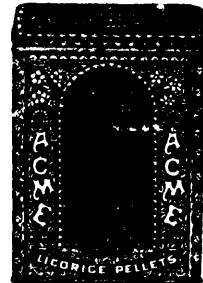
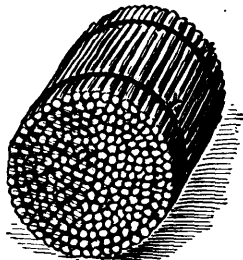
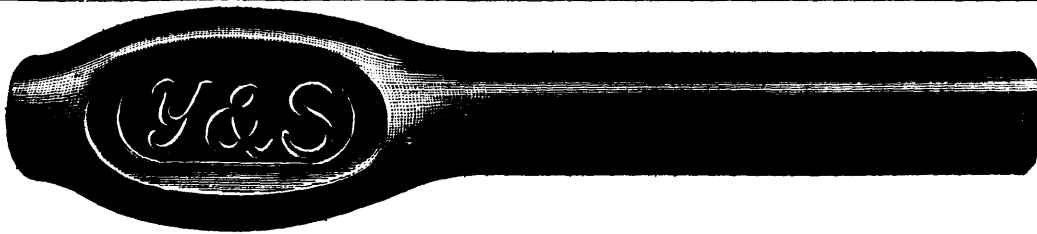
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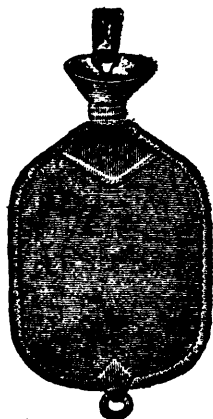
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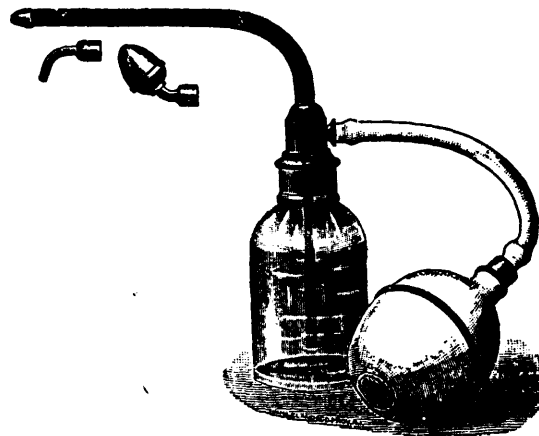
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78 Long Lane, London, E. C.

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American Climax, fine stem, with small bellows for water only, per doz.....	\$4.00
McKenzie Leader No. 1, Water-Oil, one tip, per doz	4.50
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J. Stevens & Son, solid stem, Water-Oil, one tip, per doz.....	5.00
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per doz.....	7.00
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All our Atomizers with the exception of the "American Climax" are supplied with a superior large slate colored Bellows.

Every Atomizer Guaranteed.

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The Largest Propagators Of **Vaccine Virus** In The World.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LYMPH EVER HONORED by the RECEIPT of a MEDAL

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA reports:—"The excellent Bacteriological showing of the product, purchased with the others in a large Drug Store, is an index of the hygienic condition of the pains taken in removing the Lymph to keep it aseptic."



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Bovine Virus is no safer than humanized, unless 'The source is beyond doubt.' "Unfortunately a number of vaccine firms have not yet wakened up to the necessities. "Of the different places I visited I would recommend to the Board of Health the product of three as safe for them to advocate; and of these three the product of my own choice would be the product of the . . .

LANCASTER COUNTY VACCINE FARM, AS BEING HEAD AND SHOULDERS ABOVE ANY SIMILAR FIRM IN THE UNITED STATES.

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All orders for Vaccine, or letters containing enquiries as to prices should be addressed to the nearest one of our Shipping Offices.

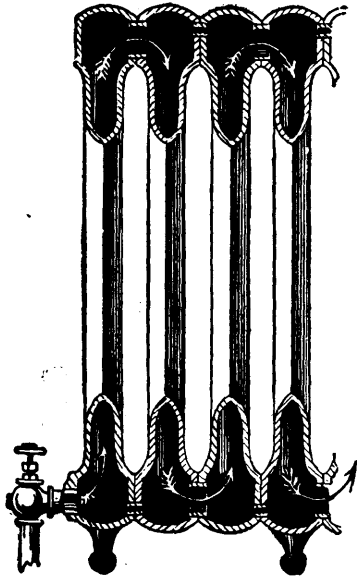
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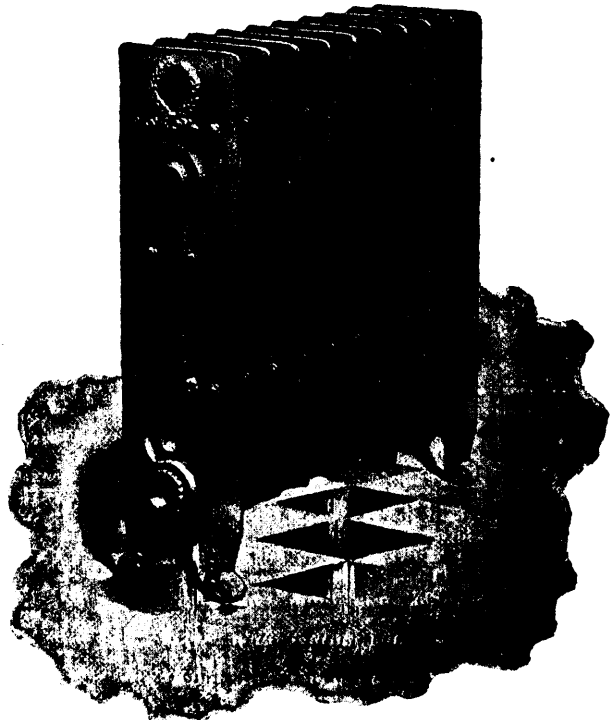
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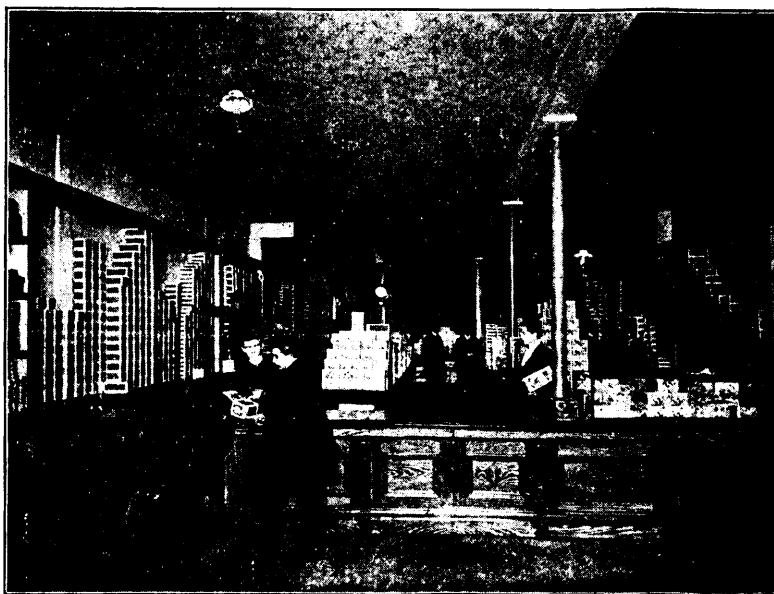
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MANHATTAN 10c. CIGARS

And 

COL. OTTER 5c CIGAR

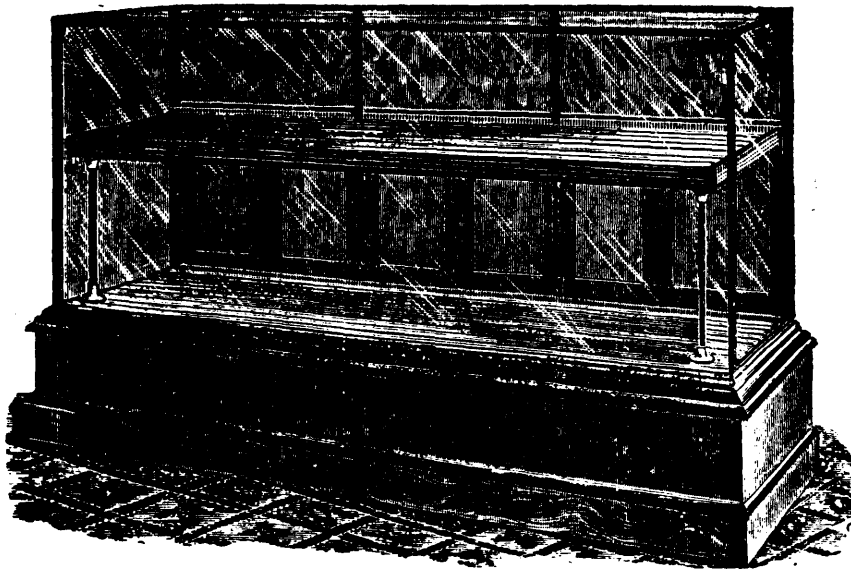
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We have, on previous occasions, mentioned through the columns of this journal that, until we were prepared to manufacture a more complete line of pharmaceutical preparations in a proper manner, we would confine ourselves to the production of a limited number of specialties. We kept our word, and up to the present time have only offered such goods as we could manufacture well with the facilities we possessed. We have now greater room and greater facilities, and are willing to extend our business along such lines as may suit the needs of our customers and all those whom we would like to make such.

We are trying to increase our business along the lines indicated by the wants of those who deal with us, and we have been fairly successful in pursuing this policy. We feel that we can still grow from without, as well as within.

We have tried carefully and honestly to merit the non-secret business of which we have made a specialty and will as carefully and honestly try to merit the trade in pharmaceutical specialties, which our drug friends may confide to us.

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Holiday Perfumes

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The largest, handsomest and most artistic line shown.

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One bottle sold creates a demand for another.

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We are strictly independent of any monopoly or combination.

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Never fail to satisfy
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A Sample Order Will
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Maltine M'f'g Co.'s Preparations.

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ARE SOFT AND FLEXIBLE,
NEVER BECOME HARD,

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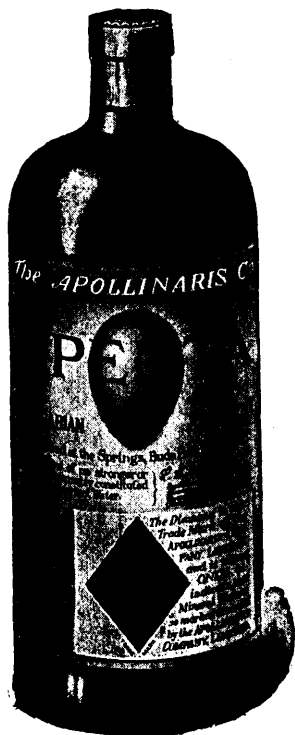
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CANADIAN SUB-AGENTS: WALTER R. WONHAM & SONS, MONTREAL.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL AND PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXIV.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, DECEMBER 1900.

No. 5

ESTABLISHED 1868.

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

—AND—

PHARMACAL GAZETTE.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

Editor, - - - - J. E. MORRISON

Business Manager, - G. E. GIBBARD

Subscription, \$1.00 per Year.

Communications bearing on the text to be addressed to Editor, P.O. Box 683, Montreal.

All Copy for publication must be sent in by the 1st of the month.

New Advertisements and changes received up to the 5th or 1st if proofs are required.

Advertising Rates sent on application.

Address all communications on business

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

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Incredible! Twelve months since we wrote our last Christmas greeting? We almost have to rub our eyes or pinch ourself to see if it is not a dream. It seems but yesterday, yet 1900 is all but gone, and with it the century. It is a satisfaction to realize that rapid as has been the passing of time, and swift the succession of events, yet as a people we have kept pace, and the year which found us at its opening little and comparatively unknown closes with a world reputation achieved. The year's record contains little cause for regret, and much for satisfaction.

Last year we ventured this assertion: "On the

northern half of this continent is forming an empire and growing up a people of whom and from whom the world will yet know and hear more." How true a forecast was thus expressed, we leave the stirring events of the year to answer. The success attending our ventures abroad has had its counterpart in expansion and prosperity at home.

In this prosperity pharmacists have shared perhaps to a larger extent than other lines of trade. Statistics show that the proportion of failures for the year is smaller among pharmacists than any other class. Indications are for a continuation of this prosperity. Under such favorable conditions then we experience the same amount of pleasure and confidence in wishing our readers a merry Christmas and happy new year, as experienced when we penned our greeting twelve months ago.

DRUGGISTS AND THE GERMAN BILL.

Through the stupidity of reporters or deliberate misrepresentation of the daily papers the action of the Toronto druggists on this bill is liable to be misunderstood by their country confreres. The papers have represented them as in a condition of panic over it. Nothing could be farther from the truth than such a statement. The bill was such a crude, apprentice sort of a production that no rational being would fear it ever becoming law. The fact that such a bill was presented to the Legislature was, however, sufficient reason for the druggists interesting themselves to the extent of finding out its source and possible bearing on their business. There is no guarantee that this or some bill of a similar nature may not be introduced at any time. The Toronto Drug Section realized this and decided to be prepared for such an eventuality by knowing just what legislation would be beneficial or detrimental to the craft. The section met and after careful deliberation decided what they thought could be accepted in the bill, what eliminated, and what amended,—rather poor material out of which to work a panic.

DRUG ADULTERATION IN THE STATES.

In his report as Chairman of the Committee on Adulteration, of the N. W. D. A. Mr. Queeny goes into some details as to the extent to which adulteration is carried, such as beeswax containing 65% of ceresine; saltpetre containing 80% of common salt; cotton seed oil masquerading as matuga olive oil; vanillin containing 50% of acetanilide; borax containing anything from 40 to 99% of soda; black antimony which was nothing but ground Lehigh coal, and so on.

Who is to blame for such a condition? Perhaps the wholesaler is to some extent, but if there was not a demand for cheap goods from the retailer, they would not be on the market. Unfortunately with many the question is not how good? but how cheap? We know of one concern which imports black antimony and powders it, but not one in five of the retailers who sell any quantity of this article will buy it because the pure article is too dear. They prefer to buy an article at 3 or four cents per pound, which they must know is adulterated, to paying 10 or 12 cts. for an absolutely pure article. The question of price is of first importance with them, and they prefer to pay 4 cents for ground coal as long as it is labelled as they want it; quality counts for nothing. Just as long as there is a market for cheap goods will there be people to supply the demand.

In this country the average pharmacist looks to quality first, but there are some exceptions to the rule.

WHAT IS A "PHARMACOPOLIST"?

One of our most valued American exchanges has the following in the Nov. issue.

A man in England recently claimed exemption from Jury duty on the ground that he was a "pharmacopolist." Just what breed this is we are unable to discover from any of the standard dictionaries.

The Century Dictionary defines a pharmacopolist, as one who sells drugs, a dealer in drugs or medicines, an apothecary; and gives two examples of the use of the word, one by Lawrence Sterne, in "The Sentimental Journey," the other by Scott in "The Abbot." Some years ago a Quebec drug clerk had himself registered in the city directory as an "assistant pharmacopolist," to the consternation of the other clerks in the city, who had never imagined that one of their class could rise to such a supreme height, but when they found out what the word signified they let him have all the honor of it. None of them tried to jump his claim.

BASE OR VEHICLE?

In a paper recently published in some of our

American contemporaries on Ointments, the author refers to petrolatum, etc., as the ointment base, and in reports of the discussion which took place at the meeting at which it was read the most of the speakers fell into the same error. A reference to a dictionary will show that the word "base" is applied to the principal ingredient in a compound prescription; "vehicle," that which is used as an instrument of conveyance, transmission, or communication. If lard, petrolatum, or woolfat be the principal ingredient then it may correctly be called the base. If so, what do you call the chrysarolin, mercury, iodoform, etc.? Surely these cannot be called vehicles.

Remington's Pharmacy in the chapter on Prescriptions defines the basis as the chief active ingredient; the vehicle, as the ingredient which serves to "carry all," or hold them together, dilute them, and give to the whole the proper consistence, form and color. Similar definitions are given by other writers on the subject, so that there can be no doubt that the application of the word "base" to lard, etc., is incorrect, pharmaceutically, philologically and every other way.

THE NEW YORK JOBBERS AND THE N.A.R.D.

One of the most important events in the present tripartite movement to suppress cutting in the United States was the action of the New York jobbers, who as a body decided last month to stand by the N. A. R. D. plan and give it a trial.

The meeting in which this decision was arrived at was held on Nov. 7th, and was participated in by a representative of every jobbing house in the city. Not only as a body have the jobbers agreed to this course, but each individual firm makes its personal agreement, thus preventing the charge of a combination.

Part of this agreement is that whenever the secretary of the N.A.R.D. reports any one violating the terms of the tripartite plan the jobber will refuse to sell such person any goods. The jobber also undertakes to refuse goods, coming under the agreement, to brokers and to sell through brokers only to recognized traders.

So far so good; for the jobbers this is an important concession, but it will by no means curtail cutting, as we in Canada know to our loss. During the life of the O. S. R. D. every jobber of drugs and patent medicines in Canada agreed to just such conditions, and we believe lived up to them, and yet the cutter got all the goods he required. This only stops the spigot; what about the leaks? and there are many of them. The wholesale grocer handling patents; the traitorous retail druggist willing to

serve the enemy for a 3% profit, and others we don't think of just now. All these must be reckoned with, as they are bound to be factors in opposing any scheme devised.

It is in the interests of the jobber to stand by the retailer in the fight, but all the efforts he can put forth will not counteract the effects of the lack of faithfulness to agreement on the part of the proprietor. From the proprietor alone must come the force which will stop the cutter, and up to the present he shows mighty little inclination to exert that power. Mark Twain-like though, he is willing to sacrifice all his first wife's relations in an effort.

THE J. D. PARK & SONS' CASE.

The famous case of John D. Park & Sons against the N.W.D.A., which has been dragging through the N.Y. courts for several years past has been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the defendant. The judgement finally settles the question that a manufacturer can fix the price of his goods, as well as his right to sell or refuse to sell to whom he wishes. The vital paragraphs of the judgement are as follows :

It cannot be denied that each manufacturer has the right to refuse to sell to anyone, if he sees fit. If he chooses to make his goods and sell them, he has a right to fix any price he chooses upon them. Not only so, but he has the right to select his own customers. He may agree to dispose of all his goods to one person, or he may be willing to supply the whole trade except one person, and whatever he chooses to do is a matter with which the law has no concern, because the goods are his, to be kept or sold as he pleases. So he may not only fix his own price, but he may impose such terms as he sees fit, or can exact from his customers.

These matters are absolutely within his control. If each manufacturer is thus at liberty to control the sale of his goods, undoubtedly all may, if they see fit, agree together to enforce conditions which each seeks to impose upon those dealing with the article which he makes. The action of each manufacturer in fixing prices and imposing conditions of sale is undoubtedly legal. Having fixed the prices and the terms of sale they combine for the purpose of enforcing their contracts. As the end to be accomplished is legal, and they do not propose to take any step in carrying it into effect which each might not properly take if he were working for himself, no right of action can arise to anyone as a result of their combination.

That the manufacturers have this right is a necessary deduction from cases, in support of which the following may be cited: (Walsh vs. Dwight 4c

App. Div. 513; Lough vs. Outerbridge, 143 N.Y., 271; Continental Fire Ins. Co. vs. Board of Underwriters, Fed. Rep., 310; Anderson vs. United States, 171 U.S., 604; Mogul S.S. Co. vs. McGregor, 15 Q.B.D., 476, affd. H. L. Appeal Cases, 1892, 25.) Indeed, some of these cases go to the extent of holding that a combination to keep up prices, which has for its express object the destruction of the business of a competitor, is not unlawful at common law, but it is not necessary here to consider whether the law does benefit such a combination.

PHARMACISTS AROUSED.

"The special Committee on Proprietary Medicines of the Ontario College of Pharmacy met yesterday. Those present were the chairman, Mr. W. A. Karn, of Woodstock, and Messrs. Watters, Ottawa; Case, Picton; Armour, Hamilton; Graham, Ridgeway; Hargreaves, Toronto; and Curry, Toronto. The reason of this conference was an intimation received by some of the members of the College of Pharmacists that Mr. W. M. German, the newly-elected M. P. for Welland, will press in the House of Commons his proposal to tax every maker of a proprietary medicine \$1,000 per annum. This would make every druggist who mixes up a "remedy" or "tonic" of his own liable to taxation. Mr. German introduced a bill to this effect at two sessions of the Legislature, but was forced to let the matter drop.

It is suspected the liquor interest is backing this bill, since it is charged that a good many so-called tonics are mostly alcohol.

The committee decided to put up a fight by petition and in the lobby should the matter be pressed in the Commons."

This is the way the *Mail-Empire* gets hysterical. Reporters are frequently funny without knowing it, and the one who wrote this rot must have been sampling some of the "many so-called tonics" to which he refers. The innocent cause of this stuff was a meeting of the special committee having in hand the appointment of a college solicitor, which happened co-incident with the regular monthly meeting of the Drug Section of the Retail Merchants' Association.

What Mr. German's intentions are regarding the introduction of a bill into the Commons is a matter upon which no druggist has so far been informed, and we do not think any large proportion of them are staying up nights worrying over the matter.

THE *Ch. & Dr.* CORRESPONDENT at Nice reports that shop-keepers there are in dread that Oom Paul will go there for the winter, as his visit would tend to keep away English visitors. The loss of the Queen's patronage has hurt the Riviera as a winter resort, and the bestowal of Paul Kruger's would not improve the condition any.

Editorial Notes.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH pharmacists appear to be having as much trouble finding apprentices as we in this country. Parents no longer labor under the exploded notion that pharmacy is such a genteel, money-making business, and the boys are no longer attracted by the glittering array of brilliant shop-bottles, show cases, etc., which helped to bring so many of us into the drudgery of pharmacy.

THE SALE OF COCAINE is attaining such alarm-in proportions in certain parts of the Southern States that the Legislatures, heretofore very apathetic with regard to previous laws, are taking action towards restraining the sale of this drug. The consumption is mostly amongst the negroes. In Louisville it is said that 90% of the colored population are cocaine fiends. Similar stories come from other cities and towns of the South.

THE N. A. R. D. PLAN is working successfully in all the cities where it has been put in force. Detroit, which was one of the worst cities in the States, as far as cutting is concerned, is now free from the evil, all the retailers and department stores having combined and agreed on a price list which is giving satisfaction. Full prices are not obtained, but the increase on the cut rates which have been in force for years is very satisfactory to all concerned. Cincinnati is another town where the cutter has been practically extinguished by the efforts of the N. A. R. D., while in St. Louis, New York, and many other cities, it is expected that the plan will be in full operation in a month or two.

MISS A. ADRIENNE PREVOST is the third daughter of Dr. E. G. Prevost, of Sorel, one of the most distinguished physicians of Quebec Province. She commenced her pharmacal studies by passing the preliminary examination in October '96. During her attendance at the lectures of the Montreal College of Pharmacy she was most successful, having taken 1st prize five times, 2nd three times, the record for a two years' course of the three subjects. Miss Prevost has the honor of being the first woman to pass all the examinations required by the Quebec Pharmacy Act and also all those of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, of which she is one of the most successful students. She is a very clever young lady, a typical "belle Canadienne," and deserving of all the honor she has received. A portrait of the young lady will be found in the Supplement.

THE ENGLISH BOROUGH elections have resulted in the return of a considerable number of pharmacists to seats in the councils. Several have been elected to the mayoralty, as Claridge Druce, President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, now Mayor of Oxford; Mr. Wrenn, Mayor of Taunton, his second term, and several others. In this country pharmacists do not take a very prominent part in politics, which is a mistake. We have two brilliant exceptions, however, in Mayor Thomas Payment, of Ottawa, and Mayor R. A. Helmer, of Hull. The latter is probably the youngest Mayor in Canada, is Major of the 45th Regiment, and in '99 was Adjutant of the Bisley team, quite a list of honors for a man not yet 35 years of age, and withal a competent, hustling pharmacist.

THE FOLLOWING FROM the *Chemist & Druggist* is interesting as showing that all pharmacists are not mere shopkeepers, and that at least one of our English confreres can find time to take part in public affairs: Mr. L. N. Corden, chemist and druggist, Pulborough, Sussex, was presented with a gold watch and chain, an illuminated address and a purse of sovereigns by the inhabitants of Pulborough and neighborhood on October 24 in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered to the parish and district during the year he has been resident among them. Mr. Corden has been churchwarden for several years, and is a colour-sergeant in the local volunteers, a bell-ringer, treasurer of the Oddfellows, and secretary of the flower show, whilst he has acted in various capacities during his residence in Pulborough. Mr. Corden was also secretary of the cricket club, which he was instrumental in starting; manager of theatrical and other entertainments, librarian, parish councillor, and secretary of the orchestral society.

THE PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' Supply Association is a somewhat novel venture launched from the office of J. C. Henry & Co., Confederation Life building, Toronto. According to the prospectus issued its functions are to "Import, purchase, manufacture and sell surgical instruments and appliances, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, and supplies of every kind." The capital stock is \$100,000, divided into \$20.00 shares. Only members of the medical profession are eligible to become shareholders. Twenty-five shares is the maximum allotment to a single individual. An analytical department is promised, to ensure a high standard of drugs. A monthly journal is part of the scheme. There are some funny things in the prospectus, but the funniest of them

all is a quotation from Dr. Shaw of Clinton, Ont., to the effect that 'Doctors discover, improve, test and advertise drugs and preparations, and scarcely ever participate in the profits. It is the capitalist who makes the money. These immense fortunes justly belong to the profession.'

We are always searchers after knowledge, and would be grateful if the Dr. would particularize by mentioning a doctor of his acquaintance or in fact otherwise, who has discovered or improved any preparations, much less tested or advertised the same.

The result of our observation is that the doctor who dispenses his own medicines is usually prepared to use "any old thing" presented to him, provided the *price is right*. Cheapness appears to be the first essential of the dispensing doctor. Anything of an expensive nature either from merit or scarcity is usually passed over to the druggist, and when patients grumble at the price, they are told that "that druggist is a robber anyway."

The success or failure of the scheme will have little effect on the drug business, as it will be only another "physicians' supply house."

PHARMACY'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

HOW THEY WON IT.

The College has reason to be proud of its football team, which succeeded in capturing the intercollegiate championship. Their performance is creditable to the individual merit of the members of the team, who were not even acquainted with each other until they met in the class room of the college a month or so ago.

In our photographic supplement we give a picture of the team, and append the following account of the last game from the *Globe*.

One of the fastest games of football ever witnessed by the enthusiasts who visit the Varsity Athletic Grounds was played yesterday afternoon between the winners of series B. Pharmacy, and the winners of Series A. McMaster. The two teams lined up at 3.15 p. m., and from the blow of the whistle the teams started fast ball. Pharmacy played against the wind the first half, and, despite the fact, scored three goals by half-time. McMaster played hard, and succeeded in scoring once at the beginning of the second half. Pharmacy again led into fast ball, the spectators cheered and cheered, and Pharmacy again scored, but the referee called off-side, and again left the score 3 to 1. Again the ball rolled up, and shortly Collins scored, bringing the score 4 to 1, pharmacy in the lead. Immediately the brilliant play of Yarnold and Adams brought the ball up the line, and Nutson did his best to score, but the wind turned the ball. McCurdy, McKibbin and Baldy

Butland plugged the rubber through the goal. Much credit is also given to Cavanagh, who is ever wideawake, and stands side by side with McKeown. Kerslake, the full-back, played a star game, and Pharmacy's goalkeeper, Poyntz, although laid out, played the game to a finish. For McMaster Fraser and Weir were the stars. They saved their goal many a time. The faculty of Pharmacy, as well as the manager of the team, congratulated the O.C.P. boys on their clean work and their success at landing the intermediate cup within the college walls.

Among the spectators were seen several of the fair sex, who appeared to thoroughly enjoy the game.

MEETING OF THE DRUG SECTION OF THE R. M. A.

One of the most interesting meetings of the section was held Thursday afternoon, Nov. 22 in the reading room of the College building. The attendance was good and interest maintained throughout. No doubt a measure of the interest displayed was due to the presence of a number of the members of the council of the O. C. P. President Karn and Mr. H. Watters took part in the discussion on the German Bill.

Chairman F. W. Flett presided, and about thirty members of the section were present.

Minutes of the last meeting were first read and disposed of.

The report of the special committee into whose hands the German Bill was referred, was presented and recommended a few amendments which pharmacists should press for should the bill be re-introduced and reach the committee stage in the Legislature. In the discussion which followed Messrs. Karn, Watters and Curry contended that the line which pharmacists should pursue was that which tended to a closer alliance with medical men and a better understanding with that profession.

It was pointed out that the amendments proposed did not commit the section to any course except that of being in a position to protect their interests.

On motion the report was received and adopted.

The membership committee reported progress and that they anticipated soon having every member of the craft in the section.

The Telephone Committee reported re the present condition of civic telephones and presented the form of agreement now being circulated in the city for signatures, the intention of the special com. of the city council being, when 3000 signatures are secured, to submit a by-law for the installation of a civic plant.

Mr. Sampson moved, seconded by Mr. Houston,

that the section express itself favorable to supporting a civic plant.

Mr. Hargreaves moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. McKenna, that the section do not yet commit itself to the scheme of civic telephones. Amendment carried.

The com. on the credit and collecting agency reported and outlined a scheme which would be acceptable to the section. Report adopted.

Moved by Mr. Gibbard, seconded by Mr. Walton that the section memorialize the council of the O. C. P. recommending that a committee of that body be appointed to wait on the medical council and ascertain the feeling of that body on such legislation as the German Bill. Carried.

The time being up, section adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL ADDENDUM TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1898.

As we go to press an advanced copy of the addendum has reached us, unfortunately too late for review in this issue. A hasty glance through the work shows that many of the suggestions sent in have been acted upon, those from the Australian and Eastern colonies being more numerous than those from Canada.

Of importance to Canadians are the following additions.

Agropyrium, Couch Grass, of which two preparations, the decoction and liquid extract, are official.

Arnica Flores. Prep: Tincture Gossypium herbaceum. Cotton root bark. Prep: Decoction and liquid extract. Grindelia. Prep: Liquid Extract, Viburnum Prunifolium, Liquid Extract.

Compound Tincture of Jalap.

Catechu nigricum. from acacia catechu may now be used in Canada instead of the pale catechu.

Bael fruit and its extract are again official, but only for the Eastern Colonies.

Butea Gum, from Butea frondosa. may be used in India instead of kino. In Australia Eucalyptus kino may be used.

These are the most important additions noted in a hasty review. We hope to go into the work more thoroughly in our next.

PERSONALS.

Mr. J. H. McKinnon, of Northrop & Lyman's, is enjoying a well earned holiday. He is now luxuriating beneath blue Italian skies. On the 15th of Nov. he sailed from New York and on the 28th landed in Naples, Italy. Mr. McKinnon's visit will extend through two or three months.

Mr. G. A. Clarkson, of the Lyman, Knox Co., spent a week in Montreal on business connected with the firm. Mr. Clarkson is so seldom away from duty that his absence was noticeable by patrons.

Sixty years a druggist is a record which can be ascribed to but few in Canada. One such is Mr. Alfred Wyatt, of Cannington, Ont., apprenticed in 1838, retired in 1898. Mr. Wyatt can safely claim to be one of the 'fathers of pharmacy.' His apprenticeship was served in Weymouth, Eng. with Mr. Wm. Barling, at the conclusion of which he turned his face Londonward, and after a couple of years' aided experience in the metropolis, entered for and passed the examination as Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in 1845. Two years later he came to Canada and located in Cannington, beginning business there in 1848, and in that town spent the balance of his business career. Mr. Wyatt was burned out in 1879 but immediately reopened and finally disposed of his business to Mr. G. M. Hutching a few years ago.

Mr. H. A. Zoellner, of Waterloo, is another veteran who has retired from the ranks during the past month. After about half a century spent in business he disposed of stock in trade, and will spend the remainder of his time in looking after and pushing the sale of a number of proprietary preparations well known throughout the county in which he resides.

Mr. Archdale Wilson, of Hamilton, has decided to retire from the wholesale drug business and enjoy a period of rest from business cares. He well deserves it. Starting in the retail trade, he soon discovered that its limits were too narrow for his ambition and so decided to try the wholesale and manufacturing. Success attended his venture, and after sixteen years of close attention and care, passes over to his successor a prosperous concern.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at 262 Carlton-st., Toronto, on Nov. 15th. The principals in the event were Mr. C. H. Cowen, of Parliament and Carlton streets, and Miss Annie Gordon Begg, daughter of Mr. Jas. G. Begg, and sister of Mr. C. Begg, accountant of the Northrop & Lyman Co. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Dr. Milligan, of Old St. Andrew's. The guests present were the immediate friends of the families. Mr. and Mrs. Cowen spent their honeymoon in New York and upon their return took up housekeeping at 208 Carlton street, where they are most comfortably domiciled.

Mr. R. J. G. Broughall, Newmarket, Ont., is another of the craft who has settled down to the joys of married life.

Mr. George Massie, managing partner of the Lanman, Kemp Co., of New York, paid the city a visit during the month. Mr. Massie was at one time manager of Lyman Bros., Toronto, and has a most successful business career since locating in New York.

O. C. P. NOTES.

Two committees met at the College building on Nov. 22nd. The by-laws and Legislation Com. had to deal with a number of apprenticeship registrations where papers were somewhat irregular.

The special committee consisting of President Karn, Messrs. Watters, Snyder, Turner and Curry, appointed last session of the council to recommend a successor to Mr. Malone, also met, and after deliberating on the various applicants decided to recommend Mr. F. S. Mearns for the position. It is almost a certainty that the committee's recommendation will prevail with the council.

The groupe photograph of the class taken in front of the College by Park Bros., of Yonge St., is a creditable piece of work on the part of the artist and the faces portrayed indicate as fine a lot of young men as could be found in any teaching institution in the land.

Pharmacy kept up the pace in football set at the practice games in the early part of the season, and on Nov. 13th won from St. Michaels. Score—1—0.

On the 17th they met and conquered Trinity II with a similar score of 1—0. For this match the Dean called off lectures that the boys might all attend.

Saturday 24th, Pharmacy and Toronto Junction Collegiate met for the final struggle in Series B. The pace this time was too hot for the Junction, and they went down in the combat, leaving pharmacy to try conclusions with McMaster's, the leaders in the other series, for the championship.

This event was brought off on the 30th, when pharmacy emerged from the battle victorious and winners of 1900 championship.

Dr. Barrie, the Y. M. C. A. representative with the first contingent to South Africa, treated the class to a very interesting talk in the lecture room on Nov. 15th. He spoke in most eulogistic terms of the Canadian regiment. O. C. P. is proud to own the doctor as a graduate and gold medalist of his term.

THE CITY TRAVELLERS' CONCERT.

The travellers treated their friends to a very enjoyable evening's entertainment in Massey Hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 6th. They were loyally supported in the undertaking, the body of the hall and first gallery being comfortably filled, and the audience in an appreciative mood. Such well known artists as Mrs. Julia Wyman and Harold Jarvis were among the vocalists. Mr. Jas. Fax is never tiresome, and was up to his best, delighting the audience with his humorous renderings. Mr. Oscar Wenborne of Lyman Knox & Co. supplied two numbers to the pro-

gramme and rendered his songs most acceptably. "Bedouin Love Song" was received with a hearty encore. Everything went without a hitch, and much credit is due to the energetic secretary of committee, Mr. W. F. Daniels of Lyman Knox & Co.

Statistics of Natural Growth in Europe.

The statistical anthropological tables prepared by Dr. Bodio, and published by the Italian government, are regarded as the most authentic of any from any source whatever, and furnish the text for pretty much all of our knowledge of recent fluctuations in population of European countries. The tables of decrease of birthrate in these countries furnished by Bodio are most interesting and suggestive. According to these, the lowest rate of decrease is in Russia (in Europe), and then follow in order of decrease, Hungary, Servia, Roumania, Austria proper, Germany, Italy, Spain, Finland, Portugal, Holland, England and Wales, Scotland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, France and Ireland. In other words, Russia shows the highest birthrate, while France and Ireland show the lowest per thousand inhabitants. Worse than this, with five exceptions (those first named) there is an absolute decrease of population all over Europe—more people dying or emigrating than are born or immigrate.

Vauier, digesting and commenting on Bodio's figure, draws the following conclusions: The nation in which the decrease of population is most marked is England, including Wales, where the coefficient of decrease is 0.0306. For Scotland it is 0.027; for Ireland, 0.0355; Holland and Germany have a co-efficient of 0.035; Belgium 0.0239; Greece, 0.0209; France, 0.0179; Russia, 0.0158; etc.

These facts seem to give some gratification to the continental enemies of England, but they must remember that the loss of Great Britain is only apparent, and not real. Young Englishmen when they leave the mother country, like the Welshmen and Scotchmen, move to some part of Greater England beyond the seas, to other parts of the British Empire, and remain English or Welsh or Scotch at heart, whereas emigrations from all the rest of Europe are to foreign lands, and—*ubi bene ibi patria*—they are lost forever to the parent land.—*National Druggist.*

Druggists who require perfumes or other Christmas goods in a hurry are requested to mail their orders to Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton.

The Journal "Want Ads" always bring result.

Steele & Honeysett.

This firm carries such a complete stock of fine goods that a company of enterprising burglars could not resist the temptation to secure part of it without complying with the usual trade prices and terms. A crowbar was requisitioned by them and the back door forced. Fortunately the watchfulness of the *Mail Empire* engineer prevented them from getting away with the booty secured. They had quite an outfit corralled, but the stock carried is so large and complete that no inconvenience to patrons would have followed its loss. The firm is anxious to unload, and are offering special holiday bargains to purchasers, but they did not contemplate a free gift enterprise of this nature. Their prices are so low that it is a surprise that any person would indulge in a theft. Should you wish to benefit by the bargains offered write for particulars.

BOOK REVIEW.

VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE. Third edition, London. The *Chemist & Druggist*. Price 3s. 6d.

This little book is replete with the very information frequently required by the average pharmacist, who is so frequently called upon to furnish relief in cases of injury and sickness among live stock. The present edition contains much information lacking in its predecessors, which necessitated the addition of sixty four extra pages. The illustrations and cuts added are very valuable, and add much to the value of the book.

The fact that the revision was performed by a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons is sufficient guarantee of the accuracy of the information supplied.

The style of the book is convenient, with good binding and letter press work.

One of the Good Things this Year.

The new monthly, *The Ladies' Magazine*—the Canadian woman's newspaper—is in its second issue with the Christmas number, and already its promised growth in strength and brightness is very apparent. The December number appears in a handsomely tinted cover, and its contents are of real interest to family readers, admirably printed and profusely illustrated. There is a beautiful full-page frontispiece; three bright stories; an illustrated article on the work of the Victorian Nurses; a sketch, "Christmas with the College Girls"; two pages of fashion notes; the Month's Weddings, with portraits—some of the popular features of the Magazine;

"The Table on Christmas Day," with illustrated recipes; "The Knack of Happy Gift-Making," and other holiday suggestions; Answers to Correspondents; and a page of news from Canadian women's societies. The whole number is bright—one of the best, and in price the cheapest, Christmas publications of the year—and a credit to Canadian journalism. Ten cents a copy—The Hugh C MacLean Company, Toronto.

Correspondence.**THE COLLEGE.**

TO EDITOR C. P. J.—

"We are strong believers in publicity for real or imaginary grievances in public institutions. If real, it will bring about corrections; if imaginary, there is nothing equal to sunlight for dispelling hallucinations."

Dear Sir, I have ventured to head this letter by a quotation from an editorial in your last issue. I share in the belief, and in addition nothing would please me better than to know that some of the grievances in connection with the O. C. P. are mere "hallucinations."

In my previous letter I stated my intention of treating on "Quiz Classes" in this one. but as I had occasion to speak of assistants, I wish to finish that subject before proceeding to the next.

It is not to be expected, nor would it be fair to expect that the assistants should give the extra time and services required of them, without receiving some benefits in return. Some of these are the following. In the preparation of the utensils, etc., previous to the entry of the class, the assistants receive a certain amount of information, that is duplicated when they come to form part of the class. The assistants work in two sections similar to the class, and in reality have the benefit of hearing the same lecture twice. A deposit of \$5 is required from each pupil, each term for breakages, wear and tear, etc. The average amount deducted from each student is upwards of \$2 per term. The assistants receive their \$5 back without deductions. The assistants of the Pharmaceutical Laboratory receive also the benefit of a series of examination papers on each subject for an average of five years back. This statement applies to both junior and senior examinations, but is especially advantageous in regards to the junior examinations. It is safe to say that the student who studies the questions given on the last eight or ten junior papers is sure of passing. This last benefit is a considerable handicap for the assistants, and

while the general feeling of the students supports the first two benefits, a strong feeling exists as to the justice of the last, the students as a body not receiving this advantage. A good opportunity is here presented for the officers of the class, who are elected to look after the interests of the class, to see that the students as a whole receive this undoubted valuable benefit. In addition to the above there is also the benefits to be derived from rubbing up against the professors, from whose lips valuable information and tips are bound to fall.

It is doubtful if five per cent. of the students who enter the O. C. P. on the opening day are in favor of "quiz classes." A strong feeling exists against them, and the animosity thus engendered goes far to intensify that feeling that rightly or wrongly exists among the students, viz., that they are being "jewed" out of their money. In 1899—1900 the fees for "quiz classes" amounted to \$11. Three dollars for a quiz class in the junior term, and \$4 each for two quiz classes in the senior term. Four dollars was the rate if 60 joined. There were supposed to be 20 "quizzes" of an hour each. The professor therefore who conducted a "quiz class" in the senior term received at least \$240 for 20 hours work, or at the rate of \$12 per hour.

In view of the bitter feeling against such classes, it may seem difficult to reconcile it with the fact that possibly two-thirds of the class consent to join them. Such is not the case. The professor who wishes to start a "quiz class" makes the stereotyped announcement that he has been approached by a "number" of students who are anxious to have one. Of course it will mean a lot of extra work for him, and he would not think of doing it for less than \$5 each, but as he knows that a number of students are trying to make their own way, he will throw off a dollar, provided 60 hand in their names. In this connection the assistants prove their name and take around the lists. Naturally they do not care to antagonize the professor and so first of all their names go down. The officers of the class are in a similar position, and their names follow. An official countenance by the executive of the class is thus obtained. Visions of saving that extra dollar prompt those who have already signed, to strive to secure others, and skillfully drawn pictures of the amount of work to be done are presented to the backward ones. Above all, is the fear and suspicion that some are going to possess great advantages in the race that others will not have unless they attend these "quizzes." It is true that no one is personally compelled to join but unseen forces are at work far greater than any personal influence could exert.

The student who is looking forward to college, consults his curriculum and figures the cost ac-

cordingly, and he does not take kindly to the extra drain. He argues that the professors receive salaries to pay them for the amount of work required to prepare him for the examination. What right have they to demand more? The College building does not belong to the professors; what right have they the use of its rooms for their personal aggrandisement? What right have they to prevent his attendance at any class held in the building, seeing that he has paid the amount set forth by the council of the college for such advantages? So the reasons and the "quiz class" go far to increase that feeling that I fear is far too common, viz., an entire lack of interest in the college, if not of dislike after graduation.

Sincerely yours,
Orangeville. "1900."

Original Papers.

THE CULTURE OF AMERICAN GINSENG.

SOME ACCURATE INFORMATION REGARDING THIS VALUABLE PLANT.

The subject of growing Ginseng has recently received so much attention from the agricultural press of the country and from circulars and pamphlets sent broadcast throughout the country by dealers, that hundreds of people are being induced to try its culture.

Many of the articles are written by people who have no personal knowledge of the best way to grow it or of the profits to be derived thereby. Others are written by dealers who have seeds and plants to sell, and in both instances as a rule the information is second hand and unreliable. The most extravagant figures are given showing enormous yields produced on a given acreage and Monte Christo fortunes to be made out of a paltry investment while one loafs in the back yard watching the gold dollars sprouting.

Certain dealers have sent out figures informing the public that \$5 invested in their seeds and plants will show a value of \$44,340.00 the fifteenth year.

"A million dollar bed in twelve years from a \$1000 investment" is advertised on another page. A value *which cannot be obtained* except perhaps in small quantities is placed on the seeds and young plants, and the ratio of increase and loss is given very accurately and most extravagantly on paper. Can any of these versatile writers please inform us how many turnips can be grown on a \$5 investment in twelve years the price the roots and seeds will bring each year and how rich a man will be at the end of that period? Certainly not,

and information pretending to figure it out would be absolute nonsense.

An article on Ginseng entitled "Valuable Farm Land" appeared in the St. Louis Republic a short time ago and was extensively copied by other papers in the South and Southwest. Among other wild statements the writer said that seeds bring five cents each (another writer says that there is unlimited demand at twenty-five cents each) and yearling roots 20 cents each; that the eighth year an acre should produce 3,120,000 seeds which sell at five cents each, giving an annual income to the fortunate grower of \$100,000 from the seeds alone. He further states: "Say that a full crop of seed from one acre is available for planting. That will be 3,120,000 seeds. Allow for the loss and failure to generate of 1,120,000 seeds. This will leave 2,000,000 seed that are practically sure to generate and create 2,000,000 roots. In eighteen months these roots will be ready for market, and can be sold direct to consumers, the present price being 20 cents each or a total of \$400,000 from the Ginseng crop in eighteen months. This crop of 2,000,000 roots would require a space of approximately forty acres. One acre should produce 52,000 roots, which at the present market price of 20 cents each, should, after eighteen months, bring a return of 10,400."

Could anything be more baldly ridiculous? Let us suppose that only 1000 gardeners had the above success as to yield. This would mean over three billion seeds put on the market each year, which at five cents each would require \$150,000,000 annually to pay for them, not to mention the value of the roots.

Suppose further that the ratio of increase both in yield of crops and number of growers continued the same for twenty-five years, there would not be money enough in the world to buy a single years crop. China, the source of demand for Ginseng, would have used all its wealth in its purchase long before the period of twenty-five years had elapsed. Notwithstanding these air castles there is an enormous profit in growing the plant, but it depends on the individual grower as in any other crop. The right conditions for its culture must be supplied, either naturally or artificially, and intelligent cultivation given. There will probably always be a good demand for the root at high prices, and it is an article commanding cash at all times.

These conditions for growing are readily found in nearly all the States of the Union, and it can be produced at reasonable cost of labor and material. They may be stated in a few words: A rich, deep, well-drained, and moist soil, containing an abundance of decayed vegetable matter and not too heavy or clayey. Humus or vegetable mold, ob-

ained by using decayed forest leaves, is extremely beneficial, as is also thoroughly rotted compost. Shade sufficient to keep off the direct rays of the sun is almost necessary, particularly in sections where the heat is excessive. Add to this careful cultivation and you have the secret, if there really be any, of growing Ginseng successfully. Latn covers are perhaps the best artificial shade, and apple trees have been found good to keep the ground protected from the sun. At maturity the roots must be carefully and properly prepared for market, and the extra care taken to produce a fine article, clean, well graded and perfectly dry, is more than repaid by the much higher price such roots will bring.

The writer, who has had many years of experience growing this root, will be glad to give fuller information as to the best modes to be used in its cultivation, but would warn the reader against the wildly extravagant articles that appear from time to time and which will damage rather than help an industry that really does promise most unusual returns for the labor and expense necessary to cultivate it successfully.

HARLAN P. KELSEY.

Tremont Building, Boston.

Slightly in Error.

A young downtown drug clerk who had heard the story of the colored woman who had asked for flesh-colored court plaster and given black by the observant dealer, stored the incident away in his mental dust box and decided to use it at the first opportunity. He had not long to wait, for a few nights ago a comely colored girl stepped into the store where he was employed. "Ah wants some cou't plastah," she said.

"What color?" inquired the clerk with affected nonchalance.

"Flesh-culluh, sah."

Trembling in his shoes and keeping within easy reach of a heavy pestle, the clerk handed the woman a box of black court-plaster, and he was surprised at the time that the situation afforded so little humor. The woman opened the box with a deliberation that was ominous, but she was unruffled when she noted the color of the contents.

"Ah guess yo' mus 'a misunderstood mah ordah. Ah asked foh flesh-cullah and yo' done give me skin-cullah."

The drug clerk is still a little dazed from the encounter, and he has firmly resolved to subject every joke to a rigid laboratory test hereafter before using.
—Pittsburgh "Daily News."

Creolin Soap.

Tonzig has made a series of experiments with creolin soaps of various strengths and manufacture. Most of the common disinfecting soaps have been found by experimenters to be less efficacious for purposes of disinfection than the simple soaps. With regard to the creolin soaps the author tested their germicidal power on a species of chlorogenic vibrio and found that with one single exception (a resinous soap containing 20 per cent. of creolin) they were all less active as germicides than simple soaps of the same nature, but minus creolin. Five different kinds of soap containing creolin in various proportions were tried.

In the author's opinion the chief benefit in adding creolin to the soap is by the manufacturer, for it adds nothing to, but detracts from the disinfecting power of the soap.—*British Medical Journal*.

Toronto Pharmacal Co.

Enlarged premises and increased facilities was "Hobson's choice" for the above firm. They have managed to worry along until the end of the year with an ever increasing business and the old premises, but with the beginning of the new century there was nothing for it but to enlarge. This they have done by securing possession of the entire building where their warehouse is situated, thus affording a 50% increase of floor area. Enlargement meant readjustment, and carrying out that convenience was a first consideration. The offices were removed from the second to the first floor. Adjoining the office is the sample room, and in rear of that stock room and shipping department. A printing department is added to the equipment, and this is located on the second floor front. Mr. Sherris' private laboratory and the general laboratory are also located on this floor. Behind these are the mixing, emulsifying and evaporating rooms. On the top floor are the wrapping and completing rooms.

An idea of the up-to-date-ness of the plant may be gathered from the fact that cold storage is provided for all oils, emulsions and preparations liable to deterioration from heat.

One of the features of the institution is Light. Windows on three sides makes it the lightest and cheeriest warehouse in the city. The members of the firm, Messrs. Daniels, Sherris and Murchison, are all practical pharmacists who have graduated from the retail trade, and we congratulate them on past success, trusting the same may continue in an enlarged degree.

Extracts.**BUSINESS AS AN ART.**

Business as an art, a fine art. Like genius, as Matthew Arnold says, it is more a matter of hard work than of inheritance. The fool in the fable says that he will not go into the water until he has learned how to swim. Some druggists are that way. They want more business, but will not get out after it until they have more to build on. Their professional preferences have made them forget that the way to learn business, as well as to get more business is to jump out and swallow whole gallons of salt water. Eventually, if you kick and splash and swallow enough you will learn how easy it is to swim. So with business. You must learn how to breathe and at the same time learn to get the stroke and the drive. How many have it?—*Drug Circular*.

Now, we have it within us to mould our characters to a certain extent, and if we eschew evil, and follow that which is good, it will permanently impress our features, and in doing so it will influence the opinion held of us by our fellowmen, but our consistent actions will also become known: if we are active, in however humble a way, in trying to help our fellowmen, we shall gain their esteem. And what can give more happiness? If we practise this maxim, the status of the man will be high, and, with it, the status of the pharmacist, if that is the man's profession. Looking at the question from a general point of view, it appears to me that you might do well to hark back a couple of generations. Pharmacy and chemistry are twin sisters, but they have, unfortunately, drifted apart in the onward flow of time. Why do we not have chemical investigations coming from pharmacists' laboratories. You may answer, Because business matters absorb too much time. But, although that may be the case with many, especially with those who have already attained some share of commercial success, there must be a large body of younger men with time on their hands. They have all laboratories of a sort; the sort might be improved without much expense or trouble; they are familiar with the use of apparatus; they have had a fair training in chemistry; and the number of chemical problems awaiting solution is legion. Why should they not devote an hour or two a day to chemical research? That would raise the status of the whole body of pharmaceutical chemists, and the profession would be raised concurrently. It would then need no Act of Parliament to label them with the name "chemist"; public opinion would save Parliament the trouble. Is this a completely chimerical aspiration? Or is there any chance of its fulfilment?—From address of Prof. W. Ramsay at opening of British Pharm. Society's School.

To prevent rubber tubes from drying up and becoming brittle—a source of much loss and annoyance to pharmacists—should be coated with a 3 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, which preserves them. If they have become stiff they can be rendered soft and pliant again by being placed in ammonium-carbonate solution 1 in 2.—*Chemist & Druggist*.

And so there are cripples and cripples; crippled from birth, and crippled by accident; crippled by loss of limb, and crippled by loss of power; crippled in hearing, and crippled in seeing; crippled in body, and crippled in mind; crippled by others' acts, and crippled by their own; crippled by abuse, and crippled by disuse; crippled by overwork, and crippled by indolence; crippled by self-indulgence, and crippled by dissipation. But of all the cripples whose disabilities seem the most hopeless are those whose affliction is such that they are not conscious of it themselves. We pity them because we cannot help them, and they cannot or will not help themselves. And among the most hopeful are the young upon whom indolent habits have not formed themselves, who are willing to act upon our advice when we point out to them the best course to pursue in order to secure success, and those, a little older, perhaps, who, while anxious to become pharmacists and finding that they have not the necessary preliminary education, are yet willing to apply themselves earnestly to such studies as are needed to give them a good foundation of general culture. These we can help because they are willing to help themselves, and it behoves us to give them all possible encouragement and assistance.

But our best opportunity of serving the future pharmacists occurs whenever we have an opportunity of inducing youths to postpone entering drug stores until after they have completed their high-school course. By doing this we not only render them a service, but also promote the cause of legitimate pharmacy.—From a paper by W. M. Searley in *Pacific Druggist*.

KEEP YOUR CREDIT CLEAN.

A merchant's credit is a part and parcel of his capital, and very frequently it constitutes by far the larger portion thereof. It would naturally be supposed, therefore, that every man in business into which credit enters, would guard his reputation in this respect, at all points, and leave nothing undone to prevent the slightest spot from tarnishing it.

There are, however, a certain class of men in business, who, while they pay their larger bills promptly, are negligent of smaller accounts, permitting them to run on and on—not with the purpose of shirking payment, but for no better reason, perhaps, than that the bill seems too insignificant to warrant him in going to the trouble of buying a draft

or a postal order with which to settle it.

Never was there a greater mistake than in pursuing such a course. The failure to pay a small account on maturity has as often proven the ruin of a merchant's credit as the failure to pay larger ones, and the only safety lies in meeting both promptly when they become due. The little flecks in the brightness of its surface spoil the mirror quite as effectually as a large one, and the mirror of credit will stand neither of them.

There are several ways in which the neglect to promptly pay small accounts may react upon the merchant's credit. Forgetting the account for the nonce he may make another order on the house crediting him, and it comes back unfilled. The world of business is too closely allied, there are too many sources of information, and too close an espionage is kept on the affairs of every individual, for this fact to escape outside knowledge, and if it does not cause immediate trouble for the neglectful merchant, it is certain to be remembered and to operate against him.

Apart from these considerations the habit of procrastinating payment of small accounts may, and frequently does, prove the source of great annoyance to those who deal with one who practices it. A concern, most of whose accounts are small, may depend upon the payment of these bills in order to meet its own obligations. Failure to collect means the disappointment of its creditors, employes and laborers. Nothing is more inexcusable and unbusinesslike than lack of promptness under such circumstances. The payment of a small account frequently enables the settlement of several others—it goes to one who pays it to another, and this one pays a third, until it may come back to the party who paid it out. Thus money fulfils its function as a circulating medium.—*National Druggist*.

PROPERLY EDUCATED.

The man having access to a good library, and making proper use of it, is always sure to get credit for great learning. Very few appreciate the narrowness of the limit of the human mind in its attempts to master knowledge. The best-posted men are those who know how little it is possible for them to know. Great men do not really possess most of the apparent knowledge credited to them. Indeed, it would be impossible for a human being to know all that many men get credit for knowing. One merely knows enough about such things to be able, when there is a call for such information, to promptly secure it.

To know where knowledge is to be found, and to know how to use it, is to all intents and purposes to possess it. The man who has a large library so completely under his control that he can use its con-

tents with ease and facility when there is a demand for such knowledge as it contains, is practically omniscient, and will actually appear so to those who do not know the secret of his power. With the rapid advancement in human knowledge, the properly educated man is the one who has fixed upon himself such mental associations of facts, and such habits of thought, as will enable him with the least possible effort to find what he wants in a good library, and to know when he has found it in its completeness—*Merck's Report*.

Pharmacy.

OINTMENTS. M. I. Wilbert (*Amer. Jour. of Pharmacy*) recommends that in making ointments of boric acid or sulphur, that the vehicle should be melted, removed from the source of heat, and just as it is about to congeal, the powder should be sifted into it, constantly stirring till cool. In making ointment of zinc oxide, the oxide should be thoroughly dried, then incorporated with a portion of the melted petrolatum, keeping the mixture quite hot; this is then run through a No. 40 sieve, and the sieve rinsed out with additional portions of the melted petrolatum till the required quantity has been added, then stir till cold. This process assures a smooth ointment in which the oxide of zinc is finely divided and thoroughly incorporated with the vehicle.

PERCENTAGE OF CREOSOTE IN FRENCH COMMERCIAL CAPSULES. At the Aug. meeting of the Société de Pharmacie de Paris, M. Bougeault presented a paper on this subject. He finds that commercial samples of these goods vary very much in the percentages of creosote which they contain, none of them being exactly according to label.

The method of assay can be carried out without any complicated apparatus. M. Bougeault empties twenty capsules, washes these with ether, dries and weighs. The contents with the ethereal washings are evaporated on a water bath till the creosote is volatilized, and the residue weighed. The oil with which the creosote is mixed before capsuling is not changed by this treatment.

THE BOTANICAL SOURCE OF CHAULMOOGRA. Chaulmoogra seeds are ordinarily supposed to be derived from *Gynocardia odorata*, but Dr. Despires in his thesis for the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy of the University of Paris states that this is not so; the commercial article is derived from *Gynocardia Prainii*, and differs from the genuine in appearance and chemical composition. The late Professor Plancheon found that the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata* (R. Br) on treatment with water gave off the odor of hydrocyanic acid, while chaulmoogra seeds of commerce did not do so.

PRECIPITATE IN COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES N. F.

Ferd. A. Sieker (*Pharm. Review*) has investigated the precipitate which forms in the N. F. compound syrup of hypophosphites and finds that it consists principally of calcium citrate. He suggests that the syrup should be allowed to settle and the clear liquid decanted from the crystals, or strained through muslin.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SULPHURIC ACID. In the concentration of the weak acid as obtained from the leaden chambers, huge glass retorts or platinum pans are used. Either are very expensive and, in fact, form the most costly items in the fitting up of the works, but experiments recently carried out in Germany promise to do away with the use of either glass or platinum. It has been found that iron vessels may be used for the concentration of the acid. It is necessary that the vessels be made of very pure and hardened iron. Some of these vessels have been in use for nearly a year and it has been found that a great saving in the expense account has been made. An English improvement does away with the lead chambers entirely by applying a modification of the process used for fuming sulphuric acid.

PERCENTAGE OF CATHARTIC ACID IN RHUBARB. Uhl & Sayre (*Drug Circular*) as the result of some works, on this subject, find the following results: Shensi Rhubarb contains 4.9%; Canton, 4.56%; Shanghai, 4.7%.

REGULATING THE FLOW OF PERCOLATE. F. N. Strickland writes in the *Drug Circular* that for many years past he has used the ordinary sprinkler top for this purpose in preference to the tube directed in the pharmacopœia description of the process. About a year ago Prof. Remington also drew attention to this wrinkle in percolation.

IMPROVED BROWN MIXTURE.—S. D. Knox, of Little Rock, offers the following formula as an improvement on that official in the U. S. P.

Extract of liquorice, soft.....	900 grs.
Camphorated tincture of opium..	8 oz.
Wine of antimony.....	4 oz.
Spirit of nitrous ether.....	2 oz.
Gran. gum acacia.....	3 oz.
Sugar.....	40 oz.
Water, a sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the extract of liquorice in 20 oz. of water by the aid of a gentle heat. Mix the spirituous preparations and add to the liquorice solution; then filter into a bottle containing the sugar and gum, shake thoroughly, and add enough water to make 64 oz. Strain after the sugar and gum have been dissolved.

MODIFIED FORMULA FOR SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.—C. J. Paine, of Waycross, Ga., suggests

a radical change in the method of making this syrup. He suggests that as the quantity of hydrocyanic acid varies with every lot of bark, the percolate from the bark should be heated so as to drive off all the acid present; the sugar is then to be dissolved in the liquid, water added to make up the required volume, and a definite quantity of official hydrocyanic acid added to the syrup. If an average sample of bark yield 0.1 per cent. of acid then 7.5cc. of the official acid should be added to each litre of the syrup.

A RAPID METHOD OF SUGAR-COATING PILLS.—Prof. Hallberg, of Chicago, contributes to a recent issue of *Meyer Bros' Druggist* the following note on coating pills:

While gelatin-coated pills leave little to be desired and may be so easily extemporized by the pharmacist through the use of gelatin-capsules, yet there is no disguising the fact that there are many persons who cannot swallow a gelatin-coated pill or capsule without "gagging." Again, there is the serious objection that, under certain conditions, with alkaline instead of acid reaction in the stomach, lack of water &c., the gelatin coating may not dissolve, as amply illustrated in fever epidemics during the late Spanish-United States war, and from the experience of nearly every physician when prescribing quinine sulphate in gelatin-pill form. Of course, a pill is intended for action in the intestines and not in the stomach, and here the alkalinity of the bile secretions will certainly not favor the solution of the gelatin, and some other coating is therefore desirable. I have, for a number of years past, used milk sugar, since also recommended in Scovill's "Art of Dispensing," and have formulated the following method;

Acacia, pulv.	2.0
Sacch. lacti	8.0

The pills are thoroughly coated with acacin mucilage (U. S.) by quickly rolling the dust-free pills with the fingers on a piece of filter-paper saturated with mucilage laid on a pill tile; the moment the pills are covered they are transferred to a small casserole (capsule with a handle), the bottom of which is covered with a layer of the above powder and quickly rotated, separated with the fingers if necessary, until completely covered with a firm coating. If a heavy coat be not secured, repeat the operation with the mucilage. Transfer the pills to a clean casserole, beaker or box, and rotate or oscillate for several minutes, when the pills will be rounded by attrition, and a fairly firm, delicious appearing cream-white coating will be attained. The best results are obtained by using from ten to fifty pills for each operation.

If you have anything to bring before the trade, advertise it in the Journal.

Answers.

Banana Oil (W.G.E.) Amyl Acetate is the proper name for the liquid sold as banana oil. It is made by distilling amyl alcohol, sodium acetate and sulphuric acid. The distillate is purified by fractional distillation. You can buy the article cheaper than you can make it.

Calamine. (C. T.) You can find all the necessary information in the Dispensatories, or in Squire's Companion. The color of the natural product varies in different lots.

"Pharm. Formulas" contains the following formula for artificial calamine:

Zinc Sulphate.....	861 parts
Strong Solution of ferric chloride	15 fd parts
Sodium Carbonate.....	890 parts

Dissolve the zinc sulphate in water and add the iron solution. Dissolve the sodium carbonate in water, mix the solutions, shake well, collect and wash the precipitate; dry, and heat in a crucible until a portion of the powder ceases to effervesce on addition of an acid. Cool and grind.

We do not think this precipitate should be heated sufficiently to drive off all the carbon dioxide.

"Quinine disguiser." (E. M. R.) The Compound Elixir of Yerba Santa of the National Formulary is the best preparation of this kind that we know of. Here is the formula:

Fld. ext. of Yerba Santa.....	62.5 cc.
Syrup	500 cc.
Pumice, in fine powder.....	30 gm.
Magnesium carbonate.....	11 gm.
Comp. elixir of taraxacum to make.....	1000 cc.

Mix 450 cc. of Comp. elixir of Taraxacum with the syrup and pumice, then add the fluid extract, and mix thoroughly. Shake occasionally during two hours, then allow to settle, and carefully decant the liquid into a funnel, the neck of which contains a small pellet of cotton. Afterwards add the dregs and allow to drain. To the filtrate add the magnesium carbonate and shake occasionally during several hours. Let the mixture stand at rest during twelve hours, decant, filter through paper and add enough compound elixir of taraxacum to make 1000 ccs.

Liquid extract of liquorice is sometimes used to disguise the taste of quinine sulphate, in which case no acid should be added. A solution of ammoniacal glycyrrhizin 30 grs. to 1 oz. of simple elixir, is preferable to the extract.

Lac Sulphur and Precipitated Sulphur. (O. G.) According to the B. P. '98, these are synonymous, but commercially they are different. Lac Sulphuris is made by precipitating the solution obtained in boiling sulphur, lime and water, with sulphuric acid. Some calcium sulphate is thrown down with the sulphur, and as it is but slightly soluble in water it is found in the finished product. In making precipitated sulphur, hydrochloric acid is used, and as the calcium chloride formed is very soluble it is easily washed out of the precipitated sulphur, consequently the latter is the purer product, although many prefer that containing the calcium sulphate, as they claim that it is smoother and will mix more easily with water, etc. However, we think that only the B. P. article should be sold, when either lac sulphur or precipitated sulphur is asked for.

LIQUORICE.

“E” Brand.
Vittoria.

We commend these brands to your attention and request enquiry for quotations, naming quantity. We are giving special prices for 25 lb. or 100 lb. lots.

SUNDRIES.

Our stock of **Brushes** consists of the best values manufactured by CH. LOONEN, PARIS, recipient of the highest award at the Paris Exposition. **Combs** from the SCOTTISH VULCANITE Co. mainly. **Rubber Goods**, good, reliable selections. **Perfumes**, our own tasteful line of big values, ROGER & GALLET'S, LUBIN'S (including new ROYALS, etc., etc.

We have a fine range in **EBONY GOODS** of all kinds.

E. & CO. CONFECTIONERY } 5 lb bottle 85c.
 } 6 bottles @ 80c.
Rowntree's Jubes and Pastilles.

ELLIOT'S "EFFECTIVE" TOOTHBRUSH. 



\$1.80 PER DOZEN.

THE **ELLIOT & Co., Limited.**
TORONTO.

Special Offer.

I beg to call your attention to our offer which we make herein. The object of this offer is to place on your show-case, at once, one of these three dozen cards of Hutch tablets, ten cent size. It is really and truly a good thing, and I am positive that you will be satisfied with it when you receive it.

With each three dozen card, ten cent size of Hutch, we send one dozen of Magnetic Corn Salve, and on a four-card order you receive a special discount of 5 per cent. In other words, one gross of this costs you \$9.11 net, sells for

-	-	14.40
4 doz. Magnetic Corn Cure	-	7.20
Total	-	<u>21.60</u>

This offer closes on Jan. 1st, and we are anxious to have you send us your order at once, either for one card or the four. With each card we send a special amount of advertising matter which I am sure will please you. This order will be sent through your wholesaler.

Awaiting your esteemed reply, I am,

Yours very truly,

FRANCIS U. KAHLE,

Secretary.

Woodward Chemical Co'y.

NO OTHER SERUM

GERMAN, FRENCH OR AMERICAN
HAS EVER YIELDED SUCH HIGH
PERCENTAGES OF RECOVERY.

Chicago Mortality 4.78 per cent.

In Chicago during the months of November and December, 1898, and January and February, 1899, there were treated with Parke, Davis & Co's Antidiphtheritic Serum by the Antitoxin Staff of the Chicago Health Department 418 cases (microscopically verified), with 20 deaths—a mortality of 4.78 per ct.



Winnipeg Mortality 2.75 per cent.

In the Winnipeg General Hospital during the year 1898, 109 cases of diphtheria were treated with Parke, Davis & Co's Antidiphtheritic Serum. Of these *only three cases died*—a mortality of but 2.75 per cent.

Denver Mortality 3.5 per cent.

In Denver, during 1898, there were treated with Parke, Davis & Co's Antidiphtheritic Serum 230 cases, with 8 deaths—a mortality of 3.5 per cent.

Physicians prefer our Antidiphtheritic Serum. It will pay you to carry it in stock
Write us for our Special Proposition.

Parke, Davis & Company,

Eastern Depot: MONTREAL,

QUEBEC.

WALKERVILLE.

ONTARIO.



Cheap, Harmless, and Effective.

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking
and Preventing Contagion from
Infectious Diseases.

Non-Poisonous and Non-Corrosive.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles,
and \$1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN

DRUGGIST.

OWEN SOUND - - ONT

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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

Our Trade in Pharmaceuticals

Has expanded so rapidly that a change was inevitable. We have disposed of our Crude Drugs Department and increased our facilities for the production of standard pharmaceuticals, which include

ELIXIRS,
SYRUPS,
FL. EXTRACTS,
AROMATIC CASCARA.

OUR CHEWING GUM

Is growing in popularity, and increased sales is a testimony to the quality of goods we produce.

*Athlete, assorted, Bermuda Fruit,
Our Bobs, Soda Mint,
Century Pepsin,*

Are all leaders. We are adding to our lines rapidly, and in all cases as near perfect as possible is our aim.

HOOFLAND'S REMEDIES

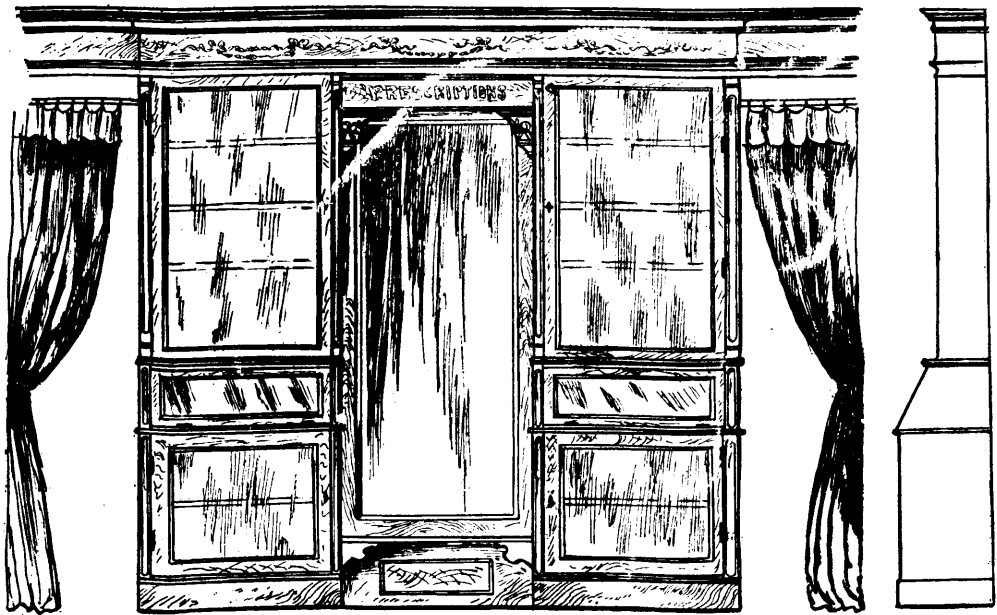
Are enquired for throughout the Dominion, and every drug store should be stocked with them.

Reserve orders till you see our traveller; he'll call in a few days.

**THE MACKENZIE SNYDER
CO., LIMITED.**

785 Yonge St. : Toronto.

"IF IT'S TO BE BUILT OF WOOD OR GLASS,
JONES BROS. & CO. CAN MAKE IT."



One of our 1901 Designs for Prescription Case.

INTERIOR FITTINGS.

MODERN DRUG STORES REQUIRE MODERN FITTINGS.

MODERN FITTINGS mean

**SILENT SALESMAN CASES, Up to-Date FIXTURES in the Way of
TINCTURE and PATENT MEDICINE SHELVING, and
NEW AND CONVENIENT PRESCRIPTION CASES.**

Modern Fittings do not always mean expensive fixtures, as we furnish Drug Stores with

**New Designs in Furniture and New Ideas in Show Cases,
at Moderate Prices.**

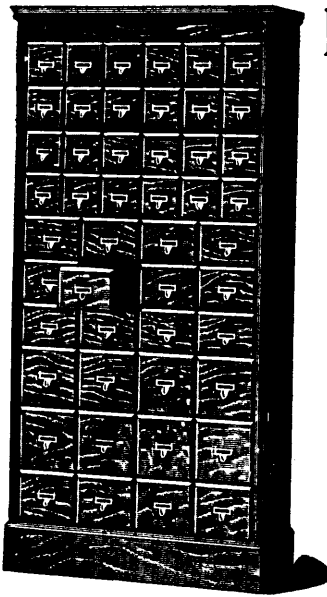
We are always pleased to talk business on this subject, and to furnish special designs where required. If you are thinking of improving your store by putting in New Show Cases or Fixtures, write us for prices, giving us an idea of what you want.

JONES BROS. & Co.,

Manufacturers of Interior Fittings and Show Cases.

Office, 29 and 31 Adelaide St. W.,
Factory, 102-104 Adelaide St. W., **TORONTO.**

WE ARE ISSUING A CATALOGUE OF INTERIOR FITTINGS AND SHOW CASES.
WRITE FOR IT.



**BENNETT'S
DRUG
CABINET
DRAWER.**

One of the strong points in the Bennett Cabinet is the DRAWER.

Temperature has no effect on it; it never jams or sticks; it is made of block tin and wood. In the cabinet it is dust-proof, insect proof and vermin proof.

Write to J. S. BENNETT, for all particulars. Address, 20 Sheridan Ave., TORONTO.

If you have the best class of trade in your town, you should handle

**WEBB'S
CHOCOLATES AND BON-BONS.**

If you haven't, they will help you to get it.

We put up for druggists 1lb, ½lb. and 10c packages, containing our finest goods.

The name is enough to sell them.

The quality will please your most particular customers.

The HARRY WEBB Co.,

LIMITED.

447 Yonge-St., Toronto.

WEST & PATTERSON,
TEL. 520. 61 FRONT ST., EAST.

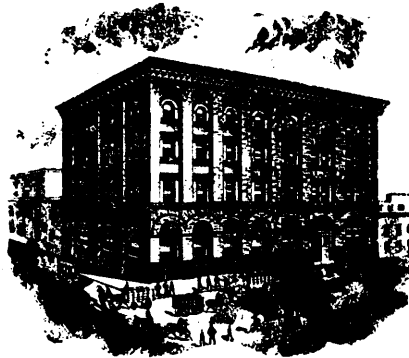
Dealers in Druggists' Specialties and Druggists' Sundries. A full line of SEABURY & JOHNSON'S Goods always on hand. 10 per ct. discount on orders of \$10 or over. Send For Price List.

Fine Confectionery

 **for Druggists.**

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

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



To Our Patrons :

We are now comfortably settled in our new warehouse, corner Princess Street and McDermot Avenue.

We Have Facilities for supplying all requirements of the Drug trade, and will be pleased to quote prices if you will send your *Want Lists.*

THE BOLE DRUG CO
WINNIPEG.



Canadian Ophthalmic College

OF TORONTO.

L. G. AMSDEN, PRINCIPAL.

Established 1896.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1901.

Bigger and Better Than Ever.

We have secured new and commodious lecture rooms in the new Saturday Night Building which we are furnishing and refitting with a view to insuring the comfort and convenience of the students in attendance.

Next class Jan. 14th, 1901.

We have retained our old teaching staff and added to it Dr. L. J. Isaacs, a prominent physician and surgeon of Chicago and late Instructor to the Post Graduate School of Medicine.

Next class Jan. 14th, 1901.

We have added a Correspondence Course for the benefit of those unable to attend personally.

Next class Jan. 14th, 1901.

Our new arrangements enable us to offer the strongest possible inducements to those desiring optical instruction.

Correspondence course any time.

TUITION FEE : \$25 for personal course only, \$15 for Correspondence Course only ; or \$25 for Correspondence Course with privilege of attending any subsequent personal course without extra charge.

Address,

L. G. AMSDEN,

24 Adelaide-St., West,

TORONTO.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

We have pleasure in announcing that we have laid in a stock of Photographic Material and Cameras, in the hope that our various friends in the Drug Trade will give us their support in this new venture.

We believe it is in every way an excellent side-line for the Druggist to take hold of.

Our Catalogue recently published will be mailed to every druggist in Canada and will contain all requisite information, but should any of our friends require any further information on the subject, if they will write us we will only be too glad to reply immediately.

Among our specialties will be

"The Poco"

Camera, made by the Rochester Optical and Camera Co., an instrument whose popularity has increased with every year of its output, and "**The Paget Plates**," so widely known in England, and for which we have obtained the exclusive agency for Canada.

EVANS & SONS, LIMITED.

37-41 ST. JEAN BAPTISTE
MONTREAL, P. Q.

23 FRONT ST. W.,
TORONTO, ONT.

133 William-St., New York, U. S.

EVANS SONS & CO.,
56 HANOVER-ST.,
LIVERPOOL

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB,
80 BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE,
LONDON E. C.

TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

To the Principal Courts
and Governments
Universities and Hospitals

Medals and Highest
Awards at all Great Inter-
national Exhibitions.

ROSS, Limited.

MANUFACTURERS OF CELEBRATED

Photographic Lenses, | Microscopes,
Cameras, | Field and Opera Glasses
Optical Lanterns, | Telescopes, Etc.

LIBERAL TERMS TO CHEMISTS.

111 New Bond-St., LONDON, W.

Estab. 1830 Works: CLAPHAM COMMON.

Lists Free.

Now Ready, English Edition, Price 6s. 6d.

Druggists

Handling Camera Supplies
will find the

CADETT PLATES

The Most Rapid in the
World.

SUPPLIED TO THE TRADE BY

Eakins & Ferris.

48 Richmond St. W. TORONTO.



OPTICAL DEPARTMENT

LIONEL G. AMSDEN, EDITOR.

All communications for the Optical Department should be addressed to
L. G. AMSDEN, 34 Adelaide St.

CORRESPONDENCE SYSTEM OF TEACHING.

PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL: Since the publication of the last number of the Journal I have received several communications from students and friends throughout the trade asking for an expression of opinion on the merits of the correspondence system of teaching optics and sight testing.

Although none of my correspondents state the fact, nevertheless I gather from the nature of their communications that they were induced to write by the announcement of a correspondence course bearing my name, which appeared for the first time in the November issue of the Journal.

Assuming then that all those who have written me on the subject have read the announcement referred to, I can merely say that the fact of such an announcement appearing over my name is the plainest kind of a statement that I believe *that the method referred to will be satisfactory.* Mind, I do not say that it is the most desirable kind of a course, but to many it is the only kind available.

In choosing between a correspondence course and a personal course, there is no question but that a personal course is the most satisfactory, but between a correspondence and no course at all, or at best an indifferent personal course, I unhesitatingly advise a common sense practical correspondence course.

For years I have been receiving requests for a course by mail, but have refused under the belief that these applicants would finally come to me, but the numerous enquiries I receive from day to day on simple matters of detail in reference to eye testing convinces me that many of these are in possession of an outfit and attempting eye work with either no instruction whatever, or at best, an apology for a correspondence course. To these certainly there can be no question of the advantage of sound training like that referred to.

In addition to those already in possession of a trial case and endeavoring to overcome, unaided, the difficulties found in practical eye work, are many

others so situated that a profitable optical trade can be done, but are unable by reason of distance or other hindrances to acquire the necessary knowledge by a personal course and are unwilling to undertake it—and we think rightly—without some scientific knowledge.

To these the correspondence course is peculiarly adapted, and is capable of its highest ideal.

There is another feature to the announcement referred to which I consider worthy of special mention. I refer to the inducement offered to students to attend personally at a subsequent course, and finish their optical education free of charge.

This attachment is an admission that I don't consider the correspondence course all sufficient, but I do believe that a plan which has for its object the gradual schooling of the student by means of the practical non technical letters until he is familiar with the theory, and which will permit him to practice intelligently and apply his theory, and then completing his education with a personal course devoted to Astigmatic problems and blackboard work together with actual practice on eye work, will produce the very highest type of opticians, who will be alike a credit to their profession and succeed financially and professionally.

L. G. AMSDEN.

OUR OPTICAL CLASS.

L. G. AMSDEN, Instructor.

ASTIGMATISM. ITS ASTHENOPIC SIGNIFICANCE AND ASSOCIATION WITH THE OBLIQUE MUSCLES.

(Continued.)

Assuming that you have followed me closely in the foregoing remarks the task of explaining and making clear the reason of this should be comparatively easy.

The very fact of a robust muscular development renders the task of muscular exercise, even though it be abnormal, a comparatively simple matter, and the continued use of the obliques for corrective purposes in astigmatism develops and renders their contracted condition a practically normal one, so that

when the correcting cylinders are applied which restores the balance and there is no longer any necessity for the continued use of the oblique, his muscles by reason of its robust condition and constant custom remains contracted—a sort of oblique spasm—and rotating the ball in its accustomed manner the new erect image is made oblique in the opposite direction and singleness of vision once more gives way to diplopia unless the opposing oblique exercises a restraining influence on the tendency of the ball to rotate.

This latter is the actual condition in the majority of cases, which muscle by reason of its comparative weakness is but poorly able to stand the strain so easily borne by its strong opponent.

So that we have the vision normal by reason of a perfect focus by means of the correcting cylinders, but painful vision as a result of the unaccustomed strain thereby put upon a muscle unused to duties of that nature.

The presence or absence then of Asthenopia in oblique astigmatism depends to a great extent upon the physical condition of the oblique muscle whose occupation it is to maintain the unanimity of the retinal images and not upon the quantity of astigmatism.

Given a robust muscle and high astigmatism we would not expect asthenopia while with low astigmatism and a weak muscle it is always present.

I have dwelt on this feature of astigmatism at considerable length, not so much for the purpose of propounding some startlingly original remedy, as I have little to offer, but more particularly for the purpose of implanting in the hearts of young opticians a feeling of confidence in their work which can only come as a result of a complete knowledge of the cause of the various forms of trouble encountered.

If you do not know why the Asthenopia is present in a case in which you are confident your diagnosis was correct you have little chance of inspiring confidence and perseverance in your customer, and this is practically all there is for you to do, but if you are posted and thoroughly alive to the possibilities of this form of trouble you can meet the complaints with a ready description of its leading feature and the confident assurance that a perseverance in the use of the correction will eventually bring about the desired results.

It may be necessary in some cases, however, to supply only a partial correction, thus humoring for the time stubbornness of the spasmodic muscle.

Glancing at the other and far more complicated form of eye troubles, viz, "those who come for glasses not because they cannot see," but possessing perfect, sometimes abnormal vision have through the recent wide dissemination of optical knowledge

come to look upon some form of eye trouble as being the cause of their lack of ease. We find these cases assuming a variety of forms, such as headache, neuralgia, dizziness, frontal pain, etc., accompanied with inflammation.

If we approach these cases in the same spirit that we engaged those of course, nature and low acuity, we will fail signally, as in the former case the restoring of normal vision or at least an improvement of the present visual condition is the sole effort to be made while in the cases under consideration it is often necessary to somewhat lessen the visual acuity in order to restore the conditions necessary for comfort. This is in many cases owing to the presence of spasm, which to a greater or lesser extent is nearly always present in cases of this nature. As the question of spasm comes up for discussion in a subsequent lesson, I will refrain from trespassing on ground resumed for future attention.

For the ready detection of astigmatic errors so slight that they do not lower the visual acuity, a thorough knowledge of the underlying principles of astigmatism is necessary, together with that form of insight which only comes with long practice and close familiarity with practical eye work.

For instance a case is before us in which a patient complains of more or less pain in region of the orbit after continued attention to close work. An examination for distance shows 20/20 with each eye possibly better. A careful examination with the various contrivances for testing the muscular balance shows perfect Orthophonia—(muscular balance.) The tape line shows ample accommodation, no meridian of the clock indicates astigmatism. If you pause here you must either fool your customer and yourself with a pair of plano glasses or hazard a pair of weak plus spherical on the assumption that it is accommodating Asthenopia, associated with complete latent Hyperopia, or you must tell your customer that there is no eye trouble present, and glasses will not help.

In cases of this kind you will usually find a ready response by simply placing a +50 sph. in the trial frame and directing attention to the astigmatic chart, and while with the naked eye no difference could be detected, now patient will readily signify the brightest line which can without difficulty be located and corrected, undoubtedly owing to the increased relaxation induced by the plus lens, sectional contraction of the ciliary being still an open question.

You will usually find that when you have used a plus 50 sph. as above it will require a =25 or =50 cyl to restore the symmetry of the clock chart, which correction in the majority relieves the Asthenopia.

Remember that a mathematically correct eye does not exist. A perfect leaf has not been found or absolute symmetry in any organic thing, and a state-

ment of "nothing wrong, your eyes are Emmetropic" is a confession of negligence or unskilfulness.

In conclusion I wish to quote a few statistics to prove to you that you cannot afford to neglect the smallest amount of Astigmatism, and from it to point the moral that only by long and careful study of advanced methods can you hope to become expert in detecting these so called "small amounts."

Marlow says that "rarely has he found $\frac{1}{4}$ dioptre of Astigmatism able to lower the visual acuity, but he has found his most obstinate cases of Asthenopia springing from it."

Chisholm—"With acute vision, headache after use of eyes usually indicates astigmatism of low amount." The lesser the degree the greater the headache.

Savage—"Astigmatism causes least inconvenience when the principal meridians are horizontal and vertical, more when symmetrically oblique and most when oblique but homonomus."

(To be continued.)

OPTICAL ALLUSIONS.

R. J. Patton, who has been with Paul Scott, M. D., Paris, for many years, has bought the stock and is conducting the business for himself. Mr. Patton has the necessary qualifications of success, having had the management of the old business largely to himself for a great part of the year.

The correspondence course of the Canadian Ophthalmic College announced elsewhere in this issue is proving highly successful, and the number of dealers from a distance who are taking this course would indicate that this popular institution is keeping up the reputation already established.

Mr. H. S. Saylor, who has been conducting the Kingston Optical Parlors, has been compelled to give up business owing to ill health, and is going westward.

The Canadian Ophthalmic College has made some important changes for the coming year as announced in another page of this issue. Mr. L. G. Amsden, who has been in charge since the organization of the school, still remains at the head, but the scope of the course has been considerably broadened, and Mr. Amsden will have associated with him Dr. L. J. Isaacs, late of Chicago. Together they should make a strong team, as the former's ability as a lecturer is well known, and Dr. Isaacs has won success as a teacher at the Post Graduate School of Medicine in Chicago.

AQUEOUS HUMOR.

It is said among Opticians:—

That there are running eyes in every race.

That people who wear glasses should not throw stones.

That people may have bad eyes and still have good sight.

That when Opticians are properly paid for their work, theirs will be an eye deal business.

That impulsive people are likely to have black eyes.

That while it is not supposed that the seats in a theatre have lacrimal glands nevertheless they are always in tiers.

"Oh, my friends, there are some spectacles that one never forgets!" said a lecturer after describing a terrible accident he had witnessed.

"I'd like to know where they sell 'em," remarked an old lady in the audience, who is always mislaying her glasses.

"I hope I see you well," he said fluently, to the old farmer leaning on his hoe.

"I hope you do," was his unexpected answer; but if you don't see me well, young man, put on specs; they're a wonderful help to poor eyesight."

To Introduce "The Monk."

Francis U. Kahle, secretary and treasurer of the Woodward Chemical Co. in another part of this journal has made a very attractive offer in order to introduce their new and beautiful card,—"The Monk," upon which is mounted three dozen of the ten cent size Hutch. The card is a beautiful thing, lithographed in eight colors, and is a famous thing. It represents a monk tossing a tablet into his mouth. The offer closes on Jan. 1st. It is a good business proposition for every druggist.

The Woodward Chemical Co., a corporation of the United States, has been granted a license by the Ontario Government. Their authorized capital is half a million dollars.

A Novelette on Virginia Life Before the War.

Laura Spencer Portor, a gifted Southern writer, has just completed a serial in which she portrays girl life in the Old Dominion, of the ante-bellum days. Into her story she has woven the social and domestic life of the Virginian gentry, pictured their fêtes, festivals, courtships and marriages, giving most interesting glimpses of the descendants of those patrician pioneers who settled on the James. The serial has been secured by *The Ladies' Home Journal*. It will have early publication, under the name of "Those Days in Old Virginia."

Photographic Department

THE SEASON'S CLOSE.

The unusual length of prize list and attendant matter has crowded the regular departments of the Photographic section out of existence for this month, but the editor cannot resist the temptation of getting in a few words in reference to the combination of Pharmacy and Photography.

The competition just closed gives an example of part of the pleasure of photography, as it is an inherent part of man's nature to compete with his fellowmen, and to take pleasure in such strife. The pleasure of taking and finishing the photographs alone compensates for the seeming time lost.

The profit derived from the combination of the art and science is only known to those who have become photo-pharmacists, and their name is beginning to be legion. The purpose of the Photographic Department of the JOURNAL has been to encourage this, and we feel we have in some small respect drawn the attention of the Drug Trade to the desirability of Photo Supplies as a side line and intend to hammer on the same nail during the coming year.

We are going to ask for more help from our readers in the way of experience meetings by letter as to the profits, losses, methods, &c., and also, at the request of some, will endeavor to complete the formation of a Druggists' Camera Club—but that is another story.

In closing these columns for the year we hope that they have afforded both profit and pleasure to the followers of the art preservative and the science curative, and if so we will endeavor to make them equally so during the coming year, the first of a new century.

Following the usual custom of this section of the world at this time of the year, we wish our readers The Compliments of the Season, photographically speaking, a Christmas all high lights and no shadows, and a New Year that will prove properly timed, toned and finished.

OUR SUPPLEMENT.

We would call the attention of our readers to the Photographic Supplement which contains reproductions of the prize winning pictures in our recent competition. They are worthy of the attention of those interested in photography, as not only showing that members of the Pharmacal Class are capable of showing artistic tastes, but also showing what constitutes a prize picture.

We also give half tones of the champion O. C. P. football team, and of the first lady to obtain the

Pharmaceutical Graduate degree in the Province of Quebec.

The advertisements in the supplement form a condensed directory of the wholesale photographic drug trade, and we would commend them to the notice of our readers as showing the drift or trend of pharmacy towards photography.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION.

The trouble is all over and nothing now remains but to crown the victors and gather up the slain, and the editor, when he has performed the last joyful and sad offices, will retire into his original obscurity of writing a few columns each month for the C.P.J. and try to make them as interesting as possible for his constituents, the photo-pharmacists.

The JOURNAL wishes that the awards had been a little more equally divided, but having no pull with the judge could not influence his decisions, and in fact the work sent in by Messrs. Robinson, Moore and Brown showed such care and such evident attention to every detail of the technical part, besides exhibiting artistic tastes, that in our humble opinion all prizes were well deserved.

The awards of each class are as follows, the points obtained being given in complete prize list; the judge's remarks are also appended. Reference to prize list will give a clear understanding of same.

Class A. Landscapes.—First Prize: Gem Glencoe Camera, donated by Canadian Camera and Optical Co., won by R. Robinson, Toronto, for "The Four Pines"; Second Prize: \$5 worth of photographic chemicals, donated by the Lyman Bros. & Co., won by A. T. Brown, Acton, for "At Mid-day."

Class B. Marine Views.—First Prize: Hawkeye Camera donated by Eakins & Ferris, Toronto, won by J. E. Davis, Wingham, for "Stranded"; Second Prize: \$5 worth of photographic chemicals donated by The Elliott & Co., Toronto, won by R. Robinson, Toronto, for "In Pursuit."

Class C. Portraits and figure studies.—First Prize: Poco camera, double lens, value \$12, donated by Evans & Sons, Toronto, won by A. E. Brethour, Ottawa, for "Black and White"; Second Prize: Pair opera glasses, donated by Cohen Bros., Toronto, won by A. B. J. Moore, Montreal, for Portrait.

Class D. Subjects pertaining to drug trade.—First Prize: the Journal Silver Medal, won by A. B. J. Moore, Montreal, for "Laboratory". Second Prize: the Journal Bronze Medal, won by J. D. Bowler, Perth, for "Another Man's Hopeful."

Class E. Photos of Druggists' Windows.—First Prize: 1 dozen sets Perfect Plate Developer, donated by Jackson L. Little, Toronto., won by A. T. Brown, Acton, Ont.

Half tones of winning pictures are given in our photographic supplement, and while the reproduction spoils much of the detail, enough remains to

Continued on page 238.

Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal

PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION.

Prize List.

Abbreviations: O, originality of subject; I, illustrative value; A, artistic quality; T, technical excellence.

CLASS A, LANDSCAPES.

Prize No.	Title.	Competitor.	Address.	O	I	A	T	Total.
1.	THE FOUR PINES.	R. Robinson,	Toronto, Ont.	15	20	20	20	75
2.	AT MIDDAY.	A. T. Brown,	Acton "	15	21	18	20	74
3.	Panorama of the Humber.	R. Robinson,	Toronto, "	18	18	15	22	73
4.	First Snow.	A. T. Brown,	Acton, "	18	18	20	15	71
5.	Panorama of Lambton	R. Robinson,	Toronto, "	18	18	15	17	68
6.	A Noisy Brook	A. T. Brown,	Acton. "	12	10	24	20	66
7.	A Peep at Gaspé	A. B. J. Moore	Montreal, Que.	10	22	15	15	62
8.	A Midsummer Day	A. T. Brown,	Acton,	16	12	18	15	61
9.	Gaspé Harbor	A. B. J. Moore	Montreal, Que.	10	18	15	16	59
10.	Lock No. 1	R. Robinson,	Toronto,	15	14	10	20	59
11.	Through the Rockies	H. J. Barber,	Chilliwack, B. C.	22	18	12	5	57
12.	The Four Bridges	F. J. Capell,	Hamilton, Ont.	18	16	2	20	56
13.	Old Jesuit Church	E. R. Beeman	Newburgh, Ont.	18	20	10	16	54
14.	The Approaching Cyclone	R. McKay,	Souris, Man.	22	18	5	6	51
15.	A Bridge	W. H. Fleming	Stayner, Ont.	20	16	6	8	50
16.	Mount Pleasant	R. Robinson	Toronto, Ont.	8	7	15	20	50
17.	Swing Bridge	G. G. Byers,	Delhi, "	18	18	8	6	50
18.	In the Flush of Dawn	E. R. Beeman,	Newburgh, Ont.	10	4	15	20	49
19.	Whip-poor-will Spring	R. Robinson,	Toronto, "	9	16	10	12	47
20.	Cyclone Struck Church	R. McKay,	Souris, Man.	20	16	5	16	47
21.	Sunset on Fairy Lake	A. T. Brown,	Acton, Ont.	10	5	20	12	47
22.	A Beach	J. E. Davis,	Wingham, Ont.	6	6	12	22	46
23.	Railway Bridge	G. F. Wood,	Halifax, N. S.	8	9	16	10	43
24.	A Cool Drive	A. T. Brown,	Acton, Ont.	10	8	15	10	43
25.	Victoria Park	W. H. Fleming	Stayner, Ont.	12	10	8	18	42
26.	Bridge	C. A. Baird.	St. Mary's	12	10	6	14	42
27.	The Log Across the Creek	R. Robinson,	Toronto, Ont.	5	5	18	13	41
28.	Cyclone-Struck Store	R. McKay,	Souris, Man.	18	15	3	5	41
29.	Cyclone-Struck Rink	"	"	18	15	3	5	41
30.	Oakville Landing	A. E. Brethour,	Ottawa, Ont.	8	14	6	12	40
31.	On the Maitland	J. E. Davis,	Wingham, Ont.	6	10	8	16	40
32.	Landscape	B. P. St. John	Niagara, "	10	8	12	10	40
33.	High Park	R. Robinson,	Toronto, "	5	10	5	20	40
34.	Harbor Park	J. E. Davis,	Wingham, "	8	5	10	16	39
35.	In Rosamund's Park	J. D. Bower,	Perth, "	5	4	15	14	38
36.	Landscape	C. A. Baird,	St Mary's, "	10	12	8	8	38
37.	The Darkness Deepens	E. R. Beeman,	Newburgh, "	10	4	16	8	38
38.	Foley's Bridge	G. F. Wood,	Halifax, N. S.	10	4	14	8	36
39.	Ferry Road	J. D. Bower,	Perth, Ont.	12	4	10	10	36
40.	Landscape	B. P. St. John	Niagara, "	5	5	20	6	36
41.	Hid in the Wood	E. R. Beeman,	Newburgh, "	8	2	16	10	36
42.	Lakehurst Lawn	A. E. Brethour,	Ottawa, "	4	10	5	16	35
43.	A Popular Foot Path	C. H. Allison,	Port Perry, "	6	3	16	10	35
44.	Soon thou too shalt rest	E. R. Beeman,	Newburgh, "	6	4	20	4	34
45.	Shadow Picture	G. G. Byers,	Delhi, "	14	10	5	5	34
46.	Bowling Green	A. E. Brethour,	Ottawa, "	10	8	4	10	32
47.	Fishing	G. F. Wood,	Halifax, N. S.	5	4	13	10	32
48.	Big Creek Bridge	G. G. Byers,	Delhi, Ont.	10	5	12	4	31
49.	At Petit's Point	C. H. Allison,	Port Perry, "	5	4	14	8	31
50.	1000 Islands	T. C. Nicholls,	Uxbridge, "	4	4	18	4	30
51.	Lakehurst Sanatorium	A. E. Brethour,	Ottawa, "	4	10	1	12	27
52.	Road through Wood	G. G. Byers,	Delhi, "	10	4	7	5	26
53.	Lake Walk	A. E. Brethour,	Ottawa, "	3	3	10	8	24

CLASS B. MARINE VIEWS.

1. STRANDED	J. E. Davis,	Wingham, Ont.	18	22	22	20	82
2. IN PURSUIT	R. Robinson,	Toronto, "	15	20	20	18	73
3. A Fishing Schooner	A. B. J. Moore,	Montreal, Que.	15	18	18	15	66
4. Cascade	J. D. Bower,	Perth, Ont.	12	18	20	15	65
5. Pier No. 23	R. Robinson,	Toronto, "	14	12	22	16	64
6. Niagara Falls	F. J. Capell,	Hamilton, "	10	18	22	12	62
7. Bath Elevator	T. C. Nicholls,	Uxbridge, "	18	20	18	6	62
8. In Tow	R. Robinson,	Toronto, "	15	12	16	18	61
9. Schooner and Tug	"	"	12	17	16	15	60
10. Leaving Port	"	"	15	12	15	18	60
11. Just as the Sun Went Down	W. H. Fleming,	Stayner, "	12	10	20	18	60
12. The Sinking Ship	"	"	18	15	18	8	59
13. When the Waves Run High	"	"	18	15	18	8	59
14. In Port Again	R. Robinson	Toronto, "	18	17	15	8	58
15. Ottawa River	A. E. Brethour,	Ottawa, "	12	14	14	18	58
16. Harbor Island	J. E. Davis,	Wingham, "	10	14	15	18	57
17. Kincardine Harbor	W. H. Fleming,	Stayner, "	10	18	8	20	56
18. Marine	C. A. Baird,	St. Mary's "	15	10	20	10	55
19. S.S. Toronto	R. Robinson,	Toronto, "	8	12	15	20	55
20. Chaudiere Falls	A. E. Brethour,	Ottawa, "	10	15	15	15	55
21. Rogatta	J. D. Bower,	Perth, "	12	18	8	16	54
22. The River Mouth	W. H. Fleming,	Stayner, "	8	15	12	18	53
23. Marine	B. P. St John	Niagara, "	8	12	10	22	52
24. S.S. Corona	R. Robinson,	Toronto, "	8	12	10	20	50
25. Chalk Lake	C. H. Allison.	Port Perry, "	8	8	20	14	50
26. 1000 Islands	T. C. Nicholls,	Uxbridge, "	6	15	20	6	47
27. Goderich Harbor	J. E. Davis,	Wingham, "	6	15	6	20	47
28. Light House	G. G. Byers,	Delhi, "	10	14	12	10	46
29. Lake Shore	C. H. Allison,	Port Perry, "	6	12	18	10	46
30. 1000 Islands	G. G. Byers	Delhi, "	6	8	18	12	44
31. Kincardine Harbor	W. H. Fleming,	Stayner, "	8	14	10	12	44
32. The Californian	G. G. Byers,	Delhi, "	8	12	15	6	41

CLASS C., PORTRAITS AND FIGURE STUDIES.

1. BLACK AND WHITE	A. E. Brethour,	Ottawa, Ont.	15	22	10	18	65
2. PORTRAIT	A. B. J. Moore,	Montreal, Que.	10	19	15	20	64
3. Reveries of a Bachelor	J. E. Davis,	Wingham, Ont.	15	20	10	10	55
4. Look Pleasant, Please	A. T. Brown,	Acton, "	20	15	8	12	55
5. Habitants	A. B. J. Moore,	Montreal, Que.	10	20	10	15	55
6. Meditation	E. R. Beeman,	Newburgh, Ont.	16	15	12	12	55
7. A Rise in Pork	A. T. Brown,	Acton, "	16	12	6	18	54
8. An Interesting Freak	"	"	22	18	2	12	54
9. The Bogey Man	F. J. Capell,	Hamilton, "	20	14	10	10	54
10. Reflections	C. H. Allison,	Port Perry, "	20	14	12	8	54
11. Portrait	A. E. Brethour,	Ottawa, "	8	8	15	22	53
12. A Fairy Tale	E. R. Beeman,	Newburgh "	12	18	12	10	52
13. A Pause in The Glen	F. J. Capell,	Hamilton, "	12	6	16	18	52
14. A Soldier of Our Queen	A. E. Brethour,	Ottawa, "	14	15	12	10	51
15. Doukoubours	R. McKay,	Souris, Man,	20	18	5	8	51
16. Sister and Brother	R. Robinson,	Toronto, Ont.,	10	17	8	15	50
17. Portrait of a Lady	E. R. Beeman,	Newburgh, "	8	12	10	20	50
18. Portrait	A. E. Brethour,	Ottawa, "	10	10	18	12	50
19. "	"	"	20	10	5	15	50
20. Off for the Hayfields	G. F. Woods,	Halifax, N. S.	8	8	18	15	49
21. Figure Study	B. P. St. John,	Niagara, Ont.,	10	6	15	18	49
22. Portrait	A. E. Brethour,	Ottawa, "	14	8	10	15	47
23. Stayner Contingent	W. H. Fleming,	Stayner, "	14	18	5	10	47
24. Portrait	R. Robinson,	Toronto, "	8	8	8	23	47
25. "	"	"	8	5	8	24	45
26. At Home in the Rockies	H. J. Barber,	Chiliwack, B. C.	14	8	15	8	45
27. Portrait	A. E. Brethour,	Ottawa, Ont.,	13	10	12	10	45
18. Waiting For Our Tea	W. H. Fleming,	Stayner, "	18	12	8	6	44
29. Group	C. A. Baird,	St. Mary's "	15	6	12	10	43
30. On The Market	G. G. Byers,	Delhi, "	8	18	5	12	43
31. A Few of The Boys	"	"	20	15	2	6	43
32. Sioux Squaws	R. McKay	Souris, Man.,	20	12	5	6	43

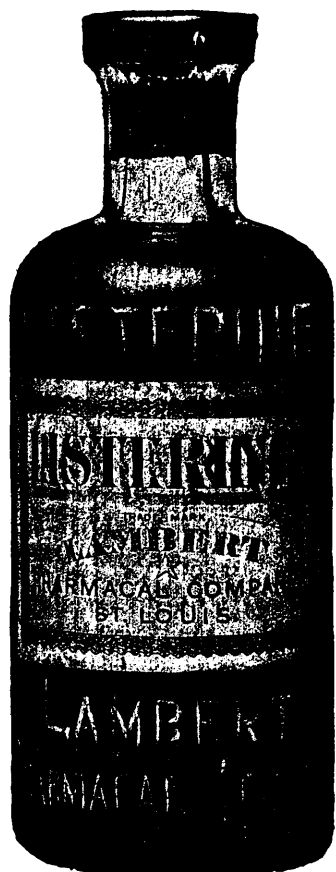
33.	Come on The Swing	G. F. Woods,	Halifax, N. S.	12	8	12	10	42
34.	Stealing a March	A. T. Brown,	Acton, Ont.,	12	8	10	12	42
35.	Playmates	G. F. Woods,	Halifax, N. S.	12	6	8	12	38
36.	Favorites	H. J. Barber,	Chiliwack, B.C.	18	5	10	5	38
37.	Portrait	A. E. Brethour,	Ottawa, Ont.	6	5	6	18	35
38.	Group	J. D. Bower,	Perth, "	8	6	10	10	34
39.	"	C. A. Baird,	St. Mary's	6	6	8	12	32
40.	Portrait	F. J. Capell,	Hamilton, "	8	6	10	8	32
41.	"	T. C. Nicholls,	Uxbridge, "	5	6	15	6	31
41.	"	A. E. Brethour,	Ottawa, "	6	6	6	20	32

CLASS D., SPECIAL SUBJECTS RELATING TO DRUG BUSINESS.

1.	LABORATORY	A. B. J. Moore,	Montreal, Que.	15	15	10	22	62
2.	ANOTHER MAN'S HOPEFUL	J. D. Bower,	Perth, Ont.	15	20	10	13	58
3.	Dispensing	R. Robinson,	Toronto, "	12	15	10	18	55
4.	Week's Wages Gone	W. H. Fleming,	Stayner, "	15	15	10	12	52
5.	Learning the Business	J. E. Davis,	Wingham, "	15	14	10	12	51
6.	First Joke on New Clerk	A. T. Brown,	Acton, "	15	15	8	12	50
7.	Week's Wages Gone	W. H. Fleming,	Stayner, "	18	12	10	10	50
8.	Tilia Americana	A. T. Brown,	Acton, "	20	15	2	12	49
9.	Interior	C. H. Allison,	Port Perry, "	2	10	12	20	44
10.	Our Youngest Assistant	A. E. Brethour,	Ottawa, "	10	5	8	20	43
11.	Polyala Senega	A. T. Brown,	Acton, "	20	15	2	5	42
12.	Name the Specimen	"	"	12	18	2	10	42
13.	The Almanac Fiend	J. D. Bower,	Perth, "	10	12	8	10	40
14.	Count the Toes	G. G. Byers,	Delhi, "	24	10	0	5	39
15.	Smilax Officinalis	A. T. Brown,	Acton, "	12	15	2	8	37

CLASS E., SPECIAL DRUG WINDOWS.

1.	Window	A. T. Brown,	Acton, Ont.	10	10	5	18	43
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TO PHARMACISTS.

We beg to announce that in addition to the 7 oz. and 14 oz. bottles in which Listerine is offered to the trade, we now place upon market a 3 oz. package of

LISTERINE.

An active demand for a smaller package of Listerine evidently exists, especially among the travelling public and the rapidly increasing number of patrons of Listerine who prefer to purchase their favorite antiseptic in the ORIGINAL PACKAGE, under the seal and guarantee of the manufacturer.

We respectfully suggest that you place in stock a sufficient quantity of the small sized Listerine to meet the requirements of your trade, as we guarantee to create and maintain an active and important demand for

LISTERINE IN THE ORIGINAL PACKAGE

Trade supplied by Wholesale Druggists.

W. LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, Gen. Agt.

Yours Respectfully,

LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO.
St. Louis, July, 1900.

THE HARVEY MEDICINE COMPANY

LIMITED.

(To Be Incorporated.)

CAPITAL - - - **\$ 60,000.00**

In 6,000 Shares of \$10.00 each.

PRESENT ISSUE - - - **\$30,000 00.**

In 3,000 fully paid shares of \$10.00 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

(Interim.)

PRESIDENT

JOHN HISLOP, Montreal,

Proprietor of The Indian Catarrh Cure Co. and the Harvey Medicine Coy.

ANDREW HISLOP, Cote Vertu, St. Laurent, P.Q.,

Landowner and Farmer.

HON. F. E. GILLMAN, LL.D., Montreal,

Advocate.

F. L. LAMPLOUGH, Esq., Montreal,

Firm of Messrs. Lamplough & McNaughton.

MILTON L. HERSEY, M.A.Sc., Montreal,

Consulting Chemist to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and to The Dominion Cotton Mills Co., Limited.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

DOUGLAS J. MUNRO, Esq., Montreal,

General Manager The Indian Catarrh Cure Co. and The Harvey Medicine Coy.

(Will join Board after allotment.)

NOTARY.

RONZO H. CLERK, Esq., N. P., Montreal.

SOLICITORS

MESSRS, GILMAN & BOYD, Montreal.

TRUSTEES FOR SHAREHOLDERS

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX, Montreal.

The object of the Company is the manufacture and sale of Proprietary Articles, Patent Medicines, Drugs and Druggists' Sundries, Etc., throughout Canada and the United States and elsewhere, and the exploiting of such Agencies as the Directors may from time to time undertake.

A contract has been entered into for the purchase of the business at present owned and carried on by Mr. John Hislop under the style of "The Indian Catarrh Cure Company" and "The Harvey Medicine Co'y" respectively, and of Registered and Copyright Trade Marks and Formulæ owned by him, a list of which is appended to this prospectus, together with a statement extracted from the books showing the business done since 1898.

Mr. Hislop has agreed to accept as payment of the purchase money for the said business five thousand dollars in cash and one thousand two hundred fully paid shares. The cash payment to be met by paying to Mr. Hislop one-third of the subscriptions for shares until the said sum of five thousand dollars is paid.

The preliminary steps of application for a Charter of Incorporation have been taken, and it will be obtained immediately upon the completion of the statutory advertising, and a meeting of shareholders will be called within one month of the date of incorporation, when the shareholders will elect a full Board of Directors.

All the costs of the promotion and formation of the Company up to and including the obtaining of the Charter of Incorporation will be paid by Mr. Hislop, and all debts will be paid and accounts collected by him up to 1st November, 1900.

THE HARVEY MEDICINE COY.

The remedies sold under this firm are well known and in regular use throughout Quebec, the Lower Provinces and Ontario. No attempt has yet been made to push them in the Western Provinces. The sale of these remedies has steadily increased as will be seen upon reference to the statements accompanying this prospectus. The cost of manufacture and ingredients is small compared with the prices realized, and the average excess of selling price over time and material cost of these preparations since January, 1898, has been more than 165 per cent., thus leaving a very wide margin for management, advertising and travelling expenses.

THE INDIAN CATARRH CURE COY.

The articles handled by this firm are the Indian Catarrh Cure and the Indian Fly Trap. Of the first it may be said that it is perhaps the most successful Catarrh Medicine in the Dominion. Its use has been marked by some almost miraculous recoveries, and its sale has grown from a small mail order trade until it is now held in stock by nearly all the large wholesale drug houses in Canada, and there are but very few drug houses east of Winnipeg where it is not on sale. The future of the remedy can hardly be estimated; it has been upon the market for less than two years, and is probably one of the best known preparations of its sort. Extended advertising, especially west of Winnipeg, where as yet it has not been introduced, should double its sale during next season, and it will undoubtedly rank in a short time as one of the most valuable patent medicines in the country. Besides the Canada trade there has been a steady and increasing demand from the United States, and Messrs. George Mortimer & Co., of Boston, have been appointed agents and are pledged to use their influence and prestige for the furtherance of its sales.

INDIAN FLY TRAP is a new and greatly improved fly-catcher of the sticky sheet plan. Made of stiff woodboard, circular in shape, with a crimped and fluted rim, it can be carried about as easily and safely as a plate; there is no danger of soiling clothes or fingers, and is not unsightly. Provision is made so that it may be suspended as well as laid flat. The design is registered and the machinery patented. The gum composition used is made upon a formula prepared by Milton L. Hersey, Esq., M.A.Sc., consulting chemist of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., who has subjected it to rigorous tests, and guarantees it not to dry or crystallize. It has everywhere met with high praise, and already large orders for next season have been promised, almost every wholesale house having decided to stock it. It is estimated upon the reports of the travellers that the sales for the coming season will exceed \$9,000.

CONSULTING CHEMIST.

The services of Mr Milton L. Hersey have been retained on behalf of the proposed Company as Consulting Chemist, and the shareholders will thus have the benefit of the scientific knowledge and skill of one of the foremost analysts in Canada in the preparation and treatment of the present formulæ and in the composition of new remedies from time to time.

STOCK IN TRADE, PLANT, Etc.

The stock in trade and plant will be taken over compromise:

Preparations put up ready for sale	-	-	\$1900 90
Material, consisting of Drugs, Oils, Spirits, Essences, etc.,	-	-	2050 00
Advertising Matter,	-	-	930 00
Plant and Utensils,	-	-	436 70
Fixtures, Office Furniture, Art Designs, etc.,	-	-	386 25
Rolling Stock,	-	-	861 00
Copyrights	-	-	

Total - - - - - \$6564 85

The Copyrights have not been included in the above valuation because of the difficulty of estimating the value. As some guide it may be mentioned that a tentative offer of \$5,000 has been refused for the Catarrh Cure and \$4,000 for the Red Pine Syrup.

STATEMENT OF SALES.

In the year ending December, 1898, sales were effected to the amount of	-	\$6013 17
In the year ending December, 1899, the sales amounted to	-	10521 02
From December, 1899, up to September of this year the trade has been at the rate per annum of	-	17000 00

It is estimated that the trade for 1901, exclusive of that from Indian Fly Trap, will exceed \$20,000, and that after payment of all travelling, management and manufacturing expenses, including rent, etc., the net profits will show a sum sufficient to pay a dividend upon the called-up capital of at least 25 per cent.

The Merchants' Bank of Halifax will act as Trustees for the shareholders until the granting of the Charter of Incorporation, and all cheques, money orders and other remittances should be made payable to "The Merchants' Bank of Halifax, Montreal," and marked "a/c The Harvey Medicine Company, Limited."

The amounts subscribed for are payable half on application and the balance upon allotment. Shares will be allotted strictly in the order of application. Intending share holders desirous of obtaining further information are invited to communicate either personally or by letter with

DOUGLAS J. MUNRO, General Manager, 424 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

WAMPOLE'S TASTELESS PREPARATION

♦♦♦♦OF THE♦♦♦♦

EXTRACT OF COD LIVER OIL.



About seventeen years ago we startled the Medical World by the statement that a combination of the extractives of Cod Liver Oil with the oxygen carrying hypophosphites would build up tissue and restore emaciation better and faster than the crude oil alone.

This, then new, proposition met with much theoretical opposition. The Doctors doubted it. The Chemists said: "We do not isolate the alkaloids of Cod Liver Oil, so there cannot be any."

But Professor Armand Gauthier, of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, found some. He separated six distinct and definite alkaloids, with which Doctors Morgues and Bouillot made a series of clinical experiments which proved conclusively that Cod Liver Oil owes its peculiar medicinal action to these alkaloids.

Their report stimulated both European and American physicians to the further study of this complex oil, and we were overwhelmed with requests for specimens.

To these requests we cheerfully responded, sending either the total alkaloids in the form of a concentrated extract, the isolated alkaloids or liberal quantities of our finished preparation.

With full confidence in our claims we invited the search-light of scientific investigation. Our attitude has always been:—

*"Try It Yourself;
Use or Refuse It on Its Merits."*

The Doctors who tried it faithfully in those days are still using it; this fact in itself affording sufficient testimony of their approval.

No thinking physician to-day disputes that the extractives of Cod Liver Oil as found in our preparation have the same restorative influence as the crude fish oil, but act much quicker. It causes no digestive disturbances, but on the contrary increases the appetite and is therefore more desirable in every way than the raw oil and its emulsions.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & Co.,

Manufacturing Chemists.

Main Office and Laboratories:
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., U.S.A.

Branch Office and Laboratory:
TORONTO, ONT.

PHARMACEUTICALS.



We respectfully submit to our patrons and the trade the following list of specialties which are manufactured by us and are therefore guaranteed :

Aromatic Cascara

Of fluid extract strength, aromatic principles being a complete disguise to the bitterness as well as making it very palatable.

Flu. Ext. Cascara Sagrada

Made from selected bark, full strength, contains no aloes.

Flu. Ext. Licorice

Is manufactured from a good quality of licorice root. Has no cheap extract of licorice mass in it, which fact can be easily seen by its brilliant appearance.

Flu. Ext. Belladonna Rad

For making B. P. tincture.

Flu. Ext. Ipecac

For making B. P. tincture.

Flu. Ext. Nux Vomica

For making B. P. tincture.

Flu. Ext. Rhei

For making B. P. syrup.

Flu. Ext. Sarsæ

For making syrup.

Syr. White Pine Expect

Represents medicinal value of drugs as stated on the label and is equal to any on the market.

Syr. White Pine and Tar

The basis of this is the same as the plain syrup, the tar being added in a peculiar way so that separation is rendered impossible.

Syr. Calcis Lactophos

Made according to B. P., 1898.

Syr. Acid Hydriodic

This syrup while producing all the effects of iodine on the system is pleasant to the taste and not apt to irritate the stomach. It may be given in all cases where iodine is applicable.

Syr. Ferri Iodid

This syrup, if kept in the light in a well-corked bottle, will keep well for any reasonable time.

Syr. Ferri et Quininae et Strychninae Phosph.

This is the genuine Syrup Triple Phosph. and must not be compounded with the B. P. Syrup Ferri Phosph. cum Quinina et Strychnia. This syrup must be kept as much from the light and air as possible to prevent discoloration.

Ess. Lemon Opt.

Made from the best fresh oil.

Ess. Vanilla Opt.

Made from selected vanilla beans and contains no artificial products.

Elixir Calisaya

Elixir Calisaya, Iron and Strychnine

Elixir Gentian and Iron

Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine

Elixir Lactated Pepsin

Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine

Elixir Potass Bromid.

Fluid Extracts, syrups and Elixirs are put up in bottles containing 8 fluid ounces, 16 fluid ounces, and 80 fluid ounces.

THE **Lyman Bros & Co.,** LIMITED.

TORONTO - - ONTARIO.

Continued from page 230.

show that they are a high class of amateur work.

In the Landscape class the work sent in by Messrs. Robinson, Brown and Moore was of a very superior class. The winning picture was a beautiful specimen, showing great attention to detail and artistic selection, the *tout ensemble* making a cameo that commanded the first place.

One other of Mr. Robinson's pictures. "A Panorama of the Humber," would easily have taken first place were it not lacking in artistic effect. Clouds would have increased its value largely; in fact all his work showed careful attention to every detail.

Mr. Brown's "At Midday" is a pastoral scene that exemplifies the use of land, water and living objects combined; and his other work is of an equally high standard, "A Noisy Brook" being a fine specimen, but lacking in originality and illustrative value, although of the highest artistic excellence. "Through the Rockies," by Mr. Barber, only missed a place by reason of lack of proper care in finishing and mounting. Mention must also be made of a series of cyclone pictures, by Mr. R. McKay, of Souris, Man., which were lacking in the same respect.

In class B., "Stranded," by J. E. Davis. Wingham, stands head and shoulders above all competitors; light and shade are perfect, and the picture might be a reproduction of a painting, so perfect is it. If print had half an inch off foreground it would make a hard competitor in any exhibition. Mr. Robinson's work in this class again comes to the front, the second prize winner being full of motion and detail, again showing his artistic taste. Mr. Moore's "Fishing Schooner" is a close third, lacking in finishing, in comparison with winners.

In Class C. Mr. Brethour's "Black and White" finishes a study that wins by its illustrative value and attention to finish; Mr. Moore's Portrait of a Lady being, of course, lacking in originality, as all portraits do more or less, his second entry coming third along with three others. E. R. Beeman gives two pictures which show great care in posing but are lacking in finish and in not possessing sufficient background.

In class D. Mr. Moore's "Laboratory" wins by sheer merit, the focusing, developing and finishing being perfect. Mr. Bower's "Another Man's Hopeful" is a good example of posing. We must note Mr. Brown's contributions to this class, which were photographs of microscopical sections of drugs, and which really deserved a class of their own as they lacked, of course, artistic excellence.

In class E. Mr. Brown had the field to himself and came in an easy first.

The columns of the JOURNAL will be open next month to answer any inquiries from the competitor, which must be in the hands of the editor before January 1st, 1901.

NOTES OF THE CONTEST.

Quality alone and quality and quantity combined were equally successful, Mr. Robinson with 20 entries and Mr. Moore with 6 each winning two prizes.

Two freak pictures came to hand, one from A. T. Brown of Acton of a wandering minstrel in the shape of a dwarf, and the other from G. G. Byers of Delhi, a picture of a pair of legs with a multiplicity of toes.

Lack of attention to proper printing and mounting was the great cause of low marks to a majority of competitors. A good picture deserves good treatment and surroundings.

The editor would like to know how Mr. McKay of Souris got out of the way of the cyclone which he succeeded in snap shooting.

NEWS ITEMS.

R. A. Duncan of Embro has sold out.

Geo. Forbes of Beachburg, Ont., is dead.

G. A. Forbes of Beachburg, Ont., is dead.

D A Black, Medicine Hat, N W T, has assigned.

A. W. Bleasdell is opening a new store in Fernie, B. C.

F J Hardison, Welland, Ont., is reported giving up business.

E J Bishop, Steveston, B C, has sold out to W H Brooking.

C B Coughlan, of Arthur, Ont., is offering his business for sale.

J. W. Hall of Sydney Mines, N. S., is reported out of business.

Dr W W Dickson of the Dickson Drug Co., Pembroke, Ont., is dead.

The estate of the late R. Brierley, Hamilton, is being sold by tender.

D. A. Black of Medicine Hat, N. W. T., has assigned to Wm. Cousins.

C M Eddington of Vancouver, B C, has been succeeded by Harrison & Co.

Law & Sissons of Beeton, Ont., have dissolved partnership, and J. M. Sissons continues the business.

W. J. Dyas has disposed of his interest in the drug business in Strathroy, Ont., to his late partner, G. E. Ranson.

T. S. T. Smellie of Port Arthur, Ont., has admitted J. W. Crooks to a partnership. The firm name in future will be J. W. Crooks & Co.

F W Sills, Kingston, assigned to D F A Branagan, and then lit out for parts unknown. It is rumored that the creditors are pretty hard hit.

H. G. Sanderson has left the employ of the Ozone people and taken the management of the South end

pharmacy, Markham, Ont., and the manufacture of Ferrol.

H F Edy is opening a new business in Brantford, Ont.

The Acme Manufacturing Co., Lunenburg, N S, has been incorporated for the manufacture of condition powders.

A J Greenwood purchased the stock of H A Zoelner, Waterloo, and has removed it to the city of St. Catherines, Ont.

J W Mitchell is starting business in Beaverton, Ont. Mr Mitchell was of the O C P class of 99—00. He was recently with M W Hall of Toronto.

C W Tinling, partner in the firm of Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, is organizing "The Dominion Drug Co., of Hamilton." and has made arrangements to purchase the Archdale Wilson & Co. business. The new concern is to be congratulated in starting under such favorable auspices. They have secured one of the best known and prosperous businesses in Western Ontario. No doubt under the new management its career of prosperity will continue in an enlarged degree.

MONTREAL NEWS.

W. A. Hendrie is moving his east end branch to more commodious quarters at the corner of St. Catharine and De Lorimier Ave.

W. Barolet, chief clerk with Mr. Picotte, has been laid up with typhoid fever ever since he returned from Quebec, where he passed the fall examination. He is now recovering and hopes to be back to work shortly.

J D Farley is opening a pharmacy at Shawinigan, the coming city of the St Maurice district. He will be the first pharmacist in the place, and as it is growing as fast as houses can be put up, it looks as if Mr Farley is going to have a good thing.

Mr. E. Muir has met with a great bereavement by the death of his eldest son, who died on Nov. 23rd after a long illness borne with christian patience. Mr. Muir has the sympathy of the drug trade, in which the Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal joins.

Roderique Carriere has added optical goods to his stock and is now prepared to fit his clients with spectacles, etc. Mr. Carriere with his usual energy and enterprise has spared no effort to make a success of his optical department, and has earned well merited success.

Herbert W. Reynolds, proprietor of the Wellington Pharmacy, has been on the sick list for several weeks past, but has now returned to business thoroughly recuperated. G. Brown, his head clerk,

ably looked after business during Mr. Reynolds' stay in the country.

Arthur Leithead, a member of Kerry, Watson & Co's staff, succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever. His death is a great loss to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, as he was a young man of great promise, genial manners, and a general favorite with all with whom he came in contact.

The Pharmacy Students' Association recently held the annual meeting, at which the following officers were elected: J. A. Goyer, President; G. Murray, vice-president; L. R. Vezina, secretary; J. B. Laplante, treasurer; Messrs. Pierre Leduc, Lacoste, Lanctot, Comptois, Sylvestre, LaRoche, Lecavalier and Normandin, members of the Council.

TORONTO NEWS.

The year is dying, and at its passing Toronto pharmacists can cherish for it only kindly feelings. Anticipations of a year ago have been realized, and while fortunes are not made, yet a goodly measure of prosperity has attended well directed efforts. During the year there have been few changes and some new ventures, the former showing a satisfied condition of trade and the latter confidence still in the future, notwithstanding cutters and trade disturbers generally.

The month past has been a particularly healthy one, and as a consequence the results in dollars and cents will be scarcely up to the average. Considerable preparation has been made by some members of the trade for Christmas trade, and taking last year as a criterion no doubt their efforts will be rewarded by satisfactory sales.

E Haines, recently with Jackson L Little of Spadina Ave., believes in the old adage "always room for one more," and is arranging to open a new business on Queen St. West, between Peter and Spadina Ave. Mr Haines is a worthy young man, and we trust his venture may be successful.

"Dr Chase" has found a new and enlarged domicile in 32½ Colborne St. By push and energy Messrs. Edmanson and Bates are climbing the ladder success.

The November meeting of the drug section held in the reading room of the college building was a good one, and a reminder of the old and palmy days of the T R D A. Chairman Flett is a success as a presiding officer. Non attendants are losers, and every member of the craft should be a member of the section.

The meeting of the special committee of the council to recommend a solicitor was responsible for the presence in the city on Nov. 22nd of President Karn of Woodstock, and Messrs Watters, Ottawa; Case, Picton; Armour, Hamilton; and Snyder, Waterloo.

Mr Herbert Sterling, for some six years an em-

ployee in the office of the Lyman Bros. Co, has left to take a position with Stanton, wall paper manufacturer, North Toronto. On the occasion of his departure he was presented by his fellow employees with a suitably inscribed locket and chain. Mr Geo H Leslie, the "boy traveller," made the presentation in his own inimitable manner.

W A Ellis is closing out his business at 248 King St E, and devoting all his attention to the Davenport road pharmacy.

BRITISH NEWS.

Glasgow has been officially declared free from the plague.

Placing carbolic acid on the poison schedule don't appear to have effect in lessening the number of death from its use either accidental or suicidal.

Prof. Bower, of Glasgow University, has been elected examiner in Botany on the Board of Examiners for Scotland, replacing Prof. Bayley Balfour, who resigned lately.

The employees of Brunner Mond & Co., have, during the past year, contributed £500 to the Northwick War Relief Committee, and the firm have voted a similar amount.

A. H. Allen, the Sheffield analyst, has been criticizing the B. P. as the standard for the purity of drugs and chemicals. Prof. Attfield replied that standards do not apply to ordinary commercial operations.

An interesting case was tried recently at Highgate. A pharmacist was summoned on the charge of selling quinine wine which was not according to the pharmacopœial standard. For the defence it was claimed that the wine had been made according to the pharmacopœia but that the tannin of wine had precipitated part of the quinine as tannate and, furthermore, although the Pharmacopœia gives the quantity of quinine hydrochloride to be used, it contains no statement with regard to the quantity which the finished product should contain. The Magistrate agreed with the Attorney for the defendant and dismissed the case.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Chas. H. Pinkham, manager of the Lydia Pinkham Company, died at Lynn, Mass., on Nov. 10, at the age of 56.

The King's Co. Pharmaceutical Society has presented a gold medal to Dr. P. W. Ray, the veteran colored pharmacist of Brooklyn, for his services to the society, of which he has been treasurer for many years, and as a jubilee offering. The doctor has a unique record, as he has just completed his fiftieth year as a pharmacist in the same stand.

The Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy has been stirring the pharmacists of that state by taking action against a few hundred of them for contraventions of the law, such as not properly displaying certificates, illegal sale of poisons, etc. Most of the cases have been settled out of court, and the offenders will be more careful in future.

WANTS, FOR SALE, Etc.

Advertisements under this head 50 cents each insertion. Cash must accompany order. Advertisements for "Situations Wanted" free.

Have you seen our WALLACEBURG OVALS, the finest prescription bottle in the market to-day. If you do not believe it give us a trial order and be convinced.

The SYDENHAM GLASS CO.,

of Wallaceburg, Limited.

FOR SALE—A No. 3 Kodak, with roll, takes pictures $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, in good order. Only reason for selling, I want to buy a larger instrument. What am I offered? KODAK. Box 683, Montreal.

FOR SALE.—A Drug Counter, in first-class condition, 16ft. long, body of chestnut and cherry, top of walnut, best workmanship.

Box 10, Pharmaceutical Journal, Toronto.

FOR SALE.—Any reasonable offer will be accepted for a set of wall cupboards and shelving (oak ground) and table counters with drawers. Must be sold. Snap for any person requiring such. Apply Lyman Bros. & Co., or Box D, Can. Pharmaceutical Journal.

WANTED—United States Dispensatories wanted, first and second editions. State conditions and price. Dr. H. M. WHELPLEY, 2342 Albion Place, St. Louis.

WANTED.—Drug business in Ontario. Must be in good shape. Possession at once. P. O. Box 168, Whitby.

FOR SALE. Drug business in British Columbia. \$2,900 cash. For particulars address A. C. E., care CAN. PHARM. JOURNAL, Toronto.

WANTED. Drug business in smart town. Must be first class. Northern or Western Ontario preferred. Address Box B, CAN. PHARM. JOUR.

FOR SALE. Drug, Stationery and Wall Paper business in thriving town in Eastern Ontario. Stock \$5500. Address Box A, CAN. PHARM. JOUR., Toronto.

SITUATION WANTED.—Canadian with over two years experience in a high class pharmacy in London, Eng., is desirous of completing his time in Ontario. Good references. Death of former employer reason for change. Town or city preferred. Apply to W. H. THOM, Watford, Ont.

DRUGGISTS—We have purchaser for good drug business. KERRY WATSON & CO., London.

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YOUR BUSINESS CAN BE MADE MORE PROFITABLE BY HANDLING OUR NON-SECRET REMEDIES

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No preparation is offered to the druggist until it has been thoroughly tested.

We recognize the important fact that patrons who prefer their own imprint on our preparations must be safe guarded as to quality and curative properties of same.

We guarantee every preparation we manufacture to be **Equal to the Best**, of any similar preparation on the market.

Examine Carefully the following list of Fast Selling Specialties :

Our Own Horse and Cattle Food,	Celery Compound,
Royal " " " Spice,	Aromatic Laxative Compound,
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Buller's Heave Powders,	Dr. Rod's May Apple Syrup,
" Iron Tonic Powders, for cattle	Aromatic Cascara, 1 1/2 oz. bottle.
and horses.	" Castor Oil, 3 " "
Improved Condition Powders,	Compound Sprup of Hypophosphites,
Our Own Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil,	Mack's Saline, Effervescent, 2 sizes.
(Norwegian, 2 sizes.)	Safaperient, " "
Celery Tea,	Mack's Rheumatic Cure.

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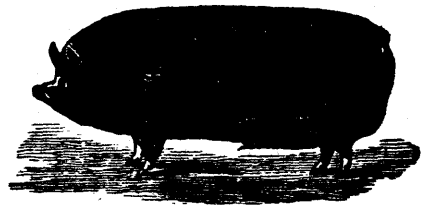


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Your own imprint if preferred,
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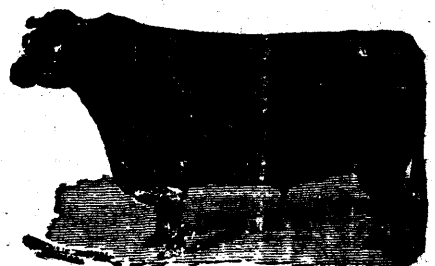
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This preparation has no superior and has won for
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**PURE NORWEGIAN
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This preparation cures Roup, Cholera, Gapes, Worms, Rheumatism, and other fowl ailments.

Raisers and keepers of Hens, Turkeys, Ducks and Geese should obtain a supply of this spice. Those who know of it will not use any other. Your customer will recommend it to his neighbor.

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conforms strictly to the Pharmacopea in strength and kind of drug used.

BELLADONNA PLASTER.—JOHNSON & JOHNSON'S FORMULA.

Belladonna gathered in proper time and season extracted with alcoholic menstruum so as to retain all soluble constituents of the drug by macero-percolation, reduced in vacuo to a semi-solid extract. Incorporated by mixing cold with plaster mass. See U. S. D., page 491.

Johnson's Belladonna Plaster Contains all the Soluble Constituents of Belladonna in Absorbable Form.

"After a careful test of Johnson's Belladonna Plasters in the Philadelphia Hospital for Skin Diseases, I find an *increased action and more immediate effect.*—JNO. V. SHOEMAKER, M.D.

"Johnson's Belladonna Plaster has met with approval. An improvement has been made in the addition of Boracic Acid to the plaster base with a view of opening the skin pores and enabling the drug to be absorbed."—*British Medical Journal.*

"I am greatly pleased with Johnson's Belladonna Plaster. I find it gives *quicker and better effect than any other* I have hitherto used."—DR. D. H. AGNEW, University of Penna.

The essential feature of Johnson's Belladonna Plaster is the use of an absorption promoting base that frees the pores from fatty matter, thus insuring reliable and increased action of the drug.

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LACTOPEPTINE POWDER (ounce bottles.)
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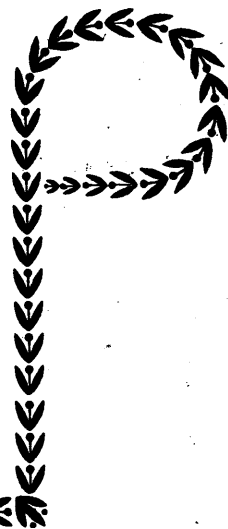
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