

only give a little more attention in their scheme of education to the pharmaceutical training of the physician, he would have more confidence in his own powers of prescribing and appreciate more the aid that an intelligent pharmacist could always give him.

The annual meeting of the British Medical Association has just taken place at Edinburgh, and a good show of medical and pharmaceutical novelties was displayed in the Drill Hall. It was amusing to see how many firms made a show of the new and altered preparations of the B.P. '98, and, if half the medical men who visited the exhibition have grasped what these meant, some of the difficulties produced by the new work will be cleared away. The fact remains, however, as many medical men openly stated, that very little interest is felt in the subject by the profession. Parke, Davis & Co., Armour & Co., Fairchild Bros., and Foster, Hewlett & Son, and Oppenheimer, Son & Co., displayed organic remedies such as thyroid gland, cerebrin, spleen, etc., and serums such as antistreptococcic, antidiphtheritic, etc. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. attracted general attention with their Vibrona wine, which is taking front rank in the estimation of the profession. It is a great advantage at these exhibitions to have something of the nature of an alcoholic beverage as a leading attraction; even the Apollinaris Co. do not disdain the advantage of spiritus frumenti in order to demonstrate the pleasant mixture produced with their effervescent water. Salicylic soap was shown by Tidman & Sons, whose name is everlastingly associated with sea salt. Protargol is a new silver compound that is in some demand as a remedy, by injection, for the big G. The general use of plants, such as palms, ferns, etc., for decorative effect was a great improvement, as it reduced the garish aspect of the colored preparations and backgrounds. Allen & Hanbury's use of medicinal plants for this purpose was exceptionally good. Among the outside exhibits should be mentioned a missionary loan collection of native remedies and instruments, and the Oppenheimer-Sambon collection of ancient medical appliances. Finally, Duncan, Fiocchhart & Co. threw open their laboratories to the inspection of medical visitors, and the stills for the manufacture of chloroform, etc., were a revelation to many.

The drop in phenazone and antipyrin has taken many chemists by surprise, but

the fact was foreshadowed in these columns when the patent expired. Lately a Swiss manufacturer, who has been manufacturing antipyrin under a license from Knorr, has entered the field as a phenazone maker, and hence the fall. Some few months ago a determined effort was made to put prices up, and for a short time it succeeded. Most people will be quite satisfied when the price finally settles itself, as it is bound to do when competition reduces it to the lowest figure compatible with a fair profit. It is highly probable that this is not the case at present, and these fluctuations are of very little use to anybody. I shall not be at all surprised, assuming my information to be correct, if phenazone ultimately becomes cheaper than quinine and much less variable in price than an article that depends more upon stocks and competition than the cost price of the crude material. It is absurd to suppose that antipyrin will not be affected, as in many large contracts, such as hospital requirements, etc., it is already usual to find phenazone taking the place of antipyrin.

Among the standard preparations of Canada to-day may be classed Sovereign Lime-Juice and Sovereign Fruit Syrups, manufactured by Simson Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists, of Halifax, N.S. During the past few years the lime-juice trade of the Messrs. Simson has assumed enormous proportions, and they are now entitled to the distinction of being known as the lime-juice kings of Canada. Their preparations are known and appreciated throughout the different provinces of the Dominion and Newfoundland, and during the present season they have shipped large lots to the Klondike.

Simson Bros. & Co. secure immense quantities of lime juice in its crude state from the plantations of the West Indies. It is then refined and thoroughly cured by a process which the experience of this firm has demonstrated to be thoroughly successful. The wild fruits of Nova Scotia—strawberries, raspberries, and the French variety of cherries which have flourished in this province since the Acadian French planted the trees in the early period of Nova Scotian history—furnish the fruit juices from which Sovereign Fruit Syrups are composed, and their delicious flavor is suggestive of the pure ripe fruit from which they are made. At present the output of the Sovereign goods in these lines is taxing the capacity of the manufacturers; and large quantities are being shipped to Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Montreal, in addition to filling the local demand.

Nonconductive Glass.

The *Illustrirte Fachblatt* notes a new variety of window glass invented by Richard Szigmondy, of Vienna, the peculiar virtue of which is its nonconductivity for heat rays. It is stated (Scient. Amer.) that a light of glass a quarter inch thick absorbs 87 to 100 per cent. of the heat striking it, in contrast to plate glass, which absorbs only about 5 per cent. This glass is to give us a window which will keep our dwellings warm in winter and cool in summer. In noticing this invention, it might be well to call attention to the peculiar conducting power of ordinary glass, which would seem to render Szigmondy's glass an impossibility in some of its claims at least. If we stand by a window on which the sun shines, we may feel the warmth of the sun, but if we touch the window pane, we find it cold. If we now take a light of glass and place it between us and an ordinary open fire, it will screen us from the heat, but will become rapidly heated itself. In the first case it transmitted most of the heat, and in the latter it absorbed. Plate glass may absorb but 5 per cent. of sun heat, but it absorbs 94 per cent. of heat from a source of 400 degrees. In general it might be stated that glass transmits the luminous heat rays, and absorbs the non-luminous rays, and this is why a light, sunshiny room is so warm in winter. The glass transmits the heat of the sun and absorbs the heat of the fire.

L. J. Woodward, proprietor of "Celery King," has disposed of his business to Mr. Francis U. Kahle, of Toronto. Mr. Woodward is a pioneer in the patent medicine business, having established in the United States Kemp's Balsam and Lane's family medicines; came to Toronto some eight years ago, and established the preparation "Celery King." He has built a very large and extensive business, which he turned over to Mr. Kahle.

The preparation will be immersed into a corporation known as The Woodward Medicine Company, Limited. The prominent members of the company are Mr. Francis U. Kahle, Mr. Charles L. Gould, Mr. H. V. Kahle, of this city.

The preparation is so well known among the retail trade that it is useless for us to comment upon the merits of this article. The new firm purpose putting in a vigorous line of advertising, and they are sure to do a large business.