

## Trade Notes.

The drug store of R. D. Stiles, Pictou, N. S., was destroyed by fire last month.

Henry Lumbers, patent medicine manufacturer, of Toronto, Ont., has assigned.

W. A. Rudell has now an interest in the drug business of Conway & Co., Sault St. Marie, Ont.

W. M. Harrison & Co., have opened a drug store at Arden, Man., with Mr. VanBlaricom in charge.

F. W. James has sold his drug business in Port Stanley, Ont., to Dr. Mothersill, of the Port Stanley Drug Co.

A. S. Hopkins, of Toronto, Ont., formerly with J. H. McKenzie, has bought H. A. Knowles' business on Yonge st.

A small fire occurred in one of the upper flats of W. A. Dyer's drug store, Montreal, last month. The damage was slight.

A. E. Fawcett, formerly in the drug business on King St. West, Toronto, Ont., has opened a drug store at Lander's Landing, B. C.

Miss Cora Dow, a graduate of the department of pharmacy of the Cincinnati University, is the owner of three drug stores in that city.

B. A. Mitchell, London, Ont., started there in business 48 years ago the 8th of August. Mr. Mitchell's activity to day will put many a younger man to shame.

Chas. A. Dutton, of Ingersoll, J. W. Browth's assistant, has carried off honors in the Chicago Ophthalmic College and Hospital taking 100% and degree of M.O.

R. Kneeshaw, Ingersoll, Ont., has retired from the drug business of R. Kneeshaw & Co., the business will be carried on by John Gayfer & Co., with Mr. Fred. Gayfer as manager.

W. A. Karn, Woodstock, Ont., had what might have been a very serious accident on Saturday, 4th inst. From some combustion a mixture containing nitric acid flew up in his face, fortunately none getting in his eyes. He is able to attend to business as usual.

In our July issue it was stated that Mr. Coombe, of Clinton, had opened an additional drug store in Goderich, Ont. The correspondent who furnished us with this information was not correctly informed as the business belongs solely to Chas. D. Williams.

Wm. Ellis, of London, Ont., has secured the manufacturing right and sole control of Wm. Rudam's Microbe Killer for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The business of the seventeen factories, now formed for the production of this remedy, has assumed enormous proportions the world over, and there is little doubt that under Mr. Ellis' management here a large business is assured. The factory and whole management has been removed from Toronto (where it has been conducted the past four years) to London.

## Prince Edward Island Notes.

Thos. Doyle, druggist, of Souris, died on the 2nd inst. Particulars were not to hand at time of our going to press, but it is said death was due to an over-dose of some poisonous drug. Mr. Doyle leaves a widow and one child. He learned his business at the Apothecaries' Hall, Charlottetown, and afterwards carried on business in Victoria, P.E.I. Not succeeding here, he left the Island for a number of years, but returned this spring and opened a drug store in Souris where he died.

The Scott Act came into force in Charlottetown on the 27th ult., but up to the 3rd inst. no appointment of vendors had been made. All the Druggists have applied with the exception of two out of the eight. It is rumored that others than druggists will secure the appointment inasmuch as druggists can all sell ten ounces twice a day to the same patient upon a doctor's prescription. The absurdity of any others than druggists dispensing a physician's prescription and the inadequacy of what is permitted to the druggist are points which may not receive the consideration they deserve.

## Notes from England.

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, Eng., July 27th, 1894.

Ever since the fatal accident by which Professor Tyndall unfortunately lost his life, there have been innumerable suggestions, more or less ingenious, for the prevention of such lamentable occurrences by the use of distinctive bottles, labels, etc. The latest production for the purpose has been invented by Mr. Orchard, chemist, of Salisbury, and consists of a small tinkling bell attached to the cork of the ordinary poison bottle, the idea being that upon touching the bottle the noise would attract attention to the dangerous nature of the contents. It is certainly ingenious and has the additional advantage of adding very little to the cost; on the other hand, many poisons are required in stoppered bottles and it is evident that the invention fails in that case. Personally, I have given a preference to the suggestion which emanated from a medical man. He suggests that poison bottles be always made on the old soda water bottle principle, that is, oval-shape, so that the bottle is always on its side. This would be such a revolution that no one could fail to recognize that the bottle was peculiar, and the cessation of this form for soda-water bottles emphasizes the distinction. A peculiar wasp-waist bottle with the word "poison" in raised white letters upon the deep blue, has been strongly recommended. There have also been recommendations for bottles adorned with a grinning skull and cross-bones.

Messrs. Warrick Bros., of Swan Lane, London, have introduced a new form of Bland's pill, which, they inform me, is protected by patent. The mass of Bland's

pill is incorporated with sufficient warm gelatine basis so that when cold it can be shaped and cut in a machine similar to that producing compressed tablets. The result is a brown soft gelatinous lozenge which, when cut in half, has the characteristic green color of Bland's pill. The mass is soft and yet preserves its color, so that it affords distinct evidence of improvement over pills. But it is rather doubtful what advantages it offers over capsules of Bland's pill, and it has not the undeniable merit of Messrs. Oppenheimer's bi-palatinoids. These bi-palatinoids of Bland's contain on one side the carbonate of potash, and on the other, separated by a septum of gelatine, the sulphate of iron. Obviously reaction cannot take place until the contents reach the stomach, and the gelatine dissolves. In spite of all these improvements in the methods of administering iron, it is remarkable what large quantities have to be taken in cases of anemia, for instance, before assimilation takes place. The amount of iron taken up by the blood is almost infinitesimal, and yet it seems absolutely necessary to give it in prodigious quantity. I may add that Messrs. Warrick call their articles by the euphonious title of "jelloids."

The publication by Mr. William Martindale, F.C.S., ex-President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, of a little book entitled "Analyses of 10,000 Prescriptions" is of considerable interest, particularly in view of the next revision of the pharmacopoeia. For several reasons it is rather unfortunate that Mr. Martindale, from a very praiseworthy idea of rendering his analyses more representative, should have introduced other pharmacies than his own into the list. The result has been in numerous instances to give a fictitious importance to some remedies which are only in favor in these localities. Besides his own West End Pharmacy, Mr. Martindale laid the principal pharmacy in Oxford (Mr. Druce), Aberdeen (Messrs. Davidson & Kay), Bourne-mouth (Mr. Jones), Carlisle (Mr. Foster), and Cork (Mr. Lester), under contribution. It is quite evident that if the principal prescriber in one of these towns sends all his prescriptions to the one pharmacy, which is often the case, and has some peculiar favorites, it affects the average of the other towns. An instance of this is apparent when it is noticed that the whole of the Aletris Cordial prescription emanated from one town—Bourne-mouth. Again, Carlisle is responsible for the whole number of times that belladonna spread plaster was prescribed. Whilst the affection of Oxford for Bromidia considerably affects the averages. It is of interest to note that our old friends, spirit of chloroform, tincture of opium, tincture of nux vomica, etc., are all well up in the list whilst there is a lamentable number "not once prescribed." These will probably attract most attention from Professor Atfield and the medical authorities. This list of obsolete remedies includes all the vapors, poultices and enemata. Also decoctions of pomegranate bark,