

## EXTRACT OF MORELLA CHERRY.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	200 parts.
Pure morella cherry juice	100 parts.
Morella cherry ether	100 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	20 parts.
Oil of bitter almond	10 parts.
Oil of lemon	4 parts.
Oil of sweet orange	2 parts.
Oil of cinnamon	2 parts.
Oil of cloves	2 parts.

## EXTRACT OF CLOVES.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	300 parts.
Oil of cloves	100 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	100 parts.
Color with caramel.	

## EXTRACT OF CORIANDER.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	400 parts.
Oil of coriander	50 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	50 parts.
Color lightly with caramel.	

## EXTRACT OF PINE APPLE.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	200 parts.
Pure pine-apple juice	100 parts.
Pine-apple ether	100 parts.
Tincture of vanilla	10 parts.
Color with tincture of curcuma.	

## EXTRACT OF PLUM.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	200 parts.
German swetschen water	200 parts.
Plum ether.	100 parts.

## EXTRACT OF QUINCE.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	200 parts.
Pure quince juice	100 parts.
Quince ether	100 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	20 parts.
Oil of cinnamon	10 parts.
Oil of cloves	10 parts.
Color with tincture of saffron.	

## EXTRACT OF RASPBERRY.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	200 parts.
Pure raspberry juice	170 parts.
Raspberry ether	100 parts.
Tincture of orris	20 parts.
Triple extract of roses	10 parts.
Color with tincture of alkanet.	

## EXTRACT OF LAVENDER.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	300 parts.
Oil of Mitcham lavender	100 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	100 parts.
Color with red tincture.	

## EXTRACT OF LEMON.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	250 parts.
Oil of lemon	100 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	100 parts.
Pine-apple ether	50 parts.
Color with tincture of curcuma.	

## EXTRACT OF LIME FRUIT.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	250 parts.
Oil of lime fruit	100 parts.
Carbonate of magnesia	100 parts.
Pine-apple ether	50 parts.
Color lightly with tincture of curcuma.	

## EXTRACT OF MACE.

Deodorized alcohol	500 parts.
Proof spirits	350 parts.
Powdered mace	150 parts.

Macerate for two weeks, express and filter.—*Confectioners' Union*

## Trustworthy Dispensing.

This subject has been sufficiently discussed in pharmaceutical journals. The propositions which have been made are legion; only a few, however, have proved useful. I have been struck with the fact that no one has alluded to the importance of our imparting to our apprentices or pupils—for they become our later assistants—a greater knowledge of the customary dosage of the more ordinary important medicaments, as well as their action upon children and adults. In truth, it is only natural to seek and afford an explanation of why and how all those substances with which we must deal every day, in practical as well as scientific respects, are usually employed. I waive further explanation respecting the destiny of medicaments in the organism; interesting as this question may be, it lies too remote from us, and particularly from the student of pharmacy. But with respect to the first of the foregoing questions, in my judgment the young pharmacist must be instructed—reference to the table of maximal doses is by no means sufficient. Let not our dispensing become too mechanical; let us initiate our future colleague so far into the materia medica that he will be capable of criticising intelligently the prescription—that his attention will be aroused when reading, for example:

Santonin	0.003
Calomel	0.01
Sacch	0.5

Dose: One powder twice daily.

Or:

Inf. ipecac	0.275.0
Syr. ipecac	25.0
Morphine muriate	0.1

One teaspoonful every two hours for child.

Or:

Camphor	0.03
Dover's powder	0.5

One powder every two hours.

I select these from among a number previously received, and do not doubt that perhaps many a young assistant, without the supervision of the responsible apothecary, would have filled these erroneous prescriptions. I do not believe that in all cases he will of necessity repeat to himself that calomel in this dose produces the opposite of the intended effect—that it here acts as a styptic, though it is surely added to the santonin as a purgative; that he further will question the propriety of Dover's powder together with camphor, especially with a prescription for children (the physician meant, of course, as was afterwards found, *pulv. gummosus*); or, finally, that the dose of morphine in the above prescription would arouse apprehension. My experience has shown me that many a young colleague has no conception of the mode of action in this respect; that he is not capable of distinguishing between adults and children; that he dispenses too mechanically and at best simply memorizes the table of maximum doses.

That the "exclamation points" of physicians do not always hold good, must be

impressed upon our young colleagues. We will cite a case here:

Morph. mur.	3.0 !!
Syr. aurant	30.0
Cognac	
Aqua	30.0

By tablespoonsfuls.

The gratitude of the physician knew no bounds when he learned that two !!'s I gave only 0.3, for the patient would surely have died had the prescription been literally followed.

The apothecary would scarcely have been subject to penalty in the given case, for the two exclamation points showed plainly that the physician knew what he was writing. Whether the dispenser would be acquitted by his conscience, is an open question.

These are a few examples of what is constantly occurring everywhere, and the physician and public cannot be sufficiently thankful to the trustworthy apothecary.

As soon as the inexperienced apothecary is intrusted with the office of dispenser, the serious character of his profession, the far-reaching responsibility of the dispenser and the apothecary, and the need of intelligent reflection, must be made clear to him. Thus "easy substitutions" are avoided as far as possible, and more is accomplished than can be achieved by many a legal ordinance, even though the old adage "*Errare humanum est*" will still prevail.—(*Apoth. Zeitung*) *Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

## Extemporaneous Preparation of Pure Glycerin.

Chemically pure glycerin, says *l'Industrie textile*, may readily be obtained by the following process:

To 100 parts of crude commercial glycerin add 8 parts of sulphate of zinc. Heat, let cool, and add 27 parts of powdered quicklime and stir in. Put into the filter press and filter. The filtrate will be pure glycerin.

SPEAKING of the Chinese soap tree the author of a book of travels says:—"Its height is about eighty feet, with a girth of six. The pods are gathered, stored and dried, and without further preparation serve for soap. In the mountains there is another soap tree, considered for detergent purposes to be of greater value. The only trouble about the use of the pods is that the washerman's hands must have no abrasions on them; otherwise intense pain is caused. It cannot be used for the face because it irritates the eyes."

A MICROBE KILLER.—Mike Rafferty—Fwhat's the matter wid de baby? He's sittin' out on the back shtep, all doobled oop an' rockin' back'ard an' for'ard. Bridget O'Flannagan—Shure, I was afther clanin' oot the botthels in the panthry an' made him drink the contents av the medicine vials fur fear o' wastin' 'em. If he hasn't a disease at prisint he moight have some toime, an' the mixther'll be the dith of all them microbes the doothors do be talkin' about.