

Balsam tolu 2 czs.
Balsam Peru 1 oz.

Dissolve the gum in as much water as it will take up, melt the paraffin and mix all together.

Now take—

Sugar, finely granulated 10 lbs.
Glucose 4 lbs.
Water 3 pints.

Put the sugar and glucose into the water, dissolve and boil them up to "crack" degree (so termed by confectioners), and pour the syrup upon an oil slab, and turn into it sufficient of the above mixture to make it tough and plastic, adding any one of the following flavors, if desired: Cinnamon, chocolate, sandal wood, myrrh, galangal, ginger or cardamoms. Mix thoroughly, and when sufficiently cool roll into plates or sticks.

Subscriber, Brandon:

SHEEP DIP.

1. Arsenious acid, in powder 6 oz.
Potassium carbonate 6 oz.
Water 14 gal.

Boil together one-half hour.

2. Arsenious acid, in powder 6 oz.
Soft soap 6 oz.
Potassium carbonate 6 oz.
Sulphur 4 oz.
Hellebore root, bruised 2 oz.
Water 14 gal.

Boil the ingredients in a portion of the water for half an hour, or until the arsenic is dissolved; then add the remainder of the water and strain through a coarse sieve.

The *Druggist's Circular* gives the following, which it credits to Prof. James Law, of Cornell:

3. Tobacco 16 lbs.
Crude carbolic acid 3 pts.
Soda ash 20 lbs.
Soft soap 4 lbs.
Water, q. s. 50 gal.

Boil the tobacco in a few gallons of water, then add the other ingredients and enough water to make up to 50 gallons.

This bath should be used at a temperature of 70° F. and the sheep immersed (all except the head) for three minutes by the watch, the liquid being worked into all parts of the fleece (or hair, as the case may be). The sheep is then laid on a sloping drainer and the excess of dip squeezed out and allowed to run back into the bath. This dip may be used either on the heavy fleece or after shearing, but, when possible, motives of economy as well as efficacy would suggest the latter time as preferable.

It takes a wise man less time to rectify two mistakes than it does a fool to explain one.

The most expert mind reader is never able to exercise his talent with the man who knows it all.

The more actual work we do the less time we have to advise others how to labor profitably.

There is no need of telling the merchant how to earn money when he has learned how to economize.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

SIR,—You ask "Should a druggist pay for the boxes or barrels in which goods are packed?" and I answer No. One reason is this. I live a few miles outside of Toronto. My goods come to me by the Grand Trunk Railway and I pay the freight, and am charged from 20 to 50 cents for each box in which my purchases are packed. A friend of mine does business in the city. He has his goods delivered to him in any quantity he may order and at any hour, without any charge for delivery, and pays the same prices as I do, and has no boxes to pay for. Why should I have to pay for what is no use to me simply because I am not a city druggist? Again, my purchases will be from \$20 to \$80, or it may be \$100, should a jobber charge me for a box or barrel to hold goods of this value when, in an assorted purchase of patent medicines from any proprietary medicine house, I can get my boxes free. It seems to me that wholesale druggists should be able to furnish packages without charge, even if they have to put the price on the goods; but the hardship I complain of is the one first mentioned. I do not object to the city druggist having his goods delivered free of transportation charges, but I do grumble at having to pay for packages where he does not.

GRUMBLER.

Editor CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—I notice in a late number of your journal you ask for suggestions as to outside lines that may with advantage be handled by chemists, and, with your permission, I will mention just one article that has become a staple special in chemists' shops in England, and one that has proved a source of profit,—I mean tea in packages. This is a line easily handled, no waste, gives a good profit, and not only adds considerably to a chemist's income, but also acts as an advertisement by drawing trade. Although but a new comer into this country, and without any practical experience as yet behind the counter in Canada, yet, my experience in England leads me to believe that this trade, which, I notice, has not been adopted by chemists here, can be made a good source of revenue. Trusting my suggestions may not be out of place, I subscribe myself,

ENGLISH CHEMIST.

April 3rd, 1893.

Learn to say no, and it will be of more service to you than to be able to read Latin.

When a man is ashamed of a good impulse it is a sure sign that he is totally unacquainted with such things.

When a merchant wants to find the short cut to ruin he has only to start out with the intention of ruining a competitor.

Assay of Crude Carbolic Acid.

G. Stacherl, in the *Zeitschrift Oesterr. Apoth. Verin* (The Analyst), gives the following: The usual methods of shaking out the phenols with caustic soda is liable to give inaccurate results, as a certain amount of resinous constituents and some neutral tar oil are also dissolved. The plan advocated is as follows: 100 ccm. of the crude carbolic acid are taken, if the sample be of poor quality, and 50 ccm. in the contrary case. The measured portion is then placed in a separating funnel and shaken out with 100 ccm. of caustic soda of specific gravity 1.1, the alkaline liquid separated, and the shaking repeated two or three times with further quantities of 50 ccm. The separated liquid from the last extraction should give no oily drops when acidulated. The combined alkaline extract is then diluted with an equal volume of water, and distilled in a flask of about 1 liter capacity. When the distillate comes over free from oily drops, the removal of the neutral oils may be considered complete. The contents of the distilling flask are then allowed to cool, acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and distilled again, using a large condenser. When the distillate, consisting of phenols accompanied by water, amounts to about 200 ccm., the operation is stopped, and the water separated from the phenols and returned to the distilling flask. The distillation is proceeded with, and the collection of the phenols effected as before, the treatment being repeated until the whole of the phenols have come over. The last distillate, which should measure about 60 to 70 ccm., is supersaturated with salt, and the separated phenols read off and their volume added to that of the main quantity.—*Nat. Druggist*.

Flies and Disease.

A number of workers, experimenting upon the influence of flies as carriers of disease germs, have arrived at results confirming the supposition that such a factor ought to be taken into serious account. The latest experiments recorded, by Sawtschenko, were performed with flies fed on broth infected with cholera bacilli and on the excreta of cholera patients. It was satisfactorily proved that these microbes passed through the alimentary tract of the insects, retaining their virulence unimpaired. It was also found that, though the flies were fed exclusively on sterilised broth after being once infected, large numbers of cholera bacilli could be detected in the alimentary tract after seventy-two hours, thus affording some ground for the suggestion that pathogenic micro-organisms may be able, under suitable conditions, to increase in number within the bodies of flies which might then become dangerous centres of infection.—*Phar. Journal*.

Self trust is the essence of heroism.