

rods, making each strip $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. If you have carefully measured the thickness of the sheet, each strip will be about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch wide.

When your strips are ready, place a core-rod on each one, and roll it up so that $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of the envelope will remain at one end. This serves as a means for properly pointing and rounding the bougie into an olive-shaped mass of active ingredient. In order that the core and envelope shall adhere properly to each other it is necessary to wipe the lycopodium off the core and the envelope with a damp sponge passed over each at the moment of rolling. After the bougie is finished roll it in lycopodium again.

INTRA UTERINE CRAYONS.

Make a pill-mass with the following ingredients:

Pulverized acacia. 5 parts.
Milk sugar 20 parts.
Honey 1 part.
Glycerin, pure $\frac{1}{4}$ parts.
Active ingredient, as prescribed.

Roll into crayons about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long. Let dry for a day or two, and then plunge each crayon into the inert mass directed for ovules and suppositories (first formula above), heated so as to be sufficiently fluid for the purpose. Withdraw at once, let cool off, and preserve in glass tubes hermetically sealed at each end with plugs of paraffin. The tubes should be thoroughly dried before putting the crayons in them.—*Nat. Druggist*.

Oil of Golden Rod.

The oil commonly known under this name is that obtained from the "Sweet-scented Golden Rod" (*Solidago odora*, Aiton). There are, however, in the northern United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, no less than 42 species of *Solidago* which have been botanically described, and all of which are known generically as Golden Rod. Many of these species possess to a greater or less extent aromatic properties, and some of them are so abundant in certain localities as to be regarded as common weeds.—*Schimmel's Report*.

EMULSION LIKE FERMENT IN FUNGI.—A ferment analogous to emulsion has been discovered by E. Bourquelot (*Jour. Phar.*) to exist in fungi parasitic on trees. Since glucosides are generally present in the bark and cambium of trees, and seeing that parasitic fungi flourish more on trees of that description (willows and poplars, for instance), the author is of opinion that this ferment enables them to obtain by its assistance the glucose necessary for their support.

MR. JOSEF WENDLER, a Bohemian glass manufacturer, has written to the Government asking for information as to the advisability of removing his factory to Canada. If he does, he will bring 500 families with him, the heads of which are employed in his works.

Pharmacy Abroad.

WOMEN PHARMACISTS IN NORWAY.—Norway has just acquired its first woman-pharmacist, in the person of Miss Helga Eide, who has passed her pharmaceutical qualifying examination in Christiania, and received her degree with the qualification "valde bene." At the same time Miss Helga Spanberg (also as the pioneer of her sex), acquired the medical degree.

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THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The annual meeting of this Society was held in Sydney on March 20. The Secretary read his report (the eighteenth) to a gathering of ten, Chairman included. The subscriptions, it was stated have been "cheerfully paid," and the Society is richer by 93*l*. 15*s*. than at the time of the publication of the previous balance-sheet. Its assets are now worth 567*l*. 14*s*. 9*d*. Twenty-one new members joined during the year, representing an increment, in numbers, of twenty. The President, Mr. Brothwood, in his address, congratulated the Society upon having passed through the financial crisis in the colony's affairs almost unscathed, but times are still so much out of joint that any social gathering or pharmaceutical dinner is out of the question at present. There is an unfortunate tendency among N. S. W. pharmacists to engage apprentices without much regard to their mental equipment or their suitability, in other respects, for a pharmaceutical career. As a result of this practice, the proportion of failures at the pharmaceutical examinations is exceedingly large. The long-delayed Pharmacy Bill still hangs fire. The Parliamentary bigwigs have been interviewed for the purpose of getting them to facilitate its passage, but all in vain. The Labor party are now to be called to the rescue. "We have reason to believe," said the President, "that the Labor section of the House will be favorable to the measure, and there is little doubt that if the Bill were taken in hand by the Government it would pass in a comparatively short time. We can only account for the delay in two ways—(1) That there must be some adverse influence at work, of which we know nothing, or (2) that the hands of the Government are so full that it is utterly impossible to have the Bill brought forward."—*Chem. and Drug*.

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THE NEW ROMANIAN PHARMACOPOEIA.—The third edition of the Romanian Pharmacopoeia has been already referred to in these columns, but a more detailed notice is needed of it. Whilst the fact that the language is one of Latin origin renders the text easy to follow to foreigners, in sense, the literal meaning is, of course, not easy to make out. Hence it is regrettable that—so our continental friends think—a Latin translation of the methods should not have been added. The Pharmacopoeia is divided as follows:—Preface,

materia medica, chemical products, galenic products and veterinary preparations. A full series of tables is added. Alphabetical order is adopted in all the parts. Under the 170 substances described, each plant has the rules which should guide its gathering, selection, drying and age, appended. The microscopic and anatomical characters of the plants and starches are fully detailed. For the balsams, gums, resins, fatty bodies are given—in addition to the density, the point of fusion and solubility—a series of tests to determine their purity and to detect adulterations. The estimations of opium and cinchona are substantially the same as those of the French Codex. The following five plants, not in this latter, figure in the Roumanian Pharmacopoeia:—*Cuscuta sagrada*, *Hamelis virginica*, *Hydrastis canadensis*, Kola nuts and *Strophanthus hispidus*. The description of their preparations (wines, tinctures, syrups, &c.) are described here, instead of under the heading of galenic preparations, which would have been preferable. It is rather surprising to see included the following chemical preparations: White oxide of antimony, ferrous chloride, lactate of quinine and hypochlorite of sodium. Amongst "new" remedies, mostly synthetic, we may mention—acetanilide, antipyrin, kairine, cotoine, coumarin, exalgin, phenacetin, iethyol, iodol, saccharin, salol, soziodol, sulphonal and thallin.—*B. and C. Druggist*.

SOME REASONS FOR DAILY EXERCISE.

1. Any man who does not take time for exercise will probably have to take time to be ill. 2. Body and mind are both gifts, and for the proper use of them our Maker will hold us responsible. 3. Exercise gradually increases the physical powers, and leaves more strength to resist sickness. 4. Exercise will do for your body what intellectual training will do for your mind—educate and strengthen it. 5. Plato called a man lame because he exercised the mind while the body was allowed to suffer. 6. A sound body lies at the foundation of all that goes to make life a success. Exercise will help to give it. 7. Exercise will help a young man to lead a chaste life. 8. Varied, light and brisk exercise, next to sleep, will rest the tired brain better than anything else. 9. Metal will rust if not used, and the body will become diseased if not exercised. 10. A man "too busy" to take care of his health is like a workman too busy to sharpen his tools.—*Glasgow Herald*.

MIGRAINE.—A mixture, according to the *Prager Rundschau*, of antipyrin, citric acid and caffeine in definite proportions. It may be regarded as a citrate of antipyrin and caffeine, though it is doubtful whether it is a true chemical combination or not. Overlach states that he has employed it against migraine for over five years, with highly gratifying results. According to this author it is valuable in headaches of all descriptions and in influenza, gripp, etc. The dose is 1 gm.