April, 1890.

Tariff Changes.

The following are the changes in tariff affecting the drug trade, which came into effect March 28th.

Acid, acetic, pyroligneous, and vinegar, 15 cents per gallon, and for each degree of strength in excess of standard strength, one cent additional. Acid, acetic, pyroligneous, of any strength, imported for dyeing or printing, 25 cents per gallon and 20 per cent. Formerly acetic acid of all kinds was taxed 25 cents per gallon and 20 per cent. ad val.

Acid phosphates, 3 cents per pound.

Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened, one cent per pound. Cocoa paste, containing sugar, 5 cents.

Extract of coffee, 5 cents per pound.

Combs, for dress and toilet, 35 per cent. formerly 30.

Crystal and decorated glass tableware, 20 per cent. Glass carboys, bottles, and decanters and demijohns, 30 per cent. Lamp glass and electric light shades and chimneys, lanterns, etc., 30 per cent.

Liquorice, in rolls or sticks, 3 cents per pound.

Linseed or flaxseed oil, 1¼ cents per pound, formerly 30 per cent. ad val.; lubricating oils costing less than 30 cents per gallon, 7 1-5 cents per gallon.

Oiled silk, 5 cents per square yard and 15 per cent.

Dry while and red lead, oran; • mineral, and zinc white or carbonate of zinc, 5 per cent.; dry colors, 20 per cent.; paints and colors, pulped or ground in oil, 30 per cent.; paints ground or mixed in or with Japan varnish, etc., mixed paints, three cents per pound and 25 per cent.; oxides, ochres, and umbers, 30 per cent.; paints and colors ground in spirits and all spirit varnishes, \$1 per gallon.

Red and yellow prussiate of potash, 10 per cent.

Spirituous and alcoholic liquors, alcohol, gin, rum, whiskey, \$1.75 gallon; fusil oil or potato oil, \$2 gallon. Methylated alcohol, including woodnaphtha, aboyutha, imitations of brandy, cordials, ginger wine, rum shrub, etc., \$2 gallon. Spirits and strong waters mixed with any ingredient or known as anodynes, elixirs, etc., \$2 per gallon and 30 per cent. There are increases here. Alcoholic perfumes and when in bottles of not over 4 oz. 50 per cent; when in packages weighing more than 4 oz., \$2 gallon and 40 per cent.

Nitrous ether, \$2 gallon and 30 per cent. Vermuth containing not more than 40 per cent. of spirits, 75 cents per gallon; if containing more than 40 per cent, \$2 per gallon.

Starch, including farina, not sweetened, 2 cents per pound; when sweetened, 4 cents per pound.

Satchels, pocketbooks, and purses, 35 per cent.

Illuminating oils, composed of products of petroleum, coal shale, or lignite, 25 per cent.

THE FREE LIST.

The following are the additions to and changes in the free list :

Alumn in bulk only, ground or unground ; antimony not ground, pulverized, or otherwise manufactured ; ashes, pot and pearl, in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight ; asphalt and bone pitch, crude only; argol or argola, crude only.

Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state; borax in bulk only; brass in sheets or plates not less than four inches in width; bullion, gold and silver in bars, blocks, or ingots.

Gums, viz., amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, demar, kauric, mastic, sandarac, Senegal, shellac and white she 'ac in gum or flake for manufacturing purposes, and gum tragacanth, gum gedda, and gum Barbary. Indigo, auxiliary, or zinc dust.

Liquorice root, not ground. Locust beans and locust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle food.

Iceland moss and other mosses and sea weeds in the crude or natural state or only cleaned.

Roses, Attar of, and oil of roses. Pipeclay, unmanufactured. Resin in packages of not less than 100 pounds. Roots, medicinal viz. : Acousti, columba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, rhubarb, and valerian. Rubber, crude.

Soda ash, caustic soda in drums, silicate of soda in crystals only, bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda, of cubic nitre, sulphide of sodium, arceniate, binarseniate, chloride, and stonnate of soda for manufacturing purposes only.

Sulphate of copper, ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp, whiting or whiting gillers, and Paris white.

Camwood and sumach, for dyeing and tanning purposes, when not further manufactured than mashed or ground. Blood albumen, tannic acid, tartar emetic, and grey tartar, when imported by the manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods for use in their factories only.

Chlorate of potash in crystals when imported for manufacturing purposes only.

The Use of Cotton in the Preparation of Medicinal Waters.

BY J. H. STEIN.

Read at a Meeting of the Penn, Pharm. Associa'n

Has the use of cotton in the preparation of medicinal waters proven to be preferable to carbonate of magnesium, or phosphate of lime?

To answer this query quite a number of samples were prepared with carbonate of magnesium, phosphate of lime, and cotton, using the oils of anise, cinnamon and peppermint, and gum camphor. By careful manipulation I succeeded in getting quite satisfactory results from all the substances used, but the samples prepared by the use of carbonate of magnesium were invariably stronger or more highly aromatic, and less trouble was experienced in obtaining perfectly clear solutions. As a rule I have used the cotton process since the time of issue of the 1880 pharma-

copæia, but must confess that I do not lik e it as well as the old way in which carbonate of magnesium is used. If the objection raised against this latter process, (that owing to the partial solubility of the carbonate of magnesium, there is danger of throwing out of solution the salts of morphine, strychnine, etc., when used in the waters so prepared) is well founded, then I would not consider it advisable to continue using it. On this point. there seems to be a difference of opinion, a number of good pharmacists claiming the amount of magnesium carbonate dissolved is so small that it does not have sufficient effect upon these salts to cause them to precipitate. But as I am not prepared to determine the question, and as the use of cotton does not seem to prove entirely satisfactory, I concluded to try paper pulp, as I had met with good success in its use in clearing up various clixits. Samples were prepared with the same oils and gum camphor, and the results of the products obtained were perfectly satisfactory. The following are the formulæ. Take of either of the oils mentioned 30 minuns, filter paper 90 grans, distilled water Tear the filter paper q. s. tomake two pmts. into small pieces or shreds, put it into a quart wide mouth bottle and drop the oil upon it so as to penetrate all parts of the paper; add in small portions two pints of distilled water, shaking thoroughly after each addition until Set the paper is thoroughly disintegrated. aside for two hours, then filter, pouring back the first portion of filtrate if not entirely clear. When the hand ceases to drop, add sufficient distilled water upon the pulp in the filter to make two pints.

For camphor water: Take of camphor 120 grams, alcohol one half fl. oz., filter paper 90 grams, distilled water sufficient to make two pmts. Dissolve the camphor in the alcohol, pour the solution upon the shreds of paper contained in a dish or wide mouth bottle, and stir it about until the alcohol has nearly all evaporated, then proceed as with the above, and the result will be a perfectly ciear and strong solution.

Experiments were also made with purified talcum, using only two thirds the quantity as of magnesium carbonate.

After finishing my experiments I found in the proceedings of the Am. Phar. Asso, for 1871 a paper on medicated waters, written by S A. D. Sheppard, of Boston. In his experiments he used various articles, among them being carbonate of magnesium, powdered glass, finely powdered silica, powdered pumice and kaolin or porcelain earth. Of these various substances he found only the magnesium carbonate and powdered silica to be satisfactory, and the samples prepared with the magnesium carbonate more highly aromatic than the rest.

Of silica he says that in some instances of very cateful manipulation the product may be said to have been quite as good as that pre pared with magnesium carbonate, and that silicabeing perfectly insoluble in waterit is free from the objection raised against the use of magnesium carbonate, as solutions of morphia salts, nitrate of silver, corrosive sublimate, etc., made with waters prepared in silica remained unchanged. I did not have time to experiment with this article, but for my own satisfaction I intend doing so at an early day. Meanwhile I snall continue to use either filter paper pulp or cotton in preparing my medicated waters.