

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE GENERAL DRUG TRADE AND TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACY.

Vol. 6.

STRATHROY, APRIL, 1894.

No. 4.

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WILLIAM J. DYAS,

PUBLISHER.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Advertising Rates on Application.

The Canadian Druggist is issued on the 15th of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 5th of the month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

CANADIAN DRUGGIST,

STRATHROY, ONTARIO.

ENGLISH OFFICE,

16 Trulock Road, Tottenham.

LONDON, N.

CONTENTS.

New Remedies.

PROMINENT CANADIAN PHARMACISTS. — J. D. L. Ambrose, B. C. L.; Isaac T. Lewis.

Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association.

TRADE NOTES.

Montreal College of Pharmacy.

New Brunswick Notes.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

CORRESPONDENCE.—The late J. J. Hall. — A letter from Prof. Atfield, F.R.S.

Nova Scotia Notes.

Mr. Balfour's amendment to the Pharmacy Act

PHARMACEUTICAL NOTES.

Incompatibilities.

Druggists and Drug Stores in Manitoba.

EDITORIAL.—An Imperial Pharmacopœia for Britain and Her colonies; John J. Hall: The Tariff changes.

Foreign Prescriptions and How to Dispense them.

The Influence of Alcohol, Glycerine and Oil upon the action of disinfectants.

Tariff Changes.

An Important Pepsin Discussion.

Chips.

FORMULARY.

Photographic Notes. — An Important Improvement in Dry Plates: The first preparation or substratum for collotype Plates: Flash light Photography at Home.

New Publications.

PHARMACY ABROAD.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

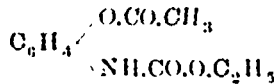
DRUG REPORTS. — Canada; England; Cod Liver Oil Report.

New Remedies.

(Selected.)

NEURODIN

This body is acetyl-p-oxyphenylurethane of the formula



It is used as a specific for neuralgia in doses of from .5 to 1.5 grammes. It reduces the temperature from 2.5 to 3.0°. It occurs in white odorless crystals, very slightly soluble in water (1 in 1100 at 15° C.), and melting at 87° C.

THERMODIN,

or acetyl-ethoxy-phenylurethane, is a near relative to neurodin, and possesses a quite similar action. It crystallises in white needles, odorless and almost tasteless, melting at 86°—88° C., and but slightly soluble in water. It is useful in cases of typhus fever, and reduces the temperature from 2.5°—3.0° C.

TANNAL AND GALLAL

are two similar compounds brought forward by the same firm. The former is a tannate of aluminium, to be used for nasal catarrh. It is insoluble in water. It forms a soluble double salt with tartaric acid, which is being sold as "soluble tannal." Gallal is merely the corresponding gallate, and its most soluble form is the double compound with ammonia.

OZALIN.

Only a fancy name for a new disinfectant. Apparently it is nothing more than calcium, magnesium and iron sulphates, with burnt lime and magnesia.

ESTERS OF NARCEIN.

Martin Freund, of narcein fame, has patented some of these compounds which are likely to find use as medicinal remedies. Narcein, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_8$, contains a carboxyl group in which the OH is capable of substitution by alkyl radicles. For example, the hydrochlorate of narcein-methyl ester crystallises from water in rectangular tables, melting at 150° C.; the corresponding ethyl ester melts at 205°.

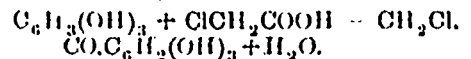
PHENYL-NYLYL-ETHANE.

A complex mixture of the sulphonic acids of this body and its homologues, combined with potash, is being used as a disinfectant.

ACETOPHENONE DERIVATIVES.

The halogen and amido-compounds of

acetophenone are put forward as new remedies, but their use is not yet started, so far as we can ascertain. Pyrogallol is heated with chloro-acetic acid or their salts or esters, and the following reaction takes place.



This oxyderivative of chloro-acetophenone reacts easily with bases, giving amido compounds. Such bases as aniline, pyridin, quinoline and methylamine are used, and the resulting compounds are the subject of the patent.

FERRATINE.

A name given to an iron albuminate which carries 7 per cent of metallic iron.

RESORHINE.

Trade name for a very thick emulsion of oil of sweet almonds, which is being recommended as an excipient for ointments.

LLARETA.

This is a preparation of *Haplopyrus llareta*, a plant indigenous to Chili. The fluid extract is recommended by Dr. Infante in the treatment of blennorrhagia, causing, according to the doctor, cure in from ten to fifteen days.

COCILLANA.

A remedy derived from a plant of the family Meliaceæ. The part employed is the thick bark of the trunk and large branches. It has been found superior to apomorphine in affections of the respiratory organs, and those who have tried it give it preference over ipecacuanha. It is prepared in the form of a tincture, syrup and fluid extract.

SALUMIN.

According to the *Pharmaceutische Post*, this is an aluminum salicylate, insoluble in water or alcohol. With ammonia it forms a neutral double salt, soluble in water and in glycerin. This salt, according to Dr. Heymann, of the Berlin faculty, exercises an astringent and irritating effect on the mucous membranes, and therefore it may be employed with advantage in insufflations and applications to the air passages in the treatment of oœdem and dry pharyngitis.

OUABAIN

is a glucoside from the bark and wood of *Acocanthera deflersii*, and is now being manufactured commercially. It is a bitter yellow powder, very hygroscopic and giving fluorescent solutions.