

## Pharmaceutical Department.

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We are in receipt of a communication asking our opinion regarding a scheme for the affiliation of our Canadian Colleges of Pharmacy with some of our Universities, whether it would not tend to elevate the Colleges, and give them a social status, which would be of benefit to them, and whether the lectures could not be preferably given by persons whose time was not, for the most part, taken up by the demands of daily trade and commerce. Although we agree with our correspondent in many of his conclusions, yet, knowing the objections that have already been made to an affiliation of this kind, and the desire of the pharmacutists to separate themselves as much as possible from the medical profession in general, we scarcely think it advisable to bring the subject forward, as it would only lead to an almost endless as well as useless discussion.

**MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**—The examinations of the candidates for the different degrees conferred by the College of Pharmacy was held in the rooms of the Pharmaceutical Association, No. 628 Lagauchetière street, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 29th and 30th instant. The result will be given in our next number.

**Ladies in the Laboratory.**—Prof. Attfield reported at the March meeting of the London (Eng.) Pharmaceutical Council that there were now three ladies in the Laboratory, and that no difficulties had arisen in regard to their accommodation.

**Hanbury Gold Medal.**—It has been decided to establish a memorial gold medal in honor of the late Daniel Hanbury; the fund having been raised for the purpose, it is proposed to award a gold medal biennially, "for high excellence in the prosecution or promotion of original research in the natural history and chemistry of drugs." The Presidents of the Chemical, the Linnean, and the Pharmaceutical Societies, and of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, with one pharmaceutical chemist to be nominated by the two last-named presidents, are to be invited to accept the office of adjudicators. The medal itself will be 2½ inches in diameter, with a like-

ness of Daniel Hanbury on one side, and the words "Daniel Hanbury, born 1825, died 1875," and on the obverse a space for the name of the recipient within a wreath, with the words "Awarded for Original Research in the Natural History and Chemistry of Drugs."

**TAYUYA AS A REMEDY FOR SYPHILIS** (*Allg. Wien. Med. Zeitung*, No. 3, 1878). Tayuya, a plant from Brazil, has been highly recommended during the past few years as a remedy for syphilis and scrofula. It has been used chiefly by the Italian surgeons. All parts of the plant are used, but the most efficacious in syphilis is the root, either as a watery infusion, or a tincture made by adding 1,000 grammes of 80 per cent. alcohol to 339 grammes of the powdered root. The strong tincture thus obtained is to be diluted by the addition to it of 1,000 grammes of rectified spirits. Of this, fourteen drops is the maximum dose for an adult.

Ambrosoli, who has used it freely in the Maggiore and Sifilo-comio hospitals of Milan, reports favorably on its use in syphilis, and states that the skin affections, ulcerations and swellings of the glands are promptly relieved by it. Veladini reports "brilliant results," as do also Magri, Strambio, Bazzoni and others. Gamba, however, in the syphilitic hospital for women in Turin, has not had such satisfactory results. Ziessl, of Vienna, states that he has seen no injurious results from tayuya, and after giving it a fair trial, he greatly prefers it to mercury in the early stages of syphilis. He is not yet prepared to express a positive opinion as to its value in the later stages of the disease.

**SUNSHINE AT NIGHT.**—Self-luminous dials have recently attracted some attention. O. Mathey, chemist, Neufchatel, states that the dials are usually made of card enamelled like visiting cards, and covered with adhesive varnish or white wax, mixed with a little turpentine, upon which finely-powdered barium sulphide is dusted through a fine sieve. This salt retains its phosphorescence for some days. Its luminosity is restored by exposing it to sunlight for an hour, or by burning near it a few inches of magnesium ribbon. Calcium and strontium sulphides possess a similar property, but lose it more quickly. Professor Henry Morton, of Stevens Institute of Technology, U.S., asserts that calcium sulphide is used, and suggests that if the walls of rooms were coated with the sulphide, enough light would be absorbed during the day to avoid the necessity of artificial light, and that, if houses were painted with it, street lamps would be unnecessary.

**PITCHERINE—A NEW STIMULANT.**—The *British Medical Journal* has a long account of a new stimulant, which has been lately described by