

## Drug Clerk's Column.

### Hints For Apprentices.

Remember that the faithful worker is always appreciated whether he is aware of it or not.

Be punctual in attendance for the hours of duty.

Obeys with good grace and readiness the commands of your superiors.

Be neat and careful at all times.

Never show that you feel above your work.

Be civil and obliging always.

Be honest and truthful—honesty pays.

Avoid company which you wouldn't care to invite to your home.

Always show respect to age—you may want it yourself when you grow old.

Shun habits of life which you can't respect.

Strive to be an honest, earnest, cheerful worker, and you will win friends who will help you on in life.

### Drug Clerks' Register.

The following additional clerks have registered this month:

CLERK.	EMPLOYER.	ADDRESS.
T. R. Mitchell,	A. D. Sawyer,	Montreal, Que.
Walter Master,	Dr. A. C. G. Miller,	Grand Valley, Ont.
E. A. Campbell,	J. E. Richards,	Aylmer, Ont.
W. S. Stanley,	A. D. Sawyer,	Montreal, Que.
D. E. Reid,	A. W. Hawley,	Trenton, Ont.
W. E. Whiner,	Dr. H. M. Campbell,	Newmarket, Ont.
W. E. Lichman,	Dr. H. M. Campbell,	Newmarket, Ont.
C. A. Ramshaw,	T. E. Houlter,	Hamilton, Ont.

### Advice to Young Men.

A young man in business, with an ambition to be successful, must also be careful of his social life. It is not enough that he should take care of himself during the day. To social dissipations at night can be traced the downfall of hundreds upon hundreds of young men. The idea that an employer has no control over a young man's time away from the office, is a dangerous fallacy. An employer has every right to ask that those into whose hands he entrusts responsibilities, shall follow social habits which will not endanger his interests upon the morrow. So far as social life is concerned, young men generally run to both extremes: either they do not go out at all, which is stagnating; or, they go out too much, which is deadly. Only here and there is found one who knows the happy medium. A certain amount of social diversion is essential to everybody—boy, man, girl or woman—and particularly so to a young man with a career to make. To come into contact with the social side of people, is broadening and educative. "To know people," says a writer, "you must see them at play." Social life can be made a study at the same time it is made a pleasure. To know the wants of people, to learn their softer side, you must come into contact with their social natures. No young man can afford to deny

himself certain pleasures, or a reasonable amount of contact with people in the outer world. It is to his advantage that people should know he exists; what his aims and aspirations are. It is well for a young man to keep himself honorable in the eyes of the public. His evening occupations should be as widely different from those which occupy him during the day, as possible. The mind needs a change of thought as well as does the body a change of raiment. The saying, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," contains a vast amount of truth.—*Edward W. Bok in Cosmopolitan.*

### Echoes From the Laboratory.

BY SPATULA.

In preparing Liq. Strychnin Hydrochlor: has it ever occurred to you that the B. P. is a most unsatisfactory instructor? Ever since the publication of the 1885 effort I have heard complaints of the book's irritating ambiguity. For instance in Liq. Strychn. Hyd., at the end of the operation we are told to "add the spirit and the remainder of the water," and a foot note tells us that "the strength is about 1 in 100." This, in my opinion, is far from a satisfactory way of dismissing such a potent Liquor, and I wish to say that I am in the habit of making this up to a specific strength. Suppose I wish to make a pint of Liq. Strychninae, I proceed as follows:

Strychnine, in crystals . . . . 90 grains.  
Dilute Hydrochloric Acid. 140 minims.  
Rectified Spirit . . . . . 5 ozs.  
Distilled Water . . . . . 15 ozs.

Having mixed the Hydrochloric Acid with 5 ounces of the water, I dissolve the strychnine in the mixture by the aid of heat. Then I add the 5 ounces of S. V. R. and sufficient water to make the product, when cool, measure 20 ozs. + 2 drachms. This solution then contains 1 grain in 108 minims.

LIN. IODI.

In this preparation I also follow the same rule and make up with S. V. R. so as to obtain 1 of Iodine in 9.

TINCT. IODI—(Churchill).

Prepared according to the N. F. i. c. 2½ troy ounces Iodine; Iodide of Potassium, ½ oz. troy; water, 4 fl. oz. and S. V. R. q. s. 16 fl. ozs. I find it impossible to effect complete solution of the Iodine. Will some of our friends let us have the benefit of their experience with this much used tincture.

### Pine Oil.

The steady increase in the employment of the finer qualities of pine oil for the purpose of disinfecting apartments is probably due in no small measure to the influenza epidemic. Almost the only distillates used for the preparation of the popular "pine odor" scent are those obtained from the Norway spruce [*Abies pectinata* DC (*Abies excelsa* Lk)] and the

exquisite genuine distillate from *Pinus sylvestris*, the oil from *Pinus pumilio* Haenke, being used more as an anti-rheumatic embrocation. The other varieties continue falling into disuse, as the three kinds mentioned are sufficient to satisfy all requirements.

We have frequently had occasion to supply samples of our pure bornyl acetate. Considering that the finest natural distillates only contain about 5 per cent. of bornyl acetate, which is the vehicle of the characteristic odor of pine oil, and possesses about twenty times the intensity and diffusio power of the latter, it is surprising that this pure body should not have met with greater recognition. Nevertheless, whenever the use of bornyl acetate is put to a practical test its good qualities soon become appreciated especially when the user satisfies himself that in addition to the exquisite odoriferous effect of the body its employment has great pecuniary advantages.

Pine oil confectionery has now a large and increasing consumption, and in its preparation the oil should be avoided, as it is not a pure body. Bornyl acetate, which is a pure substance, should be used instead.

The product would thereby, not only gain in quality and keep better, but its cost-price would also be considerably reduced taking into account the fact that borneol acetate goes much further than oil.—*Schimmel & Co.'s Report.*

### Iodides of Mercury.

Barthelot refers to the two isomeric forms of mercury—red and yellow—and remarks that without doubt, on the condensation of the vapor of the compound, the yellow iodide is directly formed, but contact with the least trace of the red iodide suffices for the conversion of the whole into the more permanent state. It must be considered, therefore, that the yellow iodide is only stable at the temperature at which the vapor condenses. On cooling to the ordinary temperature it becomes so unstable that contact with the normal crystals is sufficient to determine the transformation of the yellow into the red compound. *Bull. de la Soc. Chim de Paris.*

CITRIC ACID IN MILK—L. Taudin shows that citric acid exists in cows' milk in the form of an alkaline citrate, which serves to keep in solution the calcium phosphate; and that the alkaline citrates and phosphates and calcium phosphate are present in the liquid in proportions which are relatively definite. Cows' milk contains from 1.0 to 1.5 Gm. of citric acid per litre, and mares' milk from 60 to 80 Gm. per litre. Vaudin is of opinion that the acid is formed in the mammary gland at the expense of the lactose, and that the citrogenic function of the gland, variable in different species, assures the partial solubility of the calcium phosphate contained in the milk.—*Ann. de l'Inst. Pasteur,*