

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held at the usual place, with the Vice-President in the Chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved, and the following new members elected:—

- H. Davidson, Walkerton.
- D. Thompson, Toronto, Assistant.
- G. Willoughby, Walkerton.

In reply to a question by the Vice-President, the Corresponding Secretary said that the notification of members in arrears would be proceeded with at once.

The report of the Council for the past year was referred to as being scarcely of sufficient detail as to the expenditure of the funds of the Society, so as to give non-resident members a clear statement of where the money went.

Mr. Elliot brought up the question of holding a re-union or conversazione, say in the month of October, and thought it was quite a time something was done regarding it. A general conversation was then entered into and a list made out of the subjects of interest which were thought available, and it was moved by Mr. Elliot, seconded by the Corresponding Secretary, that the list be handed to a committee, consisting of Messrs. W. H. Dunspaugh, C. E. Hooper, and E. B. Shuttleworth, with a request that they report at the next meeting of the Society, as to the resources available for such a purpose. Carried. Meeting adjourned.

H. J. Rose,
Secretary.

Note on Linimentum Potassi Iodidi cum Sapone.

The difficulty experienced in always producing a good result in making this preparation seems to depend on some slight difference which exists in Marseilles soap, even in different samples obtained from the same maker.

To obviate this, it has been suggested to replace one-third of the hard soap with the same quantity of the potash soap of the Pharmacopœia. This has been tried with perfect success, the liniment forming a jelly which does not separate, as is so often the case when made with Marseilles soap only, a slight difference in which is quite sufficient to prevent the formation of a good liniment.—*Pharmaceutical Journal (London)*.

Chemical Infinity.—*Appleton's Journal* contains in its first number a calculation by Berthelot, the eminent French chemist, of the number of combinations which may be made of acids with certain alcohols. He says, if you give each compound thus possible a name, and allow a line for each name, and then print 100 lines on a page, and make volumes of 1000 pages, and place a million volumes in a library, you would want 14,000 libraries to complete your catalogue.

Composition of Solders.

The Manufacturer and Builder gives the following table of solders, with the fluxes and melting points of each:

Name	Composition.	Melting Point	
		Fahr.	C.
Plumbers' coarse solder	Tin, 1; lead, 3	500	260
Plumbers' senile solder	Tin, 1; lead, 2	441	233
Plumbers' fine solder	Tin, 1; lead, 1	370	194
Timbers' solder	Tin, 1; lead, 1	333	173
Timbers' fine solder	Tin, 2; zinc, 1	340	182
Hard solder for copper, brass, iron	Good tough brass, 6; zinc, 1		
Hard solder for copper, brass, iron	more fusible than No. 6 or 7		
Hard solder for copper, brass, iron	Copper, 1; zinc, 1		
Hard solder for jewelers	Good tough plate brass		
Silver solder for plating	Silver, 10; copper, 1; brass, 1		
Silver solder for silver, brass, iron	Silver, 1; brass, 1		
Silver solder for steel joints	Silver, 10; copper, 1; brass, 1		
Silver solder, more fusible	Silver, 5; brass, 5; zinc, 5		
Gold solder	Gold, 12; silver, 2; copper, 4		
Bismuth solder	Lead, 4; tin, 4; bismuth, 1	320	160
Bismuth solder	Lead, 3; tin, 3; bismuth, 1	310	155
Bismuth solder	Lead, 2; tin, 2; bismuth, 1	292	146
Bismuth solder	Lead, 2; tin, 1; bismuth, 1	286	143
Pewter's solder	Lead, 4; tin, 3; bismuth, 2	202	101

Abbreviations—R., Resin; B., Borax; Z., Chloride of Zinc.

upon reading the article above referred to, I instituted an examination of the remainder at once, with the following results: the syrup in ounce vials has retained its pale-green color, without the least change or any perceptible deposit, while that contained in the eight ounce flask, from which a portion had been used, has not only changed its color from the original to a reddish-brown, but also formed a deposit. The flask having been covered in a similar manner to that of the small vials, the oxygen of the atmosphere must have been the decomposing agent in this case. The unchanged condition of the syrup in the small vials clearly demonstrates that the tannic acid contained in cork-wood does not affect it in the least; hence discoloration or other chemical changes must proceed from other causes.

I shall, however, institute different experiments, preparing the syrup from various formulas, and report their results at some future day. This much I claim, that syrupus ferri iodidi, prepared in strict accordance with the U. S. Dispensatory, transferred to small vials, guarded against the action of light or atmosphere, and kept in a temperate situation, will retain its chemical properties for an indefinite length of time." C.M.Z. Lancaster, Pa., June, 1869.

Selections.

Improved Mode of Preparing Animal Membrane for Covering Stoppers.

Animal membrane is employed for hermetically sealing corks and bottles. Before using it, it is necessary to soak it in water to destroy its brittleness and render it soft and elastic. Dr. Vogel recommends glycerine as a substitute for water. For this purpose he puts the bladder into a suitable dish, and completely covers it with glycerine, and leaving it for a few hours, or, better still, for a few days, it thus becomes perfectly soft and elastic. After draining off and pressing out the glycerine, the membrane is in condition for use. This method has a great advantage over softening with water, as the bladder remains permanently elastic, whereas, after the soaking in water, it becomes hard and brittle. It is also more tight, as moist membrane has far less diffusive or dialysing property than the dry.

When parchment is rendered soft by water, there is great danger of its beginning to putrefy, and this difficulty is also avoided by the use of glycerine. The suggestion of Dr. Vogel, may, therefore, enable us to use parchment for many purposes to which it has not hitherto been regarded as applicable.—*Manufacturer and Builder*.

How Paper and Cloth may be rendered Water-proof.

Mr. N. C. Szerlmeij, of Pimlico, England, has recently invented a mode of rendering paper and other like materials water-proof, which is thus described: He melts, in ten pints of hot water, thirty ounces of glue, gelatine, or size, and three ounces of gum arabic. In another thirty pints of hot water, he melts twenty ounces of soap and four pounds of alum, afterwards mixing together the whole liquid in one pot. This is composition No. 1. In another pot, he heats half