

paid to Mr. Shuttleworth, and he divided with the others according to a "private" arrangement, but the amount due to teachers for two terms 1888-9, \$4388.00, was divided by Mr. D'Avignon, for Mr. Shuttleworth, as follows:

E. B. Shuttleworth.....\$2413 40
Dr. O. R. Avison..... 1316 40
F. T. Harrison..... 658 20

This being

E. B. Shuttleworth...55 per cent.
Dr. O. R. Avison...30 per cent.
F. T. Harrison.....15 per cent.

If the same division was followed in former years, of which there is no records, Mr. Shuttleworth has received an annual average since 1882 of 55 per cent of \$3392.35, being \$1865.78, for his services as teacher in the school.

The average number of students in attendance on each term from 1882 to 1889 was 51.

In the division of the \$4388.00 in 1889 Mr. Harrison would not accept the amount offered him by Mr. D'Avignon, \$658.20; but the amounts, as settled between Mr. Shuttleworth and he, was as follows:

E. B. Shuttleworth.....\$2363 40
Dr. O. R. Avison..... 1283 07
F. T. Harrison..... 741 53

Upon reading the information herein given you can readily see that the work of instituting a school of pharmacy and bringing up the number of students in attendance to a position in which it could be said to be remunerative to the teachers, was accomplished before the school was undertaken by Mr. Shuttleworth under the auspices of the Council.

I would have given this information to the members of the College in October, but was absent from Canada until December—over two months.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN A. CLARK.

Hamilton, December 22nd, 1890.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN DRUGGIST:

DEAR SIR,—Allow me briefly to acknowledge and accept Mr. John E. Tremble's answer to my question, re his communication in the *Journal* for November. I will just as readily accept one from Mr. Douglass should he offer one.

I would now ask Mr. Tremble to explain the heading of his communication, "Another falsehood nailed," and the phrase, "It is absolutely false." What falsehood has he nailed? What is it that is absolutely false? The phrase he thus condemns, and which he designedly or ignorantly misquotes, contains neither a statement nor a charge, but is a direct question, as the interrogation mark shows, therefore cannot contain a falsehood.

For Mr. Tremble's information, and to relieve his anxiety for the welfare of the future student, I will state that I am not an applicant for a chair in the College, but even if I were, I cannot see how an aspirant for the vacant position can affect the future student. Those who remember Mr. John E. Tremble will agree with me

in saying that even he might be an aspirant without doing any harm. The remarks re anonymous communications is a very stale chestnut. I am,

Yours, etc.,

EX-STUDENT.

London, Dec. 11th, 1890.

The Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia.

The following additions to the pharmacopœia which have been finally sanctioned by the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council, will be found interesting and useful to our readers. They are taken from the *British and Colonial Druggist*, from an early copy of the work furnished by the editor, Professor Attfield.

The number of additions amounts in all to thirty seven, requiring, with crude drugs and their preparations, forty-four distinct paragraphs. Although in the official work these are treated of in alphabetical sequence, it will be more convenient, with the space at our disposal, to discuss them under three heads—namely, the bodies of definite chemical composition, the crude drugs, and the galenical preparations.

CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

Of these there are ten—acetanilid, (antifebrin), gluside (saccharin), homatropine hydrobromate, paraldehyde, phenacetin phenazone (antipyrene), picROTOXIN, sodium benzoate, sodium nitrite, and sulphonal. It will be seen that no less than five of these are synthetical bodies of comparatively recent introduction into medicine; a fact which markedly indicates the prevailing tendency of medical fashion, and the favor with which these substances are regarded by therapeutists on all sides.

It may be useful to briefly enumerate the official characters, tests and doses of these ten substances.

ACETANILID.—Obtained by action of glacial acetic acid on aniline. Colorless, glistening, scaly crystals, taste slightly pungent; neutral. Melts at about 235° F. Solubility in cold water about 1 in 200; 1 in 18 in boiling water; freely soluble in rectified spirit, ether, benzol and chloroform. When burnt leaves no residue. Gives no color with sulphuric acid. Aqueous solution odorless; gives no color with ferric chloride; with potash and chloroform the unpleasant odor of phenyl-isonitrile is developed.

Dose.—3 to 10 grains.

GLUSIDE (commonly known as saccharine).—A sweet imide derivable from coal-tar toluene.

White minutely crystalline powder; intensely sweet in dilute solution. Heated it fuses and sublimes with partial decomposition. Slightly soluble in cold water, more so in hot. Very soluble in dilute solution of ammonia, and in solution of sodium bicarbonate evolving carbonic acid gas. This solution when neutral and evaporated to dryness yields "soluble saccharin," 100 parts of saccharin giving nearly 113 parts of soluble salt; neither

saccharin or the salt are blackened by strong sulphuric acid, even when warmed. After fusing with soda, the aqueous solution gives, when acidulated with hydrochloric acid and treated with ferric chloride, a purplish-brown color.

HOMATROPINE HYDROBROMATE.—White crystalline powder or minute prismatic crystals, solubility in water 1 in 6, in absolute alcohol 1 in 133. Dilates pupil of eye; leaves no residue on burning. Dilute solution treated with chlorine water and chloroform, the latter is colored brown. A two per cent. solution is not precipitated by addition of excess of dilute ammonia. Moistened with nitric acid and evaporated to dryness on a water bath, the residue is colored yellow by alcoholic potash. If the alkaloid is set free with ammonia, removed with chloroform, and separated, the residue left on evaporating the chloroform will turn first yellow and then brick-red when warmed with a two per cent. solution of mercuric chloride in proof spirit.

Dose.— $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{2}{10}$ grain.

PARALDEHYDE.—Clear, colorless, neutral liquid, with characteristic odor, burning and cooling taste. Sp. gr. 0.998. Boils at 255.2° F. Congeals to crystalline mass at 50° F. Solubility in water 1 in 10 at 60° F.; less soluble in hot. Perfectly miscible with spirit or ether. Gives no coloration on standing with potash or soda, nor precipitate with barium chloride or with silver nitrate.

PHENACETIN.—Produced by action of glacial acetic acid on parphenetidin, a phenol derivative.

Colorless, tasteless, odorless, in scaly crystals. Melts at 275° F. Sparingly dissolves in cold water, more freely in boiling; soluble 1 in 16 of rectified spirit. Leaves no ash on burning. Gives no color with sulphuric acid. Boiled with excess of hydrochloric acid and diluted with ten times its volume of water, cooled and filtered, the solution gives a deep red color with chromic acid. A cold saturated solution not affected by bromine water. Gives no unpleasant odor when, after boiling with excess of potash, it is boiled with a little chloroform.

Dose.—5 to 10 grains.

PHENAZON (*Antipyrin*).—Colorless, odorless, scaly crystals, with bitter taste. Melts at about 230° F. Freely soluble in water, spirit and chloroform. Leaves no ash on burning. Neutral, not affected by sulphuretted hydrogen. Treated with nitrite of sodium, and acidulated with dilute sulphuric acid, it gives a green solution. A dilute solution, mixed with nitric acid, gives a yellow tint to crimson on warming. Gives a deep red color with ferric chloride discharged by excess of sulphuric acid.

Dose.—3 to 20 grains.

PICROTOXIN.—Obtained from *Anamerte paniculata*. Colorless, odorless, prismatic crystals, with bitter taste. Melts at 378° F. .1 soluble, in 330 in cold water, 1 in 35 on boiling; 1 in 3 of boiling, and 1 in