



CITY SALES DEPARTMENT, K. W. & CO.

A Note on Dispensing.

Calls for the extemporaneous preparation of gelatine bougies are not frequent, but occasionally it is desirable to use a formula not to be found among the ready-made bougies in the market. Having occasion recently to make use of such a formula, the following method, after some cogitation, was adopted:

A glass tube, having a diameter equal to that of the proposed bougies, was selected for a case. Strips of waxed paper (one for each bougie) were cut, two inches long, and of a width corresponding to the length of the bougie. One of these strips, being rolled around the tube, was held in shape by a piece of gummed paper, cut of sufficient length to go around the roll and lap on to itself. The paper being secured is slipped off from the tube. The remaining strips of waxed paper, being worked up in the same manner, we have a set of moulds.

In the meantime the gelatine has been melted in an evaporating dish (a casserole would be more convenient) on a water-bath, and the other ingredients stirred in. The moulds are held in an upright position, with their ends resting on a cold slab or tile, by a frame of pasteboard. When the gelatine is poured into moulds, it solidifies as it touches

the cold slab, thus preventing leakage from the bottom of the mould.

It is better to dispense these bougies in the moulds, with directions to tear off the gummed paper, and unroll the waxed paper, just before the bougie is to be used. — N. E. Druggist.

Dr. E. R. Squibb's Process for Fluid Extracts.

Take 100 parts of drug and divide it into four equal parts. Moisten 25 parts of drug with sufficient menstruum, and allow it to stand 8 hours in a covered vessel; then pass the moist powder through a No. 8 sieve, and pack with moderate pressure in the first percolator. Allow it to macerate for 48 hours, and start the percolation at a rate not to exceed 5 drops per minute for each pound of drug used. Reserve the first 18¾ parts as finished product, and continue the percolation until sufficient percolate is obtained with which to macerate the second 25 parts. Macerate this 25 parts of drug with the weak percolate, the same as with the first part, and pack in percolator No. 2. Connect with No. 1, and when the percolate begins to flow from No. 2, stop the percolation by raising the receiving bottle, and allow the drug to macerate for 48 hours; then start the percolation, reserving the first 25 parts

as finished product, and sufficient with which to macerate the drug for No. 3. Proceed in the same manner, connecting No. 3 with No. 2, and No. 4 with No. 3, reserving as finished product 25 parts from each. Then continue the percolation until the drug is exhausted, reserving the percolate in portions of about 25 parts each. These are to be numbered, labeled and set aside, until the same drug is to be again operated upon. As soon as No. 1 is exhausted, water may be placed in the reservoir and the menstruum forced into No. 2. The reservoir is then connected with No. 2 and more menstruum added; No. 2 is also exhausted, when the menstruum is forced with water into No. 3, and so on.

Mix the 18¾ parts with the three lots of 25 parts each, which were set aside as finished extract, giving 93¾ parts of finished fluid extract from 100 parts of drug. When the operation is resumed, using the weak reserved tinctures, reserve, as finished product, 25 parts of percolate from each 25 parts of drug.

A Rainbow Show-bottle.

The Druggists' Bulletin gives the following directions for making a bottle which is exceedingly attractive for window or counter exhibition, and which serves to illustrate to the ordinary observer how perfectly the pharmacist controls the elements with which he has to deal. Ascertain the capacity of the bottle and divide by seven, to find the volume of each liquid to be employed. The fluids should, in the order named, be carefully poured down the side of the bottle, held in slightly inclined position, or through a thistle funnel.

1, One volume of sulphuric acid, tinted blue with indigo sulphate. 2, 1 volume of chloroform. 3, 1 volume of gly. erine, slightly tinted with caramel. 4, 1 volume of castor oil, colored with alkanet root. 5, 1 volume proof spirit, slightly tinted with green anilin. 6, 1 volume of codliver oil, containing 1 per cent. of turpentine. 7, one volume of rectified spirit, slightly tinted with violet anilin. By thus selecting liquids which are held in place by the force of gravity, and alternating with fluids which are not miscible, the strata will remain clearly defined, and will not mingle by diffusion, as is the case when miscible liquids such as glycerin and water are brought in direct contact with each other.

One sheet of paper recently made was 8 feet wide and 7½ miles long.

Work can always be found in a store without double-million microscope.