

Rules for the Prescription Counter

F. W. R. Perry has the following rules, neatly typewritten, in a prominent position over the prescription counter of his pharmacy in Detroit :

- 1.—Keep the prescription scale clean, and when not in use keep covered.
- 2.—Keep the dispensing bottles well filled and always perfectly clean.
- 3.—Keep everything in its proper place.
- 4.—After using a utensil, or a dispensing bottle, do not leave it on the prescription counter, but place it back where it belongs.
- 5.—When compounding prescriptions do not carry on a conversation with any one.
- 6.—Keep customers out from behind the prescription case.
- 7.—Label every package of drugs sent out, and when a poison, be sure and give the antidote.
- 8.—When compounding prescriptions do not let your mind wander off to something else, but remember that you hold in your hands the life of a human being, and act accordingly.
- 9.—Always charge prescriptions, or any goods, before wrapping them up.—*Bull. Phar.*

New York Shorter Hours Measure

As finally approved by a joint committee of the various pharmaceutical associations in Greater New York, and as introduced in the Legislature at Albany, the shorter hours measure reads as follows :

Section 1. No pharmacist or drug clerk employed in any pharmacy or drug store shall be required or permitted to work more than seventy hours per week. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the working of six hours overtime during any week for the purpose of making a shorter succeeding week, provided, however, that the aggregate number of hours in any such two weeks shall not exceed 140 hours. The working hours per day shall be consecutive, allowing one hour for each meal.

Sec. 2 No proprietor of any drug store shall require or permit any clerk to sleep in any room or apartment in or connected with a drug store that does not comply with the sanitary regulations of the local board of health.

Sec. 3. This Act shall apply only to cities of the first class.

Sec. 4. A failure to comply with any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of \$25, or imprisonment, or both, for each offence.

Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect immediately.

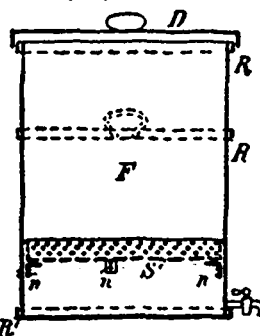
Concentrated Ozone Solutions.

By introducing into solutions of quinine salts an ozonized current of air under ordinary or increased pressure, or by spraying solutions of quinine salts into gaseous ozone, concentrated solutions of ozone are obtained. Ozone is absorbed by solutions of quinine to a much greater extent than by water, and the solutions so obtained are much more stable than ozonized water.—*Chem. Zeit.*

Apparatus for Preparing Tinctures on a Large Scale.

H. Norrenberg describes an apparatus for the convenient preparation of large quantities of tinctures. It consists of a cask, *F*, well tinned within and provided externally with three hoops, *R*, to the middle one of which is fixed two handles as shown in the illustration.

About one-tenth of the height from the bottom, four or six brackets, *n*, are fastened for the support of a sieve, *S*, made of tinned iron, the bottom and sides of which are provided with numerous holes. Handles fastened to the sieve enable it to be removed. In practice, a piece of cloth is pressed into the sieve and fastened to it by tying. The sieve is then put in place, and the drug introduced. The menstruum is then poured in, and the cover, *D*, placed in position, after a piece of parchment paper has been tied over the open top. Every day about one-half of the menstruum added is withdrawn through the cock shown, and poured in on top. In about 7 or 8 days the liquid withdrawn will be found to be perfectly clear, the particles of drug first coming away having settled within the interstices of the drug. Thus filtration is obviated, only that portion of the liquid which cannot be drawn off, and the liquid obtained by expression from the drug, requiring to be filtered.—*Ph. Litg.*

**New Filtering Apparatus.**

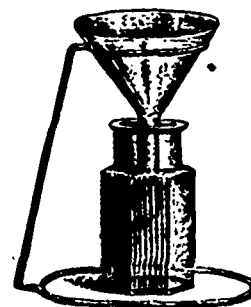
O. Witt has devised a new form of filter, consisting of a fixed cylindrical glass vessel, the upper edge of which is expanded and ground smooth, so that a hemispherical cover can be fitted upon it with air tight joints. The cover has an opening into which a funnel is ground to fit. The lower vessel in which the receptacle for the filtered liquid is received is provided with an opening on the side to which an air pump can be attached so as to facilitate the filtration by exhausting the air.—*American Druggist.*

To Sharpen Cork Borers.

Lenz recommends the use of the ordinary scissors. One point is thrust into the borer, the scissors closed as tightly as possible, and both revolved in different directions on their axes.

Light Filter Stand.

Our illustration shows a light and very convenient filter-stand designed for use at the prescription counter. The apparatus is made from stout wire bent into the form shown. It may be made in different sizes, and its use obviates the tendency of the filtered liquid to run out between the bottle and funnel, as frequently happens when a funnel is inserted in the bottle without provision for egress of air being made.—*Apoth. Ztg.*

**To Prevent Creeping Over the Edge of the Filter.**

Some solutions have a disagreeable tendency to creep over the edge of the filter. This may be entirely obviated, as Gawalowski has shown, by treating the margin of the filter with paraffin wax, or any fat leaving no ash or combustion (*i.e.*, free from inorganic matter). Nothing will creep over a filter thus treated, even when filled too full.—*Nat. Drug.*

Igazol—A name proposed by Professor Cervallo, of Palermo, for a formaldehyde derivative used in vapor form in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.