

CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

WM. J. OYAS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

DECEMBER 15TH, 1892.

THE latest substitute for the Compound Pill is a gelatine capsule with various compartments, each one containing one of the ingredients in powder or extract, uncombined.

Our thanks are due Prof. W. M. Searby, Dean of the University of California, Department of Pharmacy, for the invitation to the 19th annual commencement exercises which were held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, San Francisco, Nov. 10th.

A NEW industry has been started in British Columbia, being the manufacture of oil from the dog-fish, which it is claimed furnishes a lubricating oil of very superior quality. The raw material is very abundant and easily obtained, as dog-fish are found in great schools along the coast.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario has approved of an Order-in-Council which complies with the resolution of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, passed Feb. 4th, 1892, in accordance with section 25 of the Pharmacy Act, declaring that Antipyrin, Antifebrin, Antikamnia, Phenacetin and Sulphonol, should be deemed "Poisons" within the meaning of said Act, and that the said poisons shall hereafter be taken as named in Part II, of schedule "A" in the said Act.

THE frequent reference in English journals to "America" indicating what we on this side of the Atlantic term the "United States," is matter of much comment, reflecting as it does on the woeful ignorance of many journalists in the Mother Country. When it is considered that Canada is 500,000 square miles larger than the United States, is nearly 30 times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and lacks only 237,000 square miles of being as large as the whole continent of Europe, the absurdity of calling the United States "America" is very apparent.

IN the course of a suggestive paper read by S. A. Walton before the London Chemists' Assistants' Association, it was pointed out that the duty of a dispenser does not terminate when he has prepared the prescription he has in hand. He should notice the appearance and even the taste of the mixture, pill, or preparation, and cast over in his mind whether by a different method the same agents might not be more actively employed or made to present a better appearance. Such observations, although perhaps not of practical use at the time, would be found to be of intrinsic value at some stage of his career. It is owing to such a use of the faculties that the advances which have been made in medicine have been achieved, and we

find it is the chemist who in most cases has been the first to introduce new preparations to replace old methods. The dispenser is in a better position perhaps than any one else in a pharmacy to think out facts such as those intimated.

A LETTER recently appeared in the *Evening Telegram* from a correspondent in Chicago, in which the writer speaks of the cure of a case of drunkenness of a chemist, who analysed the medicine purchased for another patient, and was completely cured by its use. He gives the following as the formula for its preparation:

Electrified Gold	15 grains.
Muriate of Ammonia	7½ grains.
Fld. ext. of Coca	1½ ounces.
Ext. of Cinchona comp	4 grains.
Nitrate of Strychnia	1 grain.
Glycerine	1½ ounces.
Dist. water	1½ ounces.

Dose—One teaspoonful every two hours when awake for two or three weeks.

THE English High Court of Chancery has given its decision in the case of the Carter Medicine Company, who asked this Court to direct the Comptroller of Trade Marks to register as a trade-mark the name "Carter's Little Liver Pills" on the ground that being registered in the United States the mark was entitled to registration in England. Mr. T. B. Russell, writing to *Printer's Ink* says, that the decision of the court, refusing the registration, was on the ground that a monopoly in such words as "little," "liver" and "pills," ought not to be created, but that registration would have been allowed to the sole right if the other words were disclaimed except in connection with the name "Carter." The effect of the decision is that a manufacturer may register any name he desires so long as it is a purely fancy word, or is a foreign word not in general use, but cannot register a descriptive or geographical appellation, nor can the package be a colorable imitation of any other preparation.

Morphia and Chloral in France.

The French press is strongly agitating for more stringent legislation in the matter of sales of Morphia, Chloral and drugs of a similar nature.

The extent to which the morphia habit is carried in Paris may be judged from an advertisement announcing "extraordinary bargain sales of needle-point syringes." The habit has become so general in society that a morphia syringe now forms a part of every lady's toilet outfit and of every gentleman's dressing case. They are also made of silver and gold, jewelled, and designed for holiday gifts.

Chloral is running a very close race with morphia. It is taken in private chiefly to secure rest and recuperation after excesses of any kind. It has an extraordinary after effect. The nerves of a chloral fiend, especially a woman, get in-

to such an abnormal condition as to have a constant craving for pain. Sometimes it is a craving for pain to be inflicted upon the victim's own self, and the chloral fiend will thrust needles into her flesh, scourge herself, and subject herself to the most ingenious and revolting tortures. Sometimes two or three women will meet together and inflict the punishment upon each other. But more often the desire is to cause pain where there can be no retaliation. One woman, now in prison, states that she was of a dozen women of the grande monde, who vied with each other for over an hour in torturing a cat and a dog, which were muzzled and tied so as to be unable to scratch or bite, each woman being allowed five minutes to inflict the most ingenious torture she could devise.

Quinine and Magnesium Sulphates in Solution.

G. ROE.

Having a large demand for the above salts in dispensing, stock solutions of the following were made:—R Quin. sulph., gr. ij.; acid sulph. dil., q.s.; aq. ad 3j.; Magnes. sulph. 3ij.; aquam. ad 3j.

These have been found very convenient and not given any trouble until the following prescription was presented:—R Quin. sulph., gr. j.; acid sulph. dil., q.s.; magnes. sulph., gr. xx.; aq. communis, ad 3j.

This was dispensed with the above solutions made a few days before. After a few hours stellate crystals were deposited on the sides of the bottle, and as there seemed no reason for such a reaction, a few simple experiments were made to determine, if possible, the cause. As the result of these it would appear that, if tap water be used as ordered, sulphate of quinine undergoes some change when in solution with sulphate acid. No change occurs when the prescription is dispensed from the fresh salts, nor is there any deposit when distilled water is used.—*Phar. Journal*.

Answers to Correspondents.

S. O. G.—The best work we have seen on the subject is "A Monograph on Flavoring Essences, etc," by Joseph G. Harrop, Ph.G. The book is published by Harrop & Co., Columbus, Ohio, at \$2.00.

We are often so afraid that we will wear out our best methods that they grow rusty for want of use.

Toronto Retail Druggists' Association.

Meets second Friday in each month in O. C. F. building, Gerrard-st. East.

A cordial invitation is extended to every Druggist to be present at any of the meetings.

R. W. CAMPBELL,

398 Spadina Ave.,

Secy-Treas.