(No. 2):																	
Thymol	٠.	*														1	part.
Eucalyptol Borax	٠.	•	•	•	•			•	•	٠		•	٠	•	•	4	parts.
	•	•	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	•	٠	٠	٠	•	•		40	parta.
Dissolve in																	
Glycerine Camphor water Tar water						٠.										80	parts.
Camphor water	٠.		•								٠		•		Ì	60	parts.
Tar water	٠.	٠	٠	٠		٠.	•	•	•	٠	•	٠	٠	٠	•	10	parts.

The following may be used in powder form: Chlorinated lime, carbolate of lime and sulphate of iron. Chlorine water, peroxide of hydrogen and dilute carbolic acid are good deodorizers.

I recommend the following combination as a good dry decolorant:

Pulv. alum					4	ounce	9.
Chloride of lime			 		2	ounce	H.
Puly, Napthalin			 	 	 1	onnec	<u>.</u>
Carbolate of lime					1	ounce	
Oil of wintergreen	1		 		 ı	fl. dr	achm.
Mir the nowders		.ı	:	 ٠.	 ۸.		انم منا

Mix the powders and incorporate the oil in small portions, mixing thoroughly. To be dusted or used in a powder blower.

Deeming the following little ode appropriate for the occasion, I hereby submit it from the London World:

TO THE INFLUENZA GERM.

By the shivering fits that chill us,
By the feverish heats which grill us,
By the pains acute which fill us,
By the aches which maul and mill us,
By the quacks who draft and pill us,
By the hydropaths who swill us,
By the allopaths who bill us,
By the nervous fears which kill us,
Tell us, tell us, wee Bacillus,
What, and why, and whence you are!

Say, are you a germ atomic?
Have you uses economic?
Are you truly miasmatic?
Are you solid or lymphatic?
Frankly, is your case symolic?
Are you native or exotic?
When your business is transacted
Is your stay to be protracted?
And do you intend Bacillus,
To return again and kill us?
Do make Answer if you please!

Tell us briefly, tiny mystery,
What's your source and what's your history,
Clear the clouds of obfuscation
That surround your incubation!
Your belated introduction!
Let us know your why and wherefore,
What it is you're in the air for,
And meanwhile, O wee Bacillus,
Since with morbid dread you fill us,
Prithee, take your leave at once!

-Rocky Mountain Druggist.

Extract of Beef and Pepsin.

JAMES T. SHINN.

Passing through Chicago last summer an opportunity was afforded for visiting the great packing establishment of Armour & Co., which is located among the famous stock yards of this metropolis of the West.

These stock yards by the way are worthy of a moment's notice. You take a train in the middle of the city and in half an hour arrive at the arched gateway inscribed: "Union Stock Yard, Chartered, 1865." Inside there are 400 acres of ground laid out with 20 miles of streets and water troughs, 200 acres of yards, 75 miles of drain and water pipes, and 50 miles of feeding troughs. There is capa-

city for the daily caring of 160,000 animals, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and it is interesting to see the long rows of horses, with cowboy saddles on, tied along the sides of the streets ready to carry buyers and sellers to the different pens. \$5,000,000 are invested in the plant, and it requires 1,000 employes to handle the animals, which in 1820 numbered nearly 14,000,000, including horses and calves. It is one of the curious sights of the place to see the cattle lured from the yards to the slaughtering pen by a white decoy steer, "Old Billy," who calmly walks ahead of the drove and deftly turns aside at the entrance gate, while the rest rush in to their fate. It takes less than ten minutes to convert the live steer into a carcass of beef ready for the cooling room, and nothing from the tip of his horns to the last hair of his tail, inside or out, is allowed to be wasted.

Armour's works occupy about 54 acres within the enclosure, where the shaughtering, curing, manufacturing and packing of the various products are carried on to an extent of seventy millions of dollars per annum.

The making of extract of beef and pepsin has been added to the other industries and is of special interest to pharmacists. Under the guidance of Mr. Manwaring and Mr. Walton we were shown through this department and saw such of the processes as were in operation.

For the extract of beef prime lean, well trimmed meat is finely cut up and digested with steam heat in huge wooden vats; the juice is expressed, filtered through muslin, and sucked into vacuum pans, each capable of reducing seventy-five cubic feet to the proper consistence in thirty-five minutes. The facilities for obtaining the best and freshest meat from the finest cattle are obvious, and the use of improved machinery insures the absence of all unpleasant burnt taste.

In the preparation of the various pepsins, they have the great advantage of an unlimited supply of perfectly fresh hogs' stomachs and can use from 10,000 to 14.-000 daily. About two ounces are cut out of the whole stomach, the rest being rejected as inferior, the nucous membrane is scraped off and digested for six or eight hours in a dilute solution of muriatic acid, and by some peculiar process the peptones are eliminated, the solution clarified by settling at a very low temperature, and finally dried on glass plates. Saccharated pepsin is also made by Scheffer's process, and pepsins of various digestive power are put up for market.

With an experienced and capable chemist, who has unlimited material and capital to back him, there should be no reason why we should not be supplied with the very best products from an American laboratory.—Amer. Jour. of Pharmacy.

Funny, isn't it, that the fellow who owes you remembers a bad bottle of something that he purchased a year ago, and yet forgets the statement you sent him the day before yesterday.

Coca Erythroxylon.

Few drugs have as interesting and remarkable a history as Coca erythroxylon. As a source of cocaine alone it deserves a conspicuous niche in the herbarium temple of fame.

The coca leaf is the great source of comfort and enjoyment to the Peruvian Indian; it is to him what betel is to the Hindu, kava to the South Sea Islander, and tobacco to the rest of mankind; but its use produces invigorating effects which are not possessed by other stimulants. From the most ancient times the Peruvians have used this beloved leaf, and they still look upon it with a feeling of superstitious veneration. In the time of the Incas it was sacrificed to the sun, the Huillac Umu or high-priest chewing the leaf during the ceremony; and before the arrival of the Spaniards it was used in Mexico instead of money.

Coca leaves have secured the general recognition in therapeutics which those familiar with their properties have always indicated. Physicians have become convinced by personal observation that the effects attributed to the drug are only what might naturally be expected from the action of so powerful an alkaloid as that contained in the coca leaves.

There are few cases of neurasthenia in which it will not be found useful. Taken after dinner, it serves often to facilitate digestion, and even confirmed dyspeptics find their distressing symptoms relieved by it. It is of especial value in those cases where exhausting mental labor has led to morbid depression of spirits. There is no remedy like it for a fit of the 'blues.' It relieves the nervous irritability that follows indulgence in excesses of any kind, restoring the capacity for work and giving renewed energy. It acts as a sort of antidote to the effect of opium, alcohol, tobacco, or coffee, and judiciously used may even enable one to overcome the morbid craving for any of these stimulants when they have been used to excess.

It is said that public speakers and singers have found themselves in better voice after using coca.

As a remedy for nausea and vomiting from reflex causes, particularly the vomiting of pregnancy, the cordial proves extremely efficacious. For this purpose it should be taken a few minutes before eating, and the dose repeated in an hour or two afterwards. Gastralgia is frequently relieved by this remedy, and nervous headaches often disappear under its use.

It is of service also in cases of asthma, as an aphrodisiac, emmenagogue, antiperiodic, in overcoming drunkenness, in nervous exhaustion, and internally and locally for hæmorrhoids. As a restorative of the circulation in cases of enfeebled heart it is invaluable.

We believe Mcssrs. Parke, Davis & Co. were the first to introduce to pharmacists and physicians of this country this interesting drug, and have made a thorough study of its eligible and therapeutically efficient administration.