

whether in its pure state or mixed with ichthyol, Peruvian balsam and the like.

Naphthaline. Colorless crystals possessing odor of coal gas, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol and fixed oils, but readily soluble if heated with these solvents. Used internally for typhoid fever (two to eight grains), and externally in skin diseases. Also used to destroy moths and other small insects.

Because of the insolubility of the drug it should be given in powder form: Naphthaline and sugar, each thirty grains; oil bergamot, one drop. Divide into twelve powders and give one three times a day. In making ointment of naphthaline, the drug should be dissolved in the melted fatty bases.

Naphthole. Occurs in crystalline scales, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and fixed oils. Used externally as ointment or alcoholic solution in treatment of skin diseases. The ointment is made by dissolving the naphthole in the melted base, one in twenty or one in ten, the stronger being especially beneficial in itch. The solution (one in forty) is used as an antiseptic was for the skin.

Paraldehyde.—A modification of aldehyde, colorless liquid, soluble in ten parts water and soluble in alcohol. Used as a hypnotic in doses of one half to one ounce. The following is a good draught: Paraldehyde, one dram; brandy, one half ounce; syrup lemon, one ounce; water three ounces. Mix.

Phenacetine.—White crystalline powder, nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, perfectly tasteless. As antipyretic from three to twenty grains may be given. In neuralgia it is also useful and is given in the same doses. Best given in powder form or in capsules.

Picrotoine.—Given in epilepsy in doses of one eighth to one sixth grain in aqueous solution.

Pyridine.—Colorless fluid, soluble in water and alcohol. Used for inhalation in asthma. A fluid dram is simply poured on a plate and the vapors inhaled.

Resorcine.—Colorless crystals, readily soluble in water and alcohol. Internally, as an antipyretic and antifermentative in eight to twenty grain doses; externally, as ointment or solution, in treatment of skin diseases and urethral affections. The following is a good injection: Resorcine, thirty grains; water, four ounces.

Saccharine.—To make solution, combine it with alkali, preferably sodic bicarbonate. Acids throw it out of solution.

Sabul.—White crystalline powder, in soluble in water, soluble in alcohol. It is a compound of phenol and salicylic acid, and combines the properties of both. Used in acute rheumatism, also as an antiseptic like iodoform. Much used as gargle and mouth wash to correct foetid breath. Dose, from two to thirty grains three times a day, in powder, pill, or tablet.

Sozoiodol.—The substance found in commerce under this name is a soda salt

of iodoparaphenol sulphonic acid, and is a white crystalline solid. It is a substitute for iodoform, used externally as ointment or the powder sprinkled on the affected parts. An ointment of sozoiodol, two drams, oxide zinc, one half ounce; starch one ounce; and vaseline or lanoline, one and one half ounces; is much used.

Sulphonal.—White crystals, practically insoluble in water, (1 in 500) more soluble in alcohol and ether. Dose as hypnotic 5 to 30 grains one or two hours before bedtime; best given in capsule or in suspension mixture with acacia or tragacanth.

Terpine Hydrate.—Colorless crystalline solid, sparingly soluble in cold, more so in hot water and alcohol. Used in bronchitis and chest troubles. Dose 3 to 10 grains. Pills: Terpine hydrate, one dram; make into 30 pills with tragacanth paste. Mixture: Terpine hydrate, one dram; glycerin, two ounces; alcohol, two ounces; syrup two ounces. Dissolve the terpine hydrate in glycerin on water-bath, add alcohol and syrup.

Terpinol.—A colorless, oily liquid, insoluble in water; soluble in ether and alcohol. Uses similar to those of terpine hydrate. Dose, 2 grains, best given in capsule, mixed with olive or almond oil. Also may be given in pill form with licorice and glycerite of tragacanth.

Thalline Sulphate. Crystalline colorless, solid, soluble in water, less so in alcohol. Internally 3 to 8 grains in pills. For gonorrhoea, an injection 1 to 8 grains to an ounce of water, or as bougies with cacao butter. Nearly replaced by antipyrine and phenacetine.

Urethane (ethyl carbamide).—White crystals, soluble in water and alcohol. Used as a hypnotic, in doses of 15 to 40 grains in capsule, or as a draught. For the latter, the following is suitable: Urethane, two drams; syrup, one ounce; water, ad. four ounces. Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls. —*Phar. Rec.*

>The Microscope in Pharmacy.

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To the intelligent, progressive pharmacist, the microscope is a necessity. The time is coming when the skilled pharmacist will be a practical microscopist also. If it were generally known how simple its manipulation, how inexpensive are the necessary reagents and instruments with which to prepare objects for examination, we think it would be more widely used. The microscope is absolutely essential to the intelligent practice of medicine, and equally so in the practice of pharmacy.

The acquirement of a moderate proficiency in the manipulation of the instrument, and the mounting of objects, may be easily obtained by anyone who possesses ordinary intelligence, and will devote a little time to its study. Hence to those who have no instrument we would say, get one; and to those who have one we would say, use it.

The graduates of first-class pharmaceutical schools will of course understand its use, and will not be liable to abandon or

neglect an accomplishment of which they may well feel proud.

The pharmacist may detect frauds in his stock, determine crystalline deposits, examine sediments, &c., when he acquires moderate skill in technique, he may analyze urine and other fluids for physicians, who are not disposed to use the instrument themselves. These are but a few of its practical uses. Should you tire of the work in this line, choose another in which you may find recreation, pleasure, and instruction for yourself and friends. With polarized light you will get beautiful effects from many objects, especially the crystals of salicine, and other chemicals. You may observe the crystallization of chloride of sodium under the microscope by watching the evaporation of its solution.

The artificial manufacture of chemical crystals gives beautiful and permanent objects.

Your laboratory contains an inexhaustible field for research, discovery, study and amusement. If its limits are too narrow for your progressive mind, or you tire of its material, you may venture into other field of research, simple or complex, as your taste may dictate. The ponds and ditches at all seasons afford a wide field for the study of curious animal or vegetable life, and they are always at your disposal. If you desire pecuniary profit and fame, you may diagnosticate the grape diseases for your neighboring vinyardist, find the *Phylloxera*, *Alise*, or the parasites *Oidium*, *Anthracois*, &c. If you wish to advertise your business, and draw custom to your store, place one of your best mounts under the microscope, and put it on your show case, where all may take a look; it will please them, its novelty will amuse them, they will comment on your wisdom and skill, and renew their confidence in your ability as a pharmacist, and praise the purity of the drugs you sell. So much for trade. Recount the advantages to yourself, the stimulation to exercise and research. A new life is opened to your view, a new sense developed in your being; you have a new world in which to live. The yellow dust in the heart of a flower, a drop of stagnant water, the window garden, the *world*, summer, and winter, teem with invisible forms. A section of the pine needle is more beautiful than the finest lace; the one thousandth part of a grain of quinine, than the flower on canvas; a few grains of sand, than the costly gems of a regal crown. —*Pacific Druggist.*

INDIGO IN JAPAN.—Japan is about to enter the field as a producer of indigo. The soil and climate of parts of the island are stated to be favorable to the cultivation of the shrub, and the Japanese Government is inaugurating experimental measures for its cultivation. A supply of Bengal indigo seed has been sent to Japan to be tried.

Oil of cinnamon is claimed to be fatal to the typhoid microbe.