



PORTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORY.

ture room, 42 by 31, with accommodation for 140 students. The seats are of the latest improved design, with folding writing board, and are arranged as in a theatre, so that those in the rear have a good view of the lecture table. The table is fitted with hot and cold water and gas, sinks, downdraught and the other appliances necessary for effective lecturing. The hall is well lighted and ventilated. Indeed this remark applies to all the rooms. In the rear is the pharmaceutical laboratory, 38 by 47, which is claimed to be the superior of any in the United States. The demonstration stand is on the left. Instruction is given in the testing and verifying of appliances, and in the different pharmaceutical processes, such as distillation, fusion, desiccation, percolation, maceration, sublimation, the manufacture and coating of pills, etc. In short, the students are given thorough instruction in general manufacturing pharmacy as well as in special work. The laboratory is fitted with all modern improvements. The working desks are fitted up for 150 students, or 75 at a time. Each has three feet of space at the desks and cupboards containing all the apparatus necessary for his work. There is also gas and water supply conveniently arranged for each student. The desiccating room for the preparation of dry precipitates and scale salts is nearly completed. There is also off the laboratory a large-sized drug room. In one corner of the laboratory is a large steam chest for evaporating and other purposes, fitted to ac-

commodate 45 students and special instruction is given in advanced pharmacy, forming as it were a post graduate course for expertness in work, which the class as a whole has not time to accomplish. The private laboratory in which the professor prepares his work for the students is well fitted up. There are numbered compartments, for the products of the work of each student in manufacturing pharmacy and such products as are up to the standard are used later on in dispensing. On this floor are private rooms for the dean and each of the professors. On the second floor is situated the lecture room for botany, materia medica and toxicology. Its dimensions are 42 by 44. There is desk accommodation for 120 students. Around the room are arranged tables for microscopy. The lecture table is fitted with all necessary appliances. In the rear is the chemical laboratory, 38 by 47, fitted with desks for 116 students, or 58 at a time. Each student is supplied with all the chemicals necessary for pharmacy students. The laboratory is thoroughly equipped, and compares favorably with any in the country. Adjoining the laboratory are weighing and store rooms and private rooms for the professors.

Dispensing Liquids in Capsules.

BY C. CARROLL MEYER, PH. G.

What is the best method of dispensing liquids in capsules? I have had considerable experience with this method of dispensing liquids, and while mine may not

be the best method, it is a practical one that any pharmacist can adopt.

The appliances necessary are a minim measure, a pipette, a camel's hair pencil, and an empty shallow straw or card-board box, a tooth brush for instance, to make a holder in which to place the capsules. First punch holes in the box, the exact size of the capsule to be used, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch apart. If of a mechanical turn of mind the pharmacist can also utilize a segar box. If minims be ordered, drop in the capsule carefully from minim measure. If the prescription calls for drops use a pipette, being careful in all instances to get the liquid *inside* of the capsule and not on the outside. Then take the top or cover of the capsule, moisten this slightly inside with warm water using a camel's hair pencil, place the cover or top on the filled capsule, roll slightly with top up between thumb and first finger for several seconds, press gently but firmly together. Place the capsule in the holder to dry and set the holder in a cool place until the joints are tight. In my experience I find that volatile oils, etc., work better if mixed with an equal quantity of a bland fixed oil, *i. e.*, refined cotten-seed oil, or the so-called olive oil.

Points to be observed: Care must be taken to keep the liquid from the outside of the capsules. If the liquid gets on the outside, throw the capsule away and take a new one. Measure the volumetric capacity of your capsules and always use a capsule that holds an amount in slight excess of that required.—*Am. Phar. Jour.*