

leaned heavily on Professor Remington, on the one hand, and the B. P. on the other. It is difficult to believe, for instance, that the author could not have given some valuable information upon the specific gravities of fluid extracts and improved media for the same. The percentage yield of solid extracts from drugs would also be of interest, and of volatile oils obtained by distillation. The use of the microscope as an aid to detection of adulterations in galenicals, is ignored. The method of making syrup of phosphate of iron is taken bodily, without the least acknowledgement, from Professor Shuttleworth's formula, published some years ago. To suggest the polishing of coated pills by shaking them in a canvas bag betrays the want of even elementary knowledge of the subject. Whilst the vague generalisations respecting the manufacture of capsules, compressed tablets, etc., suggest similar ignorance, which is probably assumed. For several years past Mr. Cripps has been engaged more or less with the subject of standardisation of galenicals, and yet, in the book before me, he has no new suggestion to make and has not even reproduced Messrs. Farr & Wright's work in full on the subject. To omit complete reference to work which is bound sooner or later to revolutionise the whole of the galenic system, is a palpable blunder. It is only fair to suggest that Mr. Cripps has been restrained in carrying out his work more thoroughly by the feeling of his connection with the wholesale drug trade. This is an admirable reason for not writing a book on this subject, but none at all to excuse its failings.

I referred in a recent letter to the numerous imitations of lanoline which were being offered under fanciful names. The most recent wool fat that has been introduced, claims, however, a far higher title than that approximating to lanoline. It is a pale yellow ointment entirely differing from lanoline in physical appearance whilst stated to be superior in chemical purity, etc. It melts at 97° F., or about the same temperature as vaseline, which it more nearly resembles in odour and consistence than lanoline. It contains only about 1 per cent. of water and a trace of ash. It is practically neutral and entirely free from resinous substances. Mr. Thos. Christy, of Lime street, London, informs me that it is absolutely the purest neutral wool fat that can be produced. It is obvious that the lower melting point is of considerable therapeutical value, whilst the compound absorbs fully $\frac{3}{4}$ times its weight of water in the same manner as lanoline. The wool fat is patented and manufactured by the *Nord-deutsche Wollkammerei und Kammgarn Spinnerei*. There is a rumor current that the Lanoline people are defending their interests by producing a similar pure article, but I have seen no evidence of this. The paper read before the Edinburgh pharmacists at an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, by Mr. Lyon last week, points out very clearly some of the difficulties which still linger round Kater's

Syrup. Mr. P. W. Squire has since added one or two notes on the subject in the *Chemist and Druggist*, and with the recent attention bestowed on this preparation we may soon understand all its vagaries. The question of excess of acid, which, Mr. Squire points out, is very material in assisting crystallisation, has been well-known to all manufacturers for a long time. Another objection to the large amount of acid which the B. P. C. formula introduced, but which has not been hitherto noticed, is the rapid darkening of the syrup. This is due to the sugar being converted into caramel by the strong acid and is also the cause of the syrup of phosphate of iron discoloring by keeping. It is not generally known, however, that immersion of the sugar which takes place gradually prevents oxidation of the iron and that the darker the syrup it is more probable the greater amount of ferrous salt is present. The only objection to syrups of iron or of iron and quinine made with much less acid than the B. P., is the tendency on keeping to throw down a small deposit of ferric salt. But this is very minute and the syrup can usually be carefully decanted without much difficulty. With many pharmacists the view that syrup is water very nearly saturated with sugar has hardly dawned upon them and they appear to regard it as a solvent equal to glycerine or some other pure body. By the use of a weaker syrup many of the difficulties with quinine syrups would be overcome and there would be no necessity for the constant suggestions of reducing their alkaloidal strength.

English Market Report.

March 28th.

The markets during the past month have shown a fair amount of business but without much improvement in prices. In chemicals the firm tone that has been apparent for some time continues. Carbolic acid maintains its advance, arsenic is also dearer. Quinine has risen slightly owing to more enquiry but sales are not larger. Mercurials are without change and both potash and soda salts are quiet. A slight decline is noted with chlorate of potash and lower prices may soon be anticipated. In drugs the usual sensational rumors have been circulated about opium. I have seen two advices from Smyrna, each affirming that the new sowings are spoilt by rain, and prices all around are quoted 20 per cent. dearer. In spite of this, opium can be bought on the London market cheaper than the rates quoted from these Smyrna sources, which significantly indicates the true feeling about them. Still a slight advance has been made by dealers and the morphia makers have given notice, as usual, to follow suit. Jalap, Ipecacuanha and Ergot are very steady, although the larger arrivals of the two former will probably render prices easier. Among the oils, English peppermint is cheaper,

whilst Japan is dearer. Oil of cloves is also dearer, whilst cubeb and its oil are falling daily. The new season Cod Liver oil has just arrived from Norway and prices are shaded lower.

Antinervin (Salicylbromanilid).

Radlauer's Antinervin (Salicylbromanilid) is in the form of a white crystalline, granular powder, without odor and almost tasteless. It is soluble in ether, alcohol and hot water, and very slightly soluble in cold water. It unites in its effects the best actions of antifebrin, of salicylic acid and of bromine, without the unpleasant symptoms which always follow the use of antifebrin. In doses of 4 grains for children and of 5 to 10 grains for adults it lowers the temperature about 2° C. in all febrile conditions. Its use is therefore especially commended in all febrile sicknesses, typical fevers, tuberculosis of the lungs, Diptheritis and Pneumonia.

Through the salicylic acid it contains, it is a splendid Antineuralgicum in cases of Influenza, neuralgic pain and acuto rheumatism.

By reason of the bromine contained in the drug, it has proved especially effective in cases of Diabetes, Migraine, Neuralgic and nervous affections. In Diabetes it reduces both the proportion of sugar and the quantity of water. Radlauer's Antinervin produces no ill effects and agrees well with the stomach. Not among the least of the advantages of this salt as a substitute for antipyrin, is that it is much cheaper, in fact, about one-third the price of that used and much abused drug. As it is very slightly soluble in cold water, it is best given in form of powders or in compressed tablets after the following prescriptions:

FOR CHILDREN:	FOR ADULTS:
Ry. Antinervin (Radlauer) 5 grs.	Antinervin (Radlauer) 5 grs.
dent. tal. dos. X.	dent. tal. dos. XII.
every 2 hours 1 powder	every 1 or 2 hours 1 powder
or daily 4 powders.	or daily 6-8 powders.

Antinervin has been tried with the most successful results by Dr. Bozole in Turin, by Prof. Dr. Maragliano of the Royal Clinic in Genoa, and in many Hospitals and Clinics in Berlin, Vienna and New York City.

2 ounces = 2 sh.

A "good chance" is never still. The only way to take advantage of it is to lasso it and then chain it down.

A reputation for good judgment, for fair dealing, for truth and for rectitude, is itself a fortune.

We deserve no credit for sticking to one idea, when our brains are not big enough to accommodate two.

It is practically impossible to convince some men that with the inheritance of money they haven't inherited brains.

Customers who are soft enough to be easily persuaded to buy goods they don't need, are as hard as adamant when asked to settle their accounts.