

The extract showed the absence of alkaloids. After dissolving the extract in a little distilled water and then diluting with ethyl alcohol a bitterless brown gum precipitated.

A 10 per cent infusion of the drug was acid to litmus paper and reduced Fehling's solution, showing that it contained a free acid and glucose. A few drops of Ferric Chloride solution added to the infusion gave an ink.

About 16 Gm. of cut *Canchalagua* was percolated with ethyl alcohol. A part of the percolate, after concentration, failed to reduce Fehling's solution. Then another portion of the percolate, 30 cc., after being boiled for one-half hour with 2 cc. of a 5% hydrochloric acid reduced Fehling's solution. This reaction showed the presence of a glucoside.

Several methods were employed to obtain a glucoside but without success, probably due to the small quantities of drug used. In one of the methods, the drug was boiled with milk of lime to remove the tannin. The filtrate, after evaporation to a soft extract, was digested with ethyl alcohol and filtered; to this, ether was added, but no precipitation was obtained.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. *Canchalagua Panamena* resembles *Erythraea chilensis* physically and therapeutically.
2. Uses of the drug: febrifuge, anti-icteric and tonic.
3. The most important constituents of the drug are: a bitter glucoside, free acid, a sugar, wax, gum, tannin and green coloring matter.

REFERENCES.

1. "Oficina de Farmacia de Pontes."
2. "Flora of the Panama Canal Zone," by P. Standley.
3. "Materia Medica," by D. Culbreth.
4. "Elementos de Materia Farmaceutica," de J. G. Pamo.

NOTE: I wish to thank Professor M. J. Andrews of the University of Maryland for asking me to write this paper, and also Brother Higinio and A. F. Alba, Herbalists of Colegio La Salle in Panama City, for their coöperation in the classification of the drug.

SOME TIMELY FORMULAS FOR THE CHIROPODIST.*

BY ADOLPH F. MARQUIER.

It has always been a fitting effort on the part of the pharmacist to prepare for the members of the healing art, suitable medicinal preparations to meet the various conditions that present themselves daily. In the past and the present we have and are giving considerable time and thought to the human machine and its ailments but our feet only in recent years are receiving scientific consideration and in the writer's opinion there is a great future in this line of endeavor. There are at present a number of formulas in use by the practitioners of this art and the writer is taking the liberty of submitting a few of the formulas which in experience have proven some value.

* Section on Education and Legislation, A. PH. A., Washington meeting, 1934.

SOLUTION OF ALUMINUM CHLORIDE COMPOUND.

Aluminum Chloride	50.0 Gm.
Alcohol	120.0 cc.
Oil Lavender Flowers	0.6 cc.
Tincture of Cudbear	0.6 cc.
Water	
To make	500.0 cc.

Use for Bromidrosis.

Directions: Apply at night and morning.

SPIRIT OF MENTHOL COMPOUND.

Menthol	4.0 Gm.
Camphor	4.0 Gm.
Oil Lavender	
Oil Bergamot	of each 1.5 cc.
Oil of Orange Flowers	0.3 cc.
Alcohol 70%	500.0 cc.

Mild counter irritant and refrigerant.

SPIRIT OF THYMOL COMPOUND.

Benzoic Acid	8.0 Gm.
Salicylic Acid	8.0 Gm.
Thymol	5.0 Gm.
Methylene Blue	0.120 Gm.
Oil Neroli	0.300 cc.
Alcohol 70%	500.0 cc.

Epidermophytosis—Athlete's Foot.

We have had official for a number of years the salicylic acid, Indian Hemp, collodion, Whitfield Ointment, compound talc powder, inunction menthol comp., Stainless Iodine Ointment. All of these preparations are extensively used by both the doctors and the laity.

AN ENTERIC COATING FOR TABLETS.*

HAROLD A. JOHNSON¹ AND RALPH W. CLARK.²

The writers have reviewed the more commonly used American textbooks as well as journal literature searching for references on enteric coatings for pills, capsules and tablets. Salol or mixtures of salol with other substances seem to be the materials favored by most writers. Salol is made use of in certain commercial enteric coated tablets. Enteric coated Glycotaur tablets are coated with salol (1), enteric coated tablets, Neutral Acriflavine-Abbott, are coated with shellac and salol while enteric coated tablets, Neutral Acriflavine-National, are coated with salol containing some keratin (2). Several methods of applying salol coatings to pills and capsules have been suggested. Apparently, however, little work has been done on developing a method of applying a salol coating to tablets in a manner which

* Section on Practical Pharmacy and Dispensing, A. Ph. A., Washington meeting, 1934.

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