

prepare) imparts a degree of "grittiness" which is disagreeable to the patient, giving the impression that "dirt" is present; secondly, the consistence of the confection, when evaporated to the specified weight, varies as prepared from different specimens of drugs, and is sometimes too thin, when the mass is apt to go into fermentation. Fortunately, these defects may be easily remedied. In our opinion the purging cassia, considering that it is so difficult to obtain might well be omitted and substituted by an additional quantity of senna, particularly as there can be no advantage in multiplying the number of substances having similar therapeutical properties, in this or other preparations. We have used the modified formula given below (the coriander also being omitted and substituted by ginger), which is free from the objections we have mentioned. It is much more agreeable to take than the official confection, and is equally efficient:—

Take of Tamarinds,.....20 parts,
Figs, bruised,.....20 "
Prunes, sliced,.....15 "
Fluid Extract of Senna, 10 "
" " Ginger, 1 "
Sugar,.....30 "
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Digest in a close vessel, by means of a water-bath, the tamarinds, figs, and prunes, in 10 parts of water, for three hours; separate the coarser portions with the hands, and press the pulpy mass by rubbing first through a coarse sieve, and then through a very fine one. Mix the residue with 4 parts of water, and, having digested the mixture for a time, treat it as before, and add the produce to the pulpy liquid first obtained, evaporate to a syrupy consistence over a water bath, add the sugar, and continue the heat for 20 minutes, or until the sugar is dissolved; then remove from the bath, add the fluid extracts of senna and ginger, and mix thoroughly.—*Chicago Pharmacist.*

Tinted Honey.

A specimen of rose-colored honey has been presented by Messrs. Fortnum and Mason to the Food Department of the South Kensington Museum. It is of great beauty and delicacy. The comb is virgin, the wax almost white, the honey limpid, pure and of the color of pale red currant jelly. The secret of its production is not revealed, except that it is the result of artificial feeding. The *Gardener's Chronicle*, after alluding to the various opinions held as to the change which honey undergoes between the time of its being taken from the nectary and that of its being deposited in the comb, remarks that honey from white clover has a greenish-white hue, that from heather a rich golden yellow, and no doubt other colors might be observed according as certain flowers are in particular abundance. It is even possible that feeding the bees upon currant or raspberry jelly or jam would answer the purpose equally well. But it is clear that this step in the refinement of honey being reached, we shall not stop here. With the help of the chemist, the beekeeper will be able to turn out, in a few weeks, to order, honey of any hue, blue, pea-green, orange, or apricot-colored, or even,—by a little ingenious manipulation of the present system of hives, which will allow of any part of the comb being shut off or made accessible to the bees at pleasure,—a parti-colored honey, arranged in artistic patterns and devices.—*Pharm. Jour., London.*

PRACTICAL FORMULÆ.

Pasto for Labels.

Dissolve one ounce of alum in a quart of warm water. When cold add as much flour as will bring it to the consistence of cream; stir in half a teaspoonful of resin, and add two or three cloves. Boil to the proper consistence. Pasto so prepared is said to keep indefinitely.

Cherry Tooth Paste.

A correspondent of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, London, gives the following formula:

Pulv. alum, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
" iridis, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
" crete, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
" potas. bitart., $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
" oss. sepiæ, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
" cocci, 1 oz.
Ol. caryoph., 15 drops.
" amygd. amar., 20 drops.
Glycerini, q. s.

Mix. Allow it to stand in the mortar till the effervescence ceases, stirring occasionally.

Syrup of the Phosphates of Iron, Quinia and Strychnia.

Take of Phosphate of Soda, 480 grains;
Sulphate of Iron, 300 grains;
Sulphate of Quinia, 192 grains;
Acid Sulph., diluted, q. s.;
Water of Ammonia, q. s.;
Strychnia, 6 grains;
Acid Phosph., diluted, 16 ounces;
White Sugar, 14 ounces.

Dissolve the iron and soda salts each in four fluid ounces of warm water; mix the solutions; collect the precipitate on a paper filter, and wash with warm water; remove the filter from the funnel, and press carefully between the folds of bibulous paper until no more water is absorbed by dry paper.

Having dissolved the sulph. quinia in four ounces of water, by careful addition of sulphuric acid, add a weak solution of ammonia, stirring constantly until a slight excess is added. Collect the precipitated quinia on a paper filter, and proceed as with the iron salt. Both these precipitates will readily detach themselves from the wet filter, without loss, if the pressing is carefully done.

Dissolve the strychnia and quinia in \bar{v} viii. of the phosphoric acid, and the iron salt in the remainder of the acid; mix the solutions; filter and add the sugar.

It is preferable to dissolve the sugar in the unfiltered liquid, and then to filter the syrup. The dose of the preparation is one teaspoonful.—*Pharmacist.*

Mrs. Wheeler's Nursing Syrup.

Sacchari \bar{v} xxxv.
Liquoris calcis \bar{v} xl.
Extracti papaveris fluidi \bar{v} jr.
Olei anisi \bar{v} j.
Extracti podophylli aquati \bar{v} ss.
Spiriti rectificati \bar{v} ij.
Misce.

Mrs. Wheeler's Worm Confection.

Hydrargyri chloridi mitis \bar{v} j.
Sacchari \bar{v} x.
In pulv. subtilis. terc.

Add.

Sacchari \bar{v} xxv.
Santonini \bar{v} vi.
Misco et fiat. rhom. No. 360.

The syrup contains about two drops extractum papaveris fluidum in each teaspoonful; and the confections contain one grain santonin and one-sixth of a grain of calomel in each tablet.

The ext podophylli aquati is of the same strength as the ordinary fluid extract, 16 troy oz. to the pint.—*American Journal Pharmacy.*

Violet Ink.

Take Aniline Violet, half an ounce, and digest it in five ounces of alcohol in a glass or an enamelled iron vessel for three hours; then add a full quart of distilled water and heat gently for several hours, or until the odor of the spirit has disappeared; then mix in two drachms of gum arabic dissolved in half a pint of water, and allow the whole to settle. Experiment will determine for you the precise quantity of coloring matter that will be required.—*Druggists' Circular.*

BUSINESS MEMORANDA.

Mr. Eastman, who formerly managed the business of Mr. J. D. Middleton, Smithville, has become a partner. The style of the firm is Middleton & Eastman.

Messrs. Robinson & Co., Oshawa, have disposed of their business to Dr. Deans.

Messrs. Lyman Brothers & Co., Toronto, have again taken up the department of garden and field seeds, in which they expect to do a large business during the present season. Their advertisement appears in another column.

TRADE REPORT.

We are pleased to chronicle that business since our last issue has been very brisk in all branches, orders having poured in from all sections of the country. Remittances have not been of this lively character, having been unusually slow.

The changes are not very numerous, or important.

Citric and Tartaric Acids are quoted very firm, and likely to advance.

Iodine has advanced very considerably, and is still moving upwards. Quinine has also advanced again, and cannot be laid down at our last quotation.

Opium has fallen considerably and tends downwards, stocks being large in place of production. Morphias will, as a matter of course, sympathize with Opium.

In dyestuffs all Aniline Dyes have advanced very much. Madder has also become very much excited, and is quoted at an advance of two cents per lb.

The demand for Paints, Oils, &c., is active; prices remaining about the same with the exception of Spirits Turpentine which is held firmly at higher rates.