feasible plan by the manufacturers. I wish the new association abundant success, and I can say, and I believe that I will be endorsed by every member of our society, that the retail druggists will assist and co-operate with the manufacturers in adopting and carrying out any plan that they may decide upon, which has for its object the preventing of the cutting of prices and the restoration of the patent medicine business to the retail druggists.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

A number of the leading proprietary medicine manufacturers met in the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, June 14th, for the purpose of forming an organization for the protection and advancement of their interests.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, T. Millburn, Toronto.

Vice-president, J. A. McKee, Toronto.

Sec.-treas, L. S. Levee, Toronto.

Board of Control—Messrs. J. McKinnon, of Northrop & Lyman; J. W. Brayley, of Brayley, Sons & Co.; R. L. Gibson, D. Densmore, and W. J. Edmanson, of Edmanson & Bates. The committee on by-laws, which had been appointed at a preliminary meeting, presented their report, which on motion was adopted.

A report or recommendation was received from a joint committee of the Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers Association, and that of the Ontario Society of Retail Druggists, submitting a plan for the regulation of the sale of patent and proprietary articles. The plan was thought to be impracticable, and a resolution was passed notifying the committee of their decision.

Liquid Soaps.

Under this title are understood the colored or clear perfumed essences prepared by dissolving soap in alcohol, mostly for toilet purposes, but also occasionally as detergents for cloth, etc. The most suitable basis for such preparations is Marseilles olive oil soap, which, though insufficiently soluble in cold alcohol, dissolves completely in hot 80 per cent. alcohol. On the other hand, tallow and solid fat soaps, though equally soluble in boiling spirit, are unsuitable since, on cooling, the preparation is never more than translucent, whereas soaps from vegetable oils present the advantage of forming solutions which remain perfectly clear for a considerable length of time. The presence of potash is an important factor in the preparation of liquid soaps; nevertheless an excess must be avoided, 10 to 12 parts of pure potassium carbonate being quite sufficient to render 1,000 parts of soap essence faintly alkaline and increase its emulsifying properties.

The proportions of the ingredients are as follows: White olive oil, 20 parts; 80 per cent. alcohol, 100 parts; pure potassium carbonate, 1.2 parts. The soap is cut up in small strips and placed in a closed vessel—to prevent loss of alcohol—which is gradually heated in a water bath after the alcohol and potash have been added. By repeated stirrings the soap can be made to dissolve in 45 to 60 minutes, and, the vessel being then removed from the bath, the perfume and color (saffron or rosaniline) are added and the whole left to settle for several hours until clear, the liquid being finally decanted, or, better still, filtered. By reason of the large proportion of alcohol, the preparation remains liquid at ordinary temperatures, and is but little effected by cold. The perfume may be varied according to taste; *e.g.*, orange or citron oil, or mixtures of 8 parts of oil of bitter almonds and 2 of oil of bergamot, or 5 parts of oil of bitter almonds, 2 parts of oil of mirbane, and 1 part of oil of cinnamon. A very fine scent is produced by a mixture of 10 parts of vanilla tincture, 20 parts of violet root extract, 20 parts of rose extract, 50 parts of extract of orange blossoms, 10 parts of soft white potash soap, and 1 part of potash.

Another recipe (recommended by Robiquet) for liquid soap consists of 1 part of white soap, 3 parts of 85 per cent. alcohol, 1 part of distilled water.

A composition of 4 parts white soap, 4 parts 80 per cent. alcohol, and 1 part crystal soda forms a good cleansing material; and a medicinal soap, lathering very well, is prepared (Regnault) from white soap, 20 parts; distilled water, 30 parts; 60 per cent. alcohol, 60 parts; potash, 1 part; perfume, 8 to 10 parts per thousand.—*L. Edgar Andes, in Neuste Erfindungen.*

Formulæ for Synthetic Perfumes.

LILAC.

Ess. Jasmin and Ess. Rose, of each	5 fl. ozs.
Oil Ylang Ylang	60 min.
Heliotropine	20 grs.
Ess. Tuberose	10 fl. ozs.
Ess. Civet	1 dr.
Terpineol	6 fl. drs.
Ess. Ambrette	1 fl. oz.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Rectified Spirit, to	25 fl. ozs.

HYACINTH.

Geranyl Acetate	3 m.
Ess. Jasmin	10 ozs.
Vanillin	10 grs.
Oil Neroli	20 m.
Hyacinthine	25 m.
Ess. Ambrette	1 oz.
Coumarin	20 grs.
Ess. Rose	3 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Rectified Spirit, to	25 fl. ozs.

VIOLET.

Essential Oil of Orris	5 m.
Essential Oil of Sweet Orange	1 min.
Ess. of Tuberose	2 ozs.
Ess. of Orris	5 ozs.
Oil of Lavender	2 m.
Oil of Ylang Ylang	10 m.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Ionone	30 mms.
Anethol	2 mms.
Ess. Cassie	4 drs.
Oil of Lignaloe	3 m.
Heliotropine	10 grs.
Ess. of Violet, to	25 fl. ozs.

HELIOTROPE.

Vanillin	10 grs.
Oil of Ylang Ylang	30 m
Oil of Lignaloe	30 m
Ess. Tuberose	5 fl. ozs.
Ess. Ambrette	2 fl. ozs.
Ess. Jasmin	10 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Heliotropine	90 grs.
Oil of Sweet Orange	2 m.
Otto of Rose	5 m.
Oil of Bitter Almonds	5 m.
Coumarin	30 grs.
Ess. Civet	2 drs.
Rectified Spirit to produce	25 fl. ozs.

CLOVE PINK.

Hyacinthine	5 m.
Ess. Rose	2 fl. ozs.
Otto	3 m.
Coumarin	10 grs.
Essential Oil of Almonds	5 m.
Heliotropine	10 grs.
Caryophilline	60 m.
Oil of Cloves	4 m.
Ess. Jasmin	15 fl. ozs.
Ess. Jonquille	2 fl. ozs.
Oil of Orris	2 m.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Terpineol	5 m.
Rectified Spirit, to	25 fl. ozs.

MAYBELLS.

Coumarin	10 grains.
Heliotropine	40 "
Carophylline and Oil of Lignaloe, of each	20 minims.
Caryophylline and Sweet Orange	2 "
Caryophilline and Neroli	5 "
Terpineol	2 drachms.
Ess. Jasmin	8 ozs.
" Jonquille	4 "
" Rose	6 "
" Cassie	2 "
" Ambrette	4 "
Glycerin	4 drachms.
Rectified Spirit, to produce	25 fl. ozs.

"1897."

Terpineol	2 drachms.
Oil of Lavender	4 drachms.
Oil of Bergamot	30 m.
Oil of Sandal and caryophylline, of each	30 m.
Oil Ylang Ylang	20 m.
Oil Petit Grain	10 m.
Oil Pimento	20 m.
Heliotropine	20 grains.
Gardenia	5 grains.
Aubepine	10 minims.
Vanillin	30 grains.
Nerolin	10 grains.
Ess. Jasmin	12 fl. ozs.
Ess. Cassie	4 fl. ozs.
Ess. Civet	30 minims.
Ess. Orange	4 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	4 drachms.
Rectified Spirit, to produce	25 fl. ozs.

Pharmaceutical Journal (Eng.).

EUQUININE is obtained by the action of ethyl chlorocarbonate on quinine. It differs from quinine in being almost tasteless and causing no dyspeptic disturbances and in producing less of the ringing in the head than is caused by quinine. It combines with acids to form soluble salts, the hydrochloride having a disagreeable taste. Recommended in the treatment of neuralgias, typhoid fever, pneumonia, whooping cough, etc.

HÆMOTROPIN.—A stable, pleasant fluid, a preparation of hæmoglobin.