

quite different from that of Koch were explained and demonstrated. The remedy proposed by Professor Liebreich, of the Pharmacological Institute, Berlin, is cantharides. This is an old treatment revived. French physicians gave cantharides long ago in tuberculosis, and, it is said, with success; but the crude fly was too variable in strength, and consequently too uncertain in effect. Professor Liebreich employs cantharidate of potash, injecting it in doses of two deci-milligrammes. He claims that in this dose an effect will be produced on capillaries in a state of irritation only. Liebreich says that in this condition the cantharidate excites the exudation of serum, without cellular exudation, and he supposes that the serum thus exuded may have a disinfectant action. At any rate, he believes he has proved that it has a value in the treatment of bacterial disease. He claims to have obtained benefit in several cases by this method.

Dr. Bernheim, of Paris, offers what seems to be a more substantial system of cure. This has been already described, and the demonstration on Wednesday was intended as evidence of progress. Dr. Bernheim is treating a number of tuberculous patients by transfusing into their veins the arterial blood of the goat. The goat is believed to be proof against tuberculous disease. The operation, as exhibited, consisted in binding a goat firmly in the doctor's study, then an assistant cut the throat down to the carotid artery with a bistoury. This was the third time in the present month that the animal had gone through the same process. The last time two kilogrammes of blood were taken. Some hours later it was on its feet again and eating. The human subjects enter and present their bare arms to the operator, kneeling close to the table where the goat is lying. The patients, chiefly women and girls, had all been transfused already once or twice. As an ordinary bleeding, the patient's arm is tightly banded above the elbow. A small incision is then made with a lancet, when the venous blood begins to flow. Then the assistant introduce into the incision a cannula ending in an indiarubber tube, a cannula at the other end being fixed in the carotid artery of the goat. One minute and a half suffices to inject 150 grams of blood, meanwhile the patient converses calmly. Dr. Bernheim gives very hopeful reports of his success in the twenty-two cases of tuberculosis he has so far experimented with, some of which he states were almost desperate when the treatment was commenced.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Indigo-Blue Hectograph Ink.

We have, for some time past, been using a new kind of ink for polygraph purposes. Having become dissatisfied with the ordinary violet ink, and desiring to replace it by a blue one, we tried at first every kind of blue aniline color accessible in the market. None of them,

however, was fully satisfactory, some being too dull in color and others not being lasting enough, that is yielding only a small number of good copies. It occurred to us next to try to combine several colors, not exactly with a view to obtain a blue, but rather a very dark and persistent green color. In one experiment we found to our surprise that the addition of green to methyl violet, in certain proportions, resulted in the production of a very handsome blue. The reason of this, in our opinion, is that the green neutralizes the red of the violet, which latter is composed (mainly) of red and blue, and that, therefore, the blue tint alone remains. The tint is, however, much intensified by the presence of the neutralized mixture of green and red. After some further trials we found the following combination to produce the best results, furnishing an ink which yields polygraphic copies of a very fine, brilliant indigo or "navy" blue. The names of the colors are those used in the trade.

Brilliant green, crystals.....	3 parts.
Hofmann's violet, 4 B.....	3 parts.
Glycerin.....	1 part.
Water.....	10 parts.

Mix the two coloring matters in a mortar, and reduce them if in lumps, to a moderately fine powder. Transfer this to a tared flask, add the glycerin and water, and heat the flask on a water bath, frequently agitating, until the colors are dissolved. Then allow the flask to cool, replace it on the scale, and restore the loss of water. Transfer the product to small vials.

Since a little of this ink lasts a long time, it is best to keep it in small vials, since the bulk would, by gradual evaporation, become too thick, and the lost water could only be replaced by guess.

Ink stains produced by it upon the hands, etc., may be readily removed by washing with alcohol strongly acidulated with acetic acid.—*American Druggist*.

Artificial Lemon and Orange Syrups.

For Lemon Syrup.—Dissolve in 12 parts of alcohol of 95° and 25 parts of water, 4 parts of tartaric acid and 8 parts of citric acid. Add to the solution 40 parts of lemon essence prepared and directed below, and 1,000 parts of simple syrup.

To prepare the lemon essence, proceed as follows: Peel thinly 25 fresh lemons, and cut up the peelings (about 14 ounces in all) into little pieces. Put the whole in a mixture of 24 ounces of alcohol of 90° and 2½ pints of water and let macerate for twenty-four hours. To the macerate add 10 drops lemon oil, and 10 drops of orange oil, and distill slowly until 2 pounds of distillate pass over. The distillate will be quite turbid, and must be set aside for eight or ten days, being agitated quite frequently, and at the end of this time it may generally be filtered off clear and bright. If this is not the case, add sufficient alcohol to clear. It is now ready for use but is

improved by the addition of a little vanillin. To color, add 1 dram tincture of turmeric and an equal quantity of solution of caramel.

For Orange Syrup.—Dissolve in 10 parts of alcohol and 10 parts of water, 5 parts tartaric acid, and to the solution add 45 parts of orange essence (made as directed above for lemon essence, substituting fresh medium-sized oranges for lemons), and 2 pints of simple syrup.

According to the *Berliner Pharmaceutische Zeitung*, these syrups keep indefinitely, are of exquisite flavor, and make clear solutions with plain or carbonated water, thus fitting them for soda-fountain use.—*National Druggist*.

Buchu as a Perfume.

For some time there has been a great scarcity of buchu leaves, and the value of the round leaves (*Barosma crenulata*)—which is the variety most commonly met with in our market—has risen from about 2d. to 6d. per lb., although it is now again falling. The drug belongs to those minor articles of materia medica of which the supply and demand are not sufficiently important to create a regular speculative market. It was introduced into European medicine in 1821, although long before that time the leaves were used by the natives of South Africa, not so much it would seem, as a medicine as a perfume! Says a South African traveller, in a book published early in the present century:—"The Hottentots perfume their bodies by daubing them all over with the powder of an herb, the smell of which is at once rank and aromatic, approaching to that of the poppy mixed with spices. For this purpose they use various species of the diosma, called by them *bucku*, and which they imagine to be very efficacious in the cure of disorders. One species of this plant, growing about Goud's river, is said to be so valuable that no more than a thimbleful of its powder is given in exchange for a lamb.—*Chemist and Druggist*."

Cement for Broken Meerschaum

CURDLE a little skim milk with acetic acid; separate the albumen and dry it quickly. When dry triturate to a very fine powder, add to it one-tenth its weight of dry quicklime, and to every one-hundred parts of mixture add one of camphor. Triturate well together and keep in a well-corked bottle. To use make into a paste with water, and apply quickly. Let the joined pieces rest in a warm place unmoved for 24 hours, so as to allow the cement to set thoroughly. If the parts you wish to join are colored you can make the joint almost invisible by first treating the cement powder, before wetting it, to the desired shade.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

The man who never does a kind action robs himself of a great satisfaction.

Did you ever know a man who did himself any good by living for himself alone?