

FORMULARY.

ICHTHYOL SUPPOSITORIES.

The following formulary, according to Freudenburg, yields the best preparation:

Sulph. ichthyol ammoniata.....3
Cacao butter2.0

For one suppository.—*Pharm. Central.*

KEUTEMANN'S BORO ZINC PASTE.

The *Int. Pharm. General-Anzeiger* gives the following:

Zinc oxide 4 gm
Starch 4 gm
Boric acid50 cgm
Iodoform 14 cgm
Salicylic acid 12 gm
Carbonate of lead plaster... 12 gm
Talc 12 gm
Peru balsam 15 cgm
Vaseline 50 gm

Mix and make a paste.—*Nat. Drug.*

IODOFORM EMULSION.

Emulsion of iodoform is sometimes prescribed as an injection in certain kinds of fistula, and may be best prepared as follows:

Iodoform3 parts
Starch1 part

Triturate in a mortar until a fine powder results, and then add the following mixture:

Glycerine20 parts
Water12 parts

Warm gradually, and stir constantly until 133° C. is reached. The resulting emulsion will be 10 per cent., and is very stable. Moreover, it is found to act more energetically than the emulsion prepared in the ordinary way.—*Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers.*

SOLIDIFIED SANDALWOOD OIL.

Calmel suggests the following method for preparing sandalwood oil pills:

Colophony 8 parts
Oil of sandalwood 10 parts
Calcined magnesia 1 part

Melt the rosin with a gentle heat, rub up the essential oil and magnesia and add to the melted mass, stirring well. Remove from the fire and stir until cold.

MACASSAR POMADE.

Castor oil 10 oz. weight
Suet 2 oz.
Spermaceti 1 oz.
Oil of nutmegs 1 f 5
Oil of sweet marjoram 1 f 5
Oil of rosemary 1 f 5
Oil of rose 15 m
Oil of rose geranium 10 m
Alkanet root sufficient to color

Mix the spermaceti and suet adding the castor oil previously colored by digesting with alkanet, and lastly add when nearly cold the perfumes, which in this case are also the medicaments.

LASSAR'S HAIR-OIL.

According to *Der Pharmaceut*, this preparation has the following formula:

Salicylic acid 2 parts
Tincture of benzoin 3 parts
Best olive oil 95 parts

Mix. The preparation is a stimulant to the growth of hair, and acts at the same time as an antidote to soreness of the scalp arising from neuralgia, etc.

COSMETIC ALMOND JELLY.

Honey 4 drms.
Naples soft soap 2 drms.
Sweet oil of almonds 14 ozs
Essential oil of almonds 1 dram

NEW INDELIBLE INK.

Kaysor's formula, which we find in the *Pharmaceut*, is as follows:

Copper sulphate 20 parts
Anilin hydrochlorate 30 parts
Dextrin 10 parts
Glycerin 5 parts
Water, sufficient.

Rub up the copper salt and the anilin, separately, to impalpable powder. Mix the powders and rub up with the dextrin and glycerin, and finally add sufficient water to make a paste or liquid that will flow from a pen or pencil. Applied to linen this ink in a few days becomes a deep and lasting black, which will stand many washings without fading.—*Nat. Drug.*

A NEW AND QUICK FURNITURE POLISH.

In the German patent list we find the following specifications of a patent for a new furniture polish, issued to Paul Theil of Copenick, near Berlin:

Resin of guaiac 125 parts
Gum benzoin 125 parts
Shellac 30 parts
Lined oil 150 parts
Benzin 30 parts
Alcohol, or wood spirit 3000 parts

Mix, and dissolve. The polish is applied with a sponge or brush, and the object is let stand for a half-hour. A linen cloth moistened with oil is then used as a rubber, and a brilliant polish is obtained, which is said to be very lasting, and is unaffected by water or other substances which usually injure varnish. Another advantage of it is that it may be applied to woods that have never been varnished or polished, and gives a result equal to the best French polish. No skill is said to be requisite in its use. The rubber must be of linen, and oiled only sufficiently to prevent it sticking when first applied.—*Nat. Druggist.*

LABEL PASTE.

One of the best pastes for sticking labels on tin cans is made by mixing one pound of the very best flour with six to eight ounces of brown sugar. Boiling water should be used as with ordinary paste. If the labels are light in color this paste will be likely to stain them, and in that case white-sugar may be used. It is necessary to make the paste every day as required, as it turns sour very quickly.

SOME PREPARATIONS OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

GLYCERINUM HYPOPHOSPHITUM.

℞ Calc hypophosphites gr. 381
Sodii hypophosphites } gr. 256
Potass. hypophos }
Aque fervens 5 vj.
Aque aurantii floris 5 j.
Oleum amygdalæamaris m ij.—M
Glycerini, q. s. ad fl. 5 xvj.

Dissolve salts in boiling water, filter and add the other ingredients.

Each fluid drach contains 3 grs. H. C., and 2 grs. each of H. S. and H. P.

SYR. CALCIUM HYPOPHOS.

℞ Calcii hypophos gr. 128
Aque dest 5 viij.
Sugar 5 xij.

Dissolve H. C. in aquæ, filter and dissolve sugar by percolation.

Each fluid drach contains 1 gr. H. S.

SYR. SODIUM HYPOPHOS.

℞ Sodii hypophos gr. 128
Aque dest 5 iij.

Dissolve, filter and wash with one drachm of aquæ destil., and add sufficient syr. simpl. to make one pint.

Each fluid drachm contains 1 gr. H. S.

SOL. HYPOPHOSPHITES (ACID).

℞ Calcii hypophos gr. 256
Sodii hypophos } gr. 128
Potassii hypophos }
Quiniae hypophos } gr. xxxij.
Manganeso hypophos }
Ferri hypophos gr. 65
Strychni hypophos gr. j.
Glycerini 5 xij.
Sol. acidi hypophos 5 iv.
Aque, q. s. ad 5 xvj.

M. Sec.art.—*R. I. Med. Science Monthly.*

Salol as a Material for Coating Pills

The difficulty of securing a satisfactory coating of pills with keratin has induced Dr. G. Oeder to make trial of various other substances in its stead, and he has found that salol is well suited for the purpose. The object in view is to provide for the pills passing through the stomach without alteration and being acted upon only when they reach the intestines. Salol has already been recommended as a pill coating for this purpose by Ceppi and Yvon, but they proposed using it in the form of an ether solution. That mode of application was not found to give good results, the deposit of salol upon the pills being too friable and readily rubbed off. Dr. Oeder prefers to apply salol in a melted condition for coating pills, and the operation is carried out in an enamelled sheet iron tray, upon the bottom of which some powdered salol is melted over a spirit lamp or gas flame. The pills are then placed in the tray and rolled in the melted salol, sufficient heat being applied meanwhile to prevent solidification until the surface of the pills are coated with a thin layer. The heating is then discontinued and the rolling of the pills kept up for about one minute until they have sufficiently cooled. For thirty pills of average size the quantity of salol requisite is from a gramme to a gramme and a half, but if the pills are not sufficiently coated in one operation the treatment must be repeated. The pills should have a uniform translucent coating, free from cracks or bare places, and the quantity of salol on each pill need not exceed two centigrammes. Dr. Oeder states that he has succeeded in obtaining a sufficient coating with as little as five milligrammes, and even in the case of the largest sized pills the salol coating need not exceed one decigramme. In carrying out the operation the chief point to be observed is to avoid heating too much, as that would have the effect of decomposing the salol. The low melting point of salol (40°-43° C.) facilitates the operation, and if that temperature is not exceeded the substance may be repeatedly melted without undergoing alteration.—*Pharmaceutische Zeitung.*