

FORMULARY.

PINE-NEEDLE ESSENCE.

Schrerer gives, in the *Rundschau*, the following formula for *Fichtennadeln Esenz*, or pine-needle essence, for perfuming and purifying the air of sick rooms, etc.:

Oil of pinus sylvestris	70 parts
Oil of juniper berries	8 "
Oil of rosemary	5 "
Oil of lavender	2 "
Oil of lemon	2 "
Oil of bergamot	1 part
Alcohol, 90°	1,500 parts

Mix, and macerate in the fluid 200 parts of young pine sprouts, and then distill.

IRON TONIC BITTERS.

Gentian	2 ounces.
Bitter orange	1 "
Calamus	1 "
Tincture of citro-chloride of iron	1 "
Rectified spirit	4 "
Water	8 "
Dextrin syrup	4 "

Exhaust the vegetable drugs with the spirit and water previously mixed, adding sufficient of a menstrum of the same alcoholic strength until 12 fluid ounces are obtained. To this tincture add the iron, and lastly mix with the dextrin syrup.—*Ill. Phar. Asso.*

ARTIFICIAL MARIENBAD SALT.

Sodic sulphate	3,731 parts
Sodic carbonate	546 "
Sodic chlorate	67 "
Potassic sulphate	5 "
Lithium carbonate	5 "

NEW PERFUMES.

Dr. Herman Kretzer, of Leipzig, contributes the following formulas (some of the quantities being given here in the U. S. equivalents) to "Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen":

1.—BOUQUET D'AMOUR:

Oil of lavender, finest	1,200 grains.
Oil of cloves, twice rectified	600 "
Oil of rose	15 "
Oil of Bergamot	600 "
Tinct. vanilla	6 fl. oz.
Tinct. ambergris	6 "
Alcohol (deodorized)	12½ pints.

2.—CHYPRE (FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF):

Oil of rosemary, finest	1,080 grains.
Oil of orange, bigarade	2,160 "
Oil of Petitgrain	1,260 "
Oil of bergamot	2,340 "
Oil of limetta	2,250 "
Oil of neroli, petale	450 "
Alcohol (deodorized)	49½ pints.
Distilled water	24½ "

Digest the oils with the alcohol for four or five days, then add the distilled water.—*Am. Druggist.*

BETRAND'S ANTI-NEURALGIC POMADE.

Veratrine	30 parts.
Hydrochlorate of morphine	20 "
Lard, benzoated	300 "

Dissolve the veratrine in the smallest quantity of absolute alcohol and rub the solution up with lard and morphine. Apply to the seat of pain and rub in with the hand.—*Nat. Druggist.*

SYRUPUS ROBORANS.

This syrup is a proprietary article, made by a house in Louisville, Ky. A query regarding it came before an evening

meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy recently, when Mr. Macintyre gave the following formula for it:

Quinine bimuriatis	25 grains.
Strychnine sulphatis	½ grain.
Aque distillate	2 drams.
Syr. hypophosphat e. ferro	6 ounces.

M.

FERRO-IODIZED CODLIVER OIL.

Ch. Diete gives the following in the *Chemische Zeitung*:

Porphyzied iron	4 gm.
Iodine	8-20 gm.
Ether	70 gm.

Mix and agitate until all the iron is converted into iodide. Then heat in a water-bath 200 gm. of codliver oil; add the etheric solution of iodide of iron and continue the heat until the ether is driven off. Let cool, and filter. This preparation should be preserved in small containers only.

TONIC HAIR-WASH.

Borax	1 drachm.
Salicylic acid	20 grains.
Tincture of cantharides	½ ounce.
Bay rum	2½ "
Rose-water	2½ "
Water	5 "

Dissolve the borax and the acid in the water by the aid of heat; after it is cool add the bay rum, cantharides and rose-water.

LIQUOR ANTISEPTICUS.

ANTICERTIC SOLUTION.—NEW YORK HOSPITAL.

Benzoic acid	60 grains.
Borate of sodium	60 "
Boric acid	120 "
Thymol	20 "
Oil of wintergreen	4 minims.
Oil of peppermint	4 "
Glycerin	2 fluid ounces.
Alcohol	4 "
Water, enough to make	16 "

Dissolve the acids and the oils in the alcohol, then slowly add the water and glycerine; shake well after each addition of water, and after allowing to stand 12 hours filter without having again shaken. It may require two or more filtrations to make a perfectly bright solution.

Characteristics of Pure Creasote.

M. Catillon, in the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie*, after stating that all the samples of creasote obtained by him in the open market under the name of pure creasote contained large percentages of the kindred products of guayacol and cresol, gives the following characteristics of pure creasote: It should be absolutely colorless, and should remain so for a long time even under exposure to direct sunlight in white glass vessels. Its odor should not recall that of bitumen in the slightest, and should easily disappear from the hands when the latter are washed in clear water. Its density at 60° should be 1.080, and under distillation nothing should pass over below 200° C., and it should distill without residue between 200° and 212° C. Mixed in equal parts with pure glycerin at 30° C., it should dissolve without turbidity, and the solu-

tion should be as limpid as either of the liquids of which it is composed, and should remain so upon the addition of either more glycerin or more creasote. It should dissolve freely in all proportions in alcohol, ether and oils. Its solubility in water should be about 1 in 100 parts. It should be neutral in reaction. It should dissolve completely in soda and potash lyes and give a limpid solution, even upon the addition of water. Mingled with equal parts of collodion, it should give a clear solution, and preserve its fluidity without a trace of coagulation.

Dissolved in 10 parts of alcohol, on the addition of a 10-per-cent. solution of chloride of iron, it should give a clear green solution, with no trace of blue. If 1 cm. of creasote be added to 10 cm. of 20-per-cent. solution of caustic potash in alcohol of 95°, a solid crystalline mass should result.

Pure creasote possesses an odor and taste far less strong and disagreeable than ordinary creasote, and may be administered in much higher doses. Forty centigrams dissolved in a spoonful of glycerin and diluted with a glass of *eau vineuse* (wine and water) may be taken.

Quina Laroche—A Perfect Wine of Cinchona.

This celebrated French proprietary is said (*Bulletin de la Societe Royale de Bruxelles*) to be prepared as follows:—

Macerate 100 gm. quinquina succirubra coarsely powdered, for thirty minutes, in 100 ccm. of boiling water. Strain off the liquid and set aside. Macerate for several hours the residual magma in 1,000 gm. Malaga wine, and again strain off the liquid and set aside. Finally, macerate the magma in 500 gm. alcohol of 50°; strain off, and wash the residue with a little water to recover all the alcoholic tincture. Unite all the liquids, let stand for twenty-four hours, and filter.

To the filtrate add 800 gm. loaf sugar with the aid of a gentle heat, and again filter. The product is the *Vin de Quina Laroche*.

The *Vin de Quina Ferrugineux Laroche* (ferrated wine of cinchona, Laroche) is prepared by dissolving in 1,000 parts of the above wine 1 part of citro-ammoniacal pyrophosphate of iron.

TIMBOINE, A NEW AND INTENSELY POISONOUS ALKALOID.—Dr. Puff reports from Brazil (*Pharmaceutische Post*) that he has succeeded in isolating from the crushed roots of a leguminous plant called *timbo* by the aborigines of Brazil, a new and exceedingly toxic alkaloid, to which he has given the name timboine. The Indians have long used a decoction of the timbo roots for the purpose of killing fish by poisoning the waters, just as *cocculus indicus* is used in other countries. A small amount of the decoction is said to suffice for a very large volume of water.

Pilocarpine is recommended for deafness caused by chronic catarrh.