

greater profit than any other line of business for similar wares, he is compelled, from the very nature of things, to charge for time, accuracy, head-work and responsibility, as they are as expensive and tangible items as the rent itself.—*Merek's Market Report.*

Some Toilet Preparations.

JABORANDI HAIR TONIC.—Cantharidin 0.5 gramme, philocarpine 0.1 gramme, acetic ether 25 grammes, rectified spirits 100 grammes, castor oil 30 grammes, rosemary oil 20 drops, neroli oil 6 drops.

CREME DE PSYCHE (for chapped lips).—White wax 30 grammes, spermaceti 30 grammes, almond oil 150 grammes. Melt and stir in 3½ grammes of balm of Gilead and then add, with constant stirring 0.5 gramme of acetate of lead.

ROSE GLYCERINE CREAM.—Perfumed spermaceti 15 grammes, almond oil 60 grammes, white wax 30 grammes, and glycerine 125 grammes with rose oil.

BRILLIANTINE.—Almond oil 22.5 grammes, rose oil 4 drops, neroli oil 2 drops, glycerine 7.75 grammes, 95 per cent. alcohol 60 grammes.

ANGELINE.—Bergamont oil, lemon oil and clove oil, of each 100 grammes, rose oil 10 grammes, mignonette oil 30 grammes, thyme oil 10 grammes, ambergris essence 25 grammes, alcohol 10 liters, glycerine 500 grammes. Serves for perfuming soaps and for the preparation of *eau de toilette*.

POMADE FOR DYING HAIR.—Pyrogallol 3.75 grammes, jasmine pomade 1.25 grammes. Must be protected from the light.

BOROGLYCERINE CREAM.—Dissolve by heating 1 part of boric acid in 210 parts of glycerine and allow the solution to cool. On the other hand melt 5 parts of lanoline free from water and 70 parts of petrolatum and color the mass with 0.01 parts of alkanin. Mix the boroglycerine with this mass, stir thoroughly and perfume with rose oil 1 drop and oil of bergamot 1 drop. Finally fill into tin tubes. Boroglycerine creams serve as a remedy for chapped hands, lips, etc.

VASELIN AND COLD CREAM.—White wax 75 parts, spermaceti 75, almond oil 450, American vaselin 200, distilled water 200, borax 1, cumarin 0.03, rose oil 1, bergamot oil 1, French geranium oil 5 drops, rosewood oil 2 drops, orris root oil 1 drop, civet tincture 5 drops. Prepare like ordinary cold cream.

LAVENDER SALTS.—Fill a wide-neck bottle provided with a ground stopper and having a capacity of about 200 cubic centimeters with ammonium carbonate in cubes about 1 centimeter square and fill the interstices with the following essence: Lavender oil 10 parts, alcoholic solution of ammonia 5 parts, absolute alcohol 85 parts. By opening the stopper for a few minutes the air of a room is purified and acquires a certain freshness.

CAMPBOR COLD CREAM.—White wax 80

parts, spermaceti 80, camphor 50, oil of almonds 500, distilled water 270, borax 5, cummin 0.03, rose oil 1.5, French geranium oil 5 drops, ylang-ylang 5 drops, volatile oil of bitter almonds 2 drops, orris root oil 1 drop, musk tincture 10 drops, civet tincture 5 drops. Prepare like ordinary cold cream.

BRILLIANTINES.—The following formulae are given by a French journal: I.—Alcohol 100 grammes, castor oil 30 grammes, rose oil 1 gramme. II.—Alcohol 100 grammes, castor oil 20 grammes, perfume 20 grammes. III.—Alcohol 100 grammes, glycerin 200 grammes, perfume 2 grammes. IV.—Glycerin 100 grammes, rose water 20 grammes, rose oil 1 gramme. V.—Glycerin 200 grammes, paraffine 10 grammes, perfume 2 grammes.

WALNUT HAIR OIL for dyeing the hair, eyebrows, etc., is obtained, according to the *Wiener Droguist Zeitung*, by boiling 30 grammes of fresh green walnut peels in 350 cubic centimeters of water for ten minutes, then dissolving 3½ grammes of resorcin in the decoction and straining. Then add water to bring the whole to 250 cubic centimeters, add 15 grammes of tincture of cantharides 45 grammes of glycerine and perfume as desired.—*Perfumer and Saponifier.*

Somnal.

Somnal is a new hypnotic, which was introduced a year ago by Radlauer of Berlin. It is formed by a union of chloral, alcohol, and urethane, but the resulting compound is a complex body and not a simple mixture. Its physical characters are thus described by Dr. Frank, Woodbury, of Philadelphia, who administered it in several cases, in doses of from twenty to thirty minims, with very favorable results:

Physical Characters.—Somnal is a colorless liquid, resembling chloroform in its appearance and behavior when added to cold water, in which it forms globules and refuses to mix or dissolve. When shaken with water the mixture is milky, but quickly separates. It is soluble in hot water and alcoholic solutions, and dissolves resinous substances and fats. The odor is faint, not very penetrating or disagreeable, and resembling that of the spirits of nitrous ether or recrystallized chloral. The taste is very pungent, and for administration it needs free dilution. It may be given with whiskey or syrup of licorice. Somnal is inflammable, burning with an alcoholic flame; it does not evaporate quickly, and leaves a greasy stain upon blotting paper. Specific gravity greater than water, reddens litmus paper slightly.

Physiological Effects. In its action it resembles chloral in quickness of effect and naturalness of the sleep produced. No marked depressing influence was exerted upon the pulse or respiration rate, though it was noticed that the breathing became slower and the pulse slower and

fuller, as in natural repose. No disagreeable after-effects. The head was clear and the stomach was unaffected; the patients generally had an appetite for breakfast. No constipating effect. The kidneys acted rather more freely than usual.—*Dietetic Gazette*

Crystallized Knowledge.

CLASSIFICATION OF PREPARATIONS.

Solids. Abstracts, resins, pills, confections, triturations, ointments, plasters, extracts, masses, troches, powders, papers, cerates, suppositories.

Liquids. Waters, mucilages, syrups, infusions, decoctions, solutions, mixtures, honeys, fluid extracts, tinctures, wines, spirits, elixirs, oleo-resins, collodions, vinegars, liniments, oleates, glycerites.

Semi Solids. Confections, plasters, oleates, cerates, liniments, extracts, suppositories, ointments.

Comparison of Weights and Measures.—Metric and apothecaries. Gramme equals 15.5 grains, 0.1 equals 1.5 grains, 0.01 equals .15 (or 1-6) grains, 0.001 equals .015 (or 1-64) grain; 1 gr. equals .06 gramme; 1 dr. equals 4.0 grammes, 1 oz. equals 32.0 grammes; 1 c. c. equals 15 min. or ½ fl. dr. (approximately).

Young's Rule for Dosage.—Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age, to get the denominator of the fraction, the numerator of which is 1. Thus, for a child two years old, 2 plus 12 divided by 2 equals one seventh.

AID IN MEMORIZING DOSES.

1. The dose of all infusions is 1 to 2 ozs., except digitalis, which is 2-4 drams.
2. Of all poisonous tinctures, 5 to 20 mins., except tinct. of aconite, dig. and nux. which is one to 5.
3. Of all wines, from ½ to 1 fl.-dr., except wine of opium, colch. rad., which is 5 to 15 mins.
4. Of all poisonous solid extracts you can give ½ gr., except extract of calabar bean and cannab. ind., which is 1-16 to ¼ gr., ext. belladonna, ½ gr.
5. Of all dilute acids, from 5 to 20 mins., except dilute hydrocyanic acid, which is 2 to 8 mins.
6. Of all waters, 1 to 2 fl.-ozs., except aqua lauro cerasus and aqua ammonia, which is 10 to 30 mins.
7. Of all syrups, 1 dr.
8. Of all mixtures, ½ to 1 fl.-oz.
9. Of all spirits, ½ to 1 fl.-oz.
10. Of all essential oils, 1 to 5 mins.—*Clifford's Manual*

ATROPAMINE.—Hesse stated that belladonna root contained, in addition to hyoscinamine and atropine, an alkaloid which he termed atropamine. According to Merek this base is identical with Pesci's apotropine. Further researches seem to conclusively prove that this is the case.—*Apotheker Zeitung.*