

for registration as licentiates in Pharmacy, is, that the lecturers are not the examiners of the students, but a totally distinct Board of Examiners is elected annually by the Council of the Association. The examinations are both written and oral, and include practical dispensing at the counter.

**COLORLESS TINCTURE OF IODINE.**—A mixture of tincture of iodine and carbolic acid will gradually produce tri-iodophenol, which is soluble in the alcohol. Hence the disappearance of color. The ingredients generally used are: R. Tinct. iodinii comp. *m* xlv.; acid. carbolic, *m* vj.; glycerine fl.  $\xi$  i; aquæ fl.  $\xi$  v.; M. This is sometimes yecept carbolate of iodine. The color disappears in from eight hours to ten days.—*New Remedies*.

**PARIS GREEN**, also called Schweinfurth Greer, was first made in 1814, in Schweinfurth, Bavaria, by adding a solution of arsenious acid to verdigris or acetate of copper. According to Brdmann, its composition generally is arsenious acid 59 parts, cupric oxid 31 parts, acetic acid 10 parts, which corresponds to the formula  $\text{Cu Q C}_2 \text{ H}_3 \text{ O}_2 + 3 \text{ Cu II As O}_3$ , being a mixture of acetate and arsenite of copper. The proper antidote is the same as in all cases of arsenical poisoning.—*New Remedies*.

**CAPSICUM AND PRICKLY ASH BARK.**—Mr. Willis, of Chester, recommends capsicum in 30 grain doses, every hour, in delirium tremens, and states that he has used it with unvarying success for twelve years; this agrees well with the known effect of prickly ash bark (*Xanthoxylon fraxineum*) which has a similar action, and allays the thirst for drink.—*London Phar. Journal*.

**INTERESTING TO SMOKERS.**—An eminent Parisian oculist describes a form of blindness which results from the use of tobacco; the affection, he asserts, is very common. The blindness referred to seems to differ from that resulting from the excessive use of alcohol, in the fact that the pupil of the eye is contracted.—*London Pharm. Journal*.

**NEURINE.**—A paper in the *Pharmaceutische Centralblatt*, on neurine, a base which has recently been used for diphtheria, gives two processes for its preparation, one from bile, and the other from yolk of egg, as well as tests for its purity.

**DIALYSED IRON.**—Some samples of this new preparation examined by Mr. H. Trimble, and purchased in Philadelphia as five per cent. solutions of ferric oxychloride, showed a variation from 2.514 to 4.831 per cent., not one out of six samples contained the guaranteed percentage. Doubtless it is not an easy matter to obtain a solution of dialysed iron of definite strength, but it evidently behoves pharmacists to examine the strength of this preparation which is so rapidly coming into favor.

**SYRUP OF BROMIDE OF ZINC.**—(R. G., Toledo, Ohio.) This is a preparation recommended in epilepsy, and consists of zinci brom.  $\xi$  j. syr. simplicis  $\xi$  iv.—Mix; of which the dose is ten drops three times daily, gradually increased, if necessary, to fifty, sixty, or even more in some cases.

**COLOGNE.**—The following formula is recommended by Dr. Askinson: oil of bergamot, 7 parts; oil of lemon, 17 parts; oil of neroli (pétale), 10 parts; oil of neroli, bigarade, 3.5 parts; oil of rosemary (Eperlé), 7 parts; deodorized alcohol (94 per cent.), 2,460 parts; all by weight. The oils must be perfectly pure and fresh, and the mixture must be allowed to stand until it is fully "ripe." One-eighth of it is then taken out, enough distilled water is added to the larger portion to just produce cloudiness, and then the reserved portion added, which will restore the transparency. If it requires filtering, this should be done by means of magnesia or French chalk. Age improves the flavour.

**VIOLET WRITING AND COPYING INK.**—Mix 1 drachm of Hofmann's Violet (Trimethyl-(or ethyl-) rosaniline) with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of alcohol in a glass or porcelain vessel, and let stand for three hours. Then add 13 oz. of distilled water, and heat gently until all the alcohol is expelled. Having made up the bulk to 13 oz. with water, add 4 drachms of gum arabic dissolved in 13 oz. of water.—For copying ink add 2 drachms of glycerine to every pint of the ink.—The soft aniline paste, which you say you have on hand, may be dried by spreading it on a plate of glass and exposing to a warm temperature.

**HAIR-RESTORATIVE.**—Prof. Erasmus Wilson recommends the following lotion:

Liquor ammonia,

Ol. amygdal. dulc.,

Chlorofomi ..... āā 1 fl.oz

Spiritus rosarina ..... 5 fl. oz

Ol. Limonis ..... gtt. x

The scalp is to be well cleansed with a stiff brush before applying the lotion, which should be diluted if it should be found too strong.

**EMPLASTRUM PICAS LIQUIDÆ.**—Tar, 2 parts; Resin, 2 parts; Pitch, 1 part. Melt the resin and pitch together, remove from the fire, add the tar and stir rapidly. Spread on chamois or cloth, when it cools to the consistence of honey. Two-fifths of this is the remedial agent: it is adhesive and elegant. (Dr. F. Marion Murray in *Am. Journ. Pharm.*)

#### A NEW MUCILAGE.

The *Journal de Pharmacie* states that if, to a solution of gumarabic, measuring  $8\frac{1}{2}$  fluid ounces, a solution of 30 grains of sulphate of aluminum, dissolved in two-thirds of an ounce of water, be added, a very strong mucilage is formed, capable of fastening wood together, or of mending porcelain or glass.