

MUSTARD OIL LINIMENT.

R Crude Mustard Seed Oil...f ʒ xvj.
 Etheral Oil of Mustard...gtt. xxx.
 Water of Ammonia.....f ʒ iv., or q. s.
 To form into a soap.
 Mix and bottle in broad-mouthed vials containing about two ounces.

MILBURN'S MIXTURE.

R Precipitate Prep. Chalk, Loaf
 Sugar, and Gum Arabic, of
 each.....ʒ ij.
 Green Mint Water.....ʒ ivss.
 Laudanum.....ʒ ss.
 Spirits of Lavender.....ʒ ij.
 Simple Syrup.....ʒ iss.
 Tr. Kino.....ʒ i. Mix.
 Useful in loose bowels in children, and can be given to them after each alvine evacuation, regardless of number. Dose, from half to a teaspoonful. Shake the mixture well each time before using it.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE—AFTER TWIGGS.

R Washed Sulphur.....ʒ j.
 Sugar of Lead Crystals & Pow'd ʒ ss.
 Rose Water.....f ʒ xxxii.
 Mix.
 Apply faithfully night and morning with friction. Useful in every disease of the scalp, and will darken the hair.

Permanent Lamp Wick.

The *Scientific American* figures a novel substitute for the ordinary cotton wick. A short piece of glass tube is closed at one end by a piece of wire gauze, the other end being drawn out to a circular or oval form. This constitutes the wick holder and burner. The tube is filled with powdered gypsum, or any like mineral, and the end with the gauze immersed in ordinary coal oil, which is carried by capillary attraction to the top of the wick. It may be used with or without chimney, and, with good oil, is said to be perfectly safe.

Notes and Queries.

J. B. W. Milton.—A clause exempting Veterinary Surgeons has been inserted in the Pharmacy Act.

J. P. W., Kincaidine.—The subject is treated, at length, in another column.

Electrician.—“The flame of a lamp, or candle, when uninsulated, prevents the excitement of a prime conductor, at a considerable distance.”—*Faraday's Chemical Manipulations*, 1831—Note by J. K. Mitchell, p. 452.

S. P. R.—SILVERING POWDER FOR METALS.—Mix one part of chloride of silver with three parts of carbonate of potash, one and a half parts of common salt, and one part of whiting. Apply to the metal to be silvered with a cork moistened with water and dipped in the powder; or with a dabber made of chamois. The chloride of silver may be made by adding a solution of common salt to a solution of nitrate of silver as long as a precipitate is formed. This must be washed with water, and dried, and will then be ready for use.

Constant Reader.—In a case of unavoidable hurry, it might be allowable to depart from the official directions in regard to tincture of opium. The opium must be well worked with the hands, in warm water, until a uniform pulp is obtained. The requisite amount of spirit must then be added, and at least twenty-four hours' maceration allowed.

An obliging correspondent sends the following formula:

Glycerinae c. Ferri Iodidi.

As an interest appeared to exist lately, respecting this preparation, perhaps the following formula will be acceptable for its simplicity, quickness and perfectness. Put into a four oz. phial two and three fourth ounces of pure colourless and anhydrous glycerine, Sp. Gr. 1.267, and then insert a small glass funnel, so that the point may be immersed in the glycerine; place a 2 drachm filter into the funnel; into another one ounce phial put one eighth of an ounce of clean iron wire, cut into small lengths; one fourth of an ounce of distilled water, and one hundred grains of pure iodine. Shake the whole until the froth is white, and then at once decant the liquid into the filter. When it has all passed through the filter put ten drops of distilled water into the one ounce phial, and shake it about, to wash the iron wire, then drop it round the upper part of the filter, to wash it also. The contents of the phial require now only to be shaken together and the process is complete. The whole may be done in less than half an hour, and if the glycerine be of the character above mentioned, and the operator expert, the preparation will be colourless and quite thick, and of a similar strength to the syrupus ferri iodidi. To make the preparation similar in strength to Ph. L. and Ph. D., ninety-eight grains of iron and one hundred and twelve grains of iodine, respectively, are required.

Colloidium c. Iodini.—(Indian Paint.)

It is well known that iodine has been long employed topically in the form of tincture, or ointment, as a local stimulant in many forms of chronic cutaneous diseases, as in glandular swellings, chronic swelling of the joints, inflamed bursa, erysipelas, tumours, etc., in all of which it has been accounted a most valuable remedial agent. Yet from its tendency to excite severe local inflammation, and abrasion of the skin, it could not be satisfactorily applied for any length of time. The following preparation, known as “Indian Paint,” has to a great extent replaced the tincture and ointment, in many hospitals, as also in private practice, as with it the physician can persevere daily in the application of this remedy, for any length of time he thinks proper, without adding to the suffering of the patient.

R.—Colloidium,..... 8 oz.
 Iodine, pure..... ½ oz. dis.

Changes.

Brent & Woolhouse, Port Hope, have dissolved partnership. J. B. Woolhouse, in connection with Robert Deyell, have bought out T. W. Morse & Co., and intend carrying on the business under the style of Woolhouse & Deyell.

Enoch Thomas is opening a new drug store in Forrest.

R. C. Newman is about commencing business in Yonge Street, Toronto.

Annual Trade Report.

Inasmuch as the Drug trade offers very little subject for remark, we may conclude that it is in a satisfactory condition, with prices neither unduly inflated nor depressed; with stocks, neither too full, nor with short assortments; with payments met with reasonable regularity; and no accumulations of capital to tempt doubtful speculation.

Sales have been fairly maintained throughout the year; connections have been improved and extended; and our houses have maintained their credit and position. At this point the silver nuisance, which was a considerable source of loss, has been very much abated, and no greater quantity remains than suffices for making change.

There was considerable difficulty during the summer months, in making collections, but greater ease ensued as the crop was realized.

A strong effort was made to procure the passage of an Act to confine the business to those acquainted with the nature of the substances they sell, but, owing to the pressure of railway business before the House, it was impossible to get a meeting of the special committee, to whom the matter was referred until too late for the measure to pass through the remaining stages.

The Act in its amended form is now printed, and as it embodies nothing more than what has been found necessary in Great Britain and every civilized country in Europe, there is a good prospect that it will become law if introduced next session. The history of the agitation in this matter is another proof that no desirable object can be attained without the exercise of patience and perseverance. What will tend more than any other fact to secure the wishes of the trade, is their all-but unanimous and voluntary support of the society of which this journal is the organ.

Without claiming the gift of prophecy, there are elements of danger that threaten serious disturbance to business in the future, which call for increased vigilance and prudence on the part of those buying goods on time. Investments in American Bonds, by European capitalists, has diverted large