FORMULÆ.

LINSEED LOZENGES.

Take of

Linseed oil	1 drm.
Syrup of marshmallow	4 ozs.
Pulv. trag	2 drms.
Boiling water	1 oz.
Powd. sugar	q. s.

To form a thick paste.

LAXITIVE ELECTUARY FOR CHILDREN.—In the habitual constipation of children Dr. Ferrand recommends the following :

Manna	25 parts
Calcined magnesia	50 "
Flowers of sulphur	50 "
Honey	120 "

Make into an electuary.

One or two teaspoonfuls to be given in a cup of cold milk.

CHRYSAROBIN OINTMENT.—Kossobudski recommends, say Boehringen and Sohne in their report just to hand, the employment of chrysophanic acid as a remedy against hæmorrhoids. It should be used in the form of an ointment, and rubbed in several times after previous washing with a 1.5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. The prescription is as follows :

Chrysophanic acid	0.80
Iodoform	0.30
Extract belladonnæ	0.60
Vaseline	25.00

PURGATIVE COFFEE.—The Italian pharmacist, Griggi, publishes the following in the *Orosi* :

Magnesium sulphate	100 parts
Mannite	60 "
Senna leaves	35 "
Roasted coffee	30 "
Jalap	3 "
Oleosaccharate of anise	2 "

Mix. The dose for an adult is about 6 drams. When required for use put the mixture in a vessel, pour over it about 5 ounces of boiling water, and let infuse for fifteen minutes. Decant and administer warm or cold, as desired by patient.

EAU DE QUININE FOR HAIR WASH.

Quin. sulph.	6 grs.
Canthar. acet	2 drs.
Glycerini	4 drs.
Aq. rosmar. or mellis ad	8 oz
Liq. cocci	q. s.

Dissolve quinine in acet. cantharidis : add the other ingredients, and filter.—*Chem. and Drug.*

EGG SHAMPOO.

Ovi	3
Sap. mollis	½ oz.
Pot. carb.	2 drs.
Liq. ammon.	3 drs.
Aq. rosæ	28 oz.
Spt. vin. rect.	1½ oz.
Ol. bergam	½ dr.
Ol. amygdal. ess	gtt. x.
Ol. geran. gall.	gtt. x.

Sec. artem.

POLISH FOR FINGER NAILS.

Peroxide of tin(putty powder)	5 ozs.
Tragacanth, in powder	6 grs.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Rose water	sufficient.

Mix and make into a paste. Color with ammoniacal carmine solution.

VASELINE CREAM.

Take of

Vaseline	24 ozs.
White wax	12 "
Spermaceti	12 "
Glycerin	3 "
Oil rose geranium	1 drm.

Melt the wax and spermaceti over a water bath, add the vaseline, stir until nearly cold ; then add the glycerin and oil.

EAR ACHE.—Take five parts of camphorated chloral, thirty parts of glycerin, and ten parts of the oil of sweet almonds. A piece of cotton is saturated and introduced well into the ear, and it is also rubbed behind the ear.

GINGERETTE.—A popular beverage which (*Nat. Bottler's Gazette*) is prepared as follows :

Simple syrup	½ gal.
Acid solution	2½ fl. ozs.
Soluble essence of ginger	1½ fl. ozs.
Soluble essence of lemon	2 fl. drs.
Essence of vanilla	3 fl. drs.
Essence of capsicum	20 drops
Caramel, or coloring	1 fl. oz.

To one quart of syrup add the solution and all the essences and coloring, well mix by agitation ; add remaining quart of syrup, and shake well together, and if necessary pass through flannel bag, when it is ready for boiling. Color, deep sherry.

GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER INK.

Take of

Honey	1 drm.
Spirit of wine	1 drm.
Mucilage	1 oz.
Water	8 ozs.
Bronze	1 oz.

Rub the honey, spirit and mucilage together in a mortar, then add the water. To be shaken before using.

Laboratory Notes.

BY D. L. HAIGH, PH. C.

THE use of the various colored glass containers is gradually becoming less as their true usefulness or worthlessness is understood. The old idea of blue glass and other highly colored ware protecting preparations has been exploded, and as this is more generally understood the less call there will be for them. It is known that the actinic or chemical light rays are the ones that cause the decomposition of chemicals, and only those varieties of colored glass that shut out these rays are fit to be used. Blue glass, purple glass, green glass do not do this ; hence they are worthless for preventing chemical decomposition from this source. Amber glass does shut out the actinic rays, and should be used to protect all chemicals from their action.

THE number of articles affected by the actinic rays of light is small comparatively speaking. The use of colored bottles has been largely for the purpose of hiding ignorance and not shutting out actinic rays. Poor preparations look better in dark blue bottles, for they cannot be seen. In such instances blue bottles are great preservatives. With unscrupulous manufacturers this ware became very popular and the qualities of blue glass protected both ignorance and fraud in these cases. The legitimate use of colored bottles is not to be discountenanced, as it is necessary to the preservation of certain chemicals and pharmacals ; but in such cases amber glass is to be used, and in no instance blue glass.

THE mercury salts are among the most important of the substances effected by actinic light. The conversion of the *mercurous*, or non-poisonous, to the *mercuric* or poisonous salts, is likely to be attended with fatal results, when the change has been sufficiently great. Calomel, therefore, should be kept in amber bottles away from light to prevent its being converted into the poisonous corrosive chloride.

SYRUP of iodide iron furnishes a good example of the fallacy of the use of colored bottles. Many druggists, I may say the great majority of druggists, place this syrup in colored bottles, and then place the bottles in a dark corner. The Pharmacopœia directs that this syrup shall be placed in small vials, completely filled and left accessible to light. When syrup of iodide iron is exposed to contact with the air it is oxydized, for this reason it is advisable to keep it in small bottles in cases where the bottle is to be opened frequently.

FLUID EXTRACTS.—Most, if not all, of the fluid extracts should be kept in amber colored bottles. In some instances this is to shut out the actinic rays of light, but in the majority of cases it is to hide ignorance, not in the case of the manufacturer this time, but with the pharmacist. It is well known that organic substances, or solutions of them, will deposit by age more or less precipitates, trifling in most instances, and of no importance medicinally, as shown by Dr. Wall in a paper read before the Missouri State Pharmaceutical Association, 1888. Yet the druggist will not make allowance for such things, and the amber bottle is the only cure.—*Meyers' Bros. Druggist.*

Substitute for Gum Arabic.

M. Trojanowski, a Polish chemist, has discovered what he claims to be a substitute for gum arabic, by boiling one part of flaxseed with eight parts of dilute sulphuric acid in eight parts of water until the mixture, which at first thickens, becomes quite fluid. The compound is then strained through muslin and four times its volume of strong alcohol is added. The precipitate, after being filtered, washed with alcohol and carefully dried, produces a clear gum devoid of all taste or odor. Thirty grains, it is said, are a sufficient emulsion for an ounce of cod liver oil. The value of this invention will, of course, depend on how far this new article can be relied on as a substitute for the original, and the cost at which it can be produced for the market.—*Confectioners' Journal.*