

YAMOSA.

1 egg, 1 ounce raspberry syrup 1 dash Jamaica ginger, 1 ounce sweet cream, 2 teaspoonfuls of ice, and proceed as in phosphate.

There are many others, but I have not the space in which to enumerate them.

CELERY PHOSPHATE.

Celery is generally used at the fountain in the form of phosphates and still drinks. There are a good number of formulas for celery syrups, but in my opinion it is best not to have more than one or two and to push those thoroughly.

The following makes the best celery syrup for a phosphate that I have ever tried: Lemon syrup, made from fresh fruit, 8 pints, tincture celery seed, 2 ounces.

The following is very good, but does not compare with the first when the lemon syrup is made right. Tincture celery seed, 1 ounce; pineapple juice, 8 ounces; juice 1 lemon; simple syrup, q. s. 4 pints.

PEPSIN CELERY PHOSPHATE.

This is a beverage that is a good one to advertise as an aid to digestion, nerve tonic, etc., and can be prepared in the following ways:

(1) By keeping a spirit bottle containing either essence or wine of pepsin on the counter, and adding four or five dashes to a celery phosphate made from the first recipe.

(2) By making the following syrup and serving as a phosphate. Wine or essence of pepsin, 8 ounces; tincture of celery seed, 1 ounce; lemon syrup, q. s. 4 pints.

KOLA CELERY TONIC.

Make a syrup from the following formula and serve in an 8-ounce mineral glass, with a little ice. This makes a fine tonic drink and thirst quencher. It is a good one to push as a specialty. Care should be taken in dispensing not to get the drink too sweet. Fluid extract kola, 2 drams; port wine, 8 ounces; tincture celery seed, 1 ounce; raspberry juice, 2 ounces; solution citric acid, 1 ounce; simple syrup, q. s. 4 pints.

TINCTURE CELERY SEED.

The tincture which I use is prepared in the following manner. Take 2 ounces of celery seed and macerate from three to four weeks in 1 pint of dilute alcohol and then filter.

CHAMPAGNE SYRUP.

The following will be found to be an

excellent one; Rhine wine, 1 pint; brandy (California), $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; Muscatel wine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints; foam, 1 ounce; solution citric acid, 1 ounce; simple syrup, thick, q. s. 1 gallon.

This syrup makes a very fine one for use with egg and milk or cream. Used with plain cream it makes a nice drink, which is sometimes called Champagne Mist.

FERRI FRUIT PHOSPHATE.

The following is one of the best I have ever tried:

Ferri pyrophos..... 4 drs.
Water..... 4 ozs.

Dissolve the iron in the water by slow heat, and add juice of wild grape (if you don't happen to have a wild grape any good Concord grape juice may be used), 12 ounces; juice of oranges, 4 ounces; sherry wine, 12 ounces; acid phosphate, 2 ounces; simple syrup, q. s. 1 gallon; coloring, q. s. a deep wine red.

FRAPPE.

I presume that when this is called for a very cold drink is desired. There are various drinks which are called Frappe, most of which are made from combinations of fruit flavors, and the icing is done by adding from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of a glass of fine shaved ice to the syrup before filling the glass with soda. If any of our readers can give our friend any further information, I would be pleased to have you send it to me.

CLARET PUNCH.

This drink is a fine one, and will make many friends. One ounce claret syrup, tablespoonful of orange water ice, 2 dashes of lemon juice, slice of lemon and orange, teaspoonful of claret wine; shake and fill glass with soda. Serve with spoon and straws.

DEWEY MANILA PUNCH.

This drink is a good one, and its patriotic name will help to sell it. One ounce of pineapple syrup, 1 ounce pure grape juice, 3 dashes of lime juice; fill glass two-thirds full of fine shaved ice and decorate with a slice of fresh pineapple; mix thoroughly and serve with straws.

Iodoform Substitutes.*

Iodoform contains about twenty-nine parts of pure iodine in thirty. Its antiseptic and deodorizing effect is, there-

fore, due to this element; the carbon and hydrogen with which it is associated render the iodine non-irritant, either when taken by the mouth or applied topically. A great disadvantage attending the use of iodoform is its disagreeable odor. It is impossible entirely to mask this odor, although it may be covered to a great extent by mixing it with various aromatic substances, such as balsam of Peru, tonka bean, cumarin, menthol, thymol, oil of sassafras, oil of rose, peppermint, anise, eucalyptus, carbolic acid, etc. A number of iodoform substitutes have been introduced, some containing iodine, and hence supposed to act like iodoform, and others with no iodine in their composition, but which have a similar action to iodoform. The results of inquiries made at hospitals, of pharmacists, and wholesale chemists and druggists, show that these iodoform substitutes have in no way diminished the use of iodoform, and that, in fact, they are in very small demand.

Iodol (tetraiodo-pyrrol) stands at the head of the list of iodoform substitutes as regards the amount of iodine present. It contains about twenty-seven parts in thirty. Iodol is obtained by precipitating pyrrol with iodoiodate of potassium. It is a microcrystalline, brownish-white powder, having a faint thyme-like smell, and is soluble in six parts of absolute alcohol, but nearly insoluble in water. It is said to produce no toxic action like iodoform when wounds are dressed with it, and its application is painless. Iodol has been used with good results in granular and chronic conjunctivitis, hard and soft chancres, and various ulcers much improve under its use. It possesses some anesthetic action, and acts as an astringent when discharge is copious.

Losophan (meta-triiodo-cresol) contains twenty-four parts of pure iodine in thirty. It is a grayish crystalline powder, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, oils, and fats. It has been found useful in parasitic skin affections, but not of general value, as it is apt to cause irritation.

Iodo-salicylic and diiodo-salicylic acid are iodine compounds of salicylic acid in which one or two atoms of hydrogen respectively are replaced by iodine. Diiodo-salicylic acid contains twenty parts of iodine in thirty, iodo-salicylic acid fifteen in thirty. These compounds are powerful antiseptics. They possess the combined acid of iodine and salicylic acid, and have been successful in the treatment of acute poly-articular rheumatism where salicylates have failed. These acids are

* *British Medical Journal.*