

of one part of glycerine with two of rectified spirit. An example was given of a pill containing jalapin, leptandrin, pulv. capsici, ext. nucis vomic., ext. coloc. co., and pulv. pil. coloc. co. This would be easily managed by the excipient referred to, and the pills might be silvered by putting about a dozen and a half into a two ounce pot, adding three drops of mucilage on the inside of the cover, shaking for a few minutes, transferring to the silver book, turning out into a clean pot and again shaking. Pills to be silvered should be previously rolled in magnesia.

In making pill masses especial care should be taken that the powders should be well rubbed together before any extract is added, and, should the extract be soft and there be any danger of the pill being too large, the extract should be reduced by the application of a gentle heat. Licorice powder should only be resorted to when the bulk of the pill is likely to be small. The writer referred to Salmon's Pharmacopœia, published in 1713, in which the soft pill masses were ordered to be reduced by simple exposure to the air.

For the incorporation of essential oils, as ol. sabinæ gtt. vi. and ol. rutæ, gtt. iv., to be formed with 8 pills, he recommended prepared chalk and powdered acacia. Oils could be more readily taken in gelatin capsules. The writer was not much in favor of ready-made sugar-coated pills, as there was no knowing the care with which they might have been prepared, and they were liable to deterioration, which, by reason of the coating, was not apparent. Several establishments in London, England, as Bell's, and Savory and Moore's, were named, and it was stated that all pills dispensed by these houses were weighed by the first assistant in the dispensing departments. In dispensing prescriptions, having the stamp of the above establishments, it was always best to follow this plan, and to thoroughly clean all the mass out of the mortar, otherwise the confidence of the customer might be forfeited.

Varieties.

COD LIVER OIL JELLY.—First introduced by the late Mr. Agnew, of Liverpool, is now manufactured by Mr. H. J. Pratt, pharmaceutical chemist of York, who has much improved it, and who presents a light-coloured, aromatic, flavoured jelly, by no means unpleasant and readily taken by young children. It is highly recommended by Dr. Thorowgood, of London, and other eminent authorities. Mr. Pratt publishes the following formula:—Ol. Morrhue, 72·000; Sacch. alb., 16·880; Acid citric, 0·600; Gelatine, 2·760; Aqua, 7·560; Ol. essent, 0·200.—*Chemist & Druggist*.

ANTIHYDROPIN.—Dr. Bogamolow some time ago discovered in cockroaches (*Blatta Orientalis*, Orthoptera) a crystalline substance, which he named antihydropin, from the favourable effects obtained by him with it