

New Remedies.

BENZACETINE, or acetamido-methyl-salicylic acid, is a white crystalline body, melting at 205° C. It is soluble in alcohol, slightly so in water. It forms very active salts with bases. It is said to be an excellent remedy for neuralgia, and to give great relief in half an hour. A number of clinical experiments on it are being recorded.

SALIFEBRINE is a compound of antifebrin and salicylic acid in molecular proportions. It is a white powder with an acid reaction, insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol. It possesses the same therapeutic action as salipyrin.

KREPLINUM is a fancy name for a tincture of Panama bark mixed with small quantities of aromatic oils.

SALUBRINE is a patented remedy hailing from Switzerland. Its composition appears to be: Acetic acid, 2 per cent.; acetic ether, 25 per cent.; alcohol, 50 per cent.; water, 23 per cent. It possesses a strong antiseptic and hæmstatic action, and is of use in the dressing of wounds and bruises, &c.

AMYLO CARBOL is a name given to a mixture of 9 parts of carbolic acid, 150 of soap, 160 of amylic alcohol, with water to 1,000.

PHENATOL.—America provides us with this, which has been found to be a mixture of antifebrin, sodium bicarbonate, carbonate, sulphate and chloride, and caffeine succinate.

PARAFORM.—According to Aronsohn, when formaldehyde is heated for a sufficient length of time in a watery solution, it passes into a solid, white crystalline polymer, insoluble in water. This is paraform. It is a very strong intestinal antiseptic. For this purpose it is said to be superior to B-naphthol, iodoform, salol, derwatol and benzonaphthol. It has a strong inhibitory action on the propagation of bacilli. One grain of paraform will completely sterilize 200 grammes of urine. (*Journal der Pharmacie von Elsass-Lothringen*).—B. and C. Druggist.

New Medicinal Agents.

The following articles of recent introduction are described in the *Pharm. Centralhalle*:—Antitetrazine is a derivative of quinine which has been employed by Zambelletti in the treatment of influenza, rheumatic and neuralgic affections, etc., in doses of from 3 to 4 grains (12 to 23 grains in the 24 hours). Bismuth sulphite, used by Cesaris and Racchetti as an antiseptic in the treatment of fermentive disorders of the stomach and intestines, and for dislodging worms (*Boll. Chim. Farm.*). Cadmium Salicylate, used by P. Cesaris in the treatment of suppurating inflammation of the eyes (*Boll. Chim. Farm.*). Calcium Borate, used by Alberta in the treatment of eczema, burns, offensive perspiration, and internally for infantile diarrhoea, in doses of from 4 to

6 grains (*Orosi*.) Chloriodolipol, a chlorinated derivative of phenol creasote and guaiacol, used by Zambelletti as an inhalation in chronic affections of the respiratory organs. Extract of Hemp.—This is a dietetic preparation introduced by T. Barthelson, of Hjerpen, for the use of consumptive patients, etc. According to an analysis by Dr. L. Spiegel it consists of:

Starch	51.0
Albuminous substances	29.5
Fat (hemp oil)	8.0
Ash	1.0
Water	10.5

The preparation is sold by H. Schutte & Co., Berlin. Salifebrin, or Saleylanilide, is a white powder probably consisting of a mixture of acetanilide and salicylic acid, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. Sublimophenol, colorless crystals, consisting of a mixture of mercuric chloride and phenolate, prepared, according to Desesquelle, by mixing molecular proportions of potassium phenolate and mercuric chloride. The reddish precipitate first formed becomes yellow and then white. After washing it is crystallised from alcohol. The crystals melt at 210° C. with decomposition (*Pharm. Zeit.*). Unguentum Vegetabile is an ointment basis introduced by Koch and Becker consisting of an emulsion of vegetable wax, oil, borax, and water. It is recommended on account of its durability, antiseptic action, and capacity of taking up water.—*Pharm. J. and Transactions*.

Treatment of Warts.

Kaposi's methods, as published in *Le Scalpel*, are as follows: When the warts are few, remove them with the spoon-knife (*conteau-cuiller*, or scraper). If there is much hæmorrhage, suppress it by compression, or by caustic. Where, on the contrary, the warts are numerous, the treatment should be by touching each with fuming nitric acid. Another very efficient topical application is the tincture or essence of the arbor-vitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*). Condylomata should be powdered with resorcin or salicylic acid. Large ones should be covered with an india-rubber plaster, containing the substances named. The same treatment gives excellent results when applied to indurations of either the hands or the feet. Verrucosities of the face are treated by covering them with a plaster of black soap, spread on a bit of a woolen cloth, which is left in contact for twenty-four hours at a time, being repeated until the warts detach themselves and drop off. Another method of treatment is by the use of the following:

Acetic acid, pure	gr. xxx.
Glycerin	ʒiiss.
Porphyriized sulphur	ʒj

M. Apply with a camel's hair pencil for several successive days, without removing the scab or layer formed by each application. The growths rarely fail to drop off in a few days if this application is faithfully made.—*Nat. Druggist*.

Bronze Paints, Ready Mixed.

Most apothecaries seem to think that there is considerable skill required in the preparation of the liquid used in the bronze paints of the market, but there is not. The main point to be observed is the perfect neutralization of the liquid. For ordinary purposes gum dammar is excellent, but it must be carefully neutralized before using. Make a solution of dammar in benzol, and add to it a watery solution of potassium hydroxide (a dilute solution of liquor potassæ will answer), shake together, set aside until the liquids separate, and then decant the neutralized dammar solution. With this rub up the bronze powder, and add sufficient purified benzol to make the paint flow freely. A little experimentation will give the proper proportions of each. Shellac dissolved in borax water is also excellent, the following being a good formula: Bronze powder, 55 parts; weak borax solution of bleached shellac, 25 parts; alcohol of 90°, 10 parts. Rub the bronze powder up with the shellac solution, and add the alcohol little by little, with continued rubbing. These paints sell readily at 25 cents a fluid ounce, and they cost scarcely a fifth of that, vial included, and hence will make a good article to have in stock.—*Nat. Druggist*.

Pharmacology of the Soft and Liquid Paraffins.

Contrary to the generally accepted opinion that petrolatum and paraffin oil are pharmacologically indifferent, these bodies have been shown by O. Straume (*Phar. Zeit. f. Russl.*) to act as decided poisons on dogs, cats, and rabbits, whether administered intravenously, subcutaneously, internally, or externally. In most instances the pulse was reduced, accompanied by accelerated respiration; occasionally there was vomiting, defæcation and involuntary urination; the appetite was impaired. The author concludes that the soft and liquid paraffins in relatively large doses may seriously interfere with the catabolic processes, that they are slightly narcotic, that they stimulate peristalsis; that it is inadvisable to anoint the entire body with petrolatum; that paraffin oil has no influence on ascarides and most probably none on tapeworms.

TEST FOR MINERAL ACIDS IN VINEGAR.—Greggi recommends the following: One cc. of vinegar is placed in a porcelain capsule, and one drop of alcoholic solution of hydrochlorate of rosaniline (25 g. of fuchsin in 100 cc. alcohol) is then added. If the vinegar is pure the color of the test solution is not changed, but is even intensified. In the presence of mineral acids the color is changed to yellow, even where the proportion of acid present is very small.