

pared with normal magnesium carbonate as a filtering agent is p_H 6.8. This indicates also that the alkalinity imparted by the precipitated magnesium carbonate is not a factor in aiding filtration.

Using precipitated calcium phosphate as a filtering agent two samples of aromatic elixir were prepared. The hydrogen-ion concentration of one sample was p_H 5.95 and that of the other p_H 6.30.

A series of experiments was conducted to determine the effect of the presence of the alkalinity imparted to aromatic elixir by the use of precipitated magnesium carbonate upon certain alkaloidal salts dissolved therein. These solutions were stored in flint glass in direct light over a period of two months.

Table II records the results of these experiments.

TABLE II.

Alkaloidal salt.	Concentration.	Discoloration.	Precipitation.
Morphine sulphate	0.120 Gm. per 90 cc.	Yellow	None
Codeine sulphate	0.120 Gm. per 90 cc.	Slightly yellow	None
Strychnine sulphate	0.060 Gm. per 90 cc.	None	None
*Morphine sulphate	0.120 Gm. per 90 cc.	Slightly yellow	None

* This was dissolved in an elixir prepared with talc p_H 7.0.

These results indicate that the alkalinity of aromatic elixir prepared with precipitated magnesium carbonate as a filtering agent is not sufficient to precipitate the foregoing alkaloidal salts. It does, however, increase the rapidity with which morphine is converted into pseudo-morphine (3) by contact with atmospheric oxygen.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. The hydrogen-ion concentration of samples of aromatic elixir prepared with various filtering agents has been determined.
2. Normal magnesium carbonate seems to be admirably suited for use as a filtering agent in this preparation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

- (1) J. M. Parry, *Western Drug*. (1902), page 8.
- (2) Wilson, *Ind. Eng. Chem.*, 17 (1925), 74.
- (3) Hager, "Handbuch der Pharmazeutischen Praxis" Band II (1927), page 342.

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FOAMING TOOTHPASTE.

This product contains seven and one-half parts of pulverized medicated soap, 3.75 parts of extracted pulverized soap bark (quillaja), 480 parts of precipitated calcium carbonate and as much soluble carmine and aromatic oils as desired together with 120 parts of glycerin-gelatin mixture. The glycerin-containing gelatin solution is made from seven and one-half parts of white gelatin, 120 parts of distilled water and 210 parts of glycerin. The following mixture is used to perfume the preparation: 3.75 parts of oil of rose, 7.5 parts of oil of cinnamon, 33.75 parts of oil of caryophyll, 2625 parts of lemon oil, 90 parts of tincture of vanilla and 270 parts of alcohol.—*Pharm. Monatshefte*, through *Drug Markets*, September.