baize, go lightly over the face and other parts of mahogany furniture, then rub briskly with a similar wad dry, and in three minutes it will produce a dark brilliant polish unequalled. Another preparation may be made as follows: Make a mixture of three parts linseed oil and one part spirits of turpentine. It not only covers the disfigured surface, but restores wood to its original color, and leaves a lustre upon the surface. Put on with a woollen cloth, and when dry rub with woollen.

Shaving Cream.—

Naples Soap, 4 oz.
Castile Soap (powd.), 2 oz.
Honey, 1 oz.
Ess. Ambergris.
Ol. Cassia.
Ol. Myristica, aa, 5 drops.

Simple Bleaching Process for Oils.—Mix 100 kilograms of the oil with 2 kilos. of a mixture of equal parts of 96 per cent. alcohol and sulphuric acid. Where the acid alone is used some of the oil is converted into resin, which does not take place in this case, for the sulpho-ether mixes very gradually with it. The green cloud that soon forms afterward turns black, and after standing 24 to 48 hours forms a slight black deposit on the bottom of the vessel. Poppy and rapeseed oil become as clear as water, but linseed oil, when viewed in thick strata, shows a yellowish color. To remove traces of sulphuric acid the decanted oil is mixed with a few liters of hot water and violently shaken. then left standing.—*Journal of App. Chem.*

Disinfection of Sponges.—Leriche impregnates them with a solution of four parts permanganate of potassa in 100 p. of water; they are afterwards put into a solution of sulphurous acid (25 to 100. water), and finally washed with water. By this treatment sponges acquire their original condition, even their marine odor although they may have been soaked in pus and infectious matter. In the course of time they bleach without altering their tissue, even if subjected for four months to this process of depuration.—*Rép. de. Pharm.*

Process for Silvering.—This process may be used for all sorts of substances such as silk and other goods, and other things as well as inorganic substances. Two solutions are prepared, the first consisting of 2 pts. quick lime, 5 pts. grape sugar, 2 pts. racemic, (or gallic) acid, 600 pts. water; the second of argentic nitrate 20 pts. in 20 pts. ammonia and 650 pts. water. These solutions are to be mixed at the time of using. For textile and fibrous material the articles should be carefully washed an hen immersed in gallic