

FORMULARY.

CREOLIN IODOFORM OINTMENT.

Creolin, 15 grains ;
Iodoform, 30 grains ;
Vaseline, 6 drachms.

Make into an ointment.

The advantage of this prescription is said to be that the smell of the iodoform is well masked. — *Les Nouveaux Remèdes*, September 21, 1891.

WART-SOLUTION.

A correspondent of the *Pharm. Zeitung* strongly recommends the following application for warts :

	Parts.
Salicylic acid.....	1
Lactic acid.....	1
Collodion.....	8
All by weight. Mix.	

This mixture is to be applied twice a day. It seldom fails to remove the excrescences in a short time.

TREATMENT OF THE MOUTH.

The cure of the mouth, during constitutional treatment with mercury, is assisted by the use of the following formula given by Dr. Reibes-Saachen in *Therapeutischen Monatshefte* :

TOOTH POWDER.

Take of	
Precip. Carbonate Calcium.....	1 oz.
Pumice stone (fine powder).....	1 oz.
Chlorate of Potassium.....	1 oz.
Powdered Red Cinnamon Bark.....	1 oz.
Powdered Krameria Root.....	1 oz.
Powdered Castile Soap.....	1 oz.
Oil of Peppermint.....	45 grs.

Mix and make into a fine powder.

GARGLE.

Take of	
Solution of acetate of Aluminum,	
5 per cent.....	7 ozs.
Orange flower water.....	7 ozs.
Mix.	

Mix one tablespoonful with a glass of water and gargle every half hour.

FOR THE GUMS.

Take of	
Tincture of myrrh.....	1 oz.
Tincture of gall.....	1 oz.
Tincture of krameria.....	1 oz.
Mix.	

To be applied to the gums with a camel's hair brush.

MIGRAINE PASTILS.

La Medecine Moderne recommends the following combination :

Caffeine.....	1½ grs.
Phenacetin.....	1½ grs.
Milk sugar.....	5 grs.

Mix well and make into a pastil.

CHILBLAIN TABLET.

Benzoated lard.....	6 parts.
Yellow wax.....	3 parts.
Resin, white.....	1 part.
Camphor.....	1 part.
Oil cajeput.....	1 part.

Melt the resin and wax, add the lard ; then when somewhat cooled add the camphor in powder, and last the cajeput oil.

TOILET POWDER FOR PERSPIRING FEET.
—Rabow, in *Therap. M. H.*, recommends 10 parts salicylic acid, 10 parts alum and 10 of starch, finely powdered and well mixed, to be put into stockings every morning.

PASTE FOR CLEANING WINDOWS, readily made and very efficient, is recommended in the *Prag. Rdsch.* Finely powdered carbonate of magnesium is made into suitable paste with soap spirit (soap dissolved in alcohol) and soda solution. A little of the paste on a sponge rubbed over the glass and the glass polished with alcohol just before the paste dries insures bright, clean windows.

A SIMPLE PLAN OF MAKING A QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF WATER.—*Colour*: A flask of water is placed on a sheet of white paper, and yellow-green or bluish tints appear, organic matter is probably present. Heat gives a brown tinge. *Smell*: Heat with a spirit lamp, after adding a few drops of caustic potash solution. Any unpleasant odour indicates probable sewage contamination. *Harbours* is indicated by a white precipitate on adding ammonium oxalate solution in a test tube. Or add a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda to 8 ozs. of water, if chalk is present it will be precipitated to the bottom. *Ammonia* is shown by the yellow or brown colour obtained on adding a few drops of Nessler's solution to a test-tube filled two-thirds full of the water to be tested. Nitrates can be proved as follows: A test-tube is filled two-thirds full, and five drops of sulphuric acid added. Then five drops of potassic iodide (five grains to the ounce) and some powdered starch are introduced. A blue tint shows the presence of nitrates. *Chlorides*: To half a test tube of water add three drops of nitric acid ; fill up with solution of nitrate of silver (10 grains to the ounce). Any precipitate will consist of chlorides. *Iron*: Boil with addition of a few drops of nitric acid, on adding some solution potassium sulphocyanide, a red tinge will be seen if iron is present.

SUPPOSITORIES OF ICHTHYOL.

The *Pharmaceutische Presse* gives the following :

Gelatin.....	30-40 parts.
Water.....	75 parts.
Glycerin.....	75 parts.
Ichthyol.....	q. s.

Place the gelatine in a vessel and cover with water. Let stand for a sufficient length of time for the gelatin to become softened, and then press off excess of water. Add the glycerin, place on the water bath, and melt together. When melted, let cool a little, and then stir in 50 eg. of ichthyol to each gram of the jelly. Then cast into the moulds.

NEW DISINFECTING SOAP.

A new disinfecting soap for the use of physicians, nurses, etc., is made as follows:

Anhydrous copper sulphate.....	12 parts.
Good toilet soap.....	88 parts.

Soften the toilet soap by heat, and then work in the copper sulphate, previously reduced to an impalpable powder. The product has a handsome green color, and is said to be very efficient.

POMADE FOR ROUGH AND CHAPPED HANDS.

Lanolin.....	600 parts.
Albolin.....	400 parts.

Campho-phenique.....	40 parts.
Oil of rose.....	2 parts.

Mix and make into a pomade.

This should be well rubbed over the hands at night before going to bed and left on till morning. After washing and drying the hands in the morning, apply a very small amount to them.—*Nat. Drug-gist*.

ALOES FOR ANIMALS.

A writer in *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* gives the following table of doses of aloes when intended as a purgative for domestic animals :

Cattle.....	10 to 16 drams.
Horses.....	7 to 14 "
Sheep and Goats.....	4 to 8 "
Hogs.....	1½ to 4 "
Dogs.....	½ to 1½ "
Fowl.....	7 to 30 grains.

The Perfumes in Laundry Soaps.

CARL DORSHEIMER.

To find an oil which will effectually cover the resin and cocoanut odor in common soaps has been the aim of the laundry soap maker for many years. Of course, there are oils that will do it, but which is preferable, mirbane or cocoanut ? or citronella ?

Within the last year or so there has been an oil used in Europe quite extensively to overcome this, and to make the readers of this journal acquainted with it is the object of this article. It is the oil of pennyroyal, *Ol. Mentha Pulegi* (not *Oleum hedeoma*.) The latter is the American pennyroyal, as different from the French oil as day is from night.

It is stronger than the majority of oils used by soap men, stronger than even mirbane, and has no obnoxious odor. Belonging, as the name indicates, to the family of mints, it has that characteristic odor, backed by a great amount of "natural" oil camphor which helps to hold and diffuse the odor.

In itself it would not make a good perfume, but mixed with other oils it does the work.

To aid such readers of this journal, as want to give it a trial I take the pleasure to add a few formulas in which it has been used :

I. MIXTURE FOR WHITE SOAP.

Oil French Pennyroyal.....	3 pounds.
Oil Thyme, white.....	1 pound.
Oil Lavender flowers.....	1 pound.
Oil Caraway chaff.....	½ pound.

Mix and use 1 pound to 325 pounds of soap.

The cost of the above is about \$1.10 a pound, and it can be used to a good deal more soap, only the house using it, making 1 pound cakes, wanted a strong odor.

II. FOR COLORED SOAP.

Oil French Pennyroyal.....	1 pound.
Oil Cassia.....	1 pound.
Oil Cloves.....	½ pound.
Oil Lavender spike.....	1 pound.

Mix and use the same as above.

—*American Soap Journal*.