

Cements.

A HARD AND USEFUL CEMENT. The *Journal du Gaz et de l'Electricité* gives the following recipe for a very hard cement: Take a solution of pure white of egg in twice its weight in water, 2 parts; freshly slacked lime, 3 parts; powdered baryta, 1 part; mix well in a mortar, adding a little water, if necessary. The cement soon dries and becomes hard. It should be made up only as needed, as it cannot be kept soluble.

SHOEMAKER'S CEMENT.—Mr. J. Saunders has obtained a patent for a cement to be used for attaching leather to boots, and for belts. The cement is prepared by mixing together: Methylated ether, 1 lb.; carbon bisulphide, 8 lbs.; raw gutta-percha, 1 oz.; elastic glue, 1 oz.; indiarubber tissue, 1 lb. The mixture is left for twelve hours, and after being agitated for one hour is fit to use. The mode of application is to roughen the surfaces of the articles to be united, to apply one or two coats of the cement, allow to dry, warm gently, press both articles firmly together, and tap with a hammer.—*Jour. S. C. I.*

CEMENT FOR IRON RAILINGS.—For the cementing of iron railing tops, iron gratings to stoves, &c., the following mixture is recommended: in fact, with such effect has it been used as to resist the blows of a sledgehammer. This mixture is composed of equal parts of sulphur and white lead, with about one-sixth proportion of borax, the three being thoroughly incorporated together, so as to form one homogeneous mass. When the application is to be made of this composition, it is wetted with strong sulphuric acid, and a thin layer of it is placed between the two pieces of iron, these being at once pressed together. In five days it will, it is said, be perfectly dry, all traces of the cement having vanished, and the work having every appearance of welding.

CEMENT FOR INDIA-RUBBER may be prepared (*Elektrotech. Zeit.*) by soaking powdered shellac in a strong watery solution of ammonia, and the compound, before being used, is rendered fluid by heat. It is especially adapted for fastening metal, glass, &c., to smooth surfaces.

It is said a good cement for joining parts of apparatus, etc., permanently solid and waterproof, and which resists heats, oils and acids, is made by mixing concentrated sirupous glycerine with finely powdered litharge, to a thick, viscid paste, which is applied like gypsum. Glass, metal and wood can be cemented together by it.

IMPERMEABLE GLUE.—To make an impermeable glue, soak ordinary glue in water until it softens, and remove it before it has lost its primitive form. After this, dissolve it in linseed oil over a slow fire until it is brought to the consistency of a jelly. This glue may be used for joining any kinds of material. In addition to strength and hardness, it has the advantage of resisting the action of water.—*Revue Industrielle.*

TRANSPARENT CEMENT.—According to a French journal, a transparent cement can be prepared from the following formula: In a vial place 10 parts chloroform with 12½ parts non-vulcanized India rubber (in small pieces). The solution is readily effected; when ended, add 2½ parts gum mastic, and let the whole stand in cold for from eight to ten days. The cement is perfectly transparent and very sticky.

Paste for Labels on Tin.

Prepare a solution by boiling 2 ounces of shellac and ½ ounce of borax in 8 ounces of water. The space on the tin to be covered by the label is given one coat of this solution, and after drying, the label is applied with ordinary mucilage.

Mr. Sloane recommends a mucilage of tragacanth to which has been added 50 per cent. of syrup of acacia, and this has been found very satisfactory in the laboratory of Purdue University.

Mr. Leo Eliel uses the following:

1 Gum tragacanth.....	1 oz.
Gum acacia.....	4 ozs.
Thymol.....	14 grs.
Glycerin.....	1 ozs.
Water, q. s. to make.....	2 pts.

Dissolve the gums in 1 pint water, strain, add the glycerin in which the thymol is suspended, shake and add sufficient water to make two pints. As separation takes place on standing the mixture should be shaken before using.

2 Rye flour.....	4 ozs.
Powd. acacia.....	½ oz.
Glycerin.....	1 oz.
Oil of cloves.....	20 drps.
Water.....	sufficient.

Rub the flour and acacia to a smooth paste with 8 ozs. cold water, strain through cheese cloth and pour into 1 pint of boiling water. Continue the heat until as thick as desired. When nearly cold add the glycerin and oil of cloves.—*Pharm. Era.*

Glutine Pepton Sublimate.

The success which has attended the hypodermic injection of mercury compounds in the treatment of various forms of syphilis has attracted wide attention in this country, as well as on the Continent. Two disadvantages have, however, hitherto somewhat retarded its more general adoption—the great irritation caused by injecting the more soluble salts, and the slowness and uncertainty of the action of the less soluble preparations. In the first instance, the sores and inconvenience produced are sometimes quite serious, and in the second, the dose once given is entirely beyond the control of the physician, the mercury being deposited in the tissues, and being absorbed at intervals, so that the precise effect of each dose is quite uncertain. These serious objections are claimed to be entirely obviated by the use of *Glutine Peptone Sublimate*, said to be a double salt of mercuric chloride and glutine peptone. It possesses the advantage over ordinary peptone sublimate of being entirely non-corrosive. It is a white hygroscopic powder, soluble in water,

stable in solution, and contains one-fourth its weight of mercuric chloride. For use, one drachm of the salt is dissolved in 3½ fluid ounces of water, the dose of this solution being one Pravaz syringe-ful, equivalent to about one-sixth of a grain. The injection is made either into the connective tissue beneath the skin, or else beneath the muscles of the gluteal region.

Glutine peptone sublimate has been extensively experimented with in Germany, with excellent results. The average number of injections necessary to procure a complete cure is fifteen. Even when antiseptic treatment is not possible, excellent results may be obtained, and no abscesses were observed to follow the puncture; and those patients who have previously been treated with injections of calomel or with yellow oxide of mercury testify to the comparative painlessness of the glutine peptone injections. In short, it is claimed that glutine peptone sublimate is more reliable and rapid in its action than any other hypodermic mercurial, and practically non-irritant.—*Brit. and Col. Druggist.*

Lanolin Milk.

Paschke recommends this as an "*ausgezeichnetes kosmetisches Mittel*," a most excellent cosmetic, especially for skins poor in fat. It is valuable also as a powder base, giving the skin an almost invisible covering of fatty material, which takes and holds cosmetic powders most admirably. It is prepared as follows:

Rub up 5 gm. lanolin with 10 ccm. of water, warming gently. To this mixture add 25 cg. neutral soap dissolved in 10 ccm. of water; rub up again, and immediately add sufficient warm water to make 100 gm., and agitate thoroughly. If desirable, 1 gm. tincture of benzoin or 1 gm. borax dissolved in a little water may be added. The mixture must be strained, because, even when most carefully made, small lumps of uncombined lanolin will remain suspended in it.

A NEW SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.—In *La Lyon Medical* attention is drawn to an article by Dr. Filatoff, of Moscow, showing that the heliotrope can be substituted with advantage for quinine. The plant, it is stated, has for some time been in use as a popular remedy against fevers in Russia, in Turkey and in Persia. In each of these countries a tincture is prepared by macerating in alcohol the leaves and stock of the plant.

The smell of paint may be taken away by closing up the room and setting in the centre of it a pan of lighted charcoal, on which have been thrown some juniper berries. Leave this in the room for a day and a night, when the smell of the paint will be gone. Some persons prefer a pail of water in which a handful of hay is soaking. This is also effectual in removing the odor of tobacco-smoke from a room.—*P. O. and D. Review.*