

Formulary.

ANTISEPTIC DRESSING FOR WOUNDS.

R Hamamelis Extract.....	℥iv
Glycerine.....	℥iii
Acid Carbolic.....	℥gtxii.

GUAIACOL WINE.

Guaiacol, crystallized.....	150 grains.
Sherry wine.....	2 pints.

Mix and dissolve.

OINTMENT FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

Menthol.....	gr. xv.
Satol.....	gr. xxx.
Ol. oliva.....	℥vss.
Lanolini.....	℥ss.

M.

Apply night and morning, rubbing in well.

BUTTER OF PHOSPHORUS.

The *Bulletin de Pharmacie* suggests the following as a substitute for cod-liver oil in hot weather:

Fresh butter.....	17½ ounces.
Potassium iodide.....	4 grains.
Potassium bromide.....	15 grains.
Sodium chloride.....	2 drams.
Phosphorus.....	¼ grain.

About one-third of an ounce is to be taken daily, spread on bread.—*National Druggist*.

AROMATIZED COD-LIVER OIL.

Dietrich gives the following formula for aromated cod-liver oil:

Essence of lemon.....	50 parts.
Essence of neroli.....	20 parts.
Essence of English peppermint.....	10 parts.
Vanilline.....	1 part.
Connarin.....	1-10 part.
Cod-liver oil.....	10,000 parts.

Dissolve the connarin and vanilline in the essential oils, with the aid of a very gentle heat, and mix the solution with the cod-liver oil.

TOOTH PASTE.

Powdered pumice.....	℥j.
" cuttle-fish bone.....	℥ss.
" myrrh.....	℥ij.
" orris root.....	℥iiss.
" precipitated chalk.....	℥vj.
" alum.....	℥j.
Curd soap.....	℥viij.
Glycerine.....	℥xij.
Rose water.....	℥x.
Otto of rose.....	℥j.
Oil of cloves.....	℥ij.

Shred the soap, mix it with the glycerine, and heat on a water-bath till uniform; then add the water, and mix with the powders, finally adding the perfume.

PASTE FOR VARNISHED SURFACES.

The *British and Colonial Druggist* recommends the following:

Rice starch.....	2 ounces.
White glue.....	1 ounce.
Acetic acid.....	4 drams.
Oil of cloves.....	20 minims.

Dissolve the glue in cold water, then boil. Mix the starch with a little cold

water and pour into the boiling glue. Finally add the acetic acid and oil of cloves.

VARNISH FOR COPPER.

To protect objects made of copper, and to guard them against oxidation, the *Revue de Chimie industrielle* recommends varnishing them with the following:

Carbon disulphide.....	1 part.
Benzine (benzol).....	1 part.
Oil of turpentine.....	1 part.
Hard copal.....	1 part.
Methylic alcohol.....	2 parts.

The journal quoted declares this varnish to be very resisting, and to protect the metal perfectly, especially if two or three coats of the varnish or lacquer have been given.—*National Druggist*.

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF TOLU.

Balsam Tolu.....	3 fl. oz.
Alcohol.....	6 "
Glycerine.....	12 "
Water.....	
Alcohol of each enough to make.....	32 "

Dissolve the tolu in the mixture of the alcohol and glycerine with the aid of heat; then add 12 fl. oz. of water, and set aside to cool. Pour off the milky liquid from the resinous precipitate, rub it with a little powdered pumice, and filter, washing the filter with enough of a mixture of 1 part alcohol and 2 parts water to make two pints.

This is said to make an excellent syrup of tolu when mixed with simple syrup.

LIQUID PATENT LEATHER DRESSINGS.

(1)—Aniline black.....	1 part.
Camphor.....	2 parts.
Shellac.....	24 "
Wood alcohol.....	73 "
(2)—Gluc.....	16 parts.
Logwood (in chips).....	32 "
Indigo.....	1 "
Tragacanth.....	2 "
Glycerin.....	16 "
Vinegar.....	128 "
Water.....	64 "

Boil, strain, and bottle.

(3)—Shellac.....	2 parts.
Ammonia water.....	1 "
Water.....	6 "
Aniline black.....	10 color.
Water.....	to make 16 parts.

Boil the first three ingredients together, until the shellac is dissolved; then add the aniline dye and sufficient water to make a pint.

Hager gives the following formula:

Gallic acid.....	2 parts.
Borax.....	2 "
Extract logwood.....	1 "
Aniline black.....	4 "
Ammonia water.....	4 "
Hot water.....	20 "
Shellac varnish.....	500 "

The shellac varnish is prepared as follows:

Borax.....	2 parts.
Rain water.....	45 "
Powdered shellac.....	6 "

Heat the borax and water to boiling, and add the shellac in divided portions, stirring well all the while; when cold, strain.—*Merck's Market Report*.

A New Ointment Base.

Eggert and Haeckel, of Berlin, are introducing a new basis for ointments into the trade, under the name of myronin, which is claimed to possess many advantages. Eggert gives the following account of its composition: All fats that contain fatty acids and glycerine combined are liable to rancidity. Fatty or waxy bodies, in which the fatty acids are combined with higher alcohols, keep far better, and are not liable to rancidity to any extent. Such alcohols are cholesterin, ceryl, myricyl, and dodecatyl alcohols. Cholesterin is found to a certain extent in wool-fat, but the relatively difficult purification, etc., render it somewhat expensive. The vegetable wax of *Copernicia cerifera* contains myricyl alcohol, and certain whale oils, such as doegling oil, contains dodecatyl alcohol. He claims that doegling oil is a very suitable body for an ointment basis on two grounds: (1) That it is not liable to quick rancidity; (2) It is easily absorbed into the tissues, without provoking any irritability. The necessity of finding a suitable method for combining this oil with vegetable wax is obvious, and the following method is that adopted: If the free fatty acids which the wax always contains are neutralized by alkalis, the wax is in such a condition that it will easily mix with considerable quantities of other fats or water. In fact, a preparation in which the wax and water are in proportions of 1 to 5 is of the consistency of soft paraffin. After the wax and the doegling oil have been freed from all albuminoids, and have been purified by filtering and washing, the free acids of the wax are neutralized with weak, hot alkaline carbonate solution in the calculated quantity. Doegling oil is then added in sufficient quantity to give the required consistency, as found by experience, and the whole is mixed to a homogeneous mass by mechanical means. The normal product contains 12.5 per cent. of water, but this can be raised or lowered at will.—*British and Colonial Druggist*.

Purification of Ether.

M. Eckenberg states that approximately pure ether for analytical purposes can be obtained from commercial ether by adding to the latter 5-10 per cent. of a liquid paraffin, that boils above 300° C., and distilling at 40° to 50°. The alcohol and oxidation products are retained in the retort by the paraffin, whilst the water, if much be present, will form a layer beneath the latter. Acids and other objectionable impurities may be removed by this method which is also applicable for purifying chloroform, acetone, etc. Subsequent heating to 120° expels the impurities from the paraffin, and renders it fit for further use.—*Chem. Zeit.*

A STRIKE OF DOCTORS.—Five hundred medical men in Hungary have threatened to go on "strike." They want better State control and higher fees.