## Practical Formulæ

Red Ink.—Prof. R. Boettger recommends a red ink which is not affected by powerful chemical agents. The ink is prepared as follows: Carmine is triturated, in a porcelain mortar, with a little solution of soluble glass; afterwards more of this solution is added, until the desired shade and fluidity has been attained. The ink when used dries rapidly, with a gloss, and when not in use should be protected from contact with the atmosphere by closing the vial with an oiled cork.—Chem. Centralbl., 1873, No 30, in Am. Jour. Pharm.

Red Brown Wash for Wood.—I lb. of sulphate of copper is dissolved in 8 lbs. of water, and the solution applied to the wood with on ordinary brush; this is to be followed by a solution of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. ferrocyanide of potassium in 8 lbs. of water. The ferrocyanide of copper thus deposited upon the wood fibre is not only not altered by atmospheric influences, but it tends also to preserve the wood from the growth upon it of moss, lichens, fungi, and from the attacks of insects. The color may be darkened or lightened by increasing of decreasing the strength of the solutions, and the wash will be more permanent if the wood afterwards receives a coat of boiled linseed oil or varnish.—Pharm. Centrall., in Am. Four. Pharm.

Erasmus Wilson's Hair Wash.—	
Aqua Mellis	· ½ oz.
Liq. Ammoniæ	1 0%
Spirit. Rosmarini	· · · · · · · I OZ.
Ol. Olive	I OZ.
P/	har. Jour. & Trans.
Hop Beer.—	· ·
Take of Malt	I4 quarts.
Hops	1½ pounds
Crushed sugar	16 "
Caramel	1 pint.

Potato-yeast ..... I quart.

Scald the malt in boiling water and let stand twelve hours; repeat the process, drawing the wort each time. Make an infusion of the hops in a covered vessel, add it as well as the sugar to the malt wort, heat until it is milkwarm, and after placing in a vat or barrel, add the yeast and let stand 24 hours. Then, draw off into a clean barrel and bung tight. This comes as near to XXX ale as anything except the article itself.—Druggists' Circular.