

Formulary.

LAVENDER SACHET POWDER.

- R. Lavender flowers, ground..... lb j.
Powdered gum benzoin..... lb ¼.
Oil of lavender..... 3 ¼.

KALODANT.

Dahman's analysis of this popular Parisian dentifrice is considered authoritative, and is as follows:

- R. Precipitated carbonate of lime . gm. 250.
Calcined magnesia..... " 50.
Glycerine..... " 500.
Medicinal soap..... " 150.
Essence of canella..... " ij.
Essence of peppermint..... " ij.

*It is colored with carmine in a solution of carbonate of potash.—*Universal Magazine*.

CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE.

- Spermaceti..... 3iv.
Cerae albae..... 3iv.
Camphor pulp..... 3iv.
Sodii boratis..... 3ij.
Stearin..... 3xvj.
Glycerin..... 3xxxij.
Ol. lavandulae..... ʒxxxv.
" limonis..... ʒxxxv.
" coryophylli..... ʒxxxv.
" bergamot..... ʒxxxv.

Melt the wax, spermaceti, and stearin, then dissolve the camphor in the warm mixture; mix the borax with the glycerine, and stir into the hot mixture gradually, constantly agitating. Pour into suitable moulds.—*American Druggist*.

SMELLING SALTS.

The *Seifensieder Zeitung* gives the following directions for preparing a superior article of smelling salt:

- Ammonium carbonate..... 120 gm.
Spirit of ammonia..... 60 gm.
Bergamot oil..... 12 drops.
Lavender oil..... 8 drops.
Oil of cloves..... 4 drops.
Neroli oil..... 4 drops.
Cinnamon oil..... 4 drops.

The ammonium carbonate, which should be quite fresh, and in lumps about the size of a hazel nut, is put into a wide-mouthed jar. The oils and ammonia are then mixed and poured into the jar, and the stopper at once applied. Set aside for two days, at the end of which time the ingredients will be found to have united in a solid mass.

If it is desired to prevent this occurrence and have the substance in the shape of a dry salt, instead of letting the container remain quiet, shake it frequently and violently every day for a week. The salt thus obtained can be easily removed from the container, coarsely pulverized, and put into little smelling bottles, should it be desirable so to do.—*National Druggist*.

SOLUTION OF PHOSPHOGLYCERATE.

- Calcium phosphoglycerate..... 10 grammes
Distilled water sufficient to make..... 1,000 cc.

Dissolve and filter.

The solution is not entirely clear, but may be made so by the addition of a trace of citric acid.

SYRUP OF CALCIUM PHOSPHOGLYCERATE.

- Calcium phosphoglycerate..... 10 grammes
Citric acid..... 1 gramme
Granulated sugar..... 610 grammes
Water..... 340 grammes

The salt and acid are dissolved in the water, the sugar is added and dissolved without heat; the product weighs about 950 grammes, which may be brought to the weight of 1,000 grammes by the addition of syrup of orange.

LAUNDRY POWDER.

The *Bayer-Ind. u. Gew. Bl.* recommends the following:

- Borax..... 45 parts
Sodium hyposulphite..... 5 parts
Sodium hydroxide..... 50 parts

Mix and put up in pound packages.

SYRUP OF IODIDE OF IRON AND ORANGE.

The following formula for syrup of ferrous iodide is suggested by O. Girard (*Bull. com.*): Iodine, 4.10 gm.; iron filings, 2 gm.; distilled water, 10 gm. The solution having been prepared as directed in the Codex—by placing the iron filings and water in a flask, and adding the iodine in small quantities at a time, and agitating after each addition until the solution finally acquires a green color—it is then mixed with one kilo. of the following: Citric acid, 5 gm.; distilled water, 10 gm.; tincture of orange peel, 10 gm.; simple syrup, q.s., to make 1 kilo. Twenty grammes of the finished syrup will contain 0.10 cgm. of ferrous iodide.

COLORLESS SOLUTION OF SHELLAC—AN ELEGANT LABEL VARNISH.

Dissolve 150 gm. of shellac in a litre of alcohol by the aid of gentle heat, in a water-bath. Stir in about 150 gm. freshly burned charcoal and bring the mixture to a boil, maintaining it at this temperature about ten minutes. Filter a small portion, and, if not absolutely colorless, add a little more charcoal and again boil. After again testing, if found to be quite free from color, first strain through silk (an old pocket handkerchief will answer), and subsequently filter through paper. The resultant solution, with the addition of a little castor oil, to ensure elasticity, makes the best varnish for prints, paintings, etc., that we have ever tried.—*National Druggist*.

TO WHITEN THE NAILS.

- R. Dii. sulphuric acid, 3 ij.
Tinct. myrrh, 5 j.
Spring aq. 3 iv.

Mix well. Wash the nails with soap and water, then dip the fingers into the wash.—*Universal Magazine*.

KOLAPEPTON TABLETS.

Ludwig Bernegau, in a series of formulae for strengthening and refreshing

media (*Starkungs und Erfrischungsmittel*), suggests the following:

- Pepton..... 15 parts
Milk sugar..... 40 parts
Cacao-mass..... 30 parts
Kola, in powder..... 25 parts
Sugar, powdered white..... 1 part
Aromatics..... 12 parts

Mix and make into tablets.—*National Druggist*.

TINCTURE OF LITMUS.

W. Schaefer, of Alzey, has an article of this subject in the *Apotheker Zeitung*, from which we translate as follows:

Pack the coarsely cut litmus in a percolator and exhaust with cold distilled water; evaporate the extract down according to the weight of the litmus used, and to the residue add thrice its weight of alcohol of 90°. Acidify strongly with hydrochloric acid and set aside for two days. Nitrolitmin (azolitmin) falls in the shape of a brown floccy precipitate, while the muddy violet coloring matter of the litmus remains in solution in the alcoholic fluid. Collect the precipitate on a smooth filter, wash in acidified hot water two or three times, or until the waste water, on treatment with ammonia, strikes a pure blue, without a trace of violet. Let the azolitmin remain upon the filter, and dissolve it with distilled water carrying a small percentage of ammonia. Add distilled water to the filtrate sufficient to make a total solution equal to 3½ times the weight of litmus originally used. Neutralize very exactly, and add, to insure its preservation, 10 per cent. of alcohol of 90°. Such a tincture leaves absolutely nothing to be desired, either by apothecary or chemist.—*National Druggist*.

Antidiphtheritic Pastilles.

Dr. A. Rose (*Med. Record, Am. Medical Surg. Bull.*). As our control of the course of diphtheria is still very limited, we should welcome every suggestion of means of guarding against diphtheritic infection. We all know that a healthy pharynx is of importance, and that this organ, like the mouth, should be kept in an aseptic condition. For this purpose the author suggests either the pastilles used by himself, or those recommended by Dr. J. Bergmann (under the name of "Diphthericide"), and urges that they be "given to the little ones going to school in place of candy or chewing gum." Formulae for the two kinds of pastilles are as follows:

Rose: Resin Guaiac, 0.75 gm.; Saccharin, 0.01 gm.; Sugar and Extr. Licorice, 0.75 gm.

Bergmann: Thymol, 0.002 gm.; Sodium Benzoate, 0.020 gm.; Saccharin, 0.015 gm.; Mucilage, q.s.

Hoffman's anodyne, Dr. Hare says, is the best drug known for the relief of depression from smoking.