

ners that coloring matter is not tannin, will do, in my judgment, great service, and lay the foundation of other inquiries which will be valuable. Who can suggest a better practical form than the above? Let him speak."—*Correspondent of the Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Artificial Ivory.

Both on the continent and in this country the manufacture of "artificial ivory" is conducted on a scale of some magnitude. The process by which the most successful imitation of natural ivory is obtained appears to consist in dissolving either india-rubber or gutta-percha in chloroform, passing chlorine through the solution until it has acquired a light yellow tint, next washing well with alcohol, then adding, in fine powder, either sulphate of baryta, sulphate of lime, sulphate of lead, alumina, or chalk, in quantity proportioned to the desired density and tint, kneading well, and finally subjecting to heavy pressure. A very tough product, capable of taking a very high polish, is obtainable in this way.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

Useful Receipts.

Bronzing Tin Castings.

When clean, wash them with a mixture of 1 part each sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper, in 20 parts water; dry, and again wash with distilled vinegar, 11 parts, verdigris, 4 parts. When dry, polish with colcothar.—*Druggist's Circular.*

To Renew Velvet.

When the pile or nap is flattened, hold the parts over a basin of hot water, with the back towards the water; the pile will soon rise and assume its original beauty.

Glycerin Ointment.

Melt together spermaceti, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and white wax, 1 drachm; put them into a stone mortar, add glycerin, 1 fluid ounce, oil of almonds, 2 fluid ounces, and rub them together until cold. Used for chapped hands, etc.

Pomatum.

The following receipt will furnish an excellent pomade at a moderate cost:—Two ounces of castor oil, three ounces of best olive oil, one ounce of spermaceti. Dissolve the spermaceti in an earthen jar or pipkin over a slow fire; then add the castor and olive oils. When nearly cold, stir in a small quantity of bergamot, with a few drops of oil of cloves, cinnamon, and almond mixed; or, six ounces of castor oil, six ounces of olive oil, four ounces of spermaceti, two drachms of oil of lavender, ten drops of oil of cinnamon, two drachms of essence bergamot, two drachms of essence of lemon. Melt the oils and sperm together, gradually warming them on the stove and keep stirring; when nearly cold add the scent.

To Heal Burns.

Take lime water and beat into it linseed oil. This makes the best ointment known for burns.

To Clean Oil Cloth.

Oil cloth should never be scrubbed. First sweep, then wash clean with a large, soft cloth and lukewarm water; on no account use soap or hot water, either will bring off the paint.

To Whiten Tallow.

Melt the tallow and add a little alum and saltpeter, or a little nitric or sulphuric acid.

Beef versus Brandy. A new Stimulant.

It has been found that in cases of great exhaustion, attended with cerebral weakness, produced by severe labor or any other cause, a preparation from beef may be used (at least partially) instead of brandy, as it exerts rapidly a stimulating power over the brain. It is thus made:—Chop up lean beef, place it in a pan and subject it for an hour or more to heat by keeping the pan in a vessel of boiling water; the fat, fiber and essence will distinctly separate. Strain the liquid portions from the fiber, and remove from it the fat by means of blotting paper. A highly aromatic amber-colored liquid, of an agreeable flavor, will remain. This is the required stimulant. Unlike common beef tea, its effect is stimulating rather than nutritious.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Lacquers.

Good Lacquer for brass.—Seed lac, 6 ozs.; amber or copal, 2 ozs.; best alcohol, 4 galls.; pulverized glass, 4 ozs.; dragon's blood, 40 grs.; extract of red sandal wood, obtained by water, 30 grs.

Pale Lacquer for tin plate.—Best alcohol, 8 ozs.; turmeric, 4 drs.; hay saffron, 2 scs.; dragon blood, 4 scs.; red sanders, 1 sc.; shell lac, 1 oz.; gum sandarach, 2 drs.; gum mastic, 2 drs.; Canada balsam, 2 drs.; when dissolved add spirits of turpentine, 80 drops.

Lacquer for Philosophical Instruments.—Alcohol, 80 ozs.; gum gutta, 3 ozs.; gum sandarach, 8 ozs.; gum elemi, 8 ozs.; dragon's blood, 4 ozs.; seed lac, 4 ozs.; terra merita, 3 ozs.; saffron, 8 grs.; pulverized glass, 12 ozs.

Transparent Japan.

Oil of turpentine four ounces, oil of lavender three ounces, camphor one-half drachm, copal one ounce; dissolve. Used to japan tin, but quick copal varnish is mostly used instead.

Silvering Powder for coating Copper.

Nitrate of silver, 30 grains; common salt, 30 grains; common salt, 30 grains; cream of tartar, $3\frac{1}{2}$ drachms; mix, moisten with water, and apply.

Cure for Bites of Poisonous Insects.

M. de Mortillet has published in the *Sud-Est*, a Grenoble paper, a curious remedy for the sting of a dangerous insect. It is the application of the wax of the ear to the injured part. This simple remedy, he positively asserts, will cure the deadly sting of a poisonous fly, which would otherwise produce carbuncle. Whatever may be the efficacy of this treatment there can be no harm in trying, the substance being always at hand. Should it not succeed, the patient will always be in time to have recourse to a more radical treatment.