

FORMULARY.

PERFUMED ZINC LANOLIMENT.

Oxide of zinc..... 80 grains
Vaseline..... 50 "
Rub together until perfectly smooth,
and add—
Lanoline..... 1 oz.
Simple ointment..... 3 drachms
Peruvian balsam..... 80 drops
Otto of rose..... 2 drops

LIP-SALVE IN STICKS.

Paraffin..... 6 drachms
Cocoa Butter..... 6 "
White vaseline..... 1 oz.
Eosin..... 1 grain
Otto of Rose..... 5 drops
Melt the solids and add the vaseline.
Dissolve the eosin in sufficient alcohol and
add to the mixture, also the perfume, and
cast into suitable-sized sticks—*Zeit. Apoth.*
Verein.

NON-POISONOUS PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.

B. Rothe (in *Deutsche Drogen Zeitung*)
recommends the following:

Bichromate of potassium..... 2 parts
Potassium Nitrate..... 1 part
Granulated sugar..... 3 parts
Tragacanth mucilage..... q. s.

Balsam of Peru sufficient to perfume.
Mix, and make into pellets of desired size.

ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE—VIGIER'S.

Vigier in the *Gazette Hebdomadaire de*
Medicine, etc., gives the following formula:

Resorcin..... 20 parts
Salol..... 40 parts
Orris root..... 80 parts
Chalk, levigated..... 400 parts
Carmin No. 40..... 3 parts
Oil of peppermint q. s. to perfume.

Mix. Instead of the oil of peppermint
any of the fragrant essential oils may be
used.

CHAFE POMADE.

Nothing is more troublesome to fat men
and women (and to many who are not fat)
than chafing under the arms, between the
legs, and elsewhere, to which they are
subject, especially in hot weather.

The following will relieve it like magic:

Lanolin..... 85 parts
Albolin..... 10 parts
Campho-phenique..... 5 parts

Mix.

The directions for use on the label
should instruct the purchaser to wash the
affected parts with "suds" made of tepid
water and white castile soap; to dry them
well with a very soft napkin or old towel,
without rubbing; and then to apply the
pomade. This should be done on retiring
and on getting up in the morning.—*Nat.*
Druggist.

IODO-ICHTHYOLATED GAUZE.

S. Torgescu gives the following in the
Zeitschr. d. ally. Oester. Ap. Ver.:

Iodol..... 5 parts
Ichthyol..... 5 parts
Colophony..... 5 parts
Castor oil..... 3 parts
Alcohol, 90°..... 100 parts
Sulphuric ether..... 25 parts

Mix the alcohol and ether, and dissolve
the other ingredients in the mixture. Dip
the gauze in the solution and let it satur-

ate itself. Four ounces of the liquid should
saturate three yards of gauze.

DENTIFRICE DROPS—MENTHOLATED.

The *Zeitschrift d. ally. Oester. Ap. Ver.*
gives the following formula for mentholat-
ed dentifrice drops:

Menthol..... 5 parts
Chloroform..... 5 parts
Oil of cloves..... 5 parts
Tincture of opium..... 6 parts
Carbolic acid..... 1 part
Alcohol..... 30 parts

Mix. A few drops to be added to a
glass of water.

PETROLEUM SOAP.

Petroleum soap, recommended as an ex-
cellent medium for applying petroleum to
the skin, as a parasiticide, is prepared by
heating together 5 parts of petroleum, 4
parts of white wax, and 5 parts of alcohol
(90 per cent.), until solution is complete;
then 10 parts of Marsilles soap are added,
and when this is dissolved the whole is
agitated until the mixture assumes a
creamy consistence, when it is run into
moulds. The product is a firm and homo-
genous soap, which emulsifies well, especi-
ally with hot water.

Hypnal Extemporaneously.

M. DEMANDRE, pharmacist, of Dijon,
thinks that apothecaries should prepare
hypnal (mono-chloral-antipyrin) themsel-
ves, instead of purchasing from the manu-
facturing chemist. His process is as fol-
lows:

Chloral hydrate..... 47 parts.
Antipyrin..... 53 parts.
Water..... 100 parts.

Dissolve the chloral hydrate in half of
the water and the antipyrin in the bal-
ance, and mix the solution in a vessel pro-
vided with a stopcock. A heavy oily
liquid forms at once in the lower portion
of the vessel, which, after standing an hour,
is drawn off. The supernatant watery
fluid is then drawn off into another vessel,
and both let stand for twenty-four hours.
At the end of this time the oily liquid
will be found to have become an almost
solid mass of transparent rhombic prisms
of hypnal. A few smaller but otherwise
similar crystals will be found in the aque-
ous liquid also. The mother liquors are
drained off, and the crystals are dried in
the usual way.—*Nat. Druggist.*

OZONIN is a patented bleaching com-
pound manufactured by C. Schreiber
(Chem. Zeit.) and claimed to be 'ozone-
oil of turpentine or "turpentine peroxide."
This compound is prepared by dissolving
125 parts of resin in 200 parts of oil of
turpentine, and then stirring in first a so-
lution of 22.5 parts of potassium hydrate
in 40 parts of water, and after that 90
parts of hydrogen peroxide. The result-
ing gelatinous mass, when exposed to the
sun-light for two or three days, is convert-
ed into a mobile liquid, and is then ready
for use. Mixed with water in the propor-
tion of 1 gram to 1 liter (4 drams to 1
gallon), this ozonin acts as an energetic
bleacher, and may be used in either alkali-
ne or acid fluids.

SELECTIONS.

SALICYLIC ACID AND SOME OF ITS USES.

—As a preservative agent for vinegar, 9
to 15 grains (in summer) will do for a gal-
lon, 3 to 6 grains in winter. For sugar
syrops, from 15 to 20 grains to a pound
of sugar. For fruit juices and jellies, 30
grains to a quart.

IN MAKING mercurial ointment hydrogen
peroxide has been found of great assist-
ance. If a quantity of about 10 drops of
a 15 per cent. solution be added to about
100 grms of mercury and the necessary
fat in the mortar, extinction of the mer-
cury may quickly be effected.

ICELAND MOSS contains lichestearic and
cetraric acids. The former according to
Hilger and Buchner, can be extracted
with petroleum spirit. It forms a volumi-
nous crystalline mass melting at 120°,
insoluble in water. The alkaline salts are
soluble. The formula of the acid is prob-
ably $C_{42}H_{70}O_{13}$, and it is debasic. Cetraric
acid is a white amorphous powder
with a bitter taste, almost insoluble in
water. It dissolves in alcohol, but is dif-
ficultly soluble both in ether and petroleum
ether. Its formula is $C_{30}H_{30}O_{12}$, and
it is also debasic.

M. VINDEVOGEL'S plan for getting over
the difficulty in making ointments con-
taining extracts and salts is to use traga-
canth. Thus, in an ointment containing
extract of belladonna and iodide of potas-
sium, of each 1 drachm, with 1 oz. of cer-
ate, he triturates the extract and iodide
with 2 drachms of water, then adds fully 1
grain of powdered tragacanth, mixes well,
and adds the cerate. In this way an oint-
ment is produced in a few minutes as good
as one upon which half an hour or more
would be spent. This he communicates
to the *Journal de Pharmacie* of Antwerp.

NEW SOURCE OF OXALIC ACID.—A
Prague chemist has devised a process for
recovering oxalic acid from the waste liq-
uors produced in manufacturing wood
fibre by the sulphite process. It is found
that 100 parts of waste liquor give an
average of 12 parts of dry residue on
evaporation, which contains 9.5 parts of
organic and 2.5 parts of mineral matter.
The filtrate, which contains chiefly lime
salts, besides the organic matters, is mixed
with more than sufficient sulphuric acid
to combine with the lime, the action being
continued until all free and combined sul-
phurous acid is expelled, which may be
condensed and utilized if desired. If any
excess of sulphuric acid has been added, it
is removed by carefully neutralizing with
lime or chalk. After settling, the purified
liquors are concentrated to about 40° B.
sometimes to dryness. While still warm
the mass is mixed with double its weight
of a mixture of 2 parts of quicklime and 1
part of caustic soda. This mixture is
heated, with constant stirring, in iron ves-
sels to a temperature of above 180° C.,
whereby it is changed into oxalic acid,
which combines with the bases, and is
afterwards purified.—*Chemist and Drug-*
gist.