Show-Bottle Colors.

Several of our readers having asked for formulæ for show-bottle colors, we give the following which are taken from the *Pharmaceutical Record*:—

GREEN.

1.

Copper sulphate ..... 1 pound.
Sodium chloride..... 3 pounds.
Distilled water ..... 15 pints.
Hydrochloric acid..... 1 pint.

Dissolve the sulphate of copper and salt in the water; add the acid lastly and filter.

2.

Potassium bichromate ..... 1 dram.
Copper-ammonia sulphate ... 2 drams.
Water, sufficient to make.... 1 gallon.

Dissolve both salts in separate portions of water and mix. It is recommended that the water used in dissolving the salts be treated with about 6 grains of alum and be previously boiled.

3.

Verdigris ..... 12 drams.
Acetic acid ..... 4 fluid ounces.
Water, sufficient to make.... 1 gallon.

Dissolve, filter and add enough ammonia water to produce the shade required.

4.

Ferric oxide ..... 1 ounce.
Copper sulphate ..... 8 ounces.
Hydrochloric acid ..... 4 fluid ounces.
Water, sufficient to make .. 1 gallon.

Dissolve the ferric oxide and copper sulphate in the water and let stand 24 hours before filtering.

5.

Nickel ..... 120 grains.
Nitric acid ..... 1 fluid ounce.
Potassium bichromate. ....120 grains.
Water, sufficient to make. 1 gallon.

Dissolve the nickel in the nitric acid and add the solution so formed to the water in which the potassium bichromate has been previously dissolved.

AMETHYSTINE.

Salicylic acid ..... 5 grains.
Ammonia water ..... q. s.
Solution iron chloride ..... q. s.
Water, *sufficient to make*.... *1 gallon.*

Dissolve the salicylic acid in sufficient ammonia water to effect solution, and make the bulk up to 1 gallon with pure water. To this is added sufficient solution chloride of iron to produce the desired tint of color, and lastly, a few drops of hydrochloric acid.

SCARLET.

Ammonia water ..... 2 fluid ounces.
Acetic acid ..... 4 fluid ounces.
Alcohol ..... 2 fluid ounces.
Tincture chloride of iron ....½ fluid ounce.
Distilled water, sufficient to make 1 pint.

Add the acetic acid to the ammonia water, shake thoroughly, and add the alcohol. Mix the tincture chloride of iron with the water, and to the solution so formed add the first solution of ammonia water, alcohol and acetic acid.

GARNET.

Potassium bichromate ..... 10 drams.
Sulphuric acid ..... *10 fluid drams*
Distilled water ..... 19½ fluid ounces

Dissolve the bichromate potassium in the water contained in a capacious mortar, and to this add slowly and with constant stirring the whole of the sulphuric acid; then add

Alcohol ..... ½ fluid ounce.
Distilled water, sufficient to make 1 gallon.

Allow to stand for 24 hours and filter. This liquid has a deep "mauve green" color by daylight and is garnet by night.

CRIMSON.

Alkanet root..... 1 pound.
Oil turpentine..... 1 gallon.

Percolate alkanet root with the turpentine.

PURPLE BLUE.

Copper sulphate ..... 4 drams.
Ammonia water ..... 2 fluid ounces.
Distilled water..... 12 pints.

Dissolve and filter.

RED.

1.

Cochineal..... 1½ drams.
Boiling water ..... 6 pints.
Sulphuric acid ..... 4 fluid drams.
Water, sufficient to make..2 gallons.

Infuse the chochineal with successive portions of boiling water until all the coloring matter is extracted; filter and add *sufficient cold water, to which has been* added the sulphuric acid, to bring the bulk of solution up to 2 gallons.

2.

Solution chloride of iron .... 25 drops.
Ammonia water..... ½ dram.
Acetic acid..... 1 dram.
Alcohol ..... 4 drams.
Water..... *1 pint.*

Add the alcohol to the water and the ammonia water to the acetic acid; mix both solutions, and add lastly the solution of chloride of iron.

PINK.

Cobalt oxide..... 1 dram.
Nitric acid ..... *6 fluid ounces.*
Water, sufficient to make..1 gallon.

Dissolve.

BLUE.

Dissolve 1 ounce of copper sulphate in a pint of water. Add ammonia water sufficient (about 4 fluid ounces) to produce a clear deep blue solution, which may be diluted with water to make1 gal lon more or less. Let stand for 12 hours, then decant the clear solution.

VIOLET.

Cudbear..... 60 grains.
Ammonia water ..... 4 ounces.
Water, sufficient to make..... 1 gallon.

Macerate 24 hours and filter.

YELLOW.

New York chrome yellow.....½ ounce.
Nitric acid ..... 1 ounce.
Hydrochloric acid .....½ ounce.
Water ..... 1 gallon.

Dissolve and filter.

ORANGE.

1.

Bichromate potassium .....2 ounces.
Nitric acid ..... 1 ounce.
Distilled water .....1 pint.

Dissolve the bichromate of potassium in the water, add the nitric acid and dilute *with more water until the desired* shade of color is obtained.

2.

Chromic acid..... 64 grains.
Distilled water ..... 1 gallon.

Dissolve.

PURPLE.

Permanganate potassium..... 20 grains.
Distilled water ..... 1 gallon.

Dissolve.

—*Phar. Record.*

Meat Preserving Preparations.

Dr. E. Polouske contributes to the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* the following analyses of certain meat preservatives found in trade in Berlin, and emanating from the *Fabrik* of E. Dressel, of Berlin:

Odorless Meat Preservative.—A clear, yellow liquid, with a slight acid reaction, of 1.128 specific gravity. One liter of it contains:

Common salt ..... 22 gm.
Sodium sulphate, anhydrous. 73.5 gm.
Vanilla..... 15 cg.
Sodium sulphite..... .171 gm.
Sulphurous acid..... 34.5 gm.

In other words, it is simply a solution of a mixture of sodium sulphite and bisulphite.

Meat Preserving Powder.—Finely pulverized sodium disulphite.

Preservative Salt or *Pickle Salt.*—Sodium chloride, 80 parts; borax, in powder, 8 parts; potassium nitrate, 12 parts.

The same authority gives the following analyses of other meat preservatives and colors:

Schramm's Latest Meat-preserving Powder.—Merely finely powdered sodium disulphide.

Schramm's Pulverized White of Egg, said by the manufacturer to be "the best known combining agent (*Bindemittel*) for sausages," is simply impure blood albumen.

E. Dressel's Chromosole, "a coloring agent for prepared sausage—not to be on sausage that must be cooked," is a mixture of sodium sulphate and sodium sulphite, with some organic coloring matter.

Dressel's Preserve Salt, "for repacking American hams recently removed from the brine," turns out to be merely pulverized borax.

Hints For Business Men.

N. C. Fowler, jr., of Boston, writes as follows:

"The statement I make, that dull times offer an unusually good opportunity for general local trade-pushing and advertising, I back with the experience of many years, and the positive knowledge of hundreds, if not thousands, of advertisers who never think of cutting publicity expenses during dull times, and who advertise then, first, because it always pays to advertise; second, because they pull trade away from the drones who are afraid to advertise, and thereby build up trade for keeps; third, because people make up their minds to buy when good times come, and will *buy of the man who makes the best hard* times announcements."