

Formulary.

CLOTH CLEANSERS.

	Parts.
(1) Alcoholic spirit of ammonia.....	10
Oil of turpentine, rectified	10
Sulphuric ether.....	10
Oil of lavender.....	1
Alcohol, 90 per cent.....	169

Mix, dissolve, and filter.

	Parts.
(2) Spirit of ammonia.....	4
Ether.....	10
Benzine.....	30
Oil of lavender.....	1
Tincture of soap bark.....	45
Alcohol, 90 per cent.....	100

Mix and filter.

	Parts.
(3) Rectified turpentine.....	10
Benzine.....	10
Ammonia water.....	10
Alcohol, 90 per cent.....	70

	Parts.
(4) Benzine.....	999
Oil of turpentine.....	½
Oil of myrrhane.....	½

Before applying any of the cleansers recommended to colored goods, an experiment should be made either with a sample of the goods, or on some portion which will not be seen, to determine whether directions given for treating the spot will affect the color.—*Dieterich's Manual.*

GLYCERINE AND ROSEMARY HAIR-WASH.

Ol. amygdal. dulc.....	3i.
Liq. ammonia.....	5ij.
Ol. rosmarin.....	4x.
Glycerini.....	5ij.
Spt. vini rect.....	5iv.
Aq. rose.....	5viij.

Mix the oils with the solution of ammonia and 2 oz. rose water, shake well, and add the glycerine, spirit, and the rest of the rose water.

ALMOND TOILET PASTE.

Blanched sweet almonds.....oz.	12
Rice starch.....oz.	3
Powderd orris root.....oz.	1
Zinc oxide.....oz.	½
White soft soap.....oz.	1
Spermaceti.....drams	2
Oil of almonds.....fl. oz.	7
Oil of bitter almonds.....minims	30
Otto.....	15
Rose water.....	q.s.

Beat the almonds to a paste with the rice powder, orris, and zinc oxide, and add the soap. Melt the spermaceti in the oil of almonds, and then beat all together, adding enough rose water to make a soft paste.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

HEKTOGRAPH, OR COPYING PADS.

	Parts.
Gelatine, by weight.....	1
Glycerine.....	4
Water.....	2

INKS.

	Parts.
(1) Methyl violet.....	1
Water.....	7
Alcohol.....	1

	Parts.
(2) Rosaniline.....	2
Water.....	10
Alcohol.....	1

The patent for hektograph having expired, any one can make or sell it.—*Scientific American.*

BEDBUG EXTERMINATOR.

Soft soap.....	20 parts.
Water.....	65 parts.
Turpentine.....	5 parts.
Coal oil.....	10 parts.

Dissolve the soap in the water, with the aid of heat, add the turpentine, stir until the latter is thoroughly mixed, and finally add the coal oil, continuing the heat and stirring until a homogeneous mixture is obtained.

Directions to go with the above: Wash the parts of the bedstead, let dry, and apply the mixture with a brush to all parts frequented by the bugs. The preparation may also be painted on walls, etc.—*National Druggist.*

GLYCERINE OF IODIDE OF IRON (ED. ROYAL INF.).

Fine iron wire.....	1 oz.
Iodine.....	2 oz.
Distilled water.....	3 oz.
Glycerine.....	27 oz.

Mix two ounces of glycerine and two ounces of water in a flask, and digest the iodine and iron in the mixture, at first cooling and afterwards heating until the froth becomes white. Then filter into twenty ounces of glycerine, wash the flask, and filter with the remaining water, and make the final volume up to thirty-one fluid ounces with glycerine.—*British and Colonial Druggist.*

HARNESSMAKERS' AND SADDLERS' WAXES.

The yellow wax consists of equal parts of balsam of fir and yellow beeswax. The black consists of 50 parts of balsam of fir and 46 parts of beeswax (yellow) melted together. While melting, stir in 3 parts of linseed oil and 1 part of bone or lamp black.

DRY BRONZE POWDER, FOR USE WITH WATER.

The *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* gives the following: Rub to a fine powder 1 part of potassium dichromate, and add 65 parts of bronze powder and 40 parts of dextrin. Rub until perfectly smooth, and then put up in water-tight paper, either parchment, waxed, or paraffined. About two drams will make a convenient package. As "directions" for the package, use the following: "Mix only when you are going to use. For use, add an equal amount of water, and rub smooth. Apply with a camel's-hair pencil or soft brush."—*National Druggist.*

CRÈME CELESTE.

The *Revista di Clinica Medica* gives the following formula:

White cerate.....	80 parts.
Spermaceti.....	80 parts.

Oil of sweet almond.....	600 parts.
Glycerin.....	120 parts.
Distilled water.....	120 parts.
Borax.....	5 parts.
Cumarin.....	0.03 part.
Attar of rose.....	1 part.
Oil of bergamot.....	0.50 part.
Essence of orange flower.....	0.50 part.
Attar of ylang-ylang.....	0.30 part.
Attar of iris.....	0.10 part.
Tincture of amber.....	0.30 part.

Mix. If desired, color with alkanin dissolved in a part of the oil of almond.—*National Druggist.*

Elecampane as an Antiseptic.

According to the *Medical Age*, elecampane is one of the most valuable of modern antiseptic remedies, one that, aside from its powerful effect, has the great advantage of being free from odor. It is aromatic, stimulant, expectorant, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, and tonic to mucous membrane. It has been found of especial use in malaria, tuberculosis, catarrhal diseases, whooping-cough, and chronic bronchitis. One grain of the inulin added to 10,000 of urine will prevent the latter from decomposition. With this evidence it would seem as if it would prove a true bactericide in wasting diseases. Elecampane in the early forties enjoyed much reputation in phthisis, but fell into disuse until the revival of the old contagious views of that disease.

To Distinguish Between Lemon and Orange Peel.

When orange peel is moistened with strong hydrochloric acid, its color changes from yellowish to a rich dark green; lemon rind, similarly treated, retains its hue, or, at most, assumes a dingy, yellowish-brown tint. A convenient and simple chemical test, therefore, which will distinguish between small fragments of lemon and orange peel is to touch them with a glass rod previously dipped in hydrochloric acid. The diluted acid will answer the purpose, but the reaction is slower. A few minutes' exposure, says Mr. E. G. Clayton (*Science Siftings*), to hydrochloric acid gas will effect this change in the pigment of orange peel. The color of lemon rind is unaffected.

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