Formulæ for Household Favorites.

By H. C. STANDAGE.

EGG POWDER. - NO. 1.

	Parts.
Fatina	16
Carbonate of soda	8
Tartanc acid, powdered	6
Carbonate of magnesia	8
Tumeric powder	1

NO. 2.

	Parts.
Farina or rice	. 16
Bicarbonate of soda	. 8
Tartaric acid	. 2
Bitarurate of potash	
Tumeric powder	. ž
Mix as before.	-

Owing to the acid ingredient these compounds, if put up in tins, should be kept as airtight as possible; otherwise, if moisture gets inside the tin, the tartaric acid will chemically react on the tin, and not only cause it to rust, but produce a poisonous ingredient which will render the powder unsafe for consumption. If the powders are put in paper they should be stored away in wooden boxes carefully packed, or else in tin biscuit boxes.

LIQUID STARCH GLOSS.

	Parts.
Distilled water, fluid measure	.100
Borax, by weight	10
Gum arabic	. 10
Spermaceti wax, by weight	. 10
Glycerine "	. 27
¥ per cent. oil of lavender.	•

Mode of preparation: Dissolve the borax in water, and then dissolve the gum in this solution, and gently warm it sufficiently to dissolve the wax. Then put the whole into a warm stoneware mortar, and rub up the whole until the wax has emulsified (*i.e.*, formed a cream-like emulsion) with the fluid. Then gradually add the essential oil, and finally stir in the glycerine, being careful to stir all the while it is being added, so as not to cause the separation of the components.

Some little skill is required in forming an emulsion, for if not properly done the ingredients will separate on standing or on the addition of water. In a properly formed emulsion no such separation will occur. One secret of success consists in stirring the mixture always in one direction, say from left to right; never reverse the stirring process, or you will assuredly cause separation of the constituents.

Another secret is to maintain the temperature constant until the last morsel of wax has entered into combination—it is only a physical not a chemical one—with the other ingredients.

In the last formula the glycerine may be dispensed with if desired. The directions for use are to be: One teaspoonful of the liquid gloss added to each pint of boilinghot starch made in the usual way, and the fabric starched in the usual way. Or the linen may be first starched in the usual way with plain starch, and then a rag dipped in the gloss, squeezed out, and lightly smeared over the starched portion, and the ironing proceeded with as usual.

STARLH GLAZE (POWDER).

	1	'arts.
Gum arabic, powdered		3
Spermaceti wax	• •	6
Borax, powdered		4
White corn starch		8

Method of preparation : All these bodies are to be intimately mixed in the powder form by sifting through a sieve several times. As the wax is in a solid form, and does not readily become reduced to powder by pounding in a mortar, the best method of reducing it to such a condition is to put the wax into a bottle with some sulphuric or rectified ether, and then allow the fluid to evaporate. After it has dissolved the wax, as the evaporation proceeds, the wax will be deposited again in the solid form, but in fine thin flakes which will easily break down to a powder form when rubbed up with the other ingredients in a cold mortar. Pack in paper or in cardboard boxes.

To use, four teaspoonfuls per pound of dry starch is to be added to all dry starch, and then the starch made in the usual way as boiled starch.

LIQUID WASHING BLUE

is a great favorite with laundry men. It is much better and more economical to use than the paste or stone blues, and leaves a good margin of profit.

There are several formulæ, but the best to follow is that in which Prussian blue is liquefied by the aid of oxalic acid. This form is easier to make than the indigo carmine blue, and less liable to leave a permanent blue coloration in the linen. Recipe :

Prussian blue (genuine).....4 parts. Oxalie acid... 1 part. Water.

Powder the blue pigment and dissolve it in sufficient water to take up the whole of the blue, and then add the acid to the mixture, which will convert the insoluble blue into the soluble variety, which will remain suspended as a blue solution or ink.

INDIGO LIQUID BLUE.

	rarts.
Indigo, pure	. 2
Sulphuric acid, strong	• 9
Water	.350
Chalk q.s.	

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Method of preparation: Reduce the indigo to as time a powder as possible. Put it in a porcelain vessel (not a metal one), and pour on it the acid. The blue color of the indigo will be changed to a dirty dove grey. Stir the mixture well and let it rest for twelve hours, then dilute with water, when the blue color will at once be restored. To the solution now add some powdered chalk (or carbonate of soda), a little at a time, until the mixture ceases to effervesce. You will thus have neutralized the acid. Collect the blue powder in a filter, and then dissolve it in water in which the gum has been dissolved. The gum will prevent the blue pigment from settling. It is not absolutely necessary to collect the blue pigment on a filter, for the gum may be added to the neutralized acid solution if thought desirable.

If 2 or 3 per cent, of carbolic acid crystals be dissolved in these liquid blues, the fluid can be sold as a disinfecting blue.

WASHING CRYSTALS

consist of a mixture of crystals of borax and crystallized carbonate of soda.

WASHING POWDER

may be made by allowing common washing soda to become reduced to a white powder by exposure to a dry air, and then compounding the white powder with 12 per cent. of hyposulphite of soda (bleaching powder) and 2 per cent. of powdered borax.

Another kind of washing powder consists of a mixture of silicate of soda and 5 per cent. of dried soap and 5 per cent. of starch powder.

WASHING POWDER FOR BLANKETS AND OTHER WOOLLEN ARTICLES.

The following compound can be made a specialty of, as there is no particular article in the market for washing and cleaning blankets, and laundry-men know from experience that soda soaps cause woollen fabrics to felt together and become hard. If soap at all is used in washing woollen articles, it is always a potash one, which does not cause the material to felt.

Compound by sifting together :

	Parts.
Dried soda crystals	69
Dried soap in powder	181/2
the fibrous kind)	18½

and put up in packets.

BORAN DRY SOAP

is in universal request under the names of particular makers as "So-and-So's dry soap." There is no difficulty whatever in compounding such an article. All that is necessary is to well mix by sifting together several times the following ingredients:

Per cent.

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Hard tallow or resin soap	50
Soda ash	30
Suicate of sona	20
Crude Dorax in powder	10

The hard soap is first cut up in thin slices or shreds, and allowed to become dry enough to permit being reduced to a powder by suitable means, and then the other ingredients are compounded and the compound put up in packets.—Oils, Colors and Dry Salteries.