

Formulary.

EFFERVESCING CITRATE OF IRON.

Ronde gives the following in *Pharm. Wochenschrift* for producing a yellow, granular preparation :

Ferri ammonio-cit.....	℥ss.
Sodii bicarb.....	℥viiss.
Acidi citrici.....	℥vj.
Pul. sacch. alb.....	℥v.

Mix the dry powders. Separately dissolve ferri. am. cit. ℥ss. in aqua 5v., and acid. citric. ℥ss. in S.V.R. ℥ijj. Mix, and make the powder into a paste with the mixture and as much S.V.R. as is required. Rub this paste through a suitable-sized sieve, and dry the granules.

—*Chemist and Druggist.*

TAR LIQUOR.

Jeannel gives the following formula for preparing a *liqueur de goudron* (tar liquor) :

Wood tar.....	25 parts
Sodium bicarbonate.....	22 parts
Water.....	1,000 parts

Macerate together at a moderate temperature for twenty-four hours and filter. —*National Druggist.*

IMPROVED FORMULA FOR CHLOROFORM OINTMENT.

Chloroform.....	10 parts
Hard paraffin.....	5 parts
Vaseline.....	85 parts

Melt the paraffin with a gentle heat ; when almost cold, add the chloroform gradually, and triturate rapidly in a mortar. The product should be preserved in a hermetically-sealed vessel.—(Crouzel) *L'Union Pharmaceutique.*

PENCILS FOR REMOVING GREASE SPOTS.

The *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle* gives the following :

Ox-gall.....	16 parts
Borax, powdered.....	8 parts
Magnesia.....	20 parts
Soap powder.....	50 parts

Rub well together, and then add sufficient green soap to make into a stiff paste. Roll out into pencils of a convenient size and set aside to dry. In use, the end of the pencil is dipped slightly into water and applied to the spot. After rubbing it in, wipe off with a moist sponge. —*National Druggist.*

BOUGIE MASS.

The *Revue de Thérapeutique* gives the following :

Cacao butter.....	4 parts
Gum arabic, in powder.....	2 parts

Mix carefully, and add, under constant stirring,

Glycerin.....	1 part
Distilled water.....	2 parts

If necessary, the amount of cacao butter may be increased.—*National Druggist.*

CASTOR OIL COMFITS.

A writer in a French medical journal suggests the manufacture of a castor oil comfit, which will greatly facilitate the administration of that very useful remedy to children. The process consists in cooking crude or unrefined sugar until it is on the point of candying, or crystallizing. This can be learned by the removal of a little from time to time, and letting a drop fall on a cold surface. When this

point has been reached remove from the fire and stir in the oil, until a homogeneous mixture is obtained. The mass cast into sticks, or cut into lozenges, is put up in packages sufficient for one, two, or more doses, as required. It is claimed that the taste is similar to the well-known "butter-scotch," and that the comfit acts as an effective laxative, or purge, as desired.

TAPEWORM PILLS.

La Médecine Moderne gives the following formula for a tapeworm pill, which it is said is very efficient :

Copper oxide.....	6 gm.
Calcium carbonate.....	2 gm.
Armenian bole.....	12 gm.
Glycerin.....	10 gm.

Mix and make into a mass. Divide into 120 pills. The directions are. "For the first week take two pills four times daily. The second week take three pills four times daily. At the end of fourteen days a heavy dose of castor oil will bring away the worm."—*National Druggist.*

FORMULE FOR OINTMENTS WITH ADEPS LANA.

Cooling Ointment.—Adeps lanae, 20 parts ; rose water or lime water, 30 to 45 parts ; benzoin in fine powder or oxide of zinc, 10 parts.

Firm Paste for Eczema.—Oxide of zinc, 6 parts ; precipitated sulphur, 4 parts ; white fuller's earth, 2 parts ; adeps lanae and benzoin, of each 14 parts.

Soft Paste for Eczema.—Oxide of zinc, French chalk, of each 2 parts ; olive oil and lime water, of each 6 parts ; adeps lanae, 4 parts ; tincture of benzoin, 1 part.

Ointment for Chilblains.—Camphor, 3 parts ; balsam of Peru, 1 part ; oil of sweet almonds, 16 parts ; adeps lanae and rose water, of each 20 parts.

Cold Cream.—Borax, 2 parts ; liquid neutral soap, 1 part ; adeps lanae, 20 parts ; rose water, 180 parts ; tincture of benzoin, 1 part.

Ointment for Psoriasis.—Oil of caldec, 10 parts ; adeps lanae, 20 parts ; zinc ointment, 30 parts ; solution of chromated lime, 40 parts.

Mercurial Ointment with Adeps Lanae.—Mercury, 20 parts ; adeps lanae, 25 parts ; benzoin in powder, 15 parts ; oil of bergamot, 1 part.

Unctuous Injection for Chronic Urethritis.—Silver nitrate, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts ; oil of sweet almonds, 10 parts ; adeps lanae, 40 parts ; distilled water, q.s.—*Med. Moderne—Pharmaceutical Journal.*

ACID CEMENT.

The following preparation is recommended for cementing glass, porcelain, or other vessels intended to hold corrosive acids :

Asbestos.....	2 parts.
Barium sulphate.....	3 "
Silicate of sodium.....	2 "

By mixing these ingredients a cement strong enough to resist the strongest nitric acid will be obtained. If hot acids are dealt with, the following mixture will be found to possess still more resistant powers :

Silicate of soda (50° Baumé.) ..	2 parts.
Fine sand.....	1 part.
Asbestos powder	1 part.

Both these cements take a few hours to set. If the cement is wanted to set at once, use silicate of potash instead of silicate of soda. This mixture will be instantly effective, and possesses the same power of resistance as the other. (*Journal de Pharm.*)—*Phar. Journal.*

CAOUTCHOUC CEMENT FOR INDIA-RUBBER SHOES.

[866] No. 1, caoutchouc, 10 parts ; chloroform, 280 parts. No. 2, caoutchouc, 10 parts ; brown resin, 4 parts ; thus, 2 parts ; oil of turpentine, 40 parts. Solution No. 1 is produced by simply leaving the caoutchouc standing in a bottle with the chloroform. For solution No. 2 melt the finely-cut caoutchouc and the resin, add the thus, and dissolve the whole in the oil of turpentine. Mix both solutions.

CAOUTCHOUC CEMENT FOR CYCLE TYRES.

[867] Bisulphide of carbon, 160 parts ; gutta-percha, 20 parts ; caoutchouc, 40 parts ; islinglass, 10 parts. This cement is dropped into the crevices after they have been properly cleaned. If the rent is very big, apply the cement in layers. Bind up the rubber tyre lightly with thread, let dry for twenty-four to thirty-six hours, cut off the thread, and remove the protruding cement with a sharp knife, which must previously have been dipped in water. (*Ztschrift*)—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

HARNESS SOAP.

According to the way in which it will be applied, or the form in which it is brought on the market, harness soap is made in different ways. The basis should be some pure, hard soap, to which appropriate additions are made for the purpose of oiling and blackening the harness while cleaning it (and softening the soap at the same time, if it is to be sold in boxes or jars instead of in the form of bars). The soap should be pure—that is to say, not contain filling, and especially no carbonate of soda. Bone black or lampblack is used for the black color, and an addition of harness oil, cod liver oil, or neatsfoot oil is made for the object of oiling the leather. Glycerine or molasses may be added to make the color more readily taken up by the leather. In some of the various formulas in use there figure also small additions of tar, carbonate of ammonia, and tannin solution, and especially also potash soap, which softens the product, and, of course, water when the soap is sold in closed receptacles. Where no potash soap is employed, it is advisable to use for the basis a soap containing some coconut oil, also some rosin if desired. No more lampblack should be used than will answer the purpose, 6 lbs. being generally sufficient for 1,000 lbs. of soap. The other ingredients must be gauged by the required consistency of the soap, etc. —*American Soap Journal.*