

lazuli, and many other substances. It is used for brush backs, piano keys, and can be put to all the uses of ivory or rubber. It is susceptible of a high polish, is elastic, hard, and, at high temperatures, malleable, plastic, and even fusible. It is produced by treating paper with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, as in the process for pyroxylin; washing the product, drying, powdering, and mixing with a certain proportion of camphor. It is then dried and subjected to repeated pressure, when, on again being heated, it takes the form in which it is used. The principal place of production is Newark, New Jersey, where the parent organization—the Celluloid Manufacturing Company conduct their business. This establishment supply the crude material to other companies, who also pay a royalty for the privilege of using the compound. Amongst the companies using it may be enumerated the Celluloid Novelty Company, the Celluloid Brush Company, the Harness Trimming Company, the Spencer Optical Company, the Meriden Cutlery Company, and the Emery Wheel Company. There are also branch factories at Paris and London for the production of the crude material.

Varieties.

SASSAFRAS AS AN ANTIDOTE TO VEGETABLE POISON.—The *Cincinnati Lancet and Observer*, for April, has a paper by Dr. A. W. T. Lyle, of Castleton, Ind., in which attention is called to the statement by Dr. Thompson, of Nashville, concerning the antagonistic properties of sassafras to henbane and tobacco. Dr. Lyle mentions the case of a child four years old who had eaten stramonium flowers, and showed symptoms of poisoning. After the administration of emetics, ten drops of oil of sassafras were given every half hour until six doses had been taken, when consciousness returned, and, after taking a dose of castor oil, the child was playing the next day, and free from all pains or disturbances following poisoning.—*New Remedies*.

EXTRACT OF MALT.—The German formula for this preparation is as follows:

Take of Barley malt, bruised.....	I
Common water, each, <i>one part</i>	I
Mix, set aside for three hours, then add of common water <i>four parts</i>	4

Digest for an hour at a temperature not exceeding 65° C. [149° Fah.]; then heat the mass to a boiling point and strain immediately by expression.

Evaporate the clear liquid as rapidly as possible, stirring constantly, to the consistence of a *thick* extract.

Extract of malt is yellowish-brown, having an agreeable sweet taste. It should be preserved in a cool place.—*New Remedies*