

Formulary.

COLORLESS IODINE OINTMENT.

Iodi	gr. xx.
Potassii iodidi	gr. iv.
Sodii sulphitis	gr. xl.
Aquæ	q. s.

Rub the chemicals with the water until the solution becomes colorless. Then add:

Adipis benzoati 3 j.—M.

—*Atlanta Clinic.*

RUSSET-SHOE POLISH.

- (1.) Beeswax 1 part
Oil of turpentine 4 parts
- (2.) Oil of turpentine 20 parts
Yellow wax 9 parts
Soap 1 part
Boiling water 20 parts

Dissolve the wax in the turpentine on a water-bath; dissolve the soap in the water; mix the two solutions. Stir until cold.

- (3.) Annatto } aa ½ ounce.
Gamboge }
Catechu 1 ounce.
Acacia ½ ounce.
Hydrochloric acid 1 ounce.
Water q. s. ad. 40 ounces.

Rub the annatto and gamboge with the whole of the acid and a portion of the water, and add this to the remainder of the water previously mixed with the catechu and acacia.—*Bull. Pharmacy.*

CELLULOID VARNISH.

Pyroxylin (soluble gun cotton) ..	5 grains.
Ether	.47 grains.
Alcohol, 95 per cent	1 fl. dr.
Camphor	3 grains.

Pour the ether over the pyroxylin, add the alcohol and finally add the camphor.

This varnish may be colored by the addition of anilines. It is particularly adapted for covering paper labels.

GELATINA ZINCI CARBONATI.

(Zinc. Carbonate Gelatin.—*DEITERICH.*)

Zinc sulphate	3 ounces.
Sodium carbonate	3 ounces.
Glycerin	4 ounces.
Gelatin	1 ounce.
Distilled water, sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the zinc sulphate to a clear solution in 200 grammes—20 fl. ounces—of distilled water. Dissolve the sodium carbonate in 200 grammes—20 fl. ounces—of distilled water, filter each solution, mix and wash the resulting precipitate until free from sulphate. Place this in a cylindrical vessel, the bottom of which is covered by a linen cloth. Allow to drip and pour the glycerin upon the precipitate. Collect the liquid that drips off and use this to swell the gelatin. Now weigh the mixture of glycerin and precipitate, also weigh the gelatin solution, mix the latter with the precipitate, warming gently, and lastly add sufficient distilled water to make the whole weigh 100 grammes—10 ounces.—*Amer. Druggist.*

GLACIALIN.

(Milk preserving powder.)

Boric acid, powdered	600 grains.
Sodium bicarbonate	900 grains.

Add 1 gramme—15 grains—as much as would be held on the point of a small

table-knife, to one quart of milk, then boil the milk for at least a quarter of an hour.—*Pharmaceutische Centralhalle.*

REMEDY FOR PIMPLES.

M. Petrini, pharmacist of Galatz, recommends the following, which will prove an excellent seller as a cosmetic preparation against pimples:

Resorcin	1 gm.
Ichthyol	2 gm.
Castor oil colloidion	30 gm.

Mix and dissolve.

Put the following directions on the bottle: "If there are any pimples containing pus—pustules—open them and press out the matter. Apply the preparation with a camel's-hair pencil for three consecutive days, letting each layer remain in place while the succeeding one is applied. At the end of five or six days the covering will detach itself and fall, or may be pulled off. If the pimples still remain, repeat the operation a second, or even a third time." Three applications usually cure the worst case of pimply acne. Where the pimples are few and diffused each can be treated separately.

MEERSCHAUM CEMENT.

A cement that will join meerschauum may be prepared by dissolving casein in solution of sodium silicate—water glass—and stirring into this calcined magnesia. This must be used at once. The casein is prepared by allowing perfectly skimmed milk to curdle, filtering off the whey and washing the casein residue with water.

PASTE FOR CLEANING SHOW WINDOWS.

Cut up fine two parts castile soap in three parts of boiling water and dissolve. To the solution add four parts of prepared chalk, three parts of Vienna chalk and two parts finest tripoli. Stir thoroughly homogeneous, put into molds and let set. Another formula is as follows: Three parts castile soap, four parts boiling water, two parts jewelers' rouge, five parts prepared chalk and three parts burned harts horn. Mix in a similar manner.

AN IODOFORM EMULSION for injection into tubercular fistules is prepared readily according to Lucy, as follows: 3 parts iodoform are triturated with 1 part powdered starch, 20 parts glycerin and 12 parts water added, and the mixture warmed slightly. This emulsion is perfect and permanent.

Insecticides.

FOR PLANT LICE AND SLUGS.

(Comptes Rendus.)

Staphisagria seed	5.0
Quassia chips	25.0
Water	\$50.0

Boil down to three-fourths of the original volume. After cooling, strain and apply to the plants afflicted with lice and aphides by means of a syringe or watering pot.

KEROSENE INSECTICIDE.

(U. S. Dep. Agriculture.)

Kerosene	.67.0
Soap, common or whale oil	33.0
Water	33.0

Dissolve the soap in the water heated to boiling, and then add boiling hot to the kerosene. Make into an emulsion by churning by means of a force pump and spray nozzle for 5 to 10 minutes. Milk may be substituted for the soap solution. This insecticide acts by contact and is applicable to all non-masticating insects, and also to many of the mandibulate insects when arsenites are not advisable. For scale insects, dilute with 9 parts of water; for most other insects, dilute with 15 parts. In the latter proportion this kerosene emulsion is also employed against underground insects and white grubs. It is washed down at frequent intervals for several days with large quantities of water.

BENZIN INSECTICIDE.

Benzin, deodorized	1 fl. oz. 16
Oil cedar	1 fl. oz. 1
Oil wintergreen	1 fl. oz. 1

This is certain destruction to cock-roaches, bedbugs, fleas, ants, and other insects. This mixture is said to greatly resemble Kern's Insect Annihilator.

GRASSHOPPER EXTERMINATOR. (Landwirthsch. Versuchsstation.)

1. Soft soap 10 || Ammonia | 500 |
| Water | 500 |
- 2. Crude carbolic acid 1 || Soft soap | 10 |
| Kainite | 10 |
| Water | 100 |

Two liters of either mixture will suffice for each square meter of soil. The soil should subsequently be plowed in order to destroy the eggs of the locusts. Kainite is the impure Strassfurt potassium and magnesium sulphate.

GERMAN INSECTIFUGE.

Sodium borosulphate	2.0
Decoction quassia	95.0

This bitter solution, in Germany known as *liquor insecta fugans*, is claimed to be one of the very best applications to ward off biting insects of any kind.—*Western Druggist.*

MOISTURE ON THE COVER-GLASS.—The cause of a deposit of moisture on the under side of the cover glass must be sealing up before the object or the base on which it lies is thoroughly dry, or perhaps through the ring not being cemented properly on the glass slip, and so allowing the medium in which the finishing cement is dissolved to get through into the cavity in the cell in which the object lies, and condensing on the cover. The cure: With a sharp knife scrape off the ring of cement which lies on the surface of the cover-glass, also slightly down the side, about the thickness of the same; then warm the cover-glass slightly over a small spirit-lamp, moving it about to prevent cracking it, and it should be then easily removable with the knife without injury either to the glass or object; then, before replacing, take care that the object is thoroughly dry. If the ring springs off instead of the cover-glass only, dry thoroughly; then put just sufficient cement underneath to attach to glass, and let dry thoroughly before finishing off.—*Microscop.*