

After removal from this solution, dip the sponges, a few at a time, into the hyposulphite preparation, allow them to become thoroughly saturated, and then remove and wash in water until the odor of the solution is entirely removed. Squeeze out, and when nearly dry, immerse in a solution of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of glycerine to 1 pint of water, and finally dry in the shade.

Care should be taken not to expose the sponges to the action of either bath longer than is actually necessary to effect the desired object. While the substance of the sponge is said to be but slightly affected, if at all, by this treatment, prolonged exposure will be injurious.

Another method recommended by Roesser is to first wash the sponges with warm water, containing in each liter 20 drops of a 10 per cent. solution of caustic soda; then rinse them in pure water (warm), so as to deprive them of everything soluble in this liquid. The temperature of the water used during this entire process should be about 104 degrees to 110 degrees F.

Press the excess of water from the sponges, then immerse them, without squeezing, in dilute bromine water. The latter is prepared by adding to each liter of warm water, 30 grams of a saturated solution of bromine in water.

Leave the sponges in the liquid until they are decolorized, then remove them, press them and repeat the treatment once or twice with fresh bromine water until they are as white as is desired or possible.

Next immerse them in warm water rendered slightly alkaline (with 20 drops of a 10 per cent. soda solution to each quart of water), and, lastly, wash them with pure warm water until they are odorless.

RUBIFOAM.

A. S., Ohio.—No formula for this preparation has ever been published, so far as we know, and inasmuch as the general composition of such articles is well understood it is doubtful if any one will go

to the expense of making an analysis of this one.

Tooth washes are rendered saponaceous or foamy by the presence of castile soap; some contain soap bark, but this is not advised on account of the irritating character of this drug. For flavoring and antiseptic purposes the oils of peppermint, thyme, wintergreen, sassafras, cloves, cinnamon and carbolic acid, or creosote are used, while caramel, cochineal, or cudbear usually furnish the color. These ingredients, or some of them, in a menstruum of alcohol, glycerine and water, when mixed secundum artem, ought to make a tooth wash the equal of any of the proprietary articles.

Tincture of myrrh is an old-fashioned tooth wash, and saccharin is a constituent of more recent ones. Both are thought to be good.

A working formula for a dentifrice of the rubifoam and sozodont class is as follows:—

White castile soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Oil of peppermint	5 drops
Oil of wintergreen	12 drops
Glycerine	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Water	1 oz.
Alcohol	2 ozs.
Cochineal color, N. F., sufficient to color.	

SALOL EMULSION.

Jouisse has devised the following formula for a palatable emulsion of salol. This drug is insoluble in water, and when the alcoholic solution is mixed with water it is immediately precipitated, and cannot be properly diffused:

Salol	1 dr.
Powdered gum arabic	1 dr.
Powdered tragacanth	10 grs.
Tincture of tolu	2½ drs.
Syrup of tolu	1 oz.
Water to make	2 ozs.

Triturate the salol with the powdered gums, and make into a cream with water; to this add the syrup; pour the tincture into the rest of the water, and mix with the first portion.