

Schwickerath. With more or less modified Prollius' mixture. (Ph. Rdsch. N. Y. 93, 285, & 94, 139. Bull. Ph. 93, 538. Proc. 94, 549.)

Ph. Helvet. Digest with acidulated water and alcohol, mix filtrate with acidulated water, evaporate off the alcohol, and titrate with Mayer's reagent. It demands  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  p. c. emetine. (Ph. Rdsch. N. Y. 94, 68.)

Kebler. Comparison of Lyons, Flueckiger and Keller. He speaks highly of Keller's method. (Proc. 95, 340.)

Cripps prefers Lyons' process, and recommends a standard of not less than 2 p. c., nor more than 2.5 p. c., a standard which is easily obtainable. He prefers the Brazilian root. If Carthagenia should be admitted, we might as well recognize the stems of the Brazilian root too. (Ph. J. & Tr. 95, June, 1093. A. J. Ph. 95, 470.)

Meyer. Extract with a 10 p. c. acetic acid, and titrate with solution of potassio-mercuric iodide. (Ap. Ztg. 93, 179.)

#### Iris.

Microscopical structure. Bastin (A. J. Ph. 95, 78).

#### Jalapa.

"12 p. c." is hardly obtainable in the market; 10 p. c. is the highest that can reasonably be insisted upon. Beringer (A. J. P. 93, 598). See also Caspari (Pharmacy, p. 281).

No more than 7 p. c. of the resin should be soluble in chloroform. Caspari (Ibid).

P. c. of resin and of ether-soluble resin. Robinson (Ph. J. & Tr. 93, Decbr. 531. Proc. 94, 605).

#### Juglans.

Analysis. Truman (A. J. Ph. 93, 426).

#### Kamala.

*Ash.* Flueckiger found as low as a little over 3 p. c. (Arch. Ph. 92, 240. A. J. Ph. 92, 410. Proc. 93, 652.)—Ph. Germ. allows only 6 p. c. of ash. (Ph. Rdsch. N. Y. 93, 281.)—There has been found as high as 60 p. c. (Ph. Centralh. 93, 20.)

*Constituents.* Perkins (Ph. J. & Tr. 93, Aug. 159, & Sept. 236. Proc. 94, 883).

*Adulteration.* Focke found starch from a Scitaminea, colored red with fuchsin. (Ap. Ztg. 95, 15. Ph. Rdsch. N. Y. 95, 39. Proc. 95, 858.)

**(Koumiss.)**

Preparation and varieties. Davies (Ph. J. & Tr. 92, Oct. 301. Proc. 93, 936).

**Lactucarium.**

Would it not be advisable to state expressly that the so-called "German" lactucarium is intended?

**Limonis Cortex.**

The description "in narrow, thin bands," etc., does not agree with the requirements of Spiritus Limonis (the only preparation in which it is used) which directs "freshly grated." The description should read "the outer or yellow epidermal surface, grated from the ripe fruit." Beringer (A. J. Ph. 93, 598).

*Distinction from Orange Peel.* Strong hydrochloric acid imparts a green color to orange peel, but only heightens the color of lemon peel. Clayton (A. J. Ph. 94, 361. Proc. 94, 933).

**Linimentum Ammoniae.**

There is no apparent reason for the retention of cotton-seed oil, which is admittedly inferior to olive oil. That good olive oil is obtainable, is conceded by the Pharmacopœia, which directs 6,000 Gm. in the formula for lead plaster. Why not use sesame oil, which is stated to make a good liniment?

The beneficial effects of alcohol do not last long. (Ph. Post, 95, 447.)

**Linimentum Belladonnæ.**

Cripps proposes a strength of 0.25 of alkaloids in 100 fluid parts. (Ph. J. & Tr. 95, Mch. 795.)

**Linimentum Camphoræ.**

*Assay.* Distil in a current of steam, which carries over all the camphor and fatty acids; saponify the distillate with soda, and take up the camphor with ether. Manseau (Bull. Ph. Bordeaux, 93, 222. A. J. Ph. 93, 497. Proc. 94, 895).

**Linimentum Saponis.**

*Preparation.* It is better to digest the soap in hot water, so as to form a translucent jelly, which is then readily dissolved in alcohol. Beringer (A. J. Ph. 94, 391), and Caspari (Pharmacy, p. 381).—Wentsky makes it from olive oil and solution of potassa in the cold