Caspari states that circulatory displacement is the most sensible way in which to dissolve the acacia. (Pharmacy, p. 229.)

Mucilago Sassafras.

"Freshly made, when wanted," is practically impossible of fulfilment, in view of the directions to macerate for "three hours." It would be preferable to increase the proportion of pith, and thus shorten the time. England proposes to beat the pith with a small quantity of sterilized water until pasty, express, and repeat the operation. (A. J. Ph. 94, 350. Proc. 95, 587 & 651.)

Mucilago Tragacanthæ.

Raes recommends the addition of 30 Gm. of alcohol for every 12 Gm. of tragacanth. (Ch. Ztg. 92, 216. Proc. 93, 433.)

Mucilago Ulmi.

"Freshly made, when wanted," does not agree with the directions to digest during "one hour." Increase of the proportion of the bark would shorten the time.

Myristica.

The ash should not amount to over 5 p. c., of which only ½ p. c. should be insoluble in HCl. (Schweiz. Woch. 92 . . . Ph. Centralh. 93, 238.)

Myrrha.

Solubility in ether and in chloroform should be added.

(Second paragraph.) "Purple tint on addition of nitric acid" add: (distinction from bdellium). Gottschling (Proc. 93, 634).

Nux Vomica.

Alkaloids. Localization. Gerock & Skipperi. Principally within the endosperm cells, but not in the walls of the same. (Arch. Ph. 92, 555. Proc. 93, 866.)——Clautriau. Within the endosperm, and also within the embryo, but not in the hairs. (Ph. J. & Tr. 94, Nov. 355. Ph. Rdsch. N. Y. 94, 264. Proc. 95, 980.)——Sauvan. Strychnine and brucine do not exist in the same cells, but separately in adjoining anatomical elements. (J. de Ph. & Ch. 95, 497. Proc. 95, 988.)

Quantitative separation of strychnine and brucine by a modification of Gerock's method (see Digest on U. S. P. 1880, p. 328). Keller (Oest. Zts. 93, 563 & 586. A. J. Ph. 94, 45. Proc. 94, 531).

Assay. Titration better than the gravimetric method. Caspari & Dohme (A. J. Ph. 93, 477), and Kebler (Am. Dr. 94, Sept. 179).

Keller. Extract the oil with ether, and shake the powder with ammoniated ether-chloroform. Evaporate to dryness, take up with ether-chloroform, add water, and titrate with $\frac{N}{10}$ HCl. (Oest. Zts. 93, 563. A. J. Ph. 94, 43. Proc. 94, 529 & 550.)

Schwickerath. With more or less modified Prollius' mixture. (Ph. Rdsch. N. Y. 94, 58 & 139. Bull. Ph. 94, 56. Proc. 94, 550.)

Smith. Exhaust with dilute acetic acid, evaporate to dryness, dissolve in a small quantity of ammoniated alcohol, and shake out with a large quantity of ether-chloroform. Titrate with $\frac{N}{10}$ HCl. (A. J. Ph. 96, 189.)

Indicators. Value. Kebler & La Wall (A. J. Ph. 95, 505 & 506. Proc. 95, 192).

Copper. P. c. (Ph. Ztg. 94, 30. Proc. 94, 566.)

(Oleata.)

The English name does not conform to the rule elsewhere adhered to, to put the basylous or metallic name first. (Ph. J. & Tr. 93, Sept. 242.) This criticism is at fault, because the official oleates, even that of zinc, are not absolutely definite salts, but mixtures of the real oleates with oleic acid.

Oleatum Hydrargyri.

The excess of free oleic acid is too large. Prepared by double decomposition would be preferable. Beringer (A. J. Ph. 93, 601).——Edel favors the plan with double decomposition (with oleate of potassium); he also gives a table showing the amount of oleic acid to be added to the normal oleate, in order to get a certain p. c. (W. Dr. 94, 85. Proc. 94, 590.)

Williams places the mortar in boiling water, and heats in it the oleic acid to 38° C., whereupon the oxide is sifted into it, and stirred until dissolved. He prefers, however, double decomposition. (Ch. & Dr. 94, 273. Proc. 94, 589.)

Oleatum Zinci.

The impalpable powder, obtained by precipitation from a solution of an alkaline oleate and zinc sulphate, is preferable. Beringer (A. J. Ph. 93, 602).——Caspari (Pharmacy, p. 384).——Patch (Proc. 93, 86).——Hallberg (Proc. 93, 96).

(Oleoresinæ.)

The complete exhaustion by ether is unnecessarily wasteful of ether. Beringer (A. J. Ph. 93, 602).