the public at large. The small additional proportion of other cinchona alkaloids, now permitted by the U. S. P., has never been demonstrated to be objectionable. Rice (Ibid.).

(Tenth paragraph.) The apparent contradiction (8 molecules *vs.* 7 molecules) is probably due to the fact that the salt is variously stated to contain 7, 7½, or 8 molecules of water. Hirsch (Ph. Rdsch. N. Y. 93, 241).

(Last paragraph.) "Dried at 100° C."—Ph. German. has "completely effloresced at 40 to 50° C." (Ibid.)

Cinchonidine. Grave modifies de Vrij's method ("Digest" on U. S. P. 1880, p. 141) by adding to the filtrate from the chromate of quinine a few drops of a 5 p. c. solution of sodium acetate. If pure, the liquid remains quite clear for several days; in the presence of cinchonidine, the liquid becomes turbid. This reaction he considers quantitative; the cinchonidine precipitate may be collected and weighed. (J. de Ph. d'Anvers, 93 . . . Proc. 94, 1108, & 95, 996.)

Titration. Allen points out that the sulphate is practically neutral to brazil-wood, cochineal and logwood, but strongly alkaline to methyl-orange. The end reaction with the last-mentioned comes when acid sulphate is formed, while with the three former ones the end reaction comes when half as much acid is used. As the sulphate is distinctly alkaline to litmus, this indicator cannot be used, although the end reaction is well-marked. (Ch. & Dr. 96, 22.)

Solutions. Crousel recommends to replace the sulphuric acid, usually employed, by citric or tartaric acid, as being more eligible therapeutically. (Union Ph. 94 . . . Proc. 95, 997.)

Resina.

Purification. Melt, strain off from the coarser impurities, and then heat with zinc chloride, adding finally potassium dichromate, strain or filter. (Ph. Era, 94, 351. Proc. 94, 606.)

(Resinæ.)

"Add the alcoholic solution with constant stirring to . . . water"——it would be better to specify "in a thin stream" . . . to "cold" water. Coblentz (Pharmacy, p. 350).

Resina Jalapæ.

Acetone may advantageously replace alcohol. Morrison (Proc. 94, 281).

Analysis. Kromer (Ph. Zts. Russl. 94 . . . Proc. 94, 604).

Solubility. Not more than 7 p. c. should be soluble in chloroform. Caspari (Pharmacy, p. 281).

Aloes may be detected by a bitter taste; and *Guaiac* by not imparting a green color to the inner surface of a fresh potato paring, when rubbed upon the latter. Caspari (Ibid. p. 282).

Resina Podophylli.

Solubility. The solubility in ether (15 to 20 p. c.) is evidently a mistake, it certainly should be "75 to 80 p. c." (Cadbury; Allen: Tilden; Parrish; Bullock; Power. A. J. Ph. 94, 10.) [The test has been so altered.]—In water (80 p. c.), is questioned by Beringer. (A. J. Ph. 94, 12. Proc. 94, 603.) Nagelvoort obtained only from 23 to 27 p. c. (A. J. Ph. 94, 278. Proc. 94, 603.)

Acetone may advantageously replace alcohol. Morrison (Proc. 94, 281).

Commercial Varieties. Examination. Graville & Sage (Ph. J. & Tr. 93, Nov. 421. Proc. 94, 602). They state that resins of podophyllum, yielding more than a trace of matter insoluble in rectified spirit, and much more than 0.50 p. c. of inorganic matter on incineration, may be considered to be more or less adulterated.

Preparation. According to Lloyd, the concentration of the alcoholic tincture should not be carried beyond a very thin syrup, and the water, into which it is poured, should be ice-cold. Caspari (Pharmacy p. 282).

Resina Scammonii.

Acetone may advantageously replace alcohol. Morrison (Proc. 94, 281).

Rosin. Resin of scammony is very slowly acted upon by sulphuric acid, while rosin immediately turns intensely red. Caspari (Pharmacy p. 283).

Resorcinum.

Melting Point. "110 to 119° C." Ph. German has 110 to 111° C. (Ph. Rdsch. N. Y. 93, 29.)

Identity. On adding to resorcin nitrosulphuric acid, the mixture will be colored dark-blue, which color on addition of water turns red, and blue again on adding ammonia. (J. Ph. d'Anvers 93 . . . Ph. Rdsch. N. Y. 93, 294.)

Rhamnus Purshiana.

"Collected at least one year before being used," or words to that effect, should be added. Beringer (A. J. Ph. 93, 472).

Active principle (Cascarin). Leprince (Ph. J. & Tr. 92, Sept. 182. Proc. 93, 691).

Rheum.

Proctor finds that, although the odorous principle may be removed by chloroform, and the chrysophanic acid by benzol, the root acquires odor again on exposure to moisture and air, and the acid is formed again by the action of air, water and potassa. (Ch. & Dr. 94, Aug. 255. A. J. Ph. 94, 462. Proc. 95, 876.)

Chemistry. Hesse (Ph. J. & Tr. 95, Oct. 325. A. J. Ph. 95, 615).

It should yield with alcohol (0.930) at least 33 p. c. of extract (dried at 100° C.). Ph. Helvetica (Ph. Rdsch. N. Y. 94, 82).

Rhus Toxicodendron.

A tincture is wanted. Beringer (A. J. Ph. 93, 470).

Morrison calls attention to an admixture with the leaves of Ampelopsis quinquefolia, which are easily recognized by their five leaflets. (A. J. Ph. 96, 131.)

Rosa Centifolia.

Is there any reason for retaining this variety, which is not directed in any preparation?

Rubus.

Analysis. Harms (A. J. Ph. 94, 580).

Sabina.

Should be omitted. Beringer (A. J. Ph. 93, 470).

Saccharum.

Solubility. In water of different temperatures. Herzfeld (Proc. 93, 931).

Ultramarine. A better and quicker test, taking advantage of the development of hydrogen sulphide, is to suspend a strip of white paper, moistened with a solution of acetate of lead, over the solution of sugar containing free acid. Haussmann (A. Z. Ph. 95, 90).

Identity. To the aqueous solution add a few drops of a 5-p. c. solution of cobaltic nitrate, and a slight excess of a 50-p. c. solution of soda, which produces a violet color. *Glucose* gives a blue color, which soon disappears for a dirty-green. Papasogli (Ph. Centralh. 95, 570).

Saccharum Lactis.

Glucose and *Starch.* Tests for both would appear to be necessary. Beringer (A. J. Ph. 94, 17).

Ash. Allowable p. c. would seem to be necessary. Beringer (Ibid.).——The p. c. should not exceed 0.25. Several samples