

(Trochisci.)

Formulas for the following might have been given:

Benzoic acid; Cocaine; Guaiac; Guaiac compound; and Kino. Beringer (A. J. Ph. 94, 93).

Improved apparatus. Procter (A. J. Ph. 94, 138. Proc. 94, 500).

Trochisci Cretæ, and Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ.

Might have been omitted. Beringer (A. J. Ph. 94, 93).

Trochisci Cubebæ.

Are rather small. Beringer (Ibid.).

Trochisci Menthæ Piperitæ, and Trochisci Zingiberis.

Should be relegated to the confectioner. Beringer (Ibid.).

Ulmus.

Contains sufficient starch to respond to the iodine test, especially when to 2 Cc. of the iodine T. S. is added 8 Cc. of 10 p. c. sulphuric acid. Lloyd (A. J. Ph. 95, 460. Proc. 95, 194).

(Unguenta.)

Glycerinated extracts for ointments, see under "Extracta solida." *Degree of Subdivision of Insoluble Powders.* Dieterich gives a table, showing the comparative degree of subdivision (fineness) as produced by machines and by hand. His table shows a great want of uniformity, and he proposes that a microscopical test for the official ointments should be prescribed. (Diameters in Micro Mm.) (Ph. Centralh. 93. . . . Proc. 94, 633.)

Boa objects to the usual direction to "stir until cold," contending that the air, which is unavoidably stirred in, promotes rancidity, &c. (Ph. J. & Tr. 94, April, 861. Proc. 94, 634.)

Biel recommends a mixture of 1 part of lanolin and 3 parts of petrolatum as a superior ointment-body. Bull. Ph. 96, 7.)

Unguentum.

Bezoinated lard would be an improvement. Beringer (A. J. Ph. 94, 93).

Unguentum Acidi Carbolici.

Separation takes place only when the acid is mixed by trituration with the ointment, but not if the acid is dissolved in the melted ointment. (Ph. Ztg. 94, 432. Proc. 94, 640.)

Unguentum Acidi Tannici.

Should be "freshly prepared." Beringer (A. J. Ph. 94, 93).

Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ.

It would be advisable to warm the rosewater before pouring it into the melted fat. Beringer (A. J. Ph. 94, 94).

While the addition of borax insures permanency, it is a question whether it is advisable. Cold cream is often prescribed with red oxide of mercury, and borax discolors it.

Unguentum Belladonnæ.

England prefers glycerin to dilute alcohol. (A. J. Ph. 94, 350.)

Cripps proposes a strength of 0.3 p. c. alkaloids. (Ph. J. & Tr. 95, March, 697.)

Unguentum Chrysarobini.

James obviates the inconvenience arising from soiling the clothes, by substituting a liniment made by dissolving chrysarobin in chloroform and adding linseed oil. This can be applied with a brush. (Ph. Centralh. 94, 627. Proc. 95, 627.)

Unguentum Diachylon.

Caspari recommends to either use freshly made lead plaster, or to remove the dark, outer skin of the plaster. (Pharmacy, p. 373.)

Unguentum Hydrargyri.

Lanolin has again been recommended, this time by Barnhard. (A. J. Ph. 93, 78. Proc. 93, 467), and Buch (Ph. Ztg. 94, 40. A. J. Ph. 94, 145. Proc. 94, 639).

Bagle recommends the old process with old ointment and ether. (Nat. Dr. 94, 139. Proc. 94, 639.)

Borntraeger recommends to triturate the mercury with oleate of mercury, whereby an ointment of any strength can be made. (Ph. Post, 92, 1245. A. J. Ph. 93, 12. Proc. 94, 468.)

A communication has been received from the Academy of Pharmacy of Cincinnati, in which it is stated that the method of the U. S. P. does not accomplish the extinction of the mercury to the degree required, and it is recommended to relax the requirement so that the mercury should be invisible to the naked eye.

Estimation of Mercury. Melt the ointment at a gentle heat, and treat repeatedly with benzin so as to remove the fat. Sieker (Ph. Rdsch. N. Y. 95, 137. Proc. 95, 630).

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati.

Should be "freshly prepared." Beringer (A. J. Ph. 94, 93).

England recommends to keep the ammoniated mercury rubbed up with glycerin, and to make the ointment as wanted. (A. J. Ph. 94, 349. Proc. 95, 651.)

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.

LaWall improves the official directions by adding the nitric acid *without* stirring, and, after the addition of the solution of mercuric nitrate, raising the temperature gradually to 60° C., and maintaining it until no further evolution of gas is noticed. Then stir until cold. (A. J. Ph. 94, 526. Proc. 95, 630.)

Unguentum Hydrargyri Flavi and Unguentum Hydrargyri Rubri.

Should both be freshly made. Beringer (A. J. Ph. 94, 94).

Unguentum Iodi.

McDonnel melts the lard, and drops into it the iodine, stirring with a glass-rod until it is dissolved. (Proc. 94, 647.)

Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.

It is a question, whether dermatologists will be satisfied with the substitution of wax and lard for suet. Beringer (A. J. Ph. 94, 94).

If the tar be added to the hot liquid fats, a granular ointment will result; it should, therefore, not be added to the mixture of lard and wax until the latter has been cooled down to the condition of a soft ointment. Caspari (Pharmacy, p. 373).

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi.

Should be "freshly" made. Beringer (A. J. Ph. 94, 94).

Grittiness is prevented by making it with a glycerin solution of the salt. The ointment will also keep better. (A. J. Ph. 93, 14. Proc. 93, 469.)

Unguentum Stramonii.

Should be made from the extract of the leaves and stems, as being more active than the seeds. The ointment will then also be green, which is preferred. Caspari (Pharmacy, p. 277).

Unguentum Veratrinæ.

In view of the fact that benzoinated lard is quite soft, olive oil might be dispensed with. Beringer (A. J. Ph. 94, 94).

Glycerin is much better than olive oil. England (A. J. Ph. 94, 350).

Unguentum Zinci Oxidi.

A No. 20 sieve is certainly too coarse. No. 40 would be better. Beringer (A. J. Ph. 94, 94).