

The new formula provides no method for the separation of the inert resin, which is the troublesome object that required attention. The writer made several experiments, varying the process, but adhering to the glycerine and low temperature, and found in every instance that a syrup made from the fluid extract precipitated the resin, giving the syrup a dirty appearance, which is a cause for complaint.

The loss of alcohol is great, first in the residue or exhausted powder, then from the tincture, finally glycerine is added, and the preparation has gained nothing but density and color. Emetia, the active principle in ipecac, is perfectly soluble in alcohol and sparingly soluble in water, U. S. Disp.—page 495.

This fact suggests stronger alcohol as the proper menstruum; the rate of exhaustion is given below, 16 f. oz. stronger alcohol weighing about 5,907 grains.

1	pint	weighed	6,333	grs.	Difference,	624	grs.
2	"	"	6,110	"	"	203	"
3	"	"	6,065	"	"	158	"
4	"	"	6,055	"	"	148	"
5	"	"	6,055	"	"	148	"
6	"	"	6,060	"	"	153	"
7	"	"	6,038	"	"	131	"

1,367 "

Quantity of powder percolated 7,680 "

Dried residue after exhaustion 6,320 "

Loss by percolation, solid extract 1,360 "

The dried residue, after powdering, was wet up with water (weight of 16 f. oz. water about 7,300 grains) and exhausted.

	Weight.	Difference.	Extract.
1 pint	7,630 grs.	330 grs.	734 grs.
2 "	7,415 "	115 "	255 "
3 "	7,335 "	35 "	77 "

480 " 1,066 "

Quantity residue percolated..... 6,320 "

Dried residue, after exhaustion 5,252 "

Loss by percolation, solid extract 1068 "

The three pints aqueous percolate, when evaporated to dryness, gave of extract 1,150 grains. This extract has a perceptible odor, and in 10-grain doses produced nausea and slight emetic effect; its taste is peculiar and disagreeable. Ten grains of the extract would be equivalent to seventy grains of the powder, if the former had special medicinal value. The separation of resin from fluid ipecac