

Name.	Dose.	Relative Strength	Remarks
Liq. Sarsæ Co. Conc.	2 to 8 dr.		1 to 7 of water for decoction
Liq. Senegæ Conc.	1 to 1 dr.		1 to 9 for infusion
Liq. Sennæ Conc.	1 to 1 dr.		1 to 9 for infusion
Liq. Serpentariæ Conc.	1 to 2 dr.		1 to 9 for infusion
Lithii Cit. Efferves	1 to 2 dr.		New, contains 5 % Citrate of Lithia
*Morphinæ Tartras	1 to 1/2 gr.		New, stable, soluble 1 in 11 of water
Naphthol	3 to 10 gr.		New, Beta-Naphthol
Oleum Pini			Distilled from Pinus Pumilio
*Pepsinum	5 to 10 gr.	S	Digests 2,500 times its weight of hard boiled albumen
Pil. Aloes et Myrrha	4 to 8 gr.		Saffron now omitted
Pil. Galbani Comp	4 to 8 gr.		Synonym. Pil. Asafet. Co.
*Phil. Phosphori	1 to 2 gr.	S	Greatly improved double strength 1885
Pil. Quininæ Sulph.	2 to 8 gr.		New, 1/2 own weight of Sulphate of Quinine
Pulv. Crete Arom	10 to 60 gr.		Saffron omitted
Pulv. Crete Arom cum Opio	10 to 40 gr.		Saffron omitted
Quininæ Hydrochlor. Acidum	1 to 10 gr.		New, soluble in less than its own weight of water.
*Spiritus.—Spirits of Aniseed, Cajuput, Camphor, Cinnamon, Lavender, Peppermint, Nutmeg, and Rosemary, are all made by dissolving the essential oils (and the Camphor in 90% Alcohol, in the proportion of 1 in 10 (instead of 1 in 50). Spirit of Juniper is 1 in 20.			
Spiritus Rectificatus		S	New, 90% Alcohol
Strychninæ Hydrochlor.	1/60 to 1 1/2 gr.		New, Soluble 1 in 35 of water
*Suppositoria Belladonnæ			Prepared with Alcohol Ext. each 15 grs. contains 1/2 gr. of Extract
*Suppositoria Morphinæ		W	15 grs. contain 1/4 gr. Morph. Hydrochlor., 1/2 strength 1885
Syrupus Aromaticus	1 to 1 dr.		New, pleasant flavoring agent
Syrupus Calcii Lactophosph	1 to 1 dr.		New, identical with U.S.P.
Syrupus Cascara Aromat	1 to 2 drs.		New, formerly "Elixir Cascara" B.P.C.
*Syrupus Codeinæ	1 to 2 drs.		New, contains 1/4 gr. Phosphate of Codeine in each fluid dr.
Syrupus Ferri Iodidi	1 to 1 dr.	S	Contains 5 1/2 grs. in fluid dr.
*Syrupus Ferri Phosph. cum Quinina et Strychnina	1 to 1 dr.		New, improved "Easton's Syrup"
Syrupus Pruni Virg.	1 to 1 dr.		New, B.P.C. formula adopted
Thyroideum Siccum	3 to 10 drs.		Prepared from fresh Thyroid glands of sheep
*Tincturæ.—Many alterations have been made of a minor character, chiefly affecting the Pharmacist, such as variations in strength of Alcohol. Only changes of an important nature to Prescribers are here noted			
Tinct. Aconitii	5 to 15 M	W	If frequently repeated, 2 to 5 M
Tinct. Aurantii	1 to 1 dr.		Made with fresh Orange Peel
*Tinct. Belladonnæ	5 to 15 M	S	Standardized (nearly twice alkaloidal strength 1885)
Tinct. Buchu	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Calumbæ	1 to 1 dr.	W	About 25% weaker
Tinct. Capsici	5 to 15 M	S	About 25% stronger
Tinct. Cascariillæ	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Catechu	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
*Tinct. Chlorof. et. Morphinæ Co.	5 to 15 M	S	Formula quite changed, contains about 4 times the quantity of Morphia of 1885
*Tinct. Cinchonæ Co.	1 to 1 dr.		Saffron omitted
Tinct. Cinnamomi	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
*Tinct. Colchici Sem.	5 to 15 M	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Conii	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Cubebæ	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
*Tinct. Digitalis	5 to 15 M		Official dose one half 1885
Tinct. Ergotæ Ammon	1 to 1 dr.		New
Tinct. Gelsemii	5 to 15 M	W	About 20% weaker
Tinct. Genian Co.	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 30% stronger
*Tinct. Hyoscyami	1 to 1 dr.	W	About 20% weaker
Tinct. Iodi	1 to 5 M		Official dose about half 1885
Tinct. Jalapæ	1 to 1 dr.		Standardized

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Electro-Chemistry.

No branch of science gives promise of more practical results than electro-chemistry. Almost every day one hears of discoveries that might be turned to commercial and industrial advantage. One of the latest is an electro-chemical method of producing sulphuric acid in such a way that the electrical energy created may be used for lighting. In Germany the mere announcement of such a discovery would excite the utmost interest in industrial and commercial classes. But these things are managed differently in Germany. There is in Berlin a large establishment supported by the State for research in this new field of science. Manufacturers keep in touch with all that happens in the laboratories, and are constantly seeking the advice of experts, who, when they cannot undertake the work themselves, recommend successful students. Scores of these young chemists who have been trained in original research are engaged in factories all over Germany. There are many young men of equal capacity and experience in this country; yet no one hears of them except in scientific circles.

The Preservation of Rubber Goods.

The journal, *Gummi Zeitung*, recommends paraffin as practical and effective in preventing rubber goods from decay. Chemists in warm climates, where rubber goods are apt to be affected, will appreciate the suggestion that the use of paraffin is efficacious. The articles are to be immersed in a bath of paraffin, heated to 100° C., for one-half to three minutes, according to size of rubber. They are afterwards hung or laid upon wires in a room kept at 100° C., these wire frames being covered with bibulous paper. The removal of this excess of paraffin occupies a few hours. The rubber absorbs from two to eight per cent. of paraffin, while the form, size, and elasticity of the goods are unimpaired. While the liability to harden and break is lessened, the power to resist the action of chemicals is augmented. The breaking of rubber articles may be prevented by washing with dilute ammonia, or weak alkali solution.

Paper teeth are manufactured by a Lubeck dentist. One set have been in use for thirteen years, and are as good as ever.