known a customer to be detected in removing 35 per cent. of a shipment of goods, replacing it with water, and returning as defective, the fraud being discovered by taking the extractive percentage and comparing it with that of the same lot as sent out. When by extractive determination we learn that a fluid extract is only 60 per cent. as strong as a previous lot made from the same drug, it informs us of an error in packing, rate of flow, or too low a temperature and permits us to correct the defect. It also enables us to discover why some lots of fluid extract precipitate while others do not. In one instance they are so deficient in soluble extractive as to be free from all liability to deposit.

The lectures on specific gravity may have appeared too moist or too dry to make a favorable impression; but when experience teaches that the application of it may save from two to five dollars on a barrel of alcohol, may prevent the keeping a barrel of witch hazel so deficient in alcohol as to surely spoil, may be a quick method of determining the approximate strength of solutions and the purity of many substances, specific gravity is better appreciated.

The details and principles of color-reactions, precipitation, etc., may interest the student only by their novelty; but if applied to purchased stock, with the result of gaining a positive knowledge of its character and value, with occasional discovery of marked inferiority or accidental substitution, they become practical.

The theoretically trained pharmacist, instead of waiting four or five days for a chemical salt not in stock or readily obtainable of his wholesaler, prepares it from materials at hand. In place of purchasing an ounce of solid extract to dispense a scruple or so upon a stray prescription, he prepares it by evaporation of a suitable fluid extract, or, if need be, by exhaustion of the drug and evaporation of the percolate.

The pharmacist well trained in theory is often able to surmount difficulties or explain them away in cases where he has not had previous experience. Hence, while it may be true that the compensation of pharmacy does not give adequate return for a high training, we believe that a thorough college training in the theory of pharmacy and college laboratory practice in its manipulations may prove of more service to the beginner than the narrow, abortive training received in many stores.

Prescriber's Guide to the New British Pharmacopœia.

In a former issue we gave a synopsis of important changes made in the British *Pharmacopœia*, 1898, as contrasted with previous editions. We now present a guide, designed principally for the use of the *Prescriber*, and which only deals with those changes most directly concerning the physician. Minor alterations and details of manufacture which chiefly concern the pharmacist are not included here.

Preparations of the B.P. not mentioned in this list (which is alphabetically arranged) may be understood to have undergone but little if any important alterations. In presenting this guide we believe the pharmacist will find it a very handy reference when consulted by a physician as to any changes made in strength or dosage of preparations.

N.B.—Special attention is invited to names of articles prefixed by an *.

Name.	*Dose.*	*Relative Strength*	*Remarks.*
Acida			No material alterations
Acetum Ipecac.	10 to 30 M		Standardized
*Aqua Chloroformi		W	Half strength 1885
Caffeinæ Cit. Efferves.	60 to 120 gr.		New, 5%
*Codeinæ Phosphas	¼ to 2 gr.		New
Dec. Aloes Comp.	½ to 2 oz.		Made with Ext. Aloes Barb
Dec. Granati Cort.	½ to 2 oz.	S	Double strength 1885
Emp. Belladonnæ		W	Made from Liquid Extract
*Ext. Bellad. Alcoholic	¼ to 1 gr.	W	Contains 1% of Alkaloids
Ext. Bellad. Viride	¼ to 1 gr.		Ext. Belladonnæ 1885
Ext. Bellad. Liq.			New, used in preparations
*Ext. Ergotæ	2 to 8 gr.		Formerly "Ergotin"
*Ext. Ipecac. Liquid	½ to 20 M		New, Expectorant ½ to 2 M, Emetic 15 to 20 M
Ext. Jaborandi Liquid	5 to 15 M		New
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ	¼ to 1 gr.	W	Contains 5% Strychnine
Ext. Nucis Vom. Liquid	1 to 3 M		New, contains 1½% Strychnine
Ext. Opii Liquid	5 to 30 M	W	Contains 75% Morphine
*Ext. Physostigmatis	¼ to 1 gr.	W	½ strength 1885
*Ext. Strophanthi	¼ to 1 gr.		New
Glycerinum Acid. Berici			New
Glycerin. Pepsinæ	1 to 2 dr.		New, 5 gr. Pepsine in each dr.
Hyoscinæ Hydrobrom	$\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.		New
Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas	$\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.		New
*Inf. Ergotæ	1 to 2 oz.	S	Double strength 1885
Inf. Rhei	½ to 1 oz.	S	Double strength 1885
Inf. Scoparii	1 to 2 oz.		Replaces the Decoction
Inf. Serpentariæ	½ to 1 oz.	S	Double strength 1885
*Inject Apomorph Hypoderm	5 to 10 M	W	1%, practically ½ strength 1885
*Inject. Ergotæ Hypoderm	3 to 10 M	W	Made with Phenol and water instead of camphor water
*Inject. Morphinæ Hypoderm	2 to 5 M	W	Prepared with Tartrate 5%
Lamellæ Homatropinæ			New, $\frac{1}{60}$ grain in each
Lin. Belladonnæ		S	Strength 1 in 1
Lin. Saponis			Made with Soft Soap
Lin. Sinapis		S	Modified
Lin. Terebinth			Improved, more liquid
*Liq. Atropinæ Sulph.	½ to 1 M		Made with Salicylic Acid and water
*Liq. Caoutchouc			Replaces liquor Guttapercha
*Liq. Epispasticus		S	Double strength 1885
Liq. Ethyl Nitritis	20 to 60 M		New, 2½ to 3%
Liq. Hamamelidis			New, distilled from Witch Hazel leaves
Liq. Hydrogenii Peroxidi	½ to 2 dr.		10 volumes
*Liq. Iodi Fort.			Replaces Liniment iodi 1885
Liq. Morphinæ Tart	10 to 60 M		New, 1% solution
Liq. Pancreatis			New
Liq. Picis Carbonis			New, Spirit. sol. of Coal Tar

*Liquores Concentrati.—These may be diluted, and used in place of the corresponding Official Infusion

Liq. Thyroidei	5 to 15 M		New
Liq. Calumbæ Conc.	½ to 1 dr.		1 to 9 of water for infusion
Liq. Chiratæ Conc.	½ to 1 dr.		1 to 9 of water for infusion
Liq. Cuspariæ Conc.	½ to 1 dr.		1 to 9 of water for infusion
Liq. Krameriæ Conc.	½ to 1 dr.		1 to 9 of water for infusion
Liq. Quassiæ Conc.	½ to 1 dr.		1 to 9 of water for infusion
Liq. Rhei Conc.	½ to 1 dr.		1 to 9 of water for infusion