With regard to Macassar mace, Leach (op. cit.) says: "Macassar mace is sometimes designated as wild mace, but it is by no means as inert as the Bombay variety, and possesses a wintergreen like odour. Its taste, while distinctive, is not that of true Penang mace. It is distinctly an inferior article."

The value of the ethyl ether extractive as indicating the presence of Bombay mace is greatly enhanced if the sample be extracted with petrolic ether before applying the ethyl ether. (Parry, Food and Drugs, Vol. 1, p. 237.) Under these conditions, genuine mace yields only from 2 to 3·5 per cent. extractive to ethyl ether, while Bombay mace yields up to 33 per cent.

Macassar mace, however, behaves like Banda mace in this respect.

Qualitative tests for Bombay mace.

The microscopical characters of these various maces are not such as to satisfactorily distinguish them. Nevertheless, the oil glands in Bombay mace are so much redder than those of true mace, as to afford fairly good evidence of its presence.

Mr. Dawson suggests the possibility of utilizing the brilliant red produced in Bombay mace by treatment with dilute potassium hydroxide, as a means of quantitative determination in admixture.

Mr. A. T. Collins, Chemist to the Colburn Company, Philadelphia, has shown that, when mace is mounted in Canada Balsam, reduced by benzol, the cellular structures come out clearly under the microscope; and he claims that very small percentages of Bombay mace, in admixture with true mace, can easily be detected.

The Hefelmann and Schindler tests depend upon the fact that alcoholic extracts from Bombay mace differ from similar extracts of true mace, in yielding a decided red colour to paper through which they are filtered; and in giving a precipitate of reddish tint with acetate of lead. (Parry, op. cit., p. 237.) Waage's test consists in adding potassium chromate to the alcoholic solution, when the solution becomes red, and the precipitate at first yellow, becomes red on standing, if Bombay mace is present. True mace gives a yellow solution and the precipitate does not turn red. (Leach, op. cit., p. 463.) The refractive index of the fixed oil of Bombay mace (at 35° c.) is somewhat lower than that of the fixed oil from other maces. Lythgae finds as follows:

For Banda mace oil	1·4747 to 1·4848
" Batavia mace oil	1·4893 to 1·4975
" Papua mace oil	1·4795 to 1·4816
" West Indian mace oil	1·4766
" Bombay mace oil	1·4615 to 1·4633

E. Spaeth (Leffmann and Beam, Food Analysis, 2nd ed., p. 309-10) extracted a number of samples of mace with petroleum spirit and determined the constants of the material obtained. The figures obtained from mace from Banda, Menado, Penang, Macassar, and Zanzibar closely agreed with each other:—

—	True Mace.	Bombay Mace.
Melting Point in open tube	25 – 26	31 – 31·5
Saponification Number	169·9 – 173	189·4 – 191·4
Iodine Number	75·6 – 80·8	50·4 – 53·5
Zeiss Refractometer at 40°	76 – 85	48 – 49
Index of Refraction	1·480 – 1·487	1·463 – 1·464
Meissl Number (Banda Mace)	4·1 – 4·2	1·0 – 1·1