

The omissions in the list of infusions number seven. On this subject the committee state that an effort was made to prepare in a concentrated form the three decoctions and twenty-two infusions still retained in the Pharmacopœia, but it was found that some underwent deterioration by keeping, or were wanting in flavour and aroma, and were accordingly rejected; the more successful have been admitted into the Pharmacopœia under the title of *Liquores Concentratæ*.

The following is a list of them. It is to be noted that they all contain a small amount of alcohol.

Liquor Calumbæ Concentratus.

Liquor Chiriatæ Concentratus.

Liquor Cuspariæ Concentratus.

Liquor Krameriæ Concentratus.

Liquor Quassiæ Concentratus.

Liquor Rhei Concentratus.

Liquor Sarsæ Compositus Concentratus.

Liquor Senegæ Concentratus.

Liquor Serræ Concentratus.

Liquor Serpentariæ Concentratus.

Fifteen liquors have been omitted; among these are included, the effervescing solutions of potash, soda, and lithia, which are deemed hardly worthy of official recognition, having more of a dietetic than a medicinal character. The stronger solutions of acetate and citrate of ammonia have also disappeared, as it was found that the fresh solution supplied a more palatable preparation. The solution of iodine (*Lugol's Solution*) is now discarded, but its name passes on to the liniment of iodine, the composition of which is slightly altered. It will in future be known as the *Liquor Iodi Fortis*.

Among the more important of the new liquors introduced is a solution of ethyl nitrite in alcohol. It is directed to contain when freshly made 3 per cent., but never less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., by weight of ethyl nitrite. Dr. Leech says of this "It will not take the place of the spirit of nitrous ether as a diaphoretic, but will be chiefly used as a remedy for dyspnoea, for which the spirit, on account of the uncertain amount of ethyl nitrite it contains, is not well fitted."

The solution of hydrogen peroxide (*Liquor Hydrogenii Peroxidi*) now becomes official; also that of witch-hazel, and that of coal tar. A fresh departure is made in recognizing dried thyroid, and thyroid solution; and in introducing liquor pancreaticus, the committee have paid the compliment to Sir William Roberts of following his formula.

The liquors, which in previous editions were supposed to represent a 1 per cent. solution, but which were found in practice to deviate from this strength considerably, have in the present edition been brought back to absolute uniformity (1 gramme in 100 cubic centimetres, or one grain in 110 minims).

The hypodermic injection of morphine is now prepared from the tartrate. It is to be noted that it is only half the strength of the 1885