

the method of Dr. Burton, identical with that of the Pharmacopœia, and without the necessity of using the extra quantity of spirits, or the aid of pressure. We give two examples to explain more fully our mode of procedure; one where there is an excess of material to the spirit, and another where the quantity of spirit is greatly in excess of the materials. To exemplify the first we would instance Tinct. Zingib. fort.

Four pounds of ginger are stirred up with one gallon of rectified spirit and left for 48 hours. The supernatant spirit is put aside, and the deposit poured into the percolator. As soon as the tincture passes through bright, which it does in the course of three or four minutes, the percolator is placed in the stand, and allowed to stay till all the spirit has been poured on. In this case 88 ounces will have passed through, while 72 will have been absorbed by the ginger. A considerable quantity of water is then gently poured on the top of the ginger, and allowed to displace the spirit till the gallon of tincture is obtained. If only a few drops more are allowed to go through, the resin will be deposited, showing that the water has made its appearance.

For the second instance let us take Tinct. Colchici sem. Two and a half pounds of the powdered seeds are mixed with two gallons of proof spirit and allowed to macerate for 48 hours. The supernatant liquid is then poured off, and the dregs placed in the percolator as before described, and the spirit displaced by water. With this quantity 32 ounces will have been absorbed by the seeds.

It will thus be seen that we dispense with the use of the press or the extra quantity of spirit by allowing the ingredients to settle spontaneously, or, in other words, to *pack themselves*.

To show you that such is the case, Mr. Tucker and I have made nearly all the tinctures and wines of the Pharmacopœia, and drawn up the following table of results. The only ones omitted are the following 26, because they have no relation to the point at issue.

Tinct. Aloes	Tinct. Kino
“ Assafoetidæ	“ Limonis
“ Benz. Co.	“ Myrrhæ
“ Camph. Co.	“ Opii Am.
“ Cannab Ind.	“ Quiniæ
“ Cantharid.	“ Tolut
“ Castorei	Vin Aloes
“ Chlorof. Co.	“ Antim
“ Cocci	“ Aurant
“ Ferri Acet.	“ Ferri
“ Ferri perchlor	“ Ferri Citrat.
“ Guaiaci Am.	“ Opii
“ Iodi	“ Quiniæ