

Gleanings.

Name.	Dose.	Relative Strength	Remarks
Tinct. Kramerie	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
*Tinct. Limonis	1 to 1 dr.	S	About twice the strength of 1885
*Tinct. Lobeliae Æther	5 to 15 M	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Lupuli	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Myrrhe	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
*Tinct. Nucis Vom.	5 to 15 M	S	Contains 1 gr. Strychnia in each oz., about twice the quantity of 1885
Tinct. Opii	5 to 30 M		Standardized
Tinct. Opii Ammon.	1 to 1 dr.		Saffron omitted, Ammonia reduced
*Tinct. Podophylli	5 to 15 M	S	Double strength
Tinct. Pruni Virg.	1 to 1 dr.		New
*Tinct. Quassie	1 to 1 dr.	S	2½ times stronger than 1885
Tinct. Quillaie	1 to 1 dr.		New
Tinct. Quinina	1 to 1 dr.	S	1 in 50 instead of 1 in 60
Tinct. Quinina Ammon.	1 to 1 dr.	S	1 to 50 instead of 1 to 60
*Tinct. Rhei Co.	1 to 4 drs.		Saffron omitted and 1/10 Glycerine added
Tinct. Scilla	5 to 15 M	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Senegae	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Sennae Co.	1 to 4 drs.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Serpentaria	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
*Tinct. Strophanthi	5 to 15 M	W	Half strength 1885
Tinct. Stramonii	5 to 15 M	S	Prepared from leaves instead of seeds
Tinct. Sombul	1 to 1 dr.	W	
Tinct. Tolutana	1 to 1 dr.	W	
*Tinct. Valerian Ammon.	1 to 1 dr.	S	About 50% stronger
Tinct. Zingiberis	1 to 1 dr.	W	About 20% weaker

Trochisci.—New formulae have been introduced for Carbolic Acid, Eucalyptus Gum, Guaiacum Resin, Rhatany and Cocaine, and Rhatany Lozenges. The medium of Benzoic Acid, Tannic Acid, and Ipecacuanha Lozenges has been changed, and these are now made with a fruit basis. Chlorate of Potash and Bicarbonate of Soda Lozenges are now flavored with Rose.

Unguenta.—The changes are so numerous in this section the Prescriber is referred to the B.P. itself, or some other larger work. A few of the more important alterations are appended. Sixteen of the official Ointments are now prepared with a Paraffin basis.

Name.	Strength.	Remarks.
*Ung. Acid. Salicylic	Weaker	1 in 50 (formerly 1 in 28)
Ung. Aqua Rosae	New	Practically Cer. Galeni or "Cold Cream"
Ung. Belladonnae		Standardized
Ung. Capsici	New	1 in 4 (about)
*Ung. Cocainae	New	1 in 25
*Ung. Eucalypti	Weaker	1 in 10 formerly (1 in 5)
Ung. Hamamelidis		Made with Hydrous Wool Fat
*Ung. Hyd. Nit. Dil.	Weaker	1 in 5 (formerly 1 in 3)
Ung. Hydrarg. Oleat.	New	1 in 4
Ung. Hyd. Ox. Flav.	New	1 in 50; a weak Pagenstecher's form
Ung. Iodii.	Stronger	1 in 25 (formerly 1 in 31)
*Ung. Paraffini	New	Basis for many Ointments
*Ung. Staphisagriae	Weaker	2 in 97 (formerly 1 in 2, about)
*Ung. Sulphuris	Weaker	1 in 10 (formerly 1 in 5)
Ung. Sulphuris Iodidi	Weaker	1 in 25 (formerly 1 in 15½)
Ung. Veratrinæ	Stronger	1 in 50 (formerly 1 in 63)
Ung. Zinci Oleat.	Stronger	1 in 2; true Oleate

TO PREVENT ACIDIFICATION AND CLOUDING OF MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.—Dissolve the gum in a mixture of one part of lime-water and four parts of distilled water. The mucilage will not acidify or darken if thus made. If the color is no objection, neutralization with ammonia water will serve the same end, but it reddens the mucilage.

From cork chippings, once thrown away, thousands of yards of linoleum are now made at Delmenhorst, Germany, where the industry is quite an important one.

Moscow has an hospital with accommodation for 7,000 persons, and employ ing 900 nurses and 26 physicians.

Guacamphol is an ester obtained by the combination of camphoric acid and guaiacol. It occurs in beautiful white crystalline needles, is odorless and tasteless, insoluble in water, but easily soluble in part alcohol and chloroform. It is said to be a remedy for the night-sweats, diarrhoea, phthisis, and has given good results.

Oxy-camphor is prepared from camphor-quinone by reduction in acid, neutral or alkaline solution. By means of chromic acid it may be again oxidized to camphor-quinone. Oxy-camphor is soluble in water and melts at 196° to 198° C. It is intended for pharmaceutical uses.—*Sudd. Ap. Ztg.*

A NEW SWEETENER.—Under the name of "Sugarine" a new substance has been introduced as a sweetening agent, said to be 500 times as sweet as sugar. It is methyl-benzylsulphimide. It is prepared by heating tolyl-cyansulphamide with potash solution. After the solution is cooled, sulphuric acid is added, and the resulting precipitate is re-crystallized from dimethyl-benzene.—*Chemiker Zeitung.*

Thymoform is the name applied to a condensation product of thymol and formaldehyde. It is a yellow tasteless powder with a faint odor of thymol, dissolves easily in ether, alcohol, chloroform, and olive oil, but is insoluble in water, petroleum-ether, and glycerin. It is suggested as a substitute for iodoform and dermatol, but there is also introduced a derivative of it called iodothymoform. It is said to be rich in iodine, is a yellow powder, is odorless, and dissolves easily in petroleum, glycerin, chloroform, ether, and olive oil. Gauze made of iodothymoform can be sterilized, as the melting-point of the solvent is 150° C.—*Chem. and Drug.*

Examination of powdered drugs is frequently made difficult through presence of starch and albumen, which tend to cover up the cellular tissue. To remove this obstacle, Kinzel proposes the following method: 5 Gm. of the powdered drug are digested during two hours with 200 cc. of 1.5 per cent. sulphuric acid, washed well with water and then heated in a similar manner with 200 cc. of 1.5 per cent. sodium hydrate solution. After washing with water and alcohol the drug is subjected to the action of ether during half an hour, and then dried. The resi-