

Sulfate. In some of the Quinine salts, the Quinine is spelled with "in," the others with "ine" terminations, and for some reason Santonin has been changed to *Santonine*.

Some of the Latin titles given for chemicals and mineral products are simply the English without any attempt at latinizing. For example, Borax and Petroleum.

Throughout the chemical monographs the molecular weights have been corrected on the basis of the recent international atomic weights, but through some oversight there is left in the book (page 606), the old table of atomic weights based on $H = 1$ and $O = 15.96$, and so we have here again a dual standard for atomic weights and calculations of molecular weights.

There is no attempt at assaying any of these chemicals. In the descriptions the strength of standard is sometimes mentioned, but these descriptions are not always of the medicinal article. Acid Hydrocyanic is accompanied with a description describing an acid which boils at 27° and congeals at 15° . Here the attempt is evidently made to describe the pure Hydrocyanic Acid, yet it is subsequently stated that 2% acid is to be used in making the dilutions and the dose given is for the 2% acid.

Throughout the chemicals the United States Pharmacopœia standard is frequently referred to, sometimes properly and sometimes without recognizing the changes that have taken place in the more recent editions of the U. S. P. Under the title of Ferrum Carbonicum, Saccharated Carbonate of Iron, the process of the U. S. P. VIII is designated. Under the title of Ferrum Iodatum, the synonym of Saccharated Iodide of Iron, a formula is attached credited to the U. S. P. without date. The formula for that preparation, however, is that which was included in U. S. P., 1890. Under the title of Ferrum Muriaticum, there is given a formula for the preparation of Solution of Ferric chloride, U. S. P., but here the formula of the U. S. P., 1890, is retained without noticing that the U. S. P. VIII (1900) reduced the Iron content of this solution from 37.8% Ferric Chloride to 29%.

It is to be noted that throughout the book, formulas are only given for the preparation of Tinctures and Triturations with their dilutions and attenuations. No mention is made of other forms of medications that are used in homeopathic pharmacy, such as liniments and ointments and for which standard formulas should be included in a pharmacopœia.

Part 3 of the book is devoted to select tables for reference. The first of these is the list of signs and abbreviations used in prescription writing. Another useful table is that of the list of medicines with the pronunciation of the titles correctly indicated.

SENSITIVE TEST FOR IRON.

A little hydrazine is added in order to reduce ferric to ferrous iron, or to prevent oxidation of ferrous salt. To 50-70 mls of the solution a little saturated alcoholic dioxime solution is added. If the smallest traces of iron are present the liquid becomes intensely red.—L. Tschugaeff and B. Orelkin (*Zscht. Anorg. Chem.*, 1914).