

**LIST OF TESTS (REAGENTS)  
ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL  
ORDER ACCORDING TO THE  
NAMES OF THE ORIGINATORS**

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List of Tests (Reagents) Arranged in Alphabetical Order According to the Names of the Originators by Hans M. Wilder

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**HANS M. WILDER**

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# LIST OF TESTS

~~1486~~

(REAGENTS)

*Arranged in Alphabetical Order according to the  
Names of the Originators.*

Designed especially for the convenient reference of  
Chemists, Pharmacists and Scientists.

BY  
**HANS M. WILDER.**

*Chas C. Fridigke,  
472 State St.,  
Chicago.*

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YVABEII BRAI

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NEW YORK.

w 67  
1825

## PREFACE.

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SHORTLY after the appearance of my translation of Schneider's LIST OF TESTS it was suggested to me that a collection of most—if not all—known tests would be greatly appreciated by chemists.

In preparing the present list of—chiefly qualitative—tests (953 under 870 distinct headings), I have subjected the following works to a thorough gleaning, so that I feel confident that no important test has been overlooked (if recorded at all in said volumes):

*American Journal of Pharmacy*, 1825 to 1888 inclusive.

*Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association*, 1870 to 1888 inclusive.

*Journal of the Chemical Society* (London), 1878, 1879, 1882, 1883, inclusive.

Fresenius, *Zeitschrift für Analytische Chemie*, 1868 to 1877, 1880 1881, inclusive.

Prescott, *Proximate Organic Analysis* (1874).

Hager, *Pharmaceutische Praxis* (1876 to 1883).

Heppe, *Chemische Reactionen* (1875).

And sundry less widely known publications.

References to the six first-mentioned works have been introduced wherever deemed useful.

Some of the tests will be found to be identical; but having been recommended by several chemists, and hence being quoted variously, it has been considered inexpedient to omit them, so much the more as in many cases it is impossible to determine the priority.

It is, perhaps, needless to remark that, with very few exceptions, no single test—taken by itself—is conclusive (absolute), but only indicative.

106140

This list might have been greatly extended by noticing every well-marked test of the single alkaloids. For these see under ALKALOIDS.

HANS M. WILDER.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1886.

NOTE.— *Unless distinctly stated otherwise, all acids are understood to mean "chemically pure" and "concentrated," and water to be "distilled."*



SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,  
NEW YORK, May 1, 1885.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have looked over the galley-proof of Mr. Wilder's List of Tests, and am very glad that he has taken the trouble to prepare so comprehensive a collection of special tests. It is a compilation which all chemists will be delighted to get, and for which they will be under great obligations to Mr. Wilder.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "C. F. Chandler". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name.

TO PROF. P. W. BURDFORD,

*Editor of the Pharmaceutical Record.*

PROF. A. B. PRESCOTT, of Ann Arbor,  
Mich., says: "I congratulate you on bring-  
ing out the 'List of Tests.' Besides immediate  
usefulness, it is of no little service as an index  
to literature of special analytical work."

## LIST OF TESTS (REAGENTS).

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER ACCORDING TO THE NAMES  
OF THE ORIGINATORS.

1. ADAMKIEWICZ (albuminates and peptones).—Dissolve in excess of glacial acetic acid, and add sulphuric acid. A violet color and faint fluorescence.

2. ALFRAISE (iodine).—Add 1 drop of muriatic acid to 10 ccm. of (100 water, 1 starch, 1 nitrate of potassium, and boil). One drop of this test to a small quantity of the suspected liquid. Blue color.

3. ALLEN (carbolic acid).—I. Add to a few drops of muriatic acid 1 to 2 drops of the liquid and then 1 drop of nitric acid. Purple-crimson color.

II. See also *Am. Jour. Pharm.*, 1879, p. 28-36.

4. ALLEN (strychnia).—Extract with ether, and let it fall (drop onto drop) on to a warmed porcelain capsule (in this way concentrating into a small space); let cool, and test with sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese. Violet color.

5. ALMÉN (blood).—Shake well tincture of gualac with oil of turpentine so that an emulsion is formed, add cautiously thereto the liquid so that it at once sinks to the bottom, then shake gently. Blue color of the separated resin.

6. ALMÉN (albumen).—A 2-per-cent solution of tannin in diluted alcohol; add of this 1 part to 6 of the urine. Cloudiness.

7. ALMÉN (carbolic acid).—I. Dissolve 1 mercury in 1 nitric acid (1,40), and dilute with twice its bulk of water. Of this test add 5 to 10 drops to 20 ccm. of liquid, and heat to boiling. The yellow precipitate dissolves in nitric acid with a red color.

II. Add ammonia and a little solution of chlorinated soda. Blue color.