

boys succeeding in collecting 225 pounds of the flowering herb. It was determined to treat this for extract in the manner indicated by the *British Pharmacopœia*. The entire plant was well bruised by being passed through a cider mill. The juice was then thoroughly extracted by a powerful press and heated to 130° F. to separate the green coloring matter, which was reserved. The residue was heated to 200° F. to coagulate albumen, again filtered, and the clear liquor evaporated by a gentle heat until of a syrupy consistence. The reserved coloring matter was now added and the whole brought down to the form of a pilular extract. The product weighed 7½ pounds, which is equal to 3.33 per cent of the fresh herb. The appearance of the extract was similar to that of the best samples of English manufacture, but the odor was slightly different, and rather more fœtid.

In comparing this result with that obtained by English operators the yield of extract is found to be stated as considerably higher. Brande* gives the product as ranging between 4 to 5 pounds from 112 lbs. of the fresh herb. Squire† tabulates the result of actual experiment as follows :

	Weight.	Yield of Extract.
	lb.	lb. oz.
Leaves, fine summits of stalks)		
Flowers and seed vessels. }	70	4 10
Stalks.....	35	15
Waste leaves, dirt, &c.....	3½	—
Loss of weight from evaporation.	3½	—
	—	—
	112	5 9

Of the medicinal value of the Canadian extract the writer has had no opportunity of judging, nor was any estimation made of its alkaloidal strength.

FLD. EXT. LOBELIA IN FURUNCLE.

Although the application of local remedies for the purpose of preventing or dispersing incipient boils may not be in accordance with sound theory, it is often desirable to cut the career of such troublesome and painful affections as short as possible. An employee in the establishment with which the writer is connected was

*Dictionary of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, p. 312.

†Pharmaceutical Transactions, p. 197.