cambric, and covering the whole burned surface. When after a few days, the discharge becomes foul, this dressing should be changed for some deodorizing or antiseptic oily application, or the latter may be used from the first; but all the antiseptics I have yet seen used have been stimulating, and for the first few days it is desirable, I think, to avoid any local stimulation. The carbolized oil answers every indication better than any other substance which I know of, but it should not be used too strong; for it may both prove too stimulating and thus increase the discharge, and it may be absorbed, producing a black condition of the urine, and other symptoms of incipient poisoning. It is well, then, to begin with a very weak solution (about 1 to 12), and if this does not correct the fetor its strength may be gradually increased, or a stronger solution of carbolic acid may be placed over the dressings. If carbolic acid is not tolerated, some preparation of benzoin, or Condy's solution, or the lot. sodæ chlorinatæ may be applied either directly to the burned surface or over the dressings.

THE SOLUBILITY OF CINCHONA PRINCIPLES IN GLYCERINE.*

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A notice of the solvent powers of glycerine upon Peruvian bark having lately appeared in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* and *The Chemist and Druggist*, an account of a few observations made by myself, although very fragmentary and incomplete, may perhaps prove interesting.

Some months ago I had occasion frequently to mix tincture of bark with glycerine in equal proportions. As the mixture remained perfectly bright it occurred to me that perhaps glycerine might prove as good a solvent of the active principles of cinchona as the spirit, and I therefore made the following experiment:—Four ozs. of yellow bark in coarse powder were mixed with four fl. ozs. of rectified spirit, and digested for several days. The mixture was transferred to a percolater and spirit added until four ozs. of a very strong tincture of bark had passed through. This was mixed with an equal quantity by measure of glycerine, and the spirit evaporated. There remained four fluid ozs. of a thick syrupy liquid, dark brown in colour, and having the peculiar bitter and astringent taste of Peruvian bark in the highest degree: it was perfectly bright, and entirely without deposit, showing clearly that the glycerine had retained all that had been dissolved by the spirit. I then thought it would prove im-

*Abstract of a paper read at the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and published in the Chemist & Druggist.