

other was bitter, and another was seemingly only colored water; another more nearly approached correctness, but only a single specimen possessed the peculiarities of the true article." His attention was, he continues, "first directed to this matter through the failure or misbehaviour of the dialysed iron in practice. It is but just to say that the good specimen is from Wyeth & Brother, the original manufacturers of this medicine in America.

THE SWEATING OF PHTHISIS.—Dr. Nairne, of Glasgow, finds tincture of belladonna, as an external application, very useful to restrain the sweating in phthisis, a result which might have been expected from the success which attends its use in the distressingly profuse perspiration which is sometimes localized in the feet. (*British Med. Journal.*)

AMYL NITRITE.—The inhalation of the vapor of this remedy in ague at the commencement of the cold stage is said to cause a glow over the whole body, and the shivering fit comes to an abrupt termination. This agent has also been recommended in whooping-cough. (*Lancet.*)

TOXIC PROPERTIES OF DYNAMITE.—M. Bruet, in a Paris thesis, sums up with the following conclusions as to the toxic properties of dynamite in nitro-glycerine:—1. Nitro-glycerine is a poison, the energy of which is in direct proportion to the rapidity of its absorption. 2. It is most violent when quickly absorbed; a few drops are sufficient to strike down an animal in five minutes, and death follows in clonic and tonic convulsions. 3. It is less dangerous when absorbed slowly, and in this case kills by asphyxia, the fatal dose being rather high. 4. A man exposed chiefly to the absorption of nitro-glycerine has rather to fear the chronic or slight results than acute poisoning or death. But he should avoid all conditions which may expose him to rapid absorption of the poison, as in this case there would be danger of sudden death. 5. For these reasons it is not superfluous to take precautions against exposure to an atmosphere in which particles of dynamite are given off. (*Annali Universali di Medicina.*)

TO RETAIN COFFEE AROMA.—By mixing 25 per cent. of well dried head crumbs with coffee, when grinding, a German chemist claims that the delicate aroma of freshly ground coffee will be retained for an indefinite period, which otherwise soon escapes. (*Druggists' Circular.*)

BAY RUM.—The following formula is said to produce an excellent article; four pints of alcohol, three pints of water, one pint of Jamaica rum, one drachm of oil of bay and twenty drops of oil of pimento; a few drops of aqua ammoniac give the requisite color to a whole gallon.

TO MAKE LABELS ADHERE TO TIN.—Rich. Shuster recommends to add to about $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of the paste 20 drops of so-called butter of antimony (concentrated solution of antimonious chloride.) The antimony is deposited in a metallic state upon the tin,

and forms a surface to which the paste easily adheres. Cupric chloride may also be used for the same purpose. Of course, both of these additions are poisonous, and the necessary care must be taken in their employment.

DIVI-DIVI.—Divi-divi, or Dividibi, or Libidivi, or Libidavi, are the fruits of *Coccoloba coriaria* Willd., forming twisted or S-shaped, dry, brittle, shining, chestnut-brown pods, containing between the external and internal shell a brittle ochre-colored mass. This is rich in tannin, containing between nineteen and forty-nine per cent. They were first brought to Europe by the Spaniards in 1768. At present they are exported from Caracas, Maracibo and Curaçao, and are used for tannin, and dyeing of leather.

MOLECULAR DIMENSIONS.—Maxwell and S. Tolver Preston deduce from a series of researches the conclusion that one cubic-centimetre of air (a space occupied by about 16.3 minims) contains nineteen millions of billions= 19×10^{18} molecules, or 1,900,000,000,000,000,000.

"Adulteration of Santonin." An author states that he has met lately with samples of santonin, containing 22.5 per cent. of boric acid. The fraud is easily discovered by igniting the substance, dissolving the residue in boiling water, and allowing to crystallize, when boric acid separates, recognizable in the usual manner.

The following epitaph was written by a Dr. Godfrey, who died in Dublin in 1755:—

EPITAPHIUM CHYMICUM.

Here lieth to digest, macerate, and amalgamate into clay,
In Balneo Arenæ,
Stratum super Stratum
The Residuum, Terra damnata and Caput Mortuum,
Of BOYLE GODFREY, Chymist and M.D.

A man who in this Earthly Laboratory pursued various
Processes to obtain Arcanum Vitæ,
or the Secret to Live:

Also, Aurum Vitæ,
or the art of getting rather than making Gold.
Alchemist-like, all his Labour and Projection,
as Mercury in the Fire, Evaporated in Fume when he
Dissolved to his first principles.

He departed as poor
as the last drops of an Alembic; for Riches are not
poured on the Adepts of this world.

Though fond of News, he carefully avoided the
Fermentation, Effervescence, and Decrepitation of this
life. Full seventy years his Exalted Essence
was hermetically sealed in its Terrene Matress; but the
Radical Moisture being exhausted, the Elixir Vitæ spent,
And exsiccate to a Cuticle, he could not suspend
longer in his Vehicle, but precipitated Gradatim, per
Campanam, to his original dust.

May that light, brighter than Bolognian Phosphorus,
Preserve him from the Athanor, Empyreumæ, and Re-
verberatory Furnace of the other world.

Depurate him from the Fæces and Scorïa of this,
Highly Rectify and Volatilize his æthereal spirit,
Bring it over the Helm of the Retort of this Globe, place
it in a proper Recipient or Crystalline orb.

Among the elect of the Flowers of Benjamin; never
to be saturated till the General Resuscitation, Deflag-
ration, Calcination, and Sublimation of all things.