

left to the Cambogians, and what little they now export comes from it. Cambogia, then, is the native place of the gamboge tree, and there it may be said to be indigenous, for the trees there flourish most luxuriantly, without attention or cultivation, in the dense jungles; they must be propagated by means of birds, monkeys, mustangs, and such-like animals, for no trees are ever planted. The best time for collecting the gum resin is a little time after the wet season is over (that season is from about the middle of June till the middle of October), say from February to the end of March, but it extends more frequently till after April, as March and April are very hot months, and the exudation from the trees is not so watery then. When the trees are fit for wounding,—and they are so when their trunks vary from the size of a man's thigh and upwards, the larger the better,—they are wounded by means of a parang, or chopping-knife, in various parts of the trunk and larger branches, when prepared bamboos are inserted between the wood and the bark of the trees, to hold the juice as it flows from the wound. After tying the bamboo cylinders to the trees, for they are tied as well as inserted, they are left there and examined daily till filled, which generally takes from fifteen to thirty days, and sometimes longer, the length of time filling depending on the flow of juice and the size of the bamboo cylinder. When no more is seen exuding, the cylinder and its contents are removed, a fresh wound made in some other part of the tree, and the cylinder reinserted and tied as before; the same process is repeated till the bamboo cylinder is filled, when it is taken to a fire, over which it is gradually rotated till the whole of the water in the gum resin is evaporated, and it gets sufficiently hard to allow of the bamboo being torn off, when it is ready for the commercial world, and, as thus prepared, shows the striated appearance of the bamboo very distinctly.

Adulteration of Oxide of Tin.—Mr. G. Willborn, (*Pharm. Jour. & Trans.*) having had occasion to examine a powder containing several metallic compounds, found a quantity of oxide of lead for which he could not readily account, without supposing it to originate in commercial oxide of tin, one of the articles entering into the composition of the powder. Further experiment justified this conclusion, as three samples of so-called oxide of tin, or putty powder, obtained through commercial sources, gave, on analysis, 5 parts of oxide of tin to 15 of the oxide of lead. The price of the former is about seven times that of the latter, so the adulteration must certainly be profitable to its originators.