

thoroughly under the influence of the bean. The extract was also given by the month, half a grain every quarter of an hour as the condition of the patient seemed to require. The depression of pulse and respiration occasioned by the medicine was counteracted by the liberal administration of whiskey. This treatment was continued during a fortnight with marked amelioration of the symptoms; but, on the fourteenth day, a nurse of the Gamp order drank the patient's whiskey, or at least withheld so great a portion of it, that its effects were missed, and the wretched man expired. The writer says, "This most unfortunate affair is much to be regretted, as the case was progressing so favourably, and bade fair to be a triumph for nerve-stretching and Calabar bean." The *Extract. Ipheosostigmatis* was procured from Mr. Gray, of Montreal, and is said to have been of thoroughly reliable quality.

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INJURIOUS ACTION OF MARKING INK ON LINEN.—Dr. B. H. Paul, (*Pharm. Jour. and Trans.*) had occasion to examine a large quantity of linen belonging to a public institution in London, and which had apparently been injured by marking ink. In the centre of each article there had been stamped a monogram, surrounded by a garter about two inches in diameter. When the linen so marked had been some time in use, and had been washed several times, the fibres parted at the ink marks, and, eventually the piece came away altogether. Examination of the marking ink revealed the fact that it consisted of an ammoniacal silver salt, and there was nothing to support the fact that it could produce any corrosive effect. It was also demonstrated that the injury could not have resulted from force in using the stamp. It was, however, observed that some of the marked linen, which had not been washed, was quite uninjured. This apparently furnished a clue to the mystery, but on subjecting two of the articles to a very rough washing with soap and water, repeated about a score of times; and on following up this treatment by boiling one of the articles, with soda, for an entire day, there were no signs of injury such as that complained of. It was thought possible that bleaching powder might have been employed for whitening the linen, and taking into account the fact that silver oxide is converted into silver chloride when brought into contact with a solution of a hypochlorite, and that there is also liberation of oxygen under conditions precisely favourable to the production of ozone, it was conceived that the latter agent might have produced the corrosive effect. In order to test this conclusion, some of the marked articles were dipped into a solution of bleaching powder, when it was found that the linen was cut through in the line of the ink as clearly as if done with a steel punch. With a weak solution the results were not so marked, but the fibre was rendered so weak