

sipated within twenty-four hours. 6th. One ounce of red carbohc acid disseminated a very unpleasant tarry odor throughout the entire house for two days, so that its true effects could not be estimated, as one fetid odor was concealed by a still worse one. 7th. Two pounds of iron sulphate in crystals were introduced into a parchment bag and put into the cesspool. No result was observed until after two hours, and but little sulph-hydric acid was eliminated. The place was thoroughly deodorized for three full days. When the parchment bag was removed it contained only a turbid, but almost inodorous, liquid. 8th. Two pounds of commercial chlorinated lime, of high test, enclosed in a parchment bag, began to deodorize within two hours after being deposited. It did not in any manner inconvenience either the respiratory or the olfactory organs, while its action extended over a period of quite nine days. 9th. Two ounces of crude permanganate of sodium, used by itself in solution, deodorized almost instantly, but all traces of its effects had vanished after twenty-four hours. The same preparation, when enclosed in a parchment bag, was active for two days. These experiments appear to prove conclusively that simple purposes of disinfection, or deodorization, as practically tested by the olfactory organs, the chloride of lime is the best material known. By enclosing it in a bag of parchment, or other suitable material, its effects extend over a greater period of time, and the violence of its action, and the quantity of eliminated chlorine, are so far lessened as not to injure or inconvenience the respiratory organs. The results obtained by Eckstein have been corroborated by experiments conducted in the official Laboratory, at Dresden, where chlorinated lime, in conjunction with sulphuric acid, was found to be more effectual than any other of the ordinary disinfectants.

Source and Mode of collection of Gamboge.—The following remarks occur in a letter accompanying eight cases of specimens, presented by Robert Jamie, Esq., of Singapore, to the Pharmaceutical Society's Museum, Edinburgh. It will be seen that the mode of collecting gamboge is quite different to that usually given in works on *Materia Medica*, but we judge there can be no doubt of the reliability of the account. There is also a difference in regard to the localities; according to Mr. Jamie, neither Siam Proper nor Cochinchina proper ever produced gamboge. The Siamese and Cochinchinese, at various times, wrested from the Cambogians portions of their territory; and it is from those conquered portions of Cambogia (as well as Cambogia) that the gum resin is prepared for exportation, Saigon and Bangkok being the principal places now of export, though, in former years, the greater part of, if not all, came from some seaport of Cambogia. At present, Kâmpoh is the only seaport