

tered by the stomach, was found to be for ethyl alcohol, 7.75 grams (about 120 grains); methyl alcohol, 5 grams (77 grains); propyl alcohol; 3.13 grams (48 grains); butyl alcohol, 1.74 grams (27 grains); amyl alcohol, 1.48 grams (23 grains).

PRESERVATION OF HERBS, ETC.—For the preservation of drug-of vegetable origin, Mr. Wilder (*Druggists' Circular*) strongly recommends packages or bags of paper, or open drawers, instead of air-tight bottles or tins. Drugs thus protected and kept in a dry and dark place, will preserve for a considerable period their properties and appearance. An occasional airing is advantageous. There are, of course, some powdered drugs which form exceptions to this practice, and are best preserved in well-stopped bottles. Of this kind are the powders of asafœtida, camphor, castoreum, cubebs, tragacanth, opium, squill, etc., and other drugs containing soluble or deliquescent constituents.

CINCHONA CULTIVATION IN ST. HELENA.—According to the *Pharm. Jour. & Trans.* the attempt to acclimatize the cinchona in the island of St. Helena has been at length abandoned. It is not clear that the plantations might not yet be made a success, as the late undertaking was conducted in a spiritless and half-hearted fashion. The above mentioned journal also states that in the report of the Dutch Government upon the cinchona plantations in Java it is asserted that some specimens of the bark of the *Cinchona Calisaya Ladgeriana* yielded 13.25 per cent. of quinine, equal to 17.86 per cent. of sulphate.

EXPLOSION OF A MIXTURE OF CHLORIDE OF LIME AND GLYCERINE.—A correspondent of the *Druggists' Circular* was experimenting in order to find out the quantity of chloride of lime which might be dissolved in glycerine, when an explosion occurred by which the hands of the operator were severely burned by the hot mixture. This adds another instance to many which have been cited showing the dangerous nature of glycerine when in contact with substances which yield up their oxygen readily.

COLORATION OF SOLUTION OF SOLUTION OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.—It has heretofore been asserted that the yellow coloration some-