

Favorable results also attended some similar trials made in France by Dr. Bidot, and in Spain by Drs. Beguin and Faure.

In 1828 a more elaborate investigation of the subject was published by Dr. E. Pallas. He states that olive leaves are sometimes employed as a febrifuge by the physicians of Spain, and that during the war in that country in 1808 to 1818, the French *Officiers de Sante* frequently prescribed them as a substitute for cinchona bark. In several cases of intermittent fever in the military hospital at Pampeluna, Dr. Pallas observed marked beneficial effects from the use of the bark of the olive administered in the form of an alcoholic extract.

Dr. Pallas analysed the leaves as well as the young bark, and found them to contain, among other less important constituents, a crystallizable substance designated by him *Vauqueline*, and a bitter principle, to which latter he ascribes most of the febrifuge properties of the plant. As the young bark contained more of these matters than either the leaves or the old bark, he concluded that it was the preferable part for medicinal use.

Vauqueline, according to this author, is a colourless, inodorous solid, having a slightly sweet taste. It crystallizes in micaceous plates, or sometimes in stellate prismatic crystals, which are very soluble in water at all temperatures. It scarcely dissolves in cold alcohol, though readily in boiling alcohol, from which it precipitates as the solution cools. Its aqueous solution imparts a faint blue to reddened litmus paper. Young olive bark afforded Dr. Pallas nearly two per cent of *Vauqueline*.

Of the pharmaceutical preparations of olive bark, the more useful appear to be a tincture and an alcoholic extract. The tincture is recommended to be made by digesting one part of the young bark in eight parts of spirit of wine of sp. gr. .867. It may be administered as *Tinctura cinchonæ*. The dose of the extract is half a drachm diffused through a little water.

The varied and independent testimonies in favour of the febrifuge properties of the olive, seem to render it deserving of a more extended investigation, both as to its medicinal and its chemical properties. The *Vauqueline* of Pallas should be re-examined, and its connexion with the crystallizable principles obtainable from allied plants should be studied.

That some therapeutic value does really attach to the bark and leaves of the olive, is supported by the fact that both the lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*, L.), plants of the same natural order, are reputed to possess febrifuge properties, and employed on that account in some parts of the continent.
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On the Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus by Rennet.—In the *Edinburgh Monthly Journal of Medical Science* for March, Dr. H. Fearnside relates a successful case of diabetes. Mrs. H., a tall, spare woman, aged fifty-five years, had suffered from bad health for some time, without being able to indicate the existence of any special ailment. She had lost strength and flesh, and for months before coming under treatment, her debility had increased so much, that it was with difficulty that she attended to her ordinary domestic duties. For a considerable time she had remarked that the quantity of urine passed was excessive, and she