found somewhat uncertain in regard to tissues though useful in test tube experiments.

A decided improvement in technique has been found by A. B. Macallum of Toronto, who uses an aqueous solution of I—4 per cent phenyl hydrosine hydrochloride, which must not be more than 2 or 3 days old. It distinguishes sharply between the molybdate compounds and the phospho-molybdate compounds, the former appearing brown, the latter dark green, at first almost black; the reaction is certain in the absence of an alcohol or a caustic alkali. On adding an acid solution of molybdate ammonium and nitric acid, a deep blue violet color appears.

Details of methods are very fully given in Dr. Macallum's paper (Proc. Royal Soc., Vol. 63, p. 467, 1898). Mr. P. H. Scott, working under his directions, found that the Nissl's granules in the nerve cells gave a distinct phosphorus reaction which was also present in the nerve elements of the retina in an eye which had been exhausted by prolonged exposure to light, and the corresponding eye blindfolded, in experiments on rabbits. Dr. Macallum has kindly written to me concerning the necessity of great care in the preparation of the reagents, especially in the keeping of the acid ammonium molybdate solution tightly stoppered so as to prevent evaporation. The nitrate molybdate reagent is improved by dissolving one part of