a syrup containing ferrous arseniate in solution, Madsen attempted its preparation.

If a solution of ferrous sulphate is added to one of sodic arseniate, a white precipitate of ferrous arseniate is formed, which soon however, turns dirty gray, and is transformed into basic ferric arseniate; when dry, the colour is grayish-green.

Madsen found that a solution is easily effected if citric acid be added to the solution of sodic arseniate before adding ferrous sup phate. He proposes the following formula for the syrup, taking the solution of sodic arseniate of Phar. Danica as basis=(I part of the solution in 500 parts of water equal to 0.36 arsenic acid).

<b>B</b> I. Solution. sod. arseniatis, Acid citric., Dissolve.	•		•	•	•	grm.	45 <sup>.00</sup> 0 <sup>.05</sup>
II. Ferri. protosulph., . Aquæ dest., Dissolve.	•	•	•	•	•	•	0·09 5·00
Add II to I and afterwards, Syrup. sacchari, M.		•		•		•	450 <sup>.00</sup>
10 grm. contain 1 mgrm. ferrou	s a	arse	eni	ate	•	-Ny P	harm. In

1875, p. 295.

II. Phosphorized Cod Liver Oil.—0.02 grm. phosphorus dissolve by heat in 30.0 grm. codliver oil.—Ny Pharm. Tid., 1875, p. 298.

Test for Ammonia.—J. Moddermann (Viertelj. f. pr. Ph.) observed by dissolving sulphate of copper in sufficient distilled water, that when he added more water the previously limpid solution grew turbid, with a greenish hue, and that a precipitate of the same colour was thrown down. By examination he found the precipitate to be basic sulphate of copper, and the reason for this to be the presence of ammonia in the distilled water. Ammonia being present only in minute quantity, explains how the solution first is clear and only by excess of water gets turbid. Sulphate of copper is then a very sensitive test for ammonia.

(The same turbidity happens if neutral solution of chloride of iron is largely diluted with water.—Ny Pharm. Tid., 1875, P. 3<sup>26</sup>.) III Hudrocyanic Acid. It has built

III. Hydrocyanic Acid.—It has hitherto been thought impossible to detect this acid in the body after some days have elapsed. Sokoloff (Ber. d. russ. Ges.) has recently shown the possibility detecting it after twenty-two days had passed (in dogs having taken o.o28 grm. hydrocyanic acid). He says that it will not be found in the first distillate of the contents of the stomach with diluted sulphuric acid, but it will be found in the second. This seems to show that hydrocyanic acid does not exist in the body as a single com-