ation. He considered that these inconveniences might be avoided by the following simple precautions, viz :- To accomplish the process with the greatest possible rapidity and manipulation, to exclude every source of impurity, and to dissolve the sugar without heat. With this object distilled water should be used copiously for washing the precipitates, which should then be dried by strong pressure, and the purest loaf sugar (in a state of rough powder) should be used for completing the syrup. If likely to be kept long, the syrup should be bottled in sizes convenient for use. In the preparation of syrupus phosphatis comp., Professor Parrish's published formula was stated to produce a syrup harsh to the taste and objectionable to patients. particularly to children, for whom it is largely employed. This appeared to be overcome in the American manufactured syrup by the substitution of a sensible proportion of hydrochloric acid for its equivalent of phosphoric, which equally well retains the phosphates in solution, and gives a soft saline taste to the product. The presence of arsenic in phosphoric acid, to an extent capable of communicating irritating proporties to phosphoric syrups, was also stated. The author was indebted for this information to the careful observation of Mr. Randall, of Southampton. The arsenic probably finds its way into phoshorus in consequence of pyritic sulphuric acid (which is commonly contaminated with arsenic) being employed by the phosphorus manufacturers on account of its cheapness.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF EUCALYPTUS .--- M. Rabuteau (Comptes Rendus in Phar. Your. and Trans.) has been led to examine the leaves of the eucalyptus for a basic principle, similar to the alkaloids of cinchona. The febrifuge properties of the leaves are analagous to those of quinine, but the result of M. Rabuteau's examination proves that no such alkaloid or alkaloids exist in the drug. The treatment adopted consisted in evaporating an alcoholic tincture to half its volume. The addition of water caused a plentiful precipitation of yellowish resin, which blackened upon exposure to air. Α few drops of hydrochloric acid considerably favored the separation of this resin, which was soluble in alkalies, and formed with them resinates. The slight alkalinity of the saliva was sufficient to dissolve it, with extreme slowness, but in appreciable quantity. A preparation might therefore be made from it analogous to certain medi-