

laryngostroboscopy, by means of which the actual vibrations of the vocal cords during the production of sounds, which have hitherto eluded observation, can readily be seen. Raoul Pictet, of Geneva, has succeeded in obtaining the liquefaction of oxygen under a pressure of 320 atmospheres and at a temperature of 140 degrees below zero. He has also obtained the solidification of hydrogen under a pressure of 650 atmospheres and at a temperature of 370 degrees below zero. In this department, book-makers and publishers have not been idle, as the following bibliographical list will show:—Allen's System of Human Anatomy, Bock's Atlas of Human Anatomy, new edition of Ellis' Demonstrations of Anatomy, Ewart's Manual of Practical Anatomy, Part VII. of Rickman Godlee's Atlas of Human Anatomy, fifth edition of Holden's Human Osteology, Chiene's Lectures on Surgical Anatomy, Hensman's Anatomical Outlines, Bell and Lankester's Translation of Gegenbauer's Elements of Comparative Anatomy, second edition of Gamgee's Translation of the sixth edition of Hermann's Elements of Human Physiology, McKendrick's Outlines of Physiology in its Relations to Man, Sylvester Marsh on Section Cutting and Mounting, a new edition of Beale on the Microscope in Medicine, Martin's Manual of Microscopic Mounting, Vol. II. of Roscoe and Schorlemmer's Treatise on Chemistry, Witthaus on the Essentials of Chemistry, Tidy's Handbook of Modern Chemistry, Wheeler's Organic Chemistry, Kingzett on Animal Chemistry, Blyth's Manual of Practical Chemistry, seventh edition of Bowmann's Practical Chemistry, Paul's Industrial Chemistry, based on Payen's work; Semple's Aids to Chemistry, Classen's Quantitative Analysis, and Purvell's Observations on some of the Operations of Chemical Analysis.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

The progress of this department is steady and encouraging. Although the year is not so remarkable as its predecessors for the introduction of new remedies, yet the proving of the old, and the discovery of new applications for them encourages us to press forward in the field of therapeutics. Salicylic acid and its salts continue

to maintain their reputation pretty fairly as antipyretics and antirheumatics. But "*ubi virtus, ibi virus*," and further experience, admonishes us not to omit our care and watchfulness in their administration. Besides the occasional occurrence of a toxic and irritant effect, Buch has found salicylic acid to be locally injurious to the teeth. Köpler has found that taken internally it loses its antiseptic properties by combination with an alkali. Bunz reports its beneficial employment in the intermittent and remittent forms of yellow fever. Laburthe reports good effects from silphium (6 to 20 drops 3 times a-day) in phthisis. Prof. Baelz, of Tokio, Japan, has had remarkable success in the recent epidemic of cholera from the hypodermic injection of 3 grain doses of paracotoin. Cloëtta and Frommüller have found the coto bark and its alkaloids—cotoin and paracotoin—specially valuable in immoderate diarrhoea and sweating. Dr. Franz Mossman regards the chloride of pilocarpine (*jaborandi*) as an oxytocic, and reports two cases of its employment in this way. Fehling advocates it as a successful remedy in puerperal eclampsia. Its sialogogue and diaphoretic effects have been well established, and a good many cases of its successful employment for the removal of chronic pleuritic and ascitic effusions have been recorded. Dr. Ortille, of Lille, reports two cases of obstinate hiccough cured by its administration; but its chief use will probably be found in kidney affections with suppression of urine. Dr. Henry, of Manchester, recommends the hypodermic use of pilocarpine (gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$) wherever *jaborandi* is indicated, as being less apt to disagree and being easily controlled by nitrite of amyl inhalations. Dr. Ralfe, of the Seamen's Hospital, Dr. Saunders, and several other writers, during the year, have recommended nitrite of amyl for cutting short the cold stage of ague; its great utility in epilepsy and hysteria; in asthma, both spasmodic and renal, in angio-tetanic megrim, in chloroform and ether narcosis, and its antidotal effects upon the unpleasant symptoms produced by *jaborandi*, combine to render it one of the most valuable medicinal agents we possess. Dr. W. S. Forbes, of Philadelphia, records two cases of hydrophobia in which it afforded marked relief.