

the use of *croton* (or *butyl*) *chloral* in pertussis and neuralgia have not been disappointed, and great relief of suffering and distress has followed their employment. Dr. Robert Bell, by the report of a series of cases, has endeavoured to revive (or, as he supposed, introduce) the treatment of phthisis—especially in children—by the use of the *muricate of calcium* (not ordinary chloride of lime) recommended years ago by Dr. Begbie before the introduction of cod liver oil. Dr. G. A. Evans, of New York, has reported the successful use of *Cannabis Indica* in the treatment of traumatic tetanus. *Viburnum prunifolium*—the black haw—is regarded by Dr. Jenks as a useful anti-abortive; and the *grindelia robusta* has been brought forward as a potent anti-asthmatic. *Iodized chloral phenol* (resublimed iodine, 3ss.—chloral and carbolic acid—each ʒj.) is esteemed by Dr. J. P. Thomas, of Kentucky, as a valuable uterine escharotic, alterative, and local anæsthetic. A new emetic purge has been introduced by Dr. Ashburton Thompson, under the name *chrysarobin*. It is the same thing as goa powder, and from 319 observation of its action he concludes that as a prompt and thorough emetic purge it stands second to no drug or combination of drugs, a compound of tartar emetic and ipecacuanha alone excepted. *Apomorphia* has at length assumed its place as a most reliable and efficient emetic and expectorant. Dr. Luton, of Rheims, has again directed attention to the pre-eminent value of the *Phosphate of Soda* in asthma and consumption. The last remedy we intend to notice is *Transfusion*. The excellent apparatus of Dr. Aveling and more especially of Dr. Roussel, of Geneva, has so facilitated the performance, and diminished the risk, of this operation, that, as was to be expected, the number of reported cases of its successful employment has largely increased during the year. Its use has not been confined to cases of acute anæmia, from hæmorrhage, etc., but it has been resorted to in cases of chronic anæmia with admirable results. One case of death of the donor of the blood is reported, but this was only indirectly connected with the operation. In the literature of this department we have to notice the appearance of but few books during the year,

owing, in all probability, to the fact that the previous year was so pre-eminently rich in this respect, having seen simultaneously the works of Ringer, Fothergill, Roberts Bartholow, and Wood. We have to mention, however, as specially worthy of reference, Dr. Spark's translation of "The Elements of Therapeutics," by Prof. C. Binz, of Bonn; and the Gulstonian Lectures on "Pharmacology in its relations to Therapeutics," by Dr. Lander Brunton. Regarding electricity as one of the constituents of the materia medica, we should mention in this connection Dr. Tibbits' work on "How to Use a Galvanic Battery."

In the domain of chemistry, the following works have appeared:—12th edition of Fownes' "Manual of Chemistry," Volumes I. and II.; "Chemical Tables for Lecture-room and Laboratory," by Wm. Valentine, F.C.S., Vol. I. of a "Treatise on Chemistry" by H. E. Roscoe, F.R.S., and C. Schorlemmer, F.R.S., Professors in Owen's College.

#### MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

The workers in the great field of medicine and pathology have during this year, as in the past, been characterized by the patient zeal and untiring industry they have displayed in the prosecution of their labours. The results have been not unworthy of the toil. Messrs. Braidwood and Vacher, have completed their report to the British Medical Association on the subject of contagium; and Dr. Wm. Roberts' address to the meeting of the Association on the same subject ably sums up all that can be said from the standpoint of the advocates of the zymotic theory. Dr. B. W. Richardson's views as to the "glandular origin" of disease are as yet too little developed to demand notice here. Bright's Disease, of course, still continues to command a large share of the attention of pathologists; and during the year another discussion occurred at the Pathological Society on the subject of the granular kidney. The two old camps still remain, the one led by Dr. Geo. Johnson and the other by Sir Wm. Gull and Dr. Sutton. Although the Johnson party had rather the best of the argument, yet the decision of the question still remains open, and Dr. Dickinson, both at the Society and in his book lately published has taken up middle