

chloroform, carbonic bisulphide, and dilute sulphuric acid; easily soluble in potash, soda, or lime solutions, and in alcoholic solution of ammonia, sparingly so in aqueous solution of ammonia; it does not neutralise the acid reaction of even the smallest quantity of chlorhydric acid; it dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid with an olive green; in concentrated nitric acid with an intense orange red; in ferric chloride with a blue colour. At 120° it loses 2 eq. water of crystallization; at higher temperatures it turns yellow and decomposes without melting. Its formula is $C_{31}H_{19}NO_3$ containing therefore O_2 more than morphine, but it does not result from an oxidation undergone by morphine in its preparations; it may, however, be identical with Schützenberger's oxymorphine obtained by acting on morphine with potassic nitrite. Platino and auro-pseudo morphinic chlorides are amorphous; the sulphate is very like calcic sulphate. The oxalate, tartrate, nitrate, chromate, chloride, and iodide are described; they are sparingly soluble; the crystalline precipitate with mercuric chloride is very little soluble in chlorhydric acid. (Ann. Chem. Pharm. cxli. 87).

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The Laryngoscope in Diseases of the Throat, with a chapter on Rhinoscopy. A Manual for the Student and Practitioner. By GEORGE DUNCAN GIBB, M.D., LL.D., M.R.C.P., Assistant Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminster Hospital, &c., &c. Second Edition. Re-written and Enlarged, 8vo. pp. 158. London: John Churchill & Sons, New Burlington Street, 1867.

It will be perceived that this is the second edition of a work from the pen of Dr. Gibb, considerably enlarged and with the addition of numerous wood cuts. It evinces steady persevering research, and is a most valuable addition to the literature on this important subject. Dr. Gibb, more recently, Sir G. D. Gibb, Bart., has been for years an authority on diseases of the throat, and occupies deservedly a world-wide reputation; his experience has been very great, and in this work the author gives to the world the result of that experience. This work consists of twelve chapters.

The first chapter comprises a most interesting historical sketch of the laryngoscope, from which we learn that attempts had been made by the earlier writers on medicine to obtain a view of the internal cavities of the body by various mechanical contrivances. About the commencement of the present century, Philip Bozzini, of Weimar, produced a work upon