Vivisections, &c. in Paris.—Longet’s lectures on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System, with vivisections, are extremely interesting. He has devoted himself to this branch of science for several years, and at this time is unequalled in it. His demonstrations are admirable, and by varying his experiments in almost every possible manner, he has made some discoveries, and exposed the errors of Magendie, Marshall Hall, Charles Bell, and others. I saw him demonstrate the existence of an electrical current in the muscular tissues in the following manner:—He stripped the skin off the inferior extremities of some frogs, decapitated at the moment, then cut the thighs off close to the body, separating them from the legs, by carefully disarticulating the knee-joint. Five thighs thus prepared, were arranged in a semicircular manner, with the lower end of one, stuck in among the muscles of the upper extremity of another, and so on. The battery being thus completed, he used bits of moistened paper or wire for conductors, and by operating on the sciatic nerve of another frog, contractions were produced, precisely similar to those caused by galvanism. This current runs from the centre towards the extremities. These experiments, though cruel, are extremely interesting. Most of them are easy of performance, and with proper precautions, are highly satisfactory and conclusive. Longet’s dissections of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves, are superior to any I have seen. His work on this subject is the best extant. * * * * * * Foville is publishing a work on the Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the Cerebro-spinal System of Nerves, in three volumes, with an atlas of twenty-three plates. The first volume and the atlas are published. It is said to be an excellent work. * * * * * * * * * * Ricord is publishing his clinique, accompanied by fifty or sixty plates, in quarto, colored. The work is said to be nearly completed, and will cost ninety francs. It is said he has changed his opinions, in some respects, since the publication of his former work.—Letter from J. McLester, M.D., of Georgia, in Southern Medical Journal.

Hippuric Acid in the Urine in Chorea.—The urine of a female, 13 years of age, who was suffering from chorea, was examined by M. Pettenkofer. The urine was evaporated, the residue acted on by alcohol, and this again evaporated; the extract, treated with muriatic acid cold, yielded a large amount of crystals of hippuric acid. A larger proportionate amount was given by the urino-sanguinis. One thousand parts of urine left 40.663 solid matters, of which 31.251 were soluble in alcohol, 9.417 insoluble. The soluble matters consisted of urea, alkaline chlorides, hippurates and animal matter; the insoluble part, uric acid, sulphates, and phosphates. The 40.663 solid residue left, upon incineration, 10.599 of ashes, containing 30 per cent. of alkaline carbonates. Calculating from these data, M. Pettenkofer says, the urine contained 1.288 per cent. hippuric acid, the solid contents 25.8 per cent. As the disease disappeared, the amount of hippuric acid gradually diminished.—Annalen, Oct. 1844.

New Medical Books in London.—On Diseases of the Jaw, with a brief outline of their Surgical Anatomy and a description of the Operations for their Extirpation. By Richard O’Shaughnessy.—Remarks on the efficacy of Matico as a Sutptic and Astringent; with additional cases. By Thomas Jeffreys, M.D.