

Fifteen dollars for the twelve volumes is not a large price. This is the sixth edition of this well-known work, which has been revised, re-arranged, and several of the plates re-drawn.

The Science and Art of Surgery. By JOHN ERIC ERICKSEN, F.R.S., LL.D., F.R.C.S. England. Eighth edition, revised and edited by Marcus Beck, M.S. and M.B. Lond., F.R.C.S., etc., with nine hundred and eighty-four engravings on wood—Vol. II. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1885.

It is impossible to speak in too flattering a manner of this grand, classic work on surgery, which has stood for years at the head of all treatises on surgical injuries, diseases and operations.

This volume opens with chapter 37th and is concluded with chapter 75th. It deals with surgical diseases of the skin and its appendages, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the lymphatic system, diseases of the arteries, aneurism, diseases of the joints, deformities, plastic surgery of the face and mouth, diseases of the throat, diseases of the abdomen and its contents, diseases of the genito-urinary system, and the operations in these parts, etc. This edition is now being translated into Spanish and is appearing in monthly parts.

Corrosive sublimate as an antiseptic is treated of in the appendix. The article concludes as follows:

"So far as the evidence goes at present it may be said that mercuric chloride has been proved to be a most powerful and efficient antiseptic, and to be capable of being safely used in the treatment of wounds, but as with all other really potent antiseptics, it is locally irritating and generally poisonous; and as it possesses these properties in a higher degree than most others, a corresponding degree of caution is necessary in the preparation of the solution and dressings and in their use."

Speaking of Keith's wonderful success in hysterectomy, Dr. John Homans says: "Dr. Keith owes his success to his careful, patient operating, and to the fact that he blames himself if his patients die, and not the climate, or spray or the surroundings."

Miscellaneous.

Castor oil is said to be the most satisfactory lubricant for catheters.

Sir William Jenner was re-elected President of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

A qualified druggist is now in charge of the dispensary at Toronto General Hospital.

The number of physicians practising in the United States in 1870 was 62,000, against 86,000 in 1880.

At the April sitting upwards of 400 presented themselves for the "primary" examination of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.

Mr. Frederick Treves advocates abdominal section as a resort in acute peritonitis, and has reported a case where the measure proved successful.—*North-West Lancet.*

A TERRIBLE LOSS.—The Bradreth patent medicine works, at Sing Sing, were destroyed by fire a short time ago, and the material for several million pills destroyed, so that suffering humanity will have to get along as best it can on the old stock on hand until the establishment is again in running order.—*Gailliard's Medical Journal.*

A man, aged 39, died last week in the Birmingham workhouse, whilst under the influence of chloroform-vapour, which had been administered to him for the performance of an operation, for the cure of subclavian aneurism. An inquest was held and a verdict returned of "Death from chloroform, *properly administered.*"—*British Medical.*

The best advertised doctor in Germany is Scheninger. He is Bismarck's pet, and the detestation of the regular physicians. While in Munich years ago, he is said to have had an affair with a woman, for which he was expelled or dropped from medical societies. He is said to have an enormous practice. His licentious notoriety seems to have added to his popularity with large numbers of women.—*Detroit Lancet.*