

After removal of the *calvarium* the vessels of the *dura mater* were observed to be somewhat congested and prominent, as were also those of the *pons varolii*. The white substance of the cerebrum was much tougher than normal. The brain substance was of an acid reaction, as shewn by litmus paper.

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## REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS.

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*The Renewal of Life.* Lectures chiefly Clinical, by THOMAS KING CHAMBERS, M.D., Honorary Physician to the Prince of Wales, &c., &c. Second American from the fourth London edition. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1867. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

In December 1865, we reviewed at some length the first American edition, and expressed how very thoroughly we estimated the value of the work. The present edition does not contain any additional matter, as immediately after the issue of the previous one Dr. Chambers was struck down with a serious illness, which compelled him for a considerable time to discontinue work, and leave England. On his return, he found a new edition demanded, and not having collected more material was compelled to be content with a thorough revision. This revision, however, has given even more force than previously to his book, which is certainly for professional and scientific writing—the most readable we ever met. There is also a depth of originality pervading the work—which is one of its chief values. We can very cordially commend the book as a most instructive one.

*Lectures on Public Health.* Delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, by E. D. MAPOTHER, M.D., Professor of Hygiene. Second edition. Dublin: Fannin & Co.

We are under obligations to the talented author for a copy of the above work, which is considerably enlarged from its original size. Many of the lectures have received additions, while ten entirely new ones have been added, bringing everything up to the latest date, concerning matters of Hygiene. Chapter xviii is devoted to Cholera, especially reviewing the epidemic of 1866, which is done most thoroughly. Dr. Mapother proves beyond the possibility of cavil, that Cholera was imported into Dublin on the 26th of July, 1866, by a girl who on that day arrived from Liverpool, and from a locality of that city where the disease was rife. She was ill on the passage across, and died some twelve hours