

favours Hodge, or Albert Smith's modification of it, at the expense of the elastic spiral ring, which is, in our opinion, one of the best and safest pessaries now made. With reference to the intra-uterine stem-pessary, our author's opinions appear to have undergone various changes, but now he is convinced that it is very useful in many cases both of anteflexion and retroflexion. Again we venture to recommend caution, as we entertain a strong prejudice against these rather innocent looking little machines, which are capable, however, of exciting very serious mischief, especially when used by any but the most skilled hands.

The chapters on lacerations of the cervix, the significance of which was first pointed out by Emmet, are all that could be desired. For the treatment of vegetations of the endometrium, which he divides into three kinds, he depends mostly on the curette, generally using Thomas's blunt, but Sim's sharp when necessary. He discusses fully the nature and treatment of benign and malignant tumours of uterus and ovaries, including the comparatively new operation for the extirpation of the latter.

One of the best chapters in the book is that on "nerve-tire, and womb-ills; or, the relation of the nerves to diseases of the womb." This "lesson" shows very clearly that many of the disorders of the uterus, which accompany neurasthenia or hysteria, are merely local manifestations of the general neurosis. Nothing more useful could be written for some of those enthusiastic, but half-educated specialists, who at once rush to the womb to search for the causes of all the aches and pains which can be found between the scalp and the toe nails. The last chapter, on "the sexual relations as causes of uterine disorders," including conjugal onanism and kindred sins, has excited much attention and some unfavourable comment. After all, these evils exist to an alarming extent, and every one knows the facts; why then should physicians close their eyes, and ignore them entirely, through any childish ideas of delicacy?

Throughout the whole work there runs a vein of sound common sense and practical wisdom. As a book of the kind—and the kind is a good one for the general practitioner—we know of none better. Get it as soon as possible, and we feel sure you will read it.

## Meetings of Medical Societies.

### HURON MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The regular annual meeting of the Huron Medical Association was held in Clinton on Tuesday, January 11th; Dr. Sloan, vice-president, in the chair. The following members were present: Drs. Sloan, Hyndman, Worthington, Holmes, Williams, Campbell, Young, Hurlburt and Stewart.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Dr. Sloan, of Blyth, President; Dr. Holmes, of Brussels, Vice-President; Dr. Stewart, of Brucefield, Secretary.

Dr. Worthington exhibited a man, aged 20, who eight years ago received a depressed fracture of the skull. The fracture involved the lower and anterior part of the right parietal bone. There was loss of consciousness and complete paralysis of the left arm and leg.

The patient regained consciousness in about seven days, but the paralysis of the extremities has persisted. Half an ounce of brain matter was lost. At present there is to be detected loss of bone in a region 2x2in., extending in an antero-posterior direction from the posterior border of the coronal suture to an imaginary line drawn from the squamous suture vertically upwards through the parietal eminence; and in a vertical direction from the upper fourth of the squamosa-temporal area to a space midway between the coronal suture and the most prominent part of the parietal eminence. This region is the seat of pulsation. The left arm is perfectly powerless, cold and atrophied. The left leg is smaller and shorter than its fellow of the opposite side, and there is considerable loss of motion in it. The tendon reflex is exaggerated. Both the left extremities have a considerable degree of "late rigidity."

The patient is not nearly so intelligent as he was previous to the accident. His memory is considerably affected, but there is no loss of speech. There is a slight divergent squint of the right eye, but with this exception the functions of all the cranial nerves are normally performed.

Dr. Sloan, of Blyth, showed a boy, aged 17, who received seven years ago a kick from a