

she passed water voluntarily, nor did the catheter require to be used again. No untoward symptoms of any importance occurred during recovery. Her appetite gradually improved, and within two weeks after the operation she was able to be moved to her mother's house in Lynnfield (a distance of three miles), for convenience of nursing, and in less than four weeks later returned to her own house in Peabody.

The after-treatment was exceedingly simple. Washes of weak carbolic acid (of 9 grains to the pint of water), alternating with the solution of permanganate of potash, were employed to remove discharges from the vagina, the odor from which was never very offensive. Iodized olive oil was used externally over the chest, and syrup of the hypophosphites of lime and soda given internally.

About five weeks after the operation the menstrual flow set in, and lasted nearly five days. The uterus, which had been much pro-lapsed, has returned to its normal position, and the incisions in the cervix have healed.

In several respects, this case is remarkable. Prof. Klob, of Vienna, says that the lobulated variety of fibroid polypus is rare. But the principal interest centres round the method employed for the first time in this case to detach the growth. When operations are necessarily conducted in narrow cavities, it is of the highest importance to have the instruments as small as possible. That Dr. Cutter's flattened tube possesses the advantages of compactness, combined with the requisite strength, was clearly shown in this case by the successful result. Most surgeons who have used Chassaignac's *ecraseur* will admit that the "kinks" or knots formed by the chain are annoying to the operator, and often foil him in effecting his purpose. To obviate this very difficulty, Dr J Marion Sims invented a complicated addition to the *ecraseur*, called a *porte-chaine*, which in other hands has failed, and is now laid aside as impracticable. This little instrument of Dr. Cutter's, originally intended for operations in the throat, answers so admirably for certain uterine tumors that it seems impossible to simplify it further.

It may be added that the rapid recovery, uncomplicated with bad symptoms, was greatly helped by the cheerful courage of the patient herself and the careful nursing of an intelligent mother.—*Gynaecological Journal*.

BOOK NOTICES.

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This volume contains upwards of 600 pages of reading matter, and several illustrations of excisions, skin diseases, &c. It presents a large amount of valuable statistical information in reference to the diseases treated in this hospital, covering a period of five years, such as pneumonia, acute rheumatism, typhus and typhoid fevers.