

*silver* can be employed without the least dread of ill consequences resulting. We have seen this treatment succeed admirably in the hands of Dr. Hutton, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, who has practiced it for many years in the wards of the Richmond Surgical Hospital in Dublin, and with whom, we believe, it originated. The plan of procedure is the following:—A catheter is introduced into the bladder, and its contents removed. A caoutchouc bag, or a syringe, is then affixed to the extremity of the catheter, and the bladder is washed out with tepid water. Next, a solution of nitrate of silver is injected. The strength of the solution should not at first be greater than one or two grains to the ounce of water. If the disease does not yield before these injections, the caustic may be increased to three or four grs. Other treatment should not be suspended. The patient may take at the same time, either *uva ursi*, *buchu* or *pariera brava*. The *uva ursi*, in decoction, is the remedy which, given internally, we have found most beneficial in chronic inflammation of the bladder.

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XV.—*The maternal management of children in health and disease.* By THOS. BULL, M.D., &c. Second edition, 16mo. Pp. 412. Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia. B. Dawson, Montreal.

This work, as was anticipated upon its appearance, met with a rapid sale so great indeed, that the first edition was soon exhausted. Intended for mothers as a guide to the proper rearing and treatment of their offspring, it is, as such, the best with which we are acquainted, and is well adapted to relieve the former of much of the heavy responsibility which falls upon them during the trials of the latter in infancy and childhood. Its merits have caused it also to be sought after by others whose calling places them in circumstances where its knowledge might be advantageously employed. Missionaries will find it a most useful addition to their libraries, and to medical men it recommends itself by the diversified and valuable information it possesses on subjects which are too often imperfectly dwelt upon in more elaborate treatises. By observance and practice of the precepts found in its pages, many youthful calamities may be averted, and much prolonged suffering prevented. Timely interference, by hygienic measures and domestic appliances, frequently cuts short an illness that would otherwise be tedious and dangerous, and this is often demanded when medical aid cannot be obtained. Works of this character have been objected to on selfish grounds, but the right-minded physician nobly prefers abetting the diffusion of knowledge, for securing public safety, to its suppression, for individual aggrandizement.

A considerable portion of the present edition has been re-written, several new chapters added, and the whole work revised with great care.