

ever, still remains on the Professorial staff, as Professor of Practical Chemistry and Microscopy.

Dr. James J. O'Dea, (McGill College, 1859), formerly of Toronto, is practicing at Clifton, Staten Island, New York, the position he has attained is such as would have been anticipated by those who knew his talent and his application when a student of medicine. An admirable article from his pen on the abstruse question of the "Physiology and Psychology of dreams," appears in the February number of the *New York Medical Journal*.

Dr. Rottot operated for ovariectomy at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, on Saturday, the 29th March. The case was, we believe, a favorable one, and at the time we go to press the patient, we are glad to learn, is doing well.

Dr. Perrigo Montreal, reports a case of premature labour at six and half months, occurring in his practice, where the child presented by the breech and where there was nearly spontaneous amputation of the right wrist by the cord being twisted around it. The child had also a cleft palate and an enormous hare-lip. The child was still-born.

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### Reviews.

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*Clinical Lectures on Diseases Peculiar to Women*, by LAMBE ATHILL, M.D., Univ. Dub., Fellow and Examiner in Midwifery, King and Queen's College of Physicians; Vice-President Dublin Obstetrical Society; Obstetric Physician to the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin; and formerly Assistant Physician to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital. Second edition with six lithograph plates and wood-cut illustrations; Philadelphia, Lindsay & Blackiston; Montreal, Dawson Bros., St. James Street.

The fact that a second edition of this little compendium of diseases of women has been called for within one year attests the high estimation in which it is held by the general profession. The wood-cuts are good, and the printing neatly executed on tinted paper. The whole get up is, in fact, in Lindsay & Blackiston's best style.

Dr. Athill divides his book into fifteen lectures. The 1st lecture treats upon the importance of and the ways in which we can make a thorough diagnosis, of uterine diseases. There can be no doubt that many valuable lives are lost or rendered miserable for want of this class of diseases being more cor-

rectly understood by the general practitioner. The bivalve speculum is recommended as preferable to any other, an opinion which every one will endorse who has had much to do in the treatment of uterine disease. Ferguson's instrument is preferable only in those cases where the entrance to the vagina is so small as to prevent the use of the bivalve. The importance of the uterine sound is dwelt upon as an invaluable aid to our diagnosis, and its mode of introduction illustrated.

Lecture II. is occupied with Leucorrhoea; its characteristics, sources, varieties of (i.e. vaginal, cervical, and uterine) vaginitis, treatment, vaginismus. The author in this chapter has not only given the latest theories and practice connected with the above named subjects; but has laid before us new and valuable modes of dealing with Leucorrhoea, but more especially with regard to the treatment of vaginitis. Infusion of tobacco a drachm to a pint of boiling water as an injection is highly recommended, especially when co-existent with pruritis of the vulva. The application of glycerine on cotton wool is also advised, and other means are brought before us to render our treatment of this very troublesome disease successful.

Lectures III. and IV. are upon Amenorrhoea and Dysmenorrhoea, and are up to the latest views.

Lecture V., on Menorrhagia, is one of the most valuable in the book. The treatment recommended in those cases not due to tumors or polypi, places valuable suggestions before those who have to deal with that often severe, and sometimes almost intractable disease.

Lecture VI., on Uterine Polypi, is all that could be desired. The various ecraseurs are mentioned, and the value of steel wire over iron wire rope is pointed out; also the author's ecraseur (a modification of Gooch's) is illustrated, and seems to be the best instrument extant for the removal of intra-uterine polypi.

Lectures VIII. and IX. are upon Fibrous Tumors and Ovarian Cystic Disease, and embrace all the known facts connected with these subjects.

Lecture XI., on Inflammation of the Cervix, is of great practical value, and contains many important suggestions with regard to the treatment. The use of the scarificator is insisted upon as the best means we possess for relieving a congested os, and preparing it for the application of astringents or caustics. With regard to caustic applications to the cavity of the cervix and body of the uterus, the author strongly recommends that the canal be dilated by means of sea tangle, so as to allow of the surface being