

from its having within two years of its appearance run through two editions. Gratifying as this must be to him, we think that several editions more would soon be called for were the existence of the translation more widely known. Any one who has seen August Martin operate will agree with us that as an operator he stands unique, while it is equally evident that he has contributed largely to form the character of modern operative gynecology in America, through his pupils. The translator aptly puts it in his preface when he says: "In determining to translate the work of Dr. Martin into English, I was influenced not only by a desire to show my appreciation of the many favors and courtesies which I received at his hands during a somewhat prolonged sojourn in 1885, but more particularly because the pathological theories advanced and the surgical treatment recommended, differed so materially from what I was familiar with in current theory and practice in this country."

On entering on a very active practice in a large hospital in 1886, Dr. Cushing was able to demonstrate the great safety and convenience of the treatment recommended in Dr. Martin's work. At that time these views were innovations, but since then most of them have been generally adopted. Such for instance is the regular use of the dorsal position; the constant employment of sublimated irrigation in operating; the free use of the sharp curette, followed by flushing of the uterine cavity in endometritis; the abolition of wire and shot in all operations; the accurate views as to endometritis, and the disposition to regard the conjection and heaviness of the uterus as secondary to the endometritis, instead of *vice versa* as was then commonly believed in the country. In addition to Dr. Martin's work proper, this translation contains an introductory chapter on the advances of gynecology in Germany, during the last two years so that it is in every respect up to date. Moreover Dr. Cushing's micro-photographs, which elicited the greatest admiration at the Congress in Washington, are inserted in the work opposite the appropriate subjects, as also are many other photo-engravings which appeared in the Annals of Gynecology. It is interesting to note that it has already been translated into French, Italian, Russian and Spanish as well as English. In conclusion we would urge all those who are preparing, or who are about to prepare to undertake gynecological operations to procure this work at once, the study of which will amply repay them for the slight expenditure of time and money. To any who can we would say, "see Martin operate," but to all who cannot see him operate we would say, "read his book." The writer of this notice is under lifelong obligations to Dr. Martin for his kindness while a student of his in 1887, and has done what little he could to introduce his methods into this country; and he will be pleased indeed if by calling the attention of the readers, of THE RECORD to the merits of Dr. Martin's work, he may contribute a little more to give his master the merit he deserves. Of the translation it is hardly necessary to add that the original has lost nothing and gained not a little at the translator's hands.

PERSONAL.

Dr. O'Connor has taken the house formerly occupied by Dr. Laphorn Smith, while the houses formerly occupied by Drs. Blackader and Perry have been converted into shops.

Dr. Laphorn Smith, who removed his residence last spring to 248 Bishop street, retaining his office at 68 Beaver Hall, will in future have his office at his residence, 248 Bishop street, above St. Catherine street.

Dr. McConnell, who has been located for the past ten years in Bleury street, will remove on the first of May, to the corner of Union avenue and Berthalet street, just opposite to Dr. Major's. This is one of the best locations in the city, and as Dr. McConnell is now one of the "older" practitioners, we think the move will be a good one.

Dr. Geo. T. Ross will also leave Beaver Hall on the first of May, having rented the fine house being built by Dr. Dugdale, next to his own at the corner of Dorchester and Mountain streets. This latter locality is fast taking the place of Beaver Hall, there being at present grouped within a hundred yards of this corner no less than fourteen physicians, among whom are Drs. J. C. Cameron, J. Stewart, Stirling, Dugdale, G. T. Ross, Blackader, Allan, Drummond and Lockhurst.

We have much pleasure in welcoming to the ranks of the profession, Miss Grace Ritchie, (C. M., M. D. Bishop's College, 1891). By her assiduity in the classes and especially in her hospital and dispensary work, she has completely refuted the argument that women are unable to compete with men in intellectual work. We hope that ere long both Miss Ritchie and Miss Mitchell may be admitted to the meetings of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. As one of the leading members recently remarked, "the more we have of such workers in it the better." We understand that Miss Ritchie will proceed to London to take an English diploma before settling down to practice.

NEWS ITEMS.

W. R. Warner & Co. are evidently determined to keep in the van of therapeutic remedies. "Antalgic Saline" appeals to us to-day for recognition as a remedy for the relief of "headache," also for influenza and neuralgia, and as an antidote of "la grippe" they issue the "Pil. Chalybeate Compound."

Composition carb. protoxide of iron, grs., $\frac{2}{3}$.

Ext. nuc. vom., - - - - - gr., $\frac{1}{8}$.

Sig.: One pill every four hours and increase to 2 pills three times a day.

Antalgic Saline, one dessert spoonful every four or five hours till relieved for headache. The same mode of administration precedes that of the chalybeate pills for "la grippe."—*Weekly Medical Review*.

CONGRESS OF AMERICAN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—The meetings of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons will be held in Washington from 3 to 6 p.m., September 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th, 1891. William Pepper, chairman of the Executive Committee.