

9th March. Improved since last visit, countenance more cheerful ; feels no uneasiness about the stomach ; has some desire for food ; still complains of weakness and languor ; ordered to take Ferri ammon citr^{is} iij in 5 ss liq. cinch. three times a day. 14th. Expresses herself better than she has been for a long time. So far as I know the ox cerium is the remedy from which the greatest amount of benefit is to be derived in these cases, the intense pain being sometimes relieved as if by magic ; the local application of croton oil seems to produce less irritation than blistering, the only objection to its use is its propensity to spread.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Women. By T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics in the College of Physicians, New York: Philadelphia, Henry C. Lea. Montreal, Dawson Brothers. 1868

The increased attention which has within the past ten years been given to diseases peculiar to the female sex, has been the means of largely increasing our literature on the subject. The work now before us is the last addition we have had, and although its author's name has not been widely known—and this is his first effort—we venture to assert that he has produced a volume of exceeding merit. It is not faultless we admit, yet taking everything into consideration it is a fair exposition of the science of medicine as applicable to diseases peculiar to the female. The first chapter is devoted to an historical sketch of uterine pathology, and although not lengthy it gives an interesting outline of the part occupied by the ancients, in founding specialities, but of course more particularly that speciality which the author writes upon. He names Hippocrates as the founder of literature on gynecology, having written three volumes on female diseases ; also that Galen and Celsus, devoted some of their writings to the same subject. With the exception of a jump from the second to the sixth century, the history is carefully brought down to the present day. The second chapter refers to the etiology of uterine diseases in America. Dr. Thomas cleverly evades asserting directly the fearful prevalence of uterine diseases in the United States, assigning as a reason, his inability to make a comparison owing to the absence of statistical information. He refers, however, to the deterioration of the female sex in America, which he believes to be due to a variety of causes, such as, want of fresh air and exercise, imprudence during menstruation, prevention of conception and induction of abortion and excessive develop-