

the epidemic of yellow fever in Charleston, South Carolina, 1854; on the meteorology, mortality and sanitary condition of New Orleans for the years 1854 and 1855; on strychnia; its physiological properties, and chemical detection; upon a uniform system of registration of births, marriages and deaths, and the causes of death. Prize Essay on the arterial circulation; its physiology and chief Pathological Relations. By Henry Hartshorne.

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XLII.—*On the Constitutional Treatment of Female Diseases.* By EDWD. RIGBY, M.D., &c., &c., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; senior Physician to the General Lying-in Hospital; Examiner in Midwifery at the University of London. Philadelphia: Blanchard and Lea. Montreal: B. Dawson. Quebec: Middleton and Dawson. 1857. Pp. 256.

The reader will find in this interesting volume a succinct account of the disorders of menstruation; of uterine and vaginal discharges; of inflammation and ulceration of the os and cervix uteri; of displacement of the uterus; of polypus and morbid growths connected with this organ; also, of its malignant diseases, as well as some less definable lesions, as cauliflower excrescence, corroding ulcer. These with the various affections of the ovaries; as oophoritis, displacement and tumor, together with a few extra uterine disorders, as prolapsus vesicæ, pruritus pudendi and tumours of different species at the meatus urinarius, constitute the contents of the 20 chapters, through which the text is distributed. Although professedly "on the constitutional treatment" the author occasionally treats of the appropriate topical expedients demanded in certain cases, and, accordingly, in his last chapter, which is devoted to the consideration of ovarian tumours, we find him entering into the question of tapping and ovariectomy. Coming at a period when the local treatment of uterine disease, inflammation and the so called ulceration of the mucous investiture of the lower part of the uterus, has engaged, as we conceive, an undue share of importance with the practitioner—when by the over-attention he has bestowed upon this no doubt, with limitations, an essential part in the cure, the "constitutional treatment" has fallen into an unmerited and culpable neglect. We cannot but hail the publication of Dr. Rigby's volume with satisfaction, and consider it as opportune and called for. We have pleasure in recommending it, unreservedly, to the notice of our subscribers, and to such who can procure it, as a valuable consultant in the hour of need,