

the contents of the intestines to flow out, but a ligature was immediately placed on the aperture which was about a quarter of an inch large. I then divided an adventitious band crossing the convolution, and the obstruction was at once relieved when another patch gave way at the twist, which allowed the contents of the intestines to flow out, a small quantity of which fell into the abdominal cavity. This was sponged out as carefully as possible, a ligature was applied to the rupture, and the intestines were replaced. The wound was closed and dressed with twisted sutures and long strips of plaster across the abdomen, the whole supported by a broad bandage round the body. After the operation was over, the patient was put to bed, quite exhausted. She was given stimulants which rallied her for a while, but she sank again and died about two hours after the operation.

The case was not very satisfactory in its results, but I had a duty to perform, and the moment I could satisfy myself as to the nature and the seat of the obstruction I operated, and I do not regret having done so. Under similar circumstances I have no hesitation in saying I would act in the same manner.

The only thing I regret is the length of time the patient took to decide on submitting to the operation.

QUEBEC, May 10, 1860.

REVIEWS, &c.

ART. XXXIV.—*Lectures on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood.* By CHARLES WEST, M. D. Third American from the fourth revised and enlarged English edition. 8 vo. pp. 629. Philadelphia. Blanchard & Lea. 1860.

The publishers of the present edition of West's valuable "*Lectures on the diseases of Infancy and Childhood,*" have done the profession on this continent a signal service by placing this volume before it, and in further enriching it by two additional lectures by the same author, the first on "sudden death in infancy and childhood," and the second, "on cerebral symptoms independent of cerebral disease."

A work which has passed through four editions in the course of twelve years, the volume before us being the fourth, requires no proof of its value beyond that fact, and nothing can more convincingly show the strong hold which it has taken on the mind of the Profession. Such a fact disarms criticism, whether in regard to its merits or its demerits. Such a work is precluded from the treatment which is extended by a reviewer to any new aspirant to professional confidence. We have taken up Dr. West's book, and have welcomed it, as an old friend under a new dress, considerably enlarged and materially improved, and that enlargement, not made for the mere purpose of amplifying the volume, but existing in the improvements, which consist in the correction of errors which will, however unintentionally, creep into the most carefully prepared work, and