

Editorial Notices.

SPHYGMOGRAPHIC TRACINGS.—Owing to the great expense it would entail, it has been found impossible to insert wood-cuts of the sphygmographic tracings referred to in Dr. Hodder's paper; but they can be obtained from Mr. Butchart, photographic artist of this city, by forwarding to his address the sum of fifty cents in postage stamps.

CHLOROFORM.—The paper on Chloroform, published in the December and January numbers of this Journal, has been converted into book form, and can be obtained for the sum of Twenty-five Cents, at the book-stores of W. C. Chewett & Co., and Adam Stephenson & Co.

We call the attention of the profession to the *Price List* published in this Journal, by H. J. Rose, druggist of this city. Physicians who order their medicines from him can rely upon having them of the very best quality. We notice the following variations in his *Price List* this month, in consequence of the great advance in the articles quoted:—

Opium	oz. \$0 95
Opium, powd.	1 20
Tinc. Opii	8 oz. bot. 0 80

Quinine is also advancing in price, although he has made no alteration.

From the usage which the *Journals* sustained in transmission by post, some gentlemen have not received their numbers regularly. To correct this, we now direct upon the cover, simply tying with a string. There can be no reason why subscribers should not receive their numbers regularly early in the month.

BOOK NOTICE.

We have received from Dr. BUTLER, his "Physician's Pocket Record," and consider that it is equal, if not superior, to any issued. One great advantage which it possesses, is, that it is not dated for any specified time, thus doing away with the waste which occurs in similar works of this kind. The following are the contents and distinguishing features of this visiting list.

1. A perpetual calendar. 2. A price list of new remedies and doses; doses of medicine for hypodermic injection, for inhalation and for suppositories and pessaries; tables for examination of urine; poisons and antidotes; fee table; visiting list and record of accounts obstetric, vaccination and death records; cash account, etc., etc.

THE ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY OF THE HUMAN EYE. By A. METZ, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology in Charity Hospital Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio. Published at the Office of the Medical and Surgical Reporter.

This work is specially devoted to the anatomy and histology of the Eye. The author has collected the results of the labours of the recent histologists in ophthalmological journals and memoirs on special subjects. This, with his own experience and knowledge of the subject, renders it an authority. This work will be found very useful by the general practitioner; but to the specialist, it is essentially necessary. We notice that Dr. Butler, of Philadelphia, has given the work his careful attention.

Selections.

Clinical Society of London.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11TH. 1868.

SIR THOMAS WATSON, PRESIDENT IN THE CHAIR.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: Mr. Berkeley Hill, Mr. L. S. Dittle, and Dr. Fish.

The Secretary communicated for Dr. Crouch a case of primary amputation for gunshot wound. The operation was performed, before the patient had recovered from the shock, just below the knee. There was subsequently severe delirium, and a protracted convalescence.

Mr. Callender considered that in this case the amputation was rightly performed whilst the patient was yet suffering from the shock, and pointed out that, in a young subject, an operation was usually well borne in such a state of the system. He referred to the site of the amputation as accounting for some troublesome abscesses which formed along the tracks of the extensor tendons.

Mr. Maunder thought it contrary to recognised principles to amputate during collapse; and he urged that the good results which followed in this case must be regarded as exceptional. He had once amputated when there was extreme prostration of the nervous system, associated with complaint of urgent pain, but such a case he regarded as quite distinct from instances of ordinary so-called collapse.

Mr. Crouch, in reply, said he had followed the rule distinctly laid down by Abernethy for the treatment of cases similar to the one reported.

Dr. Pavy related a case of Diabetes in a female patient, aged sixty-eight, in which the treatment consisted mainly in the exhibition of opium in gradually increased doses, without restriction of diet. The first effect of the drug was limited to a diminution of the quantity of urine, without change in its specific gravity or in the relative quantity of sugar contained in it. But eventually, as the dose was increased, the daily excretion of sugar diminished, until the urine became entirely natural. Throughout the whole period of treatment, the dose of opium, the quantity of urine, and the