

on the evening of the 7th of April, and early the following morning the operation was performed. The abdominal incision was five inches in length, the uterus was opened and the child extracted. A temporary fish-line ligature was then placed around the lower part the placenta remaining in, after which a permanent ligature of carbolized silk was applied and the uterus removed.

In ophthalmology much attention has been directed to the therapeutics of eserine, pilocarpine and duboisine. Eserine has gained a high and deserved reputation in the treatment of marginal and sloughy ulcers of the cornea, and in suppuration of the cornea after extraction of cataract. Indeed its action in these conditions is almost magical. We have seen a deep sloughing ulcer heal up in three days, with hardly any scar noticeable to the naked eye. As a temporary reliever of tension and pain in glaucoma, eserine has also achieved a great reputation. Among operations, the comparatively new one of division of the optic and ciliary nerves, instead of excision, to prevent sympathetic inflammation, has caused much discussion. The general conclusion at the Milan congress was that the operation was a very uncertain one in its results; as even after the excision of a large portion of the optic nerve, reunion of the divided ends had occurred. Dr. Dor, of Lyons, had a case in which the cornea remained insensitive for a year, but subsequently regained its sensibility. Excision should always be performed if a foreign body be present in the injured eye. There is at the present time a great tendency to use Listerism in operations on the eye, but the great difficulty to contend with is the irritation caused by the spray. Boracic acid is most used, but we think Knapp's remark, that he "should not be surprised to see them abandoned, at an early day, as superfluous in eye surgery," gives expression to a very general opinion amongst oculists.

One of the best papers of the year in otology is by Dr. Theobald, of Baltimore, on "The Scepticism Prevalent Regarding the Efficacy of Aural Therapeutics." He shows very ably the great progress, both in diagnosis and treatment, which has been made during the past few years; how little justifiable, by facts, are the assertions that ear-ache cannot be relieved except by bursting of the drum head; that it is dangerous to arrest a chronic purulent discharge from the ear; that people grow out

of otitis chronica, and that perforation of the drum necessarily leads to permanent deafness.

The introduction, by the same author, of atropine in the treatment of acute inflammation of the middle ear and external auditory meatus, has been a step forward. It should be used in a solution of 4 grains to the ounce of water, and 8-10 drops instilled frequently. It has been used in a considerable number of cases and with marked benefit. Iodoform has been used with good results by Spencer and others, in granulations of the tympanic mucous membrane.

Woakes, of London, draws attention to a form of throat deafness, characterized by negative appearances of the drum head. Catheterization can be successfully performed, but the Valsalvan experiment cannot. The soft palate hangs pendulous in a plane surface; the uvula can only be seen with difficulty; the hearing varies very much. Anemic persons are most commonly affected, after severe physical and mental labor. The treatment should be to build up the system with iron, phosphorus, hydrobromic acid and cod liver oil. Also carbonate of ammonia, grs. iv. ter die, and the use of the induced current. Dr. Kessel, of Gratz, having proposed the excision of the tympanic membrane two years ago, reverts to it again, especially as aurists have not shown a great disposition to adopt it with alacrity.

In the matter of bibliography, we have had no end of new books and new editions of those previously published. We subjoin the names of a few of them: Leishman's Midwifery; Playfair's Midwifery; Foster's Physiology; Wood's Library, 12 vols.; Bumstead on Venereal Diseases; Reynolds' System of Medicine; Paracentesis of the Pericardium by Roberts; Practice of Medicine, Roberts; Day on Headaches; Essentials of Anatomy, Darling & Ranney; Skin Diseases (Photographic), Fox; Skin Diseases (Atlas), Duhring; Health Primers, Lindsay & Blakiston; Practical Examination of Urine, Tyson; Ophthalmology, Nettleship; Heart and its Diseases, Fothergill; Nervous Exhaustion, Beard; Practice of Surgery, Clarke; Practitioner's Reference Book, Dunglison; Principles of Therapeutics, Fothergill; Practice of Medicine, Bartholow; Tumors of the Mammary Gland, Gross; Greene's Hand-book of Medical Chemistry; Index Catalogue, Library Surgeon-General's Office, U.S.; Kirkbride on Hospitals for