

College, which he has filled with rare success for nearly thirty years. *The Lancet* says that the demands made upon his time by his appointments and the public, have compelled Sir William's resignation.

The President of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dr. Duncan Campbell, died at his residence in Toronto, on the 5th February. He was born at Edinburgh, in 1811, and came to Canada about forty-five years ago, and settled in the town of Niagara. He removed to Toronto in 1850, and has been a resident of that city ever since. He was a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. He became a homœopath subsequent to his graduation. On the formation of the Homœopathic Medical Board in 1859 he was elected President, and held that position until the Board was merged in the General Medical Council. His election last year as President of the Council was a tribute to his abilities, which will be appreciated when it is stated that there are only five homœopathic representatives in that body, and some twenty-five regular practitioners.

Dr. Hutchinson, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, Bishop's University, has been appointed Surgeon to the Allan Mail SS. "*Peruvian*."

REVIEWS.

Pocket Therapeutics and Dose Book, with Classification and Explanation of the Action of Medicines; Index of Diseases with Appropriate Remedies; Classification of Symptoms; Poisons and their Antidotes, &c., &c., by MORSE STEWART, JR., B.A., M.D., Detroit, Michigan, Price 50c.

This is a very small volume indeed, so small that it could with ease be carried in the vest pocket. It, however, contains a great deal of valuable information, and as a remembrancer we can confidently recommend it.

Essentials of Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic, for the Use of Students of Medicine, by R. A. WITTHANS, A.M., M.D., New York: William Wood & Co., 1879.

This little volume, as its name indicates, contains but the essentials of chemistry. All topics which are not "essential" to an understanding of those chemical problems which have a direct bearing upon the practice of Medicine are omit-

ted. More attention is given to the Chemistry of Therapeutics than of Pharmacy, while Physiological Chemistry, which must now be regarded as one of the most important foundations of rational medicine, is treated in a concise and readable manner. The modern system of notation is adopted by the author. It is just such a work as would commend itself to a chemical student for perusal just previous to examination.

Gastro-Elytrotomy by H. J. GARRIGUES, M.D., Reprinted from the New York *Medical Journal* in pamphlet form of 78 pages.

In this essay the author gives a full account of the history and method of performing this revived operation designed to accomplish delivery during child-birth in cases of extreme pelvic distortion where it would be impossible to otherwise extract the child's body, even when mutilated, *per vias naturales*. In such cases the fearful alternative of Cæsarian Section and the great mortality following it has prompted the invention of other methods whereby the child may be removed without either opening the peritoneum or incising the uterus.

Gastro-Elytrotomy, or, as it is sometimes called, Laparo-Elytrotomy, is one of these methods, and, according to the author's conclusion, is to be preferred to Cæsarian Section, as there is much less danger of shock, peritonitis, metritis or incarceration of the intestines and, while there is great danger in wounding some large vessels, and having excessive hæmorrhage this latter is no greater than what is frequently met with on opening the uterus. Four or five assistants and ordinary skill are all that is required for its performance. The operation was first invented by Joerg in 1806, improved by Ritz, in 1820, both of Germany, and practised by Beaudelocque in 1823. It fell into desuetude until re-invented by Dr. T. G. Thomas in 1870, who was not aware of its having been previously performed. As Dr. Thomas' method differs in many respects from the methods of his predecessors, and from his success as well as that of Dr. Skene who adopted it, he is justly credited with the honor of introducing an operation which promises to replace Cæsarian Section and save the lives of the majority of mothers and children in those unfortunate cases requiring such interference.

The anatomy of the parts through which the