

DR. JOSEPH BELL, of Edinburgh has been presented with a portrait of himself by a number of students and admirers. His connection with the acting staff of the Infirmary ceased some months ago.

DR. ASHURST recently appointed surgeon-in-chief to the Pennsylvania Hospital, is likely, says the *St. Joseph Med. Herald*, to cause trouble by attempting to abolish antisepsis in the wards of that hospital.

Mrs. Octavius Weld, of London, Ont., has passed the Soc. of Apothecaries of London, Eng., and received a licence to practise Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

WE beg to call attention to the advertisement of Morel's apparatus for gaseous enemata, with its improvement by Reichardt & Co., of New York.

THE exhibit made by Martin, Toms & Co., of Toronto, of surgical appliances, etc., at the late Ontario Medical Association, was exceptionally good.

JAMES ALEXANDER GRANT, M.D., of Ottawa, has been made a companion of St. Michael and St. George.

DR. AUSTIN FLINT has been appointed visiting physician to Bellevue, in place of the late Austin Flint, sr.

It is said that Prof. Billroth is convalescent.

Books and Pamphlets.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA; its Diagnosis and Treatment, with original wood engravings, by E. Distin-Maddick, F. R. C. S., Ed., late Surgeon Royal Navy. London. Ballière, Tisdale & Cox. 1887.

The author has struck out a new line as to the cause and treatment of that *bête noir* to the surgeon, stricture. He believes that intractable stricture "with scarcely an exception" arises from one or more of the following causes. First, from a want of manipulatory practice in the use of instruments on the part of the surgeon. Secondly, from the improper and unnecessary use of instruments, and

by the employment of unpardonable violence when attempting to pass them through the stricture, by surgeons otherwise possessed of skill and prudence. Thirdly, from the grossest neglect on the patients part."

The work bears evidence of careful thought on the part of the writer, and if he sometimes goes too far in condemning the vast majority of these who treat stricture as no better than bunglers and in intimating that the majority of patients would be better without any treatment than that which they receive, his cautions will, we have no doubt, exert a good influence on those who are too ready to treat stricture with instruments. The work is well worthy of persual.

REFRACTION OF THE EYE; its Diagnosis and the Correction of its Errors. By A. Stamford Morton, M.B., F.R.C.S. Ed., Surgeon to the Royal South London Hospital, etc. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1886; pp. 67.

This will be found a useful little book for beginners, and, indeed to all those who habitually use the ophthalmoscope in practice. The definitions and explanations are clear and concise, and altogether the work is such as can be recommended to those requiring the greatest amount of information and help, at the cost of the least expenditure of time and labor.

EVACUANT MEDICINES. By Henry M. Field, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics, Dartmouth Medical College, etc., etc. Philadelphia: P. S. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1887; pp. 288 \$1.75.

This is a new departure in medical literature, it being, according to the author, the only treatise on the subject extant. Perhaps no agents in the whole range of therapeutics are more frequently called into requisition than are cathartics, so that a careful and practical study of the individual action, application, and contra-indications of the more important of them will be read with interest by everyone engaged in practice. The portion of the work devoted to emetics is well and scientifically written, so that we have no doubt the work will be found useful to any who desire to study the subjects of catharsis and emesis.

EARTH AS A TOPICAL APPLICATION IN SURGERY. By Addinell Hewson, M.D. Philadelphia: The Medical Register Co. 1887; pp. 309.