

them as a whole. Prof. Tarnier has here profited by M. Sappey's recent researches in regard to the structure of the ovary, and those of Dr. Helie (of Nantes), in regard to the structure of the uterus. The genital apparatus having been studied in the non-pregnant condition, those changes which they undergo during gestation are spoken of in the second place. The subject of labor is taken up in the third part of the work, giving great latitude to the description, and especially to the explanation of the mechanism of natural labor. The entire fourth part is devoted to the pathology of pregnancy. Chapters, entirely new, will be found in it on the diseases of pregnancy, the alterations to which the placenta is subject, and the death of the child during intra uterine life. The fifth part is devoted to difficult labor, and treats of the deformities of the pelvis and all other causes of dystocia, the way in which each operates their situation, detection, and means of remedying. The sixth is devoted to obstetrical therapeutics, and includes only two chapters; the first one is devoted to ergot and the second to the effect of a debilitating regimen. The seventh discusses the use of anæsthetics, and in connection with this subject, we notice that the author recants his former opinion given in a previous edition with regard to the use of chloroform in labor attended with convulsions. He gives the result of two or three cases in which he used it with marked success. The eighth and last is exclusively devoted to the hygiene of the child from the birth to the period of weaning. No medical man can look upon this work without a wish to possess one. The type is good, the illustrations beautiful, and the general appearance excellent. It is also, and ever will be, an authority upon the subject.

RETINITIS NYCTALOPICA. By Prof. Dr. ARLT, Vienna. From "Der Bericht Ueber die Augenklinik." Translated, with consent of the Author, by J. F. WEIGHTMAN, M.D., of Philadelphia. Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia. 1863.

In this contribution to ophthalmic literature, the author describes a new and distinct form of retinitis. The distinctive appellation, *nyctalopica*, is given it because defective sight in daylight is a very prominent symptom. The most important subjective symptoms are:—diminution of visual acuteness, and blinding in bright daylight, with decided relief after sunset or on a cloudy day: a thin mist seems to obscure distant objects, whilst those quite near have a greyish cast. There is generally only moderate impairment of vision: of thirty-three patients, the majority could read No. 11 or 14 of Jaeger's test-type. There is no precise relation between the duration of the disease and the extent of functional

disturbance. The whole field of vision is uniformly obscured; and, in all cases, both eyes become affected at the same time, and in nearly equal degree. The only objective symptoms of moment are those revealed by the ophthalmoscope. The inflammatory changes of the retina, (not distinctly observable, however, in all cases,) consist of a veiling, uniform or striped cloudiness of the retina, only in the papillæ or towards the equator. The retinal ecchymoses and distinct swelling of the papillæ, so frequent in other forms of retinitis, are wanting. The course of the disease is a long one; but, in the majority of cases, the prognosis is favourable. The cause of this affection is blinding by bright, reflected or diffused sunlight. The treatment aims at securing general quietude, functional inactivity of the eye, and protection from light. Local blood-letting is necessary at the onset; and the moderate use of mercury, followed by Iodide of Potassium, forms, in general, the most reliable constitutional treatment. A few cases in point are given; and we may reasonably coincide in the views of the learned writer, as set forth in his brochure on a subject at once so important and so delicate.

Selections.

CASE OF JAMES KEOUGH.

The following case is taken from Dr. Walter's *Conservative Surgery*, and one which illustrates forcibly his peculiar views:—

James Keough, pilot, of Port Perry, Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, aged 26 years, a tall, strong and healthy man, of good muscular development, bilious habit and phlegmatic temperament, on the afternoon of June 19th, 1867, while trying to pass from a skiff to a steamboat just entering the lock, had his right thigh crushed between the guard of the boat and the stone wall of the lock, the limb being jammed into a space of less than four inches. A frightful laceration over the front of the femur, without fracture of the bone, was the consequence. The skin fasciæ and muscles were torn and severely bruised—the rent beginning in the middle of the right groin, and extending obliquely downward toward the inner face of the knee. The lower surface of the scrotum, too, was broken in a transverse direction, allowing the testicles to drop out through the wound. Notwithstanding this extensive laceration, traversing the locality of the great venous and arterial trunks of the limb, there was but moderate bleeding at the instant. A medical man residing in the village was soon called in, who replaced the testicles and stitched the scrotal wound by seven silken sutures. The thigh wound was approximated as closely as possible by strips of adhesive plaster encircling the limb, and a wet compress was laid over it, with a Scoutetten's bandage confining the whole.

Four hours after the receipt of the injury, I was