deposited in the coffin. Some of the hair fell off, of which Dr. C. exhibited a portion. Both of these relics were the property of Mr. Charles P. Greenough, who has since kindly presented the rubbing from Hunter's coffin to the Society.

Bibliographical Notices.

Treatise on the Immediate Cause and the Specific Treatment of Pulmonary Phthisis and Tubercular Diseases. By J. FRANCIS CHURCHILL, D.M.P., &c. Translated from the French, by a Physician. New York: J. Winchester. 8vo. Pp. 111.

LIKE all other specific remedies for the treatment of tubercular consumption, the hypophosphates, first introduced to the profession by Dr. Churchill, of Paris, have been found to be overrated. Still they are doubtless not without some value, and their success has been such in Dr. Churchill's hands as to warrant their further trial. The Treatise before us consists of the author's memoir presented to the French Academy of Medicine, with additions, a history of his investigations and experiments, and an appendix. The preparations recommended are the hypophosphates of lime and of soda, in the dose of ten grains, and increased gradually to twenty or thirty grains, taken once daily. Every ten or fifteen days the medicine is suspended for a day or two, and then recommenced. For sale in Boston by A. Williams & Co.

The Pathology and Treatment of some of the Diseases incident to Women. By CHARLES F. TAYLOR, M.D. [From the American Medical Monthly.] 8vo. Pp. 16.

THE object of the writer is two-fold:—1st, he wishes to establish that a large proportion of uterine maladies, such as prolapsus, versions, hypertrophies, induration, ulceration, irregular menstruation, &c., are local symptoms of a constitutional condition, and are to be cured by treatment addressed to the constitution at large; 2d, that the treatment best adapted to this purpose consists in making muscular contractions.

We heartily agree with him that very many cases of functional uterine disease, even when accompanied by local lesions, are the result of a constitutional, rather than a local, derangement, and that it is to the former as well as the latter, and often to the exclusion of the latter, that the treatment is to be addressed. Dr. Taylor points out clearly the evils which follow the present system of education in females; the over-stimulation of the intellect, and the almost total neglect of proper physical exercise. The evil is a very great one, and its existence cannot be too often urged upon the attention of the thinking portion of the community. It is but justice to the author to say that he does not wholly eschew local treatment, but he would greatly limit its employment, as calculated to do much harm, both morally and physically, when not absolutely required.

With regard to the means employed by Dr. Taylor to overcome the constitutional debility on which these effects are supposed to depend, we are not sufficiently informed, in the pamphlet before us, to enable us to judge of their value. As far as we can understand it, his system appears to consist in passive movements of the limbs, the patient