

very much to his freedom from dangerous symptoms, and to his rapid recovery.

CORRIGENDA.

In Vol. xlii., page 343, first paragraph, for—

“The operation of dividing the gustatory nerve was first performed by Hilton, whose case is given in the seventh volume of the second series of *Guy's Hospital Reports*. From this paper I have taken the liberty of copying the accompanying woodcut, which explains the steps of the operation. Mr. C. H. Moore has also drawn attention to it in the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*.”

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ART. XIX.—*On Cephalotripsy.* By G. H. KIDD, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.,
Assist. Physician to the Coombe Lying-in Hospital, Dublin.

AT one of the meetings of the Dublin Obstetrical Society during the present session I read a paper on cephalotripsy in which I showed that though this operation had been ignored hitherto in the Irish and English schools of midwifery, it was regarded in other schools as one of the greatest usefulness, and by some as an improvement in midwifery only second in importance to the forceps. In that communication I detailed some cases in which I had used the cephalotribe, gave extracts from some of the leading authorities who had written on the subject, and stated in the form of distinct propositions the reasons that induced me to prefer the cephalotribe to crotchets, hooks, and craniotomy forceps in all cases of embryotomy. The paper was published in the Proceedings of the Obstetrical Society, at page 224 of the last number of this Journal; and as I have now had an opportunity of using the instrument in two other cases of extreme narrowing of the antero-posterior diameter of the pelvis which further proved the correctness of the assertion made, viz., “that the use of the cephalotribe reduces the dangers of embryotomy to a minimum, and allows of its performance in cases where it would not otherwise be possible,” I think it my duty to record the particulars, as I believe a correct estimate of the powers of the instrument will enable us at least to save women from undergoing the risks of the Cesarean section to give birth to children already dead.