

thoroughly up to date, and even if we were inclined to be captious, it would be difficult to find anything to criticize. On the contrary, every page contains something that we would like to emphasize. For instance, on page 461 it says: "Every woman suffering with the lesions of a pelvic inflammation is liable from time to time to have the inflammation recur. Frequently the inflammation never leaves the part, but remains as a low grade chronic disease, ready to relight into an acute exacerbation on the slightest pretext. In other women it subsides entirely and the parts become quite free from pain. In such a case there is less likelihood of recurring acute attacks, but yet they do occur. A woman carrying diseased tubes and ovaries, due to pelvic inflammation, may be confined to her bed as often as three or four times a year for from two to eight weeks at each attack."

Again, on page 516, the author says: "The changes which take place in a woman following the removal of both uterine appendages are the same as follows the natural change of life, none other, none less. The woman is sterile; she was usually sterile at the time of the operation, and would never have been anything else. Often the sexual appetite is increased; rarely diminished, as is commonly supposed. The increase is simply the return of the woman's natural condition. Her pain and suffering and ill-health had prohibited the sexual appetite; their being removed, the appetite returns in full force. This is entirely in accord with the experience of all our cases.

"Another point well taken is that we should not lead these cases to expect too much. It is better to tell them that they will eventually have tolerable health, but not even that in much less than a year."

At times, he says, they are so badly wrecked that recovery is a matter of years.

After describing a neglected case of pelvic peritonitis, due to pus tubes, he says: "These cases invariably die if left alone, and each one cured is a life snatched from the grave; the sooner the general profession becomes thoroughly imbued with the vast importance of the whole subject of pelvic inflammation, and act intelligently upon the principles here laid down, the sooner will we have to face a lesser number of such terrible examples of neglect and ignorance."

The article on ectopic gestation is also well written and well illustrated. We would have liked to see Kollischer's or Nitze's cystoscope mentioned in the chapter on examination of the bladder, and catheterizing the ureters, as with these instruments it is so much easier to perform this otherwise difficult manipulation. On the whole, we have only words of praise for this excellent work, and congratulate all concerned in its production—Editor, contributors and publishers—on the success of their great undertaking.