

discharge has followed coitus, at the time of the menstrual discharge. He says :

"Most cases of gonorrhœa from leucorrhœa or the menstrual fluid, present no characteristic symptoms by which they can be distinguished from those originating in contagion. The contrary is frequently asserted, and it is said that the former class may be recognized by the mildness of the symptoms, the short duration of the disease, and the absence of contagious properties. I am familiar with the slight urethral discharge unattended by symptoms of acute inflammation, and disappearing spontaneously in a few days, which sometimes follows intercourse with women affected with leucorrhœa ; but such instances are far less frequent than those in which the disease is equally as persistent and as exposed to complications as any case of gonorrhœa from contagion. Some of the most obstinate cases of urethritis I have ever met with have been of leucorrhœal origin, and have terminated in gleet of many months' duration. Diday has even set apart those cases of urethritis which originate in the menstrual fluid as constituting a distinct class, characterized by their greater persistency and obstinacy under treatment than cases of gonorrhœa from contagion. Those who maintain the non-contagious character of urethral discharges of leucorrhœal origin have failed to adduce the slightest proof in favor of their assumption ; and it may safely be asserted that none of them would venture to make a practical application of their principles."

For the third stage of gonorrhœa, Dr. Bumstead states he has found sulphate of zinc to the strength of twelve grains to four ounces of water most useful. In the first edition of the work he stated his aversion to the use of Holt's dilator in the cure of strictures—the "immediate plan," as it is termed. He has now changed his opinion, and says, "I have tested Mr. Holt's method in three cases of stricture with the most satisfactory results, and so far as I am able to judge from this small experience I am led to indulge the most favorable opinion of its value." The third portion of the work is devoted to syphilis, and a more thorough compilation of the subject we do not know. It is concisely written, the details of the different forms of syphilis, being all that an ardent student of this class of diseases could wish. The most noticeable alterations in the second edition are thus mentioned in the author's preface.

"The most noticeable change in the present edition will be found in the division of the work. From a certain deference to the opinions at that time generally received, the chancre and its complications were, in the first edition, discussed in connection with syphilis. They have