

cured by medical means, that in acute cases operation should be performed within the first 24 hours, and that in abscess cases drainage is the safer plan to follow. On the liver and bile two important facts may be noted: that healthy bile in large quantities is not irritating to the peritoneum; and that the establishment of collateral circulation is of great benefit in ascites from cirrhosis of the liver.

Dr. John G. Clark, of the University of Pennsylvania, digests the progress of gynæcology in 70 pages. In purulent pelvic cases, the vaginal route is highly recommended. On cancer of the uterus radical surgical treatment is the only treatment in the early stages. In the cases not suited for operation, it is recommended to remove as much diseased tissue as possible, and then freeze the parts with ethyl chloride. This may be repeated at first every three days, and later less often. The freezing spray is harmless, and controls the cancerous growth. It may be necessary to cauterize and pack, after curetting, and prior to the freezing. In distention of the bowels after abdominal operations, enemata of alum, one drachm to the quart, is spoken highly of. It usually acts in five to fifteen minutes. Stypticin is recommended in the following forms of uterine hæmorrhage: in virgins, in subinvolution of the uterus, in post-purum endometritis, and at the climacterium when no lesion can be found.

Dr. Alfred Stengel takes the section on the blood and gland diseases. On pernicious anæmia the statement is made that most now believe in a toxic origin for the disease, though its nature is not fully made out. On Leukæmia it is stated that its etiology is still an unsolved problem. On scurvy it is said that the modern tendency is to regard it as a bacterial disease. On purpura the statement is made that it is now recognised as secondary to various diseases, and is an expression of some form of infection. The nature of exophthalmic goitre is still in doubt, but the evidence is in favor of its thyroid origin. On acromegaly it is mentioned that the evidence is not now so strong that it is due to disease of the pituitary gland as it was a few years ago. This gland is found to be normal in some cases of acromegaly.

Diseases of the eye are ably and fully handled by Dr. Edward Jackson, of Philadelphia. For ophthalmia neonatorum a 5 per cent. solution of protargol is highly recommended. It is also stated that the disease is not always due to the gonococcus.

The whole volume is well up to date; and, on the topics covered by it, is an excellent guide and work of reference.

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