

productions. Therefore we deem the library of the gynæcologist especially, and that of the general practitioner, incomplete without them. Papers, ably and carefully prepared, discussed freely by those who possess extensive practical knowledge of their subjects, brought together in this form, must necessarily be of great value. Systematic works treat of the diseases of women generally, but in this we have complete essays on special conditions, followed by a better criticism than we can pretend to give. Organized but five years ago the Society has attained the highest rank, and its publications partake of the same character, and this volume records the transactions of the fourth annual meeting held at Baltimore last year.

The table of contents. List of Fellows, 49 in number, and minutes of proceedings occupy the first 25 pages. The papers next follow: first the annual address by the President, Dr. Thomas, who briefly reviews the history of Gynæcology, deplors the dogmatism of some of its followers in this comparatively new field of knowledge, and cautions the unwary not to be misled into following a popular fashion in treatment which prescribes for the time one remedy for all conceivable disorders. Sponge tents, cervical section, trachelorrhaphy with its stitch as a relief to all a woman's ills, were each in turn held up to view, and to this list might have been added the use of strong caustics for the same. In deploring just reviews a standing committee is suggested whose duty it would be to "pronounce judgment upon the current literature" of gynæcology as a guidance to the practitioner in the purchase of books. Such a committee would have to be, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion, and authors would necessarily be excluded from appointment. As everybody now is aiming at becoming eminent gynæcologists we fear there would be none to act, and, like the jurors in our law courts, the intelligent reviewer would be debarred, otherwise he would be suspected or even accused of being prejudiced. The future of gynæcology was next dwelt upon at some length in a very interesting manner.

The papers then follow in order. Dr. White and Dr. Battey's on Intra-Uterine Medication. A long discussion on both followed, speakers not fully endorsing such treatment. Intra-Uterine Injections in Puerperal Septicæmia; Dr. Jenks Sporadic Septicæmia in Gynæcological Practice by James R. Chadwick, M.D.; A Contribution to

the Pathology of the Cicatrices of Pregnancy, by Samuel C. Busey, M.D.; Prolapse of the Ovaries, by Paul E. Mundé, M.D.; Case of Removal of both Ovaries for Dysmenorrhœa, by T. Spencer Wells, F.R.C.S.; Kolpo-Cystotomy by Galvano-Cautery, by John Byrne, M.D.; Measurements of the Uterine Cavity in Childbed, by A. D. Sinclair, M.D.; The Early Application of the Forceps in the First Stage of Natural Labor, by Isaac E. Taylor, M.D.; Elongations of the Cervix Uteri, by William Goodell, M.D.; Mismanaged Labor, the cause of much of the Gynæcological Practice of the Present Day, by J. Taber Johnson, M.D.; A Case of Extra Uterine Pregnancy with Successful application of Electricity, by J. C. Reeve, M.D.; The Relation of Symptoms to Versions and Flexions of the Uterus, by Ely Van de Warker, M.D.; Chronic Inversion of the Uterus, by Wm. H. Byford, M.D.; The Justo-Minor Pelvis, by Wm. T. Lusk, M.D.; Kolpœcetasis versus Partial Kolpokleisis, by Nathan Bozeman, M.D.; A new method of Performing Decapitation, by Wm. L. Richardson, M.D.; Atresia of the Vagina in the Pregnant or Non-Pregnant Female, by Isaac E. Taylor, M.D.; Premature Senile Obliteration of the Uterine Cervical Canal, by Henry F. Campbell.

A full report of discussions which took place follows each paper, and in these the great value of the book is shown.

In memoriam M. B. Wright, with portrait by Dr. Parvin. The volume closes with a complete index of Gynæcological literature of all countries for 1878, covering fifty-three pages.

*A Treatise on Common Forms of Functional Nervous Disease.* By L. PUTZEL, M.D. New York, WILLIAM WOOD & Co., 1880.

This is the eighth volume of the series of 1880 of Woods Library of Standard Medical Authors. It may be questioned whether the work can really be classed with those usually termed standard authorities, but, as it presents the latest scientific views of the subjects treated, and being well and ably written, it fully maintains its place and value among its companion volumes of the series. Chorea, epilepsy, the various forms of neuralgia and peripheral paralysis are the subjects upon which the author dwells. The last subject forms a large portion of the work, and by no means the least valuable part, but, as it includes paralysis from acute and chronic neuritis and surgical injuries to nerves, the title of the work is not fully