

giving under each disease but one plan to pursue, and that one consisting of what he has found to have been most successful in subduing symptoms and shortening the duration of disease throughout his large *clientèle*. To meet exceptional cases, he has added a few modifications to this routine plan.

Although essentially a volume upon Laryngology, the author recognizes the necessity for inclusion of Ear Diseases in the work, and gives a modern and complete synopsis of what is requisite in this section.

Altogether the book is a very presentable one, containing good paper, clear type and plates, and commends itself to both student and practitioner, particularly on the basis mentioned, as a useful contribution in the special field of Throat, Nose and Ear Diseases.

G. T. R.

Diseases of Women.—A Manual of Gynecology designed especially for the use of students and general practitioners, by F. H. Davenport, A. B., M. D., Assistant Professor in Gynecology, Harvard Medical School. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged, with 154 illustrations. Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia and New York, 1902.

This is a handy volume of a little over four hundred pages, and appears to be a model of conciseness and clearness. Its main objects are to give the student clearly, but with considerable detail, the methods of examination and the simple form of treatment of the most common disease of the pelvic organs, and in the second place to help the busy general practitioner to understand and treat the gynecological cases which he meets in his everyday practice. Special attention has been paid to the description and explanation of many minor though important points which are ordinarily omitted in text books, but which are nevertheless of great value. The book aims to be practical, and is therefore devoted principally to diagnosis and treatment, to the exclusion of unsettled theories. There are so many good points in the book that we cannot mention all of them, but we are pleased to see that the author prefers a basin of warm water and castile soap for lubricating the finger instead of using oil or grease, because the latter adheres both to the finger and to the dish. Another good point is the advantage of training the left hand for digital examinations so as to keep the stronger right hand for depressing the abdominal wall and holding instruments. The author gives some good advice when he says that a satisfactory examination cannot be made on a soft bed; the patient should always be examined on a table; but the table must be covered with a soft quilt or blanket and covered with a sheet so as to take away from the patient the idea that she is on a table. We cannot emphasize too strongly another advice given by the author, namely—no matter how busy you are, take the time to write a brief