

our calling—the cure of disease—we may expect rich practical results from that source, of which the work under review is a good omen. Considered from whatever view-point one may choose, from pathology to treatment, Eichhorst's Practice of Medicine is excellent and reflects credit alike on the author, the editor and the publishers.

H. B. A.

**Uterine Fibromyomata. Their Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment.**  
By E. Stanmore Bishop, F.R.C.S., Eng. Am. Ed. P. Blakiston's  
Son & Co., Phil., 1901. Chandler & Massey, Limited, Canadian  
Agents.

Many excellent monographs bearing upon the subject of this work have appeared within the last few years. One has but to compare the *technique* and the results of the perfected American Hysteromyomectomy with, for example, the plans of operation adorsed and the mortality rate given in so recent and so good a work as that of Greig Smith to estimate the progress that has been made. It has remained for an English surgeon to sum up for us the net gain, to present in clear, logical and consecutive form the advances made by English, German, French and American Gynæcologists and to seek out and set in order the methods by which uterine fibroids can be most successfully removed.

Very few of those who had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Noble's paper before the Ontario Medical Association last month will be disposed to question the statement that in a vast majority of cases, such tumors should be dealt with surgically. Hemorrhage pressure effects and degenerations, singly or grouped, so seriously threaten the lives of patients with fibroids that the older methods of expectant or paliative treatment should give place to something safer and better. The selection of a plan of attack best suited to the varying conditions under which such tumors are found receives full and fair consideration. We may not all agree with the conclusions reached by the author; this reviewer for instance strongly dissents from his statement that even with a healthy cervix, pan-hysterectomy is preferable to supra vaginal removal, but his facts are well marshalled and his reasoning apparently is without bias. If Mr. Bishop's book is honestly and fairly studied we shall hear less in the future of the disappointing appendage removals popularized by Heger & Tait, and the vaginal-route-for-everything crank will be less in evidence. Per contra we shall have a more just appreciation of the pirolat fact that the dangers inseparable from the removal of fibroids are great or slight according to the method adopted and to the skill and experience of the operator. Does this not mean, in other words, that the surgeon who neglects his opportunities for watching critically the operations of others is likely to purchase his own experience at fearful cost to his patients?

An attractive feature of the volume before us is found in the large number of plates reduced and adapted by permission from Kelley's sumptuous Operative Gynæcology. This is an indication of commendable international courtesy.

N. A. P.