

and, for that matter, also the general practitioner who has to take charge of the diseases peculiar to women. The object of the author is to lay a firm foundation for the study and treatment of gynaecological diseases. This is a laudable ambition ; and one which, a thorough examination of the volume fully justifies one in saying, has been well carried out.

The chapters of the book are the diseases of the vulva, of the vagina, pelvic inflammation, gonorrhoea in relation to pelvic inflammation, menstruation and its disorders, catarrh of the cervix and endometritis, uterine displacements, imperfect development and malformation of the uterus, sterility, diseases of the Fallopian tubes, ectopic gestation, uterine fibroids, uterine polypi, diseases of the ovaries, cancer of the uterus, diseases of the bladder, diseases of the urethra, of the ureters, micro-organisms in relation to diseases of women. It will be seen by the above arrangement of subjects that the ground is very thoroughly covered.

Throughout the work, much attention is paid to the etiology of these diseases and malformations. This gives a clearer understanding of those portions, more particularly devoted to pathological discussions. In the study of the etiology and progress of these diseases, the closest of attention is paid to the anatomical relationships, as influencing these conditions. On all points, while the author is conservative in his views, he is up-to-date, and definite in the enunciation of his own opinions. Micro-organisms are shown to play an important part in the causation of pelvic inflammations. It is stated that the gonococcus is the only micro-organism of importance found in the urethra. The organisms most frequently found in the vagina are the gonococci, streptococci, and staphylococci, the tubercle bacillus being rare. In the endometrium the pathogenic organisms are often mixed. Endometritis due to organisms is caused usually by some of the following, gonorrhoeal, tubercular, puerperal (septic), saprophytic (as senile endometritis), diphtheritic (the streptococcic), syphilitic, and fungi and amœbae. In the fallopian tubes, though the tubercle bacillus, the streptococcus and staphylococcus are found, by far the most frequent organism present in purulent salpingitis, is the gonococcus. With regard to the infection of the broad ligament and pelvic peritoneum, the streptococci, staphylococci, and tubercle bacilli are mainly responsible. With regard to the parasitic origin of cancer more proofs must be obtained that these bodies are parasites, and that they are the cause of the new growth.

It would be quite impossible to attempt to review the work in detail, as every chapter would bear the closest scrutiny. Enough has been said to show that it is a work of more than ordinary merit ; and, as such, can be confidently recommended to our readers.