

inflammation of the mucus glands of the cervical canal is worthy of trial by those who know what it is to deal with these difficult cases.

Chapter xv. treats of chronic corporeal endometrites, and leaves nothing to be desired with regard to the etiology or treatment. The question of intra-uterine medication is dealt with in a masterly manner. Intra-uterine scarification is touched upon and commended, although the author has had no experience in that form of treatment.

Chapter xvi.—On areolar hyperplasia of the uterus, or the so called perenchymatous metritis. Here the author roams with freedom on new territory, not that the condition had not been noticed by others, but that it was left for him to recognize its true pathology and place the subject in its true light. The doctrine enunciated as to the non-inflammatory character of this disease and which ascribes it to the hypergenesis of the uterine tissues, if not generally accepted by the profession, will not long remain unrecognized by those who give the subject their serious consideration. The chapter is replete with everything referring to the subject.

Chapter xvii. deals with granular and cystic degeneration of the cervix uteri. The granular condition is discussed at great length. The treatment recommended leaves nothing to be desired, and commends itself to the judgment as rational and scientific.

Chapter xix. and xx., are occupied with displacement and descent, of the uterus and exhibit the usual thoroughness of the author.

Chapters xxi. to xxv., inclusive, thoroughly exhaust all that can be said on the pathology and treatment of the various forms of uterine versions and flexions. The subject is largely illustrated both as regards the various forms of displacements, by original and instructive drawings. The value of pessaries is insisted upon in suitable cases, while their improper use and the evils they may cause are strongly spoken of and warned against.

Chapter xxvi., on inversion of the uterus, its pathology, diagnosis and treatment, is one of the most valuable chapters in the book. Remarkable success has followed persevering and well directed attempts at reduction even after 5, 10, and 17 days effort.

The author earnestly deprecates excision

except as "dernier resort," which from the foregoing remarks means much more than the expression generally conveys to the mind.

Chapters xxvii. to xxxi. are occupied with periuterine cellulites, pelvic peritonitis, pelvic abscess and pelvic hematocele, and are of great value.

Chapters xxxi. to xxxiv., upon uterine fibroids and polypi, are very full and complete; although the conclusions of the author with regard to gastrotomy for removal of the uterus in cases of fibro-cystic and fibroid diseases connected with it, are hardly in accordance with what one would expect from the success that has of late attended the operation. Surely the advice "that if it (the tumor) be completely amalgamated with the uterus, or so bound to neighbouring parts that removal proves difficult, the operation may be abandoned" is more than a doubtful commendation and quite unwarranted by the recent success that has attended that operation.

Chapters xxxv. and xxxvi. are occupied with uterine cancer and moles, and, while complete, present nothing new upon the subject.

Chapter xxxvii. deals very thoroughly with uterine and ovarian dysmenorrhœa. The subject is illustrated by numerous drawings of the latest and most approved instruments employed in the treatment of the disease.

Chapter xxxviii. on menorrhagia, and metrorrhagia is very full and satisfactory to the reader. The causes are grouped under four heads, which place the whole matter clearly before the mind.

Chapters xl. and xli. briefly touch upon leucorrhœa and sterility, and might have (for all practical purposes) been omitted; inasmuch as all that is connected with these subjects are fully treated of in other parts of the work.

Chapter xlii., treats of amputation of the neck, and, as a result of some experience, the author strongly recommends the use of the galvanic cautery where available.

The remaining chapters, with the exception of a short notice of chlorosis, are occupied with diseases of the ovaries and ovariectomy. The author gives a very able summary of the whole subject, and leaves no point of value unnoticed.

In conclusion we can cordially commend this work to the profession as the very best extant upon diseases of women. There is a fulness of research, and richness of original matter, pre-