

of etiology and pathologic anatomy. Then comes an exhaustive discussion on the course, varieties, and termination of the disease. This is followed by a most elaborate handling of the physical signs. These sections lead naturally to diagnosis and prognosis, which is treated of in a most thorough manner. The complications of the disease form a very important portion of the work. The author closes his labors with a full account of prophylaxis, general treatment, and specific treatment.

The book is got up in a most attractive form. The paper, binding, typography and illustrations do credit to the publishers. Book making of this sort has now become a fine art, on the part of the publishers, as well as science on the part of the author. The illustrations are fine.

We cannot but speak in terms of high praise of the industry of the author in giving to the medical profession such an elaborate work on this important subject. We wish for the book an extensive sale.

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#### MEDICAL GYNAECOLOGY.

By S. Wyllis Bandler, M.D., Adjunct Professor of Diseases of women, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. Octavo of 675 pages, with 135 original illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1908. Cloth, \$5.00 net; Half Morocco, \$6.50 net. Canadian Agents, J. A. Carveth & Co., Limited, Toronto.

In 675 pages of a large book an author should be able to say a good deal upon any special branch of medicine. The present work is limited even within its special field to the medical treatment of gynaecological conditions. In other words we have here a work on medical gynaecology. For this very reason the book is doubly welcome, as the belief has become too widespread that in gynaecological cases the surgeon must be called in. This book does much to correct this error, and points out very clearly that much can be accomplished by proper medical treatment.

The author claims that in no field of medicine is conservative treatment more urgently called for than in the management of women's diseases. Operative treatment should be a last resort. When the whole make-up of a woman is fully considered there is no one who can efficiently enter into her needs as her medical adviser.

Two things are specially considered in this book: The general health of the patient, and judicious local treatment. We have been delighted with the book and feel free to state that we have not in a long time had the pleasure of reviewing a work that will prove more useful than this one. We heartily congratulate both author and publisher.