served as a lesion in tertiary syphilis although they are, compared to those included, perhaps, of far the most frequent occurrence.

Take however the work—all in all—its contents and its exclusions, we believe it will fill the vacancy before referred to in the department of literature to which it belongs, and we cheerfully recommend it to the purchase of our subscribers.

IX.—*The pathology and Treatment of leucorrhœa.* By W. TYLER SMITH, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician Accoucheur to St Mary's Hospital; Lecturer on Midwifery and Diseases of Women at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Vice-president of the Medical Society of London; Honorary Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Dublin, &c., &c. Pp. 199. Philadelphia: Blanchard and Lea. Montreal: B. Dawson.

Notwithstanding the extreme frequency of leucorrhœal discharge, very few women passing through life without at some time being the subject of it, comparatively little has heretofore been known of the pathological conditions of which it is a result. Leucorrhœa has been divided by most writers into vaginal and uterine, and very uncertain directions have been given to enable the practitioner to diagnosis between the two. Thus, one of the principal means of detecting whether the discharge issues from some part of the uterus or vagina, is that recommended by Dr. Jewel, namely, to introduce a piece of sponge into the vagina at bedtime, while the patient is in a recumbent position. If the sponge be not moistened with discharge, it is evidence that the day discharge is from the uterine cavity, and on the other hand, if it be moistened it is proof that the discharge is from the vaginal canal; the presumption being that leucorrhœal fluids do not escape from the uterus, during the night while the patient is lying.

Dr. Smith fully impressed with the paucity and uncertainty of our information on many points connected with the subject of leucorrhœa, thought that careful microscopical examinations of the discharges might possibly throw some light upon their nature and the sources from which they are derived. He had scarcely commenced the investigation, however, ere he found it beset with difficulties which demanded for their removal, a careful microscopical examination of the parts concerned in the production of leucorrhœa. In this work he has been assisted by Dr. A. H. Hassell and Dr. Handfield Jones, two of the most accomplished mi-