

Of these papers the ones by Gardner and Goodall, and by Fletcher Shaw are easily the best.

Gardner and Goodall's paper was read before the British Medical Association in Toronto, last August, and appears in the Association's Journal of the following November; while Shaw's thesis is to be found in the *Empire Journal* of February of this year.

And first, it is necessary to remember that though the terms chronic metritis and endometritis are here used, the histological picture in most of the cases is not that of an inflammatory process—there is little round-celled infiltration. Rather is the condition a hyperplasia and a hypertrophy, an increase in the number and in the size of the several cell constituents of the parts. Chronic metritis so comes to mean not a chronic inflammation of the mesometrium or muscular wall of the uterus, but an increase in the number and in the size of the connective tissue and muscle-cells of this wall, the relative proportion between these two issues being in many cases not disturbed.

Gardner and Goodall begin their paper with a clear and succinct review of the literature of the subject from 1860. Nine cases of the condition are then recorded, wherein are carefully detailed the clinical histories and pathological findings. The question of etiology is then discussed,

These authors divide the cases of so-called chronic metritis, "Fibrosis Uteri," into two groups:—

(1) Those where the changes are parietal in the uterine wall, these changes being a hyperplasia and a hypertrophy of the cell-elements of this wall with a tendency to the preponderance therein of fibrous tissue, and the occurrence of a hyalin degeneration.

(2) Where the changes are localized to the vessel walls, the arteries and veins—the Arterio-Sclerotic type. Here the primary changes are in the vessel walls; they are of the usual arterio-sclerotic type, and the changes in the uterine wall are solely secondary and nutritional. In this variety the preponderance of fibrous tissue is much more marked.

The chief value of this paper lies in its discernment and differentiation of these two pathological types. Not an easy undertaking when one remembers the chaos of the previously existing classifications.

Shaw's paper, "The Pathology of Chronic Metritis," is also a valuable one. He gives us the result of a painstaking research wherein he examined 38 uteri extirpated for chronic metritis, and 23 normal uteri from women of different ages. These last were used as control specimens.