

certain degree of hurry and want of care in the preparation of the work. Measles, for instance, is omitted from its usual place amongst the eruptive fevers and placed at the very end of the whole book, amongst the skin diseases and the medicinal rashes. And this is the more strange, since the author begins his description by saying that "measles is best compared and contrasted with smallpox." Again, at page 407, in the chapter on Saturnism, the writer seems to think that *painters' colic* and *colica pictonum* mean the same thing. "Plumbers, painters (*colica pictonum*), type-founders and color-grinders are the usual sufferers from Saturnism." *Colica pictonum* is the colic from which the Pictones or inhabitants of Poictou suffered, and the term has nothing to do with painters, as the passage above quoted certainly implies. But certain parts of the book are very well written, and those are mainly upon subjects to which he author has given special attention, and in connection with which he is regarded as an authority. The chapter on rheumatism contains, in compressed form, some new and valuable information specially interesting in connection with recently published articles on that subject by Cheadle and others.

In conclusion, we trust that, with a few corrections, the work will pass through many editions and prove very useful to the junior final student.

Diseases of Women : A Manual of Non-Surgical Gynæcology. For use of students and general practitioners. By F. H. DAVENPORT, A.M., M.D., (Boston). Philadelphia : Lea Brothers & Co. 1889.

This little book will certainly fill a place in usefulness, although it would have been better if the author, in his determination to write a book early in his professional career, had written upon "diagnosis of pelvic disease in women," and set his title to that key. Medical gynæcology is a branch of the "Healing Art" not exactly understood by scientists, and is, therefore, not entitled to a place in literature.

Dr. Davenport's work will prove very useful in enabling the student to familiarise himself with the methods of examination of patients, and aid him in the diagnosis of pelvic disease.