

of the laws bearing upon house sanitation. Few lessons were more constantly and consistently impressed by the lecturers and by the statistics afforded at the exhibition than the singularly close relationship between high tuberculosis and general death rate, overcrowding and deficient ventilation. What is needed is active inspection of the poorer lodging houses in this city (where overcrowding occurs to an appalling extent). prohibition of employment of cellars, and unlighted rooms, for living purposes, and, in short, the putting into the effect of the regulations which are already upon the statute book, regulations which, when carried out, as in England, have so materially lessened the general mortality. It is, in short, our slums which are the great hot-beds of disease, and there exists no valid reason why we should not immediately inaugurate a progressive policy of rendering them impossible. More than ever is this policy necessary at the present time with the steady influx of the low class and impoverished European immigrant.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

A TEXT-BOOK OF DISEASES OF WOMEN, by CHAS. B. PENROSE, M.D., Ph.D., formerly Professor of Gynecology in the University of Pennsylvania. Sixth Revised Edition. Octavo of 550 pages, with 225 original illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1908. Cloth, \$3.75 net; half Morocco, \$5.25 net. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London. Canadian Agents, J. A. Carveth & Co., Limited, Toronto.

A text-book which has reached its sixth edition in less than eleven years may clearly be said to have met the needs of the class of readers for whom it was intended. That class is the numerous one of the medical student. In his preface the author says: "I have attempted to present the best teaching of modern gynecology untrammelled by antiquated theories or methods of treatment."

For anatomy, physiology and pathology, readers are referred to general text-books on these subjects. This in a text-book for students implies some advantages. The book is relatively small and handy, and relatively inexpensive, facts which commend it to the average medical student. If, however, the dissociation of the pathology of a disease from its symptoms and treatment has the effect of leading the student to regard it as unimportant, the result will be, to say the least, unfortunate.

These criticisms being made, we are pleased to add that the author's claims for his book are amply justified, and that with the medical student,