

opment of the female genitals and to the anatomy, are elaborate in completeness and are well illustrated. We are tired, however, of seeing such elaborate illustrations of the Hottentot apron as are now appearing in almost every work on gynecology. Here it is honored by a full-page colored plate, and a very poor one at that. Too much praise cannot be given to the chapters on Diseases of the Fallopian Tubes and the Ovaries. They have been brought thoroughly up to date and are written in such a scholarly and masterful manner that the study of them becomes a treat. We congratulate the author upon the success of his first edition, and predict for the present one an equally gratifying reception.

J. S.

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THE DISEASES OF WOMEN: A HANDBOOK FOR STUDENTS AND PRACTITIONERS. By J. BLAND SUTTON, F.R.C.S., England, and ARTHUR E. GILES, M.D., B.Sc. London, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders.

THIS small volume of 422 pages is, as its title implies, intended for students, and, as it doubtless expresses the views of its well-known authors, we predict for it a favorable reception in Great Britain. The teaching which it advocates, however, is so different in many respects from that which is received in this country that it can never become a popular hook on this side of the water.

Very little space is devoted to the consideration of plastic gynecology, and the operation advocated for the repair of the perineum is one which has been long abandoned. The authors advocate Tait's operation and make no mention of Emmet's method, which has become so popular here.

The general consideration of abdominal operations and technique, and the chapters devoted to the diseases of the ovaries, tubes, and uterus, can be highly commended for clearness of style and for conservatism of teaching.

Many of the illustrations are excellent, and the general impression given by the book is pleasing.

J. S.

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ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL REPORTS. Vol. xxxii., 1896. London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1897.

THIS volume contains one paper which, although not treating of any one distinct medical or surgical affection, is of especial interest; it is entitled "Clinical Aphorisms from Dr. Gee's Wards." They are classified under special headings—*e. g.*, Phthisis, Pneumonia, Heart Disease, Nephritis, etc.—and form a collection well worth careful study and thought. We find expressed in them many views differing from those common in this country, and they set forth certain English ideas of medicine more clearly, perhaps, than it is easy to obtain so succinctly in any other form. We wonder how many American physicians would

agree with this aphorism (No. 65): "The heart-murmur called after *Austria Flint*, if it really occurs at all, is very rare. Only three or four well-marked cases have been recorded." As the murmur is due to a condition which cannot well be demonstrated post mortem, there may be differences of opinion as to the causation of the murmur, but we believe that it is not so infrequent as Dr. Gee teaches. How many of us, again, remember or believe that, "having excluded calculus, hæmaturia in people who are past middle life is most commonly due to granular kidneys"? (Aphorism No. 95.) In speaking of influenza, Dr. Gee remarks, "there is nothing in the symptoms or signs of influenza which enables you to say 'that is influenza.'" It is often best, if the patient has had a previous attack, to consult his own feelings in the matter; this seems to us a very apt saying, when we think of the extensive semeiology of this disease. How can we account for the fact that "the enormous quantities of food which diabetics sometimes consume, to satisfy excessive appetite which occasionally occurs as a symptom of the disease, never seem to cause dyspepsia? The food is easily digested; indeed, there seems to be quite an exceptional development of the digestive function in these cases." (Aphorism No. 224.) We might quote many more, but these are sufficient to characterize their importance. Dr. West reports a curious case of "Profuse Uncontrollable Diarrhœa in a Man Recently Returned from the Tropics," where no cause for this condition could be discovered; the "diarrhœas," speaking generally, are certainly one of our stumbling blocks, both as regards etiology and treatment, but it is to be hoped that in the future either by antitoxins or antiseptics we may be able to accomplish more than we do now in saving cases.

In relation to the valuable paper by Dr. Herringham "On the Occurrence of Rigor and Collapse in Typhoid Fever," there is also reported in this volume a case by Dr. Church where rigors were a most marked symptom all through the attack; the temperature-chart is given, which is not at all typical of typhoid, though we do not mean to imply for a moment that we question the diagnosis, but merely wish to draw attention to this anomalous case. There is a very careful study by Drs. Holmes and Kanthack, "On the Relationship of Cardiac Hypertrophy and Œdema to Chronic Renal Disease," worked out from the post-mortem records; the results do not disclose anything new, but the importance of the paper rests on the analysis of a large number of cases; they conclude that "this points directly to our belief that renal œdema is more commonly met with in the earlier forms of parenchymatous or tubal nephritis, and that as the lesion becomes chronic and more interstitial tissue develops, the œdema disappears, while at the same time also the albuminuria and oligæmia gradually lessen until they almost or completely vanish." The majority of the papers in this volume deal with medical subjects, and there are only two or three on surgical topics or cases. There is no article that we should wish to see omitted, which is the highest praise we can bestow on these reports, for whether it be a case reported or a longer study of some morbid condition, each paper is valuable in itself either from its subject or manner of presentation.

It is needless to speak of the elegance with which the report is printed, both as regards type and paper, except to stimulate American publishers to greater acuity in printing reports from institutions in this country.

R. N.