book, full of concise information, and should find a place in every laboratory. It explains the various methods and instruments used, and points out what lines of investigation are to be pursued for studying different phenomena, and also how and what to particularly observe. It is divided into two parts. In the first the study of the action of poisons upon isolated organs is considered, while in the second their general action is treated of. The book is enriched with many illustrations taken for the most part from the larger works of Cyon, Sanderson, and Foster.

W. M.

ART. XXXVIII.—*The Diseases of Women; a Manual for Physicians and Students.* By HEINRICH FRITSCH, M.D., Professor of Gynæcology and Obstetrics at the University of Halle. Translated by Isadore Furst. 8vo., pp. vi. 355. New York: William Wood & Co., 1883.

IN Fritsch's Manual in its present form the English reader has the advantage of an excellent and concise statement of the subject upon which it treats from the German standpoint. It is particularly good in the manipulative part, and if there are any differences between an American or English and a German manual upon Gynæcology, it lies in this direction. Manipulations are clearly described, and, considering the form of the reprint, well illustrated. The author is surrendered to the germ theory, and throughout the book antiseptics dominates every procedure. No one can find fault with this, as antiseptics is but another name for clean surgery, nor should one expect in a treatise of this character to find disputed subjects alluded to at any length; but moderation is a virtue as well as cleanliness, and it would have been as well to let the reader have some hope for success in gynæcological operations beyond the boundaries of Listerism. It is a fair sample of the author's extreme position to quote a sentence. In preparing a patient for a laparotomy, after a series of disinfecting baths, he says that he has thought himself "justified in giving besides evacuants also disinfecting internal remedies." The translator's word "remedies" may not exactly give the meaning of the original, but it is near enough to show the author's idea of what are termed antiseptic precautions. We welcome the book for the single reason that methods are taught free from the defects of prejudice that do so much to impair the value of some of our best native hand-books, and thus will diffuse a broader and more healthy feeling upon points that in this country are in debate. The very absence of individuality in the author's style will still more contribute to this end. A few things are noted that may be dissented from, but not in important matters. For instance, to the student it cannot be a very important matter that Trenholm instead of Battey is mentioned in connection with castration, nor would it be mentioned in this notice except that it shows that even the most liberal author may have, in fact nearly always has, here and there in half-concealed nooks bits of feeling that will crop out. Of course Fritsch knows as well as we do ourselves the history of this operation.

It is unnecessary to follow the author through the book, as the arrangement is purely conventional, diseases of the pelvic organs, with their pathology, causes, symptoms, and treatment, following to the close of the volume, after the first five chapters of general introductory matter, which are the most interesting parts. The Manual is one worthy of the author and translator, and speaks well for the good judgment of the publishers.

E. V. DE W.