Highsmith: The Importance of Early Diagnosis of Uterine Cancer. Southern Medicine and Surgery, 1921, x, 521.

The importance of early diagnosis lies in the fact that if the disease is diagnosed in time all patients are curable, while if not diagnosed in time, all must die.

W. K. FOSTER.

Frankl: Early Diagnosis of Carcinoma of the Uterus. Dublin Journal of Medical Science, 1921, iv S., No. 21, p. 491.

After a compilation of the cases of carcinoma of the uterus in Schauta's Clinic at Vienna, Frankl states that early cases showed an increasing proportion from 1909 to 1913; while during the years of the war, the incidence of early carcinoma materially diminished; but is once more, in 1920 and 1921, on the increase—showing that by reason of the economic stress of the war, patients neglected to consult physicians in regard to suspicious symptoms. But circumstances have improved in this regard with the change in economic life. The early cases are those in which the cancer can only be demonstrated microscopically, or those in which the tumor was present without invading surrounding structures. Obviously, the diagnosis depends upon test excision or curettage in all specific cases. The article details the pathologic diagnosis of beginning malignancy.

A. N. CREADICK.

Warthin and Noland: The Differential Diagnosis of Chancre and Carcinoma of the Cervix. The American Journal of Syphilis, 1921, v, 553.

Agreeing with Gellhorn and Ehrenfest, Warthin holds that the primary cervical chancre offers no truly characteristic and pathognostic features clinically, and that the diagnosis and a differentiation from carcinoma can be made only through its characteristic histological picture. The finding of *Spirochetes pallidae* in a smear is not conclusive, as a syphilitic woman may have carcinoma of the cervix and it is known that the spirochetes occur in the cervical secretions of syphilitic women. Finding them, however, in the tissues of the characteristic lesions offers valuable confirmatory evidence.

A case is reported substantiating these facts. In a married woman, aged 42, examination revealed a cauliflower growth covering the entire cervix, containing an ulcer which was covered by a grey membrane, the growth bleeding readily on examination. Since the Wassermann test was negative and the appearance of the growth seemed typical for a cervical carcinoma, a panhysterectomy was done in a private hospital. After leaving the hospital, the patient developed secondaries and brought suit against the hospital for \$100,000, on the ground that she had contracted syphilis in the hospital from the needle used in drawing the blood for examination. Her husband brought suit for a like amount, since he had meanwhile also developed evidence of syphilis. The growth was sent to the University of Michigan, where Warthin found it to be a typical chancre of about four to six weeks' duration. He also demonstrated the spirochetes in the tissues. Upon this evidence the suit was lost.

The article contains some exceedingly good photomicrographs, show-