

scopic Diagnosis of Endometritis; Diagnosis of Malformation of the Internal Genitalia; Diagnosis of Diseases of the Urinary Apparatus.

The plan of the special diagnosis of the various conditions is as follows: the pathological conditions are first described and these are followed by a description of the methods of examination best adapted for the diagnosis of each condition and especially what the palpatory findings should be. Finally the differential diagnosis between it and conditions simulating it are given.

The chapters on microscopic diagnosis are very thorough and well illustrated.

Under Analytical Diagnosis, the Causes of Hemorrhage, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Sterility, and Abdominal Tumors are given and methods of diagnosis are described.

This work represents the methods of diagnosis employed by one of the foremost German teachers with annotations from one of our own; and as a third edition it also represents a thorough revision of a plan of teaching gynæcological diagnosis used by the writer for several years. That plan is the description of the various pathological conditions present and then the demonstration of how a diagnosis should be made, with especial emphasis on the palpatory findings present.

The book making, including the index, is of the best, and the illustrations, while not uniformly excellent, clearly show what they are intended to represent. The diagrammatic illustrations are particularly instructive. To Dr. R. Max Goepf thanks are due for presenting us with a most excellent translation.

This book may be recommended not only to the student and general practitioner but especially to the gynæcologist as it contains many points in the finer diagnosis of gynæcological conditions which should be greatly appreciated by him.

JOHN A. SAMPSON.

MYOMATA OF THE UTERUS. By HOWARD A. KELLY, M.D., Professor of Gynæcologic Surgery at Johns Hopkins University, and THOMAS S. CULLEN, M.D., Associate in Gynæcology at Johns Hopkins University. W. B. Saunders Company, 1909.

Kelly and Cullen have produced in this volume a monograph that is an authority and will remain as such for some time. It deals thoroughly with the subject in question in all its stages

and modifications. They have made a wise decision in not trying to review, in the book, the great collection of literature to be found on the subject, but to confine themselves to their own personal work, as the medical profession well know how valuable are contributions from the personal pens of these two well-known men on their particular subjects, and, for this reason, would naturally attach more value to such a publication. Their methods of study of cases show the great advantage of the card index system.

There is the usual wealth of original illustrations which we have come to expect of these authors. They have laid particular stress on the sarcomatous changes that are liable to occur in myomata and its association with carcinoma of the fundus uteri, and the importance of early operative measures are dwelt upon at length. No longer may we hope to achieve the best results by awaiting for the disappearance of the tumor after the menopause. They have shown well the tendency at times of the tumor to become detached from the uterus and the resulting parasitic nature of the detached portion. Particular stress is laid upon the method of ligating vessels supplying the tumor (especially when they come from neighboring organs) by the method of double ligation during operative work upon such growths. Their failures as well as successes are brought out so that the reader may have a true knowledge of their vast experience and wealth of material. This is something the whole profession should appreciate. Mistakes and failures should form a larger proportion of our medical literature. Many of us are afraid of criticism when, as a matter of fact, it is thus we learn. The oft-supposed cardiac complications of myomata are shown in most cases to be functional murmurs. The difficulty of diagnosis in certain cases is well brought out. Although a large proportion of their cases have occurred in colored women, no importance is laid upon this in the discussion of causative factors. It would have been interesting could we have had greater extracts from the histories of the cases, particularly regarding the early menstrual history.

It was first brought to the attention of the reviewer by Dr. George MacNaughton of Brooklyn, that as a causative factor a great many cases give a distinct history of an early dysmenorrhœa of the character of that associated with antelexion of the cervix, and special stress was laid upon the possible circulatory interference of such deformity. If this is a fact, we should

insist upon an early examination in young girls suffering from a persistent dysmenorrhœa, and institute such treatment as may be deemed proper for the cure of the existing condition, thereby preventing the future development of myomata.

That the dilatation of the lymphatics spoken of is also found associated with many other pelvic conditions and often exists as a separate entity and has a symptomatology of its own, is the experience of the reviewer. When we remove a pregnant myomatous uterus, we all feel chagrined. We feel glad that the authors have cited such instances in their own experience.

The period of convalescence in their work is rather longer than that of New York surgeons. The favoring of calcareous deposits following the electrical treatment of these conditions as brought out in the text, is an interesting point for those of our brethren who use this method. Operative methods are well described and illustrated, giving due credit to Noble. The large abdominal incision and supravaginal hysterectomy are favored in most cases and their advantages well shown. It seems well that the authors advise the abandonment of vaginal hysterectomy for the myomatous uterus which has also become the victim of carcinoma when it is possible to do the abdominal operation. The vermicular action of the uterus spoken of on manipulation is an invaluable point for operators and one not generally known. Postoperative complications, especially fever and rapid pulse rate, are shown to be common, more so than any other previous author has shown or admitted. Appropriate space is allowed myomata complicating pregnancy and its method of treatment.

The authors have given to those doing operating gynecology a valuable book of reference and one which should be on the shelves of both the specialist and the general practitioner. To the reviewer his work has been of pleasure and of great profit.

ALBERT W. JUDD.

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