

MALFORMATIONS OF THE GENITAL ORGANS OF WOMEN. By CHARLES DEBIERRE, Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Faculty at Lille. With 85 illustrations. Translated by J. HENRY C. SIMES, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Genitourinary and Venereal Diseases in the Philadelphia Polyclinic. Pp. 182. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1905.

THE translator states in his preface that his object has been "to fill a void in English medical literature." Whether the reader will agree with him or not is doubtful. Chapter I. deals briefly with the normal anatomy of the genital organs and breasts and presents no new or interesting facts, a criticism applicable also to the brief chapter on development. In Chapter III., on malformation, the ovaries are first considered, then the tubes, round and broad ligaments, the uterus, vagina, external genitals, and breast.

Malformation of the vagina (and especially of the hymen) seems to be the author's favorite topic, as he devotes considerable space to it, apparently because it affords him the opportunity to introduce a number of prurient details and questionable anecdotes, which are related in true Gallic style, though they must be offensive to English readers. Hermaphroditism is treated most superficially; also anomalies of the breast.

The final paragraph of this amusing monograph is a sufficient commentary on its supposed *raison d'être*: "Our general conclusion from the study of the anomalies of the genital organs of woman is that in nature nothing is unusual." H. C. C.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN DERMATOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1904. By C. J. WHITE, Secretary.

THE proceedings of this and other similar national associations devoted to the consideration of special branches of medicine and surgery are becoming more valuable with each year, and the hand-

some volume of over 200 pages before us goes to confirm this statement. It contains many excellent articles, good photographs of cases, and photomicrographs. Of the latter, special mention may be made of the beautiful work in this direction of Dr. J. A. Fordyce, of New York, illustrating his paper on "Affections of the Mucous Membrane in their Relation to Skin Diseases." Articles of this kind are of general interest and serve to bring this specialty, now so firmly planted, in close relation to general pathology. M. F. Engman, of St. Louis, also has a paper of merit on the same subject. W. T. Corlett, of Cleveland, discusses "Postvaccinal Eruptions," and Hyde and McEwen, of Chicago, the "Relation of Certain Dermatoses to Changes in Vascular Equilibrium." Dr. W. F. Breaky, of Ann Arbor, calls attention to "Parasitic Sycosis Communicated from Cattle," a subject which we think is not so well recognized by the profession as it deserves. There is no doubt that many contagious diseases of this kind are contracted from animals, especially dogs, cats, and horses. Perhaps the most valuable contribution to the *Transactions* are the elaborate tables showing the combined returns of cases of cutaneous disease for the preceding year, comprising no less than 25,000 cases observed and reported by the members of the Association. The volume is admirably edited by the Secretary, Dr. C. J. White, of Boston, and reflects credit upon all those who took part in the meeting. It should have a place in all medical libraries as a work of reference.

L. A. D.

LE CORYZA SYPHILITIQUE, RHINOPHARYNGITE PURULENTE SEPTICO-PYOHENIQUE, CHEZ LES NOUVEAUNES SYPHILITQUES. Par M. LE DR. PAUL GASTOU, Ancien Chef de Clinique et Assistant de Consultation, Chef de Laboratoire de la Faculté à l'Hôpital Saint-Louis. Paris: O. Doin, éditeur, 1904.

DR. GASTOU here presents in pamphlet form, reprinted from the *Revue d'hygiène et de médecine infantiles*, 1904, tome iii., No. 3, a very complete study of one of the principal manifestations of hereditary syphilis in early infancy. The text is illustrated by four full-page plates, two of which are in color, showing the facies of an infant suffering from a severe grade of the disease, and various microscopic sections of the healthy and diseased mucous membrane of the nose, and sections of lung affected with pneumonia secondary to the nasal disease. It forms a complete monograph on a subject that in the text-books is usually dismissed with a few lines of vague description, and thus constitutes a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the disease.

T. S. W.