

for a second edition has followed so quickly. In view of the countless pages yearly devoted to gonorrhœa and its treatment, one might have expected that the sum total of what is new in the last two years would have caused a more considerable alteration in the first edition. This has been unnecessary, and the additions and alterations are few but important. They include a description of Goldschmidt's new urethroscope which is the first published in an English text book of this ingenious instrument, and a brief description of Bier's hyperæmia as applied to gonorrhœal arthritis. The use of vaccines as applied to the more chronic forms of gonorrhœal infection, especially of joints, might perhaps have received more extensive treatment, but the book is eminently conservative and practical.

In the first part, which is devoted to urethritis, its pathology and treatment, and includes a short and clear presentation of the anatomy and physiology of the bladder and urethra, we are glad to find a short account of Mr. Leedham-Green's views on the sequence of the act of micturition as compared with Finger's. Mr. Leedham-Green's experiments in this respect have practically disproved Finger's views, views which long governed the mind of the genito-urinary surgeon.

The second part is devoted to the complications of gonorrhœa and calls for no special remark beyond the fact that the author expresses himself as a firm believer in gonorrhœal pyelitis, though unable to prove his point. The final chapter—the proof of the cure of gonorrhœa and its bearing in marriage—is a highly important one. The author strongly believes in the prolonged infectiousness of this disease.

The book is short, clear, eminently precise and practical though not abounding in prescriptions. It presents the latest views on the bacteriology, pathology and treatment of this wide-spread disease and of its complications, as very few books known to us do. To those who have suffered from the teaching of the ordinary text book of surgery, as most have, in short to all, the book is to be thoroughly recommended.

R. P. C.

Medical News.

In the *Journal A. M. A.*, Aug. 15, 1908, the annual Educational number, are presented statistics of medical colleges, students and graduates for the year ending June 30, 1908. There were 22,602 students studying medicine last year, the lowest number in fifteen years. These are divided into 20,936 in the regular schools, 891 in the homeopathic