

The Medical News Visiting List for 1894. Weekly (dated, for 30 patients): Monthly (undated, for 120 patients per month): Perpetual (undated, for 30 patients weekly per year): and Perpetual (undated, for 60 patients weekly per year). The first three styles contain 32 pages of data and 176 pages of blanks. The 60-Patient Perpetual consists of 256 pages of blanks. Each style in one wallet-shaped book, pocket, pencil, rubber and catheter scale, etc. Seal grain leather, \$1.25. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co. 1893.

The Medical News Visiting List for 1894 has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date in every respect. The text portion (32 pages) contains the most useful data for the physician and surgeon, including an alphabetical Table of Diseases, with the most approved remedies, and a Table of Doses. It also contains sections on Examination of Urine, Artificial Respiration, Incompatibles, Poisons and Antidotes, Diagnostic Table of Eruptive Fevers and the Ligation of Arteries. *The Medical News Visiting List* adapts itself to any system of keeping professional accounts. Each style is in one volume, bound in handsome red leather, with pocket, pencil, rubber and catheter-scale, price \$1.25.

The Principles and Practice of Surgery. By JOHN ASHHURST, jun., M.D., Burton Professor of Surgery and Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania; Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital; Senior Surgeon to University Hospital and to the Children's Hospital; Consulting Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, to St. Christopher's Hospital, etc. Sixth edition, enlarged and thoroughly revised, with a coloured plate and 656 illustrations on the text. Philadelphia: Lea Bros. & Co. 1893.

Works on surgery are fairly numerous, but a new edition of so strong a work is always welcome to the reading profession. Ashhurst's Surgery is a classic, and well placed it is, and improvements on it simply mean the progress of modern surgery. A glance over the pages shows us a new chapter (III.) on "Surgical Bacteriology," with a coloured plate, showing the forms and colours of the different germs which so worry the surgeons. There will also be seen a revision of many other chapters, notably those on gynecology and diseases of the eye and ear. The general arrangement of the work is the same as before, and it is excellently indexed.

A System of Genito-Urinary Diseases, Syphilology and Dermatology. Edited by PRINCE A. MORROW, M.D., Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases, formerly Lecturer on Dermatology in University of the city of New York, Surgeon to Charity Hospital, etc. With Illustrations. In three volumes. Vol. II.—Syphilology. New York: D. Appleton & Co., Publishers.

In the early part of this volume the history of syphilis is thoroughly gone into, and though this country does not get all the credit of having originated the disease, yet, in exchange for small-pox, there seems to be little doubt but that our natives gave a great impetus to its spread, with the aid of the followers of Columbus, throughout Europe. The geographical distribution is well taken up, and an account of the various modifications the disease may have in different localities given. So widespread, indeed, is it, that one would almost have expected to see an attempt to prove its presence in some of the planets, though it would hardly be possible for it to exist in *Mercury*. Great stress is laid upon the fact of its severity in densely-populated cities; we have been enabled to verify this, and have found it so, especially in those large cities with a *mixed* population. We are sorry that our Columbian cousins have not a better idea of where we live, for if they had, we are sure the following passage would not have been printed: "Syphilis exists in nearly every part of the Western Hemisphere, to a much less extent in Greenland and the vast wastes of British North America than in the larger towns of Canada, such as Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa."

In the matter of religion, we are not a little surprised to learn that "the lower class of Jews are more often infected" than some others. If this is really the case, circumcision cannot be of as much value as a prophylactic measure as we have been led to believe.

A careful resumé of the literature bearing on the etiology is then given.

Buckley has written a good article on the modes of infection, taking them up under the heads: 1. Direct contact; 2. Mediate contact; 3. Hereditary transmission; 4. Maternal infection. Under this last heading, *infection by semen* is mentioned, and we are told that the "syphilitic element may find a proper lodgment within the uterine cavity, and so infect the woman," etc. For this, it would be