

Europe and most, indeed, with a good *raison d'être*. Up to the present the standard works have been almost exclusively continental in origin and to the student unfamiliar with French and German, much of genito-urinary interest and importance has been obtainable only at second hand. While the student's difficulty is not entirely removed by the publication of Watson and Cunningham's book, yet it is minimized.

The book has been long in preparation and bears throughout evidences of careful thought and arrangement; in addition it contains valuable points which no book up to the present possesses to the same degree. To be concise, it is the best text-book in English yet to come before us and covers the realm of genito-urinary surgery in a thorough and extensive manner, due the importance which the subject has attained in recent years. It is useful further as expressing in no equivocal manner the views held by its authors on many disputed points of pathology diagnosis and treatment.

To those interested in disease of the genito-urinary tract, this book will serve as a useful reference, the bibliography is extensive and references are conscientiously made throughout, a fact which considerably enhances its value and raises it above the level of the ordinary text-book. Many articles are treated at length and much statistical evidence collected for or against the points in question. This is especially the case in the chapters devoted to the discussion of bladder tumours and of new growths of the kidneys; to prostatic hypertrophy and subparietal injuries of the kidneys in all of which former publications from the authors have prepared us for the views expressed and have apparently stood the writers in good stead. Tuberculosis of the genito-urinary tract has been collected under one head and treated as an entity; a departure from the ordinary, but one which no one who has interested himself in the subject will call in question.

Applied anatomy, pathology and bacteriology are everywhere in evidence, and the views expressed are conservative and amply supported. The laboratories of the Boston City Hospital have served their turn in this production. We miss, however, the use of culture methods as applied to the differentiation of the gonococcus, methods which do clear up some of the doubts expressed; also we miss a reference to vaccine therapy and congestive treatment in gonorrhoeal rheumatism procedures, which, though scarcely established, surely deserve mention in a work of this kind. Again, though the authors evidently rely on cystoscopy and ureteral catheterization, yet the chapter dealing with this subject is not on a par with the rest of the book.

The treatise on the prostate is especially well written and detail is not