

sexual disorders. It has a prepuce, smegma accumulates beneath it, and nervous and sexual disorders follow. This little organ should be more carefully studied as a result. This is the particular work that should refer to it. Then the chapters on "*New Growths and Hypertrophie of the Vulva*," "*Vegetation of the Vulva*," "*Hypertrophie of the Vulva due to Syphilis and Tuberculous Ulcers of the Vulva*," etc., are not sexual disorders, but pathological changes, due to conditions that are not purely sexual. These chapters are very interesting and instructive, but are more pertinent to a traité on venereal disease than the present work.

We speak freely of the work because we recognize its immense value, also the need of the profession for such a volume. In no sense do we find fault with the contents, it is with the omissions. If space permitted we would say more good things. We strongly advise every practitioner to place the volume in his library and make a careful study of its contents. The illustrations are mostly new and original, while the typography, press work, and binding, are excellent.

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GENITO-URINARY SURGERY AND VENEREAL DISEASES. By J. William White, M.D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, University of Pennsylvania, and Edward Martin, M.D., Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases, University of Pennsylvania. 1065 pages. Illustrated with 243 engravings and 7 colored plates. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Dominion agent, Charles Roberts, 593a Cadieux street, Montreal.

It is a great pleasure to read this work. Its teachings are good. There are omissions which the authors provide for in the preface. "We have exercised the authors' right of choice in estimating the comparative value of various methods of treatment, etc." This, of course, deters from the value of the work as one of reference, but it is eminently practical, and the omissions can be filled from the larger systems. Great care has been exercised in drawing attention to diagnosis and treatment, and these are the two great essentials. The patient has more interest in the successful treatment of his malady than in any pathological change. Yet the knowledge of the latter is imperative on good treatment. In discussing treatment of stricture of the urethra, however, certain methods are dismissed rather too abruptly. Electrolysis should hardly be dismissed in three lines, even if the authors do not approve of the procedure. Other good authorities do.

The chapters on the care of urethral instruments is a very timely one. The urethral instruments in the physician's office, especially the country practitioner, are usually thrown, rather than placed, in a drawer, and taken out and used when required. Catheters and sounds are rarely thoroughly cleansed. Soft instruments are rough. By carefully following the instructions in this chapter, the physician will save expense and the patient will run no risk of infection from imperfectly prepared instruments. It may seem a peculiar chapter to pick out and lay particular stress upon, but due knowledge of the carelessness in this particular line amongst otherwise careful surgeons is enough to show the great need of the teaching.