

clinics are concise, yet thorough. When we see such names as David W. Finlay, F.R.C.P., Sir Dyse Duckworth, M.D., Beverley Robinson, M.D., Roswell Park, M.D., J. Bland Sutton, M.D., Arpad E. Gerster, M.D., Reeves Jackson, M.D., A. Pearce Gould, F.R.C.S., appear as the authors of these clinics, we need nothing further to confirm our opinion of their high order. The series has been exceedingly popular amongst the profession, and deservedly so, because the editors have exercised the greatest care in selecting the clinics, and have only utilized those of practical value.

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A SYSTEM OF GENITO-URINARY DISEASE, SYPHILOLOGY, AND DERMATOLOGY. By various authors. Edited by Prince A. Morrow, A.M., M.D. In three volumes. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Toronto agency, Geo. N. Morang, 63 Yonge street. Subscription only. Volume II., "Syphilology."

The second volume of Morrow's system contains a rare collection of the very highest opinion on the subject of syphilis. Each chapter is written by a gentleman who has paid some more *particular* attention to the subject in hand. It opens with a chapter on history and geographical distribution, by Dr. J. Nevin Hyde, which is exceedingly interesting reading.

Chapter II., by Dr. J. A. Fordyce, on the etiology, is very carefully prepared. It deals with the syphilis poison—the micro-organism of syphilis—and shows the difficulties that have been, and are, in the way of demonstrating it. The different methods of making sections, and staining, to best discover them are all thoroughly discussed. Dr. Bulkley discusses the modes of infection.

The primary affection is treated by Dr. Bronson. This chapter is a most important one, and should be read carefully. The difficulties in the matter of diagnosis in some sores are well put forward, and means of sailing safely between Scylla and Charybdis are pointed out. It is an exceedingly difficult question to answer, in some cases, and a positive answer requires much mature consideration.

Dr. Zeisler, of Chicago, treats of constitutional syphilis—that is, in its secondary stage, in the resulting cachexia, in its effects on injuries sustained by the patient, etc. The many different organs are each treated of in chapters by themselves—that of the skin, possibly the most frequently affected, taking up two chapters, one by Dr. Morrow, and the other by Dr. Alexander.

Hereditary syphilis is treated of in five chapters, and the whole range of the subject well gone into. There are three chapters, particularly, that should be carefully read and digested—those on "Diagnosis and Prognosis," by Dr. Hermann G. Klotz; "Prophylaxis and Treatment," by Dr. J. William White; and "The Relation of Syphilis to Public Health, Marriage," etc. In these three chapters much valuable knowledge is contained. The whole bibliography of the subject has been gone through, and the opinions *pro* and *con* are given, with the personal views of the writer. They are all written with a freedom of opinion that is charming, but you can easily recognize the authority behind each statement; it is analyzed for you, and the argument is usually very clear.

We most sincerely recommend the work to the profession. Those who see many cases cannot afford to be without it, and those who only see occa-