

laboratory methods has also been fully appreciated. The volume as a whole is, consequently, a reliable guide for students and practitioners in this important field of medical practice. While every chapter of the book is good, the subject of cerebral localization and of the diagnosis of diseases of the nervous system seems to us to be especially well treated—full, complete and up to date. The publishers have done their part of the work in a highly creditable manner. The book is especially well printed, well bound and artistically illustrated, and we would recommend all in need of a thoroughly practical book and one which will be a valuable addition to their library to purchase a copy without delay.

R. C.

Libertinism and Marriage.—By Dr. Louis Julien (Paris), Surgeon of Saint Lazare Prison; Laureate of the Institute of the Academy of Medicine, and of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Translated by R. B. Douglas. Size of page $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Pages v-169. Extra cloth, \$1.00 net, delivered. Philadelphia, F. A. Davis Company, publishers, 1914-16 Cherry Street.

This little book deals in a most happy and frank manner with the important subject of libertinism and marriage. Each paragraph shows earnest thought and an extended and intimate knowledge of the subject. One could wish that a copy might find its way into the hands of every physician and student of medicine, for ignorance of the great importance on later married life of the so-called trivial chronic affections of the urethra is not confined alone to the laity.

In the introduction "professional discretion" is carefully reviewed and ethical conduct strongly upheld, but there is also a strong plea to the effect that the Doctor has not done all his duty by remaining silent, but that he should use his utmost influence to protect the innocent party in case of intending marriage. To insure good health in the contracting parties the suggestion is advanced that a certificate of good health, from a recognized specialist, would greatly facilitate matters. In the succeeding chapters the evolution of Blennorrhoea and its various stages are carefully considered.

In the light shed by our present clinical methods for investigating Blennorrhoea some measure of the responsibility in treating this deceptive disease has dawned upon us.

To the specialist, however, the truth appears in more vivid colours, and the lessons he is enabled to draw from a larger experience cannot fail to impress the thoughtful reader. We take much pleasure in recommending this little work to all labourers in the field of medicine

G. F.