

We cannot agree with the author when he advocates (page 17) that the constitutional treatment should commence as soon as the chancre is diagnosed. It is next to impossible to prognosticate in some chancres whether constitutional symptoms will appear or not—whether the lesion is specific or non-specific; whereas, if we await the appearance of the roseola, there can be no doubt about the infection. It has been our rule to await the appearance of the rash, and we are not convinced by the author that we should now do otherwise. The excision of the sore as a prophylactic measure, the hypodermic injection of mercury, and the thermal treatment are all fully considered. The book is a useful one to possess. The typography and binding are neat.

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. Morany, 63 Yonge street. Subscription only. Volume I., "Genito-Urinary Diseases."

At the present time, the profession appear to demand that the style of publications shall be in Systems or Cyclopædias. There can be no doubt that a work is of far greater value to its reader if the subject-matter in it is treated by an author more specially trained in that particular line of study. This appears to be the idea that Dr. Morrow has started out with, for he has associated with him some of the ablest men on the continent in the several branches on which they write.

"The Anatomy and Physiology of the Genito-Urinary Organs" are carefully gone over in this first chapter by Dr. Geo. Woolsey. "Diseases of the Penis" and "Diseases and Injuries of the Urethra" occupy the next two chapters, and are very carefully treated. The subject of Gonorrhœa is most exhaustingly handled—"Etiology of Urethritis," by Dr. S. Lustgarten; "Acute Urethritis," by Dr. Geo. E. Brewer; and "Chronic Urethritis," by Dr. W. K. Otis. In these three chapters are contained a vast amount of information. The profession at large do not thoroughly recognize that gonorrhœa is a most serious disease; that its after-results are often the cause of untold misery. The perusal of these chapters alone will well repay the purchase of the book. The Endoscope is most carefully explained by Dr. Herman G. Klotz. "Stricture of the Urethra," by Dr. J. William White, is one of the most carefully prepared chapters in the book, and one can refer here when in doubt as to the procedure to follow in any case of stricture. Dr. Belfield has written also very exhaustively on "The Prostate and its Diseases." The surgery of the prostate is now just in its infancy; and when we consider the large number of patients who suffer from prostatic trouble, we can easily appreciate that this should be a very prolific field of surgery in the future. "Tumors of the Bladder," by Dr. Francis Sedgwick Watson, should be read by every practitioner. Cases occur in which these neoplasms, if diagnosed in their early existence, could be rationally and thoroughly treated; but, if allowed to become too extensive, it is beyond the possibility of cure.

We are a little disappointed in the chapter on "Varicocele," by Dr. E. L. Xeyes. In a system such as this is, it does not seem proper to assume that all other operations are bad and useless simply because we do not use them. We should at least describe them, and make whatever comment we choose. The subcutaneous ligature of varicocele is by no means accepted as the ideal operation. There are other operations that produce a better result in a large proportion of cases. There is always the idea of uncertainty when working in the dark, and in any but expert hands this operation is dangerous.

There are very excellent chapters on the "Functional Disorders of Micturition," by Dr. Jos. D. Bryant; "Urinary Fever," by Dr. J. A. Fordyce; "The