Essentials of Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases. By STARLING S. WILCOX, M.D., Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases and Syphilology, Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio; one time First Assistant Surgeon, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; Central Branch Hospital and Contract Surgeon in the United States Army in the Philippines. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1906.

This little volume is an example of the better sort of quiz compendium and is made up of a series of practical questions followed individually by concise replies. The latter are excellent as a rule, and fulfill the intention of the writer in supplying to the student many of the essential points of information concerning the subjects with which it deals. It is a work which we heartily commend to students. One of its good features is that the views expressed include the most recent methods of treatment, in condensed form. An example of this may be found on page 126 with respect to the treatment of renal colic which is tersely summed up thus:

"Morphine hypodermically in sufficient quantity and frequency to control pain. Hot applications, and in severe cases chloroform should be used to relax spasm. The ureteral catheter is sometimes used, during anesthesia, with the object of returning the stone to the pelvis of the kidney. Following an attack of colic the urine should be searched for the calculus. If pain persists, the stone is impacted and nephrotomy should be done without delay. An impacted calculus grows by phosphatic deposit. If the pain suddenly ceases, showing that the stone has passed, it is well to have a radiograph made to see if there are others in the kidney which are too large to be extruded. If such there be, operation should be done before urgent symptoms demand it."

It would be difficult to find so complete, so sound, and so practical a description of the treatment elsewhere in the literature.

On the Relations of Diseases of the Skin to Internal Disorders. By I. DUNCAN BULKLEY, A.M., M.D. New York and London: Rebman Company. 1906.

The Influence of the Menstrual Function on Certain Diseases of the Skin. By I. DUNCAN BULKLEY, A.M., M.D. New York and London: Rebman Company. 1906.

The first of these books embodies some lectures which were delivered to physicians at the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, in 1905. Except for the implication that the writer lays more stress upon the relationship between skin diseases and internal disorders than most dermatologists, the lectures simply embody the well-known principles which are to be found in all the textbooks.

The second of these publications, that on "The Influence of the Menstrual Function on Certain Diseases of the Skin," records all the writer has been able to gather from the literature of this subject, as well as from his own cases. It

is shown that a great many and varied cutaneous conditions may at times be associated with this function.

JOHN T. BOWEN.

The Treatment of Gonorrhea in the Male. By CHARLES LEEDHAM-GREEN, M.B., F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon to Out-Patients, Queen's Hospital, Oxford, Birmingham; Surgeon to the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Children; Assistant Lecturer on Bacteriology, University of Birmingham.

This volume is an excellent treatise upon the subject indicated in the title and includes in a concise form much valuable information of a reliable sort with respect to all the phases of the disease and its treatment, including that of its complications. It is a work that may be unhesitatingly recommended to students and practitioners.

Pathogenic Micro-Organisms Including Bacteria and Protozoa: A practical manual for Students, Physicians and Health Officers. By WILLIAM HALLOCK PARK, M.D., Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College and Director of the Research Laboratory of the Department of Health, city of New York, Assisted by ANNA W. WILLIAMS, M.D., Assistant Director of the Research Laboratory. Second edition enlarged and thoroughly revised, with 165 engravings and 4 full-page plates. New York and Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co. 1905.

This work has been extensively revised and partly rewritten in preparation of the present edition. As the author says, it has been designed for the student and physician, rather than for the laboratory worker. In the first part of the volume, the principles of bacteriology are considered. This includes instructive sections on the practical use of disinfectants and methods of house disinfection, and the sterilization of various articles. In the second part of the work, the bacteria pathogenic to man are individually described. The chapters dealing with the typhoid and dysentery bacilli are unusually complete. The third part is devoted to the protozoa. In summing up Councilman's investigations on the etiology of smallpox, the writer says, "One can easily see that such tiny bodies as these possible spores with no definite characteristic staining qualities would be with difficulty, if at all, differentiated from the mass of cell granules in the degenerated area of the lesion, and, as the outline and structure of most of the other forms seem to be easily disturbed, the whole question as to their nature is, from a morphological standpoint alone, a very difficult one to settle." In the appendix there is a short but clear presentation of the aggrassin theory of Bail. It will be regretted by some that the book contains no references to original articles and monographs. Taking the work as a whole, we consider it the best, as well as the most up-to-date work on medical bacteriology in the English language.