to genito-urinary diseases. It would seem that this narrow specialty occupies too much space considering of how little interest the subject is to a great many practitioners. In each of the last two volumes, moreover, the concluding article is a long monograph. In the present number the monograph is on the Morbid Anatomy of Various Diseases and occupies more than 100 pages. This is such a radical departure from the usual custom of the Clinics that it is very noticeable, and is not apt to meet with much favor among old readers.

INTERNATIONAL CLINICS. A Quarterly of Clinical Lectures and Especially Prepared Articles on Medicine, Surgery, etc. Edited by HENRY W. CATTELL, M.D. J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1901.

THE present number of "International Clinics" is well up to its usual high standard: The opening article is on the United States Pharmacopeia, by Dr. H. C. Wood of Philadelphia. This gives a very good idea of what the Pharmacopeia is and what it is not, and especially what it should not be, and is opportune, since during the year just passed the United States Pharmacopeial convention obtained a legal status by incorpora-

One of the striking articles is a characteristic

tion in the District of Columbia.

the use of digitalis.

contribution from Professor Potain of Paris on the Indications and Contra-indications for the Use of Digitalis in Treating Heart-disease. While the present volume was in press Professor Potain passed away. His precious lessons at the Charité in Paris are to be no more. Some of his work, especially such as he put in shape for clinical teaching, will surely live as a heritage for our generation at least. This dictum with regard to digitalis is interesting: "Its action in man and in animals may differ. With our patients it may differ in the healthy man and in the sick one, and even in the single patient it may act differently at different times, according to what the disorder may be. Observation alone is able to supply positive indication." This is the true status of our practical knowledge with regard to

Treatment of Chronic Gonorrhea by Alexander Renault of Paris; on Mercury and the Systematic Treatment of Syphilis by Professor A. H. Ohmann Dumesnil of St. Louis, and on the Treatment of the Complications of the Syphilitic Chancre by Professor Fournier of Paris. There are also very interesting special articles by Professor Grassi on Mosquitoes and the Prophylaxis of Malaria and on Blastomycetes as the Cause of Cancer by Professor Roncali of the University of Rome. Both these men were largely concerned in making the discoveries in the subjects of which

There are interesting clinical articles on the

This is the second successive volume of "International Clinics" of the present series in which a considerable amount of space has been given up

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