

A Text-Book upon the Pathogenic Bacteria for Students of Medicine and Physicians. By JOSEPH MCFARLAND, M.D., Demonstrator of Pathological Histology and Lecturer on Bacteriology in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, etc., etc. With 113 illustrations. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 925 Walnut Street. 1896.

This work conveys to the reader a concise account of the technical procedures necessary in the study of bacteriology, a brief description of the life-history of the important pathogenic bacteria, and sufficient description of the pathological lesions accompanying the micro-organismal invasions to give an idea of the origin of symptoms, and the cause of death. It is a work of 350 pages, and deals with such diseases as tuberculosis, leprosy, glanders, syphilis, actinomycosis, madura foot, rhinoscleroma, diphtheria, tetanus, rabies, anthrax, typhoid fever, cholera, pneumonia, relapsing fever, influenza, malignant oedema, measles, bubonic plague, chicken cholera, mouse septicæmia, typhus, and the various septic conditions induced by germs found in suppurative processes. The illustrations are of the best. We cordially recommend this work for beginners.

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Atlas of Traumatic Fractures and Luxations. With a Brief Treatise. By H. HELFERICH, M.D. Greifswald. With 166 illustrations after original drawings, by Dr. JOS. TRUMPP. New York: William Wood & Co. 1896.

This is one of a series of atlases on medical and surgical science which, as the publishers say, "for accuracy, beauty and compactness is believed to exceed anything heretofore produced." This is the finest work of the sort we have seen. The plates are in varied tints and colors, and are splendid reproductions of the lesions. There are from fifty to seventy-five or more full-page plates in each volume, and accompanied by a condensed outline of the subject to which it is devoted. We heartily recommend this publication.

INEBRIETY.—Montyel concludes that inebriety is curable in one-third the cases. The basis of treatment is complete, compulsory, prolonged abstinence—without which there is no chance of recovery. Abstinence should be supplemented by treatment of the condition of the nervous system of which inebriety is the symptom. The patient should be placed under discipline, subjected to an efficacious surveillance, for at least one year.—*Alienist and Neurologist.*