

Edouard Heckel, Professeur à la Faculté des Sciences et à l'École de Médecine de Marseilles, directeur du Jardin Botanique et de l'Institut Colonial, Membre correspondant de l'Académie de Médecine et du Muséum de Paris, Lauréat de l'Institut (Académie des Sciences). (Avec figures intercalées dans le texte, planches en noir et une chromolithographie.) Paris, Société d'Éditions Scientifiques, Place de l'École de Médecine, 4 rue Antoine-Dubois. 1893.

LE BACTERIUM COLI DANS L'INFECTION URINAIRE. Par le Docteur Jules Renault, Ancien Interne des hôpitaux de Paris. Paris: Société d'Éditions Scientifiques, Place de l'École de Médecine, 4 rue Antoine-Dubois. 1893.

TRAITÉ CLINIQUE ET THÉRAPEUTIQUE DE LA TUBERCULOSE PULMONAIRE. Par le Docteur Samuel Bernheim. Paris: Société d'Éditions Scientifiques, Place de l'École de Médecine, 4 Rue Antoine-Dubois. 1893.

This is a large volume of over 575 pages, and is the most complete and thoroughly up to date treatise on pulmonary tuberculosis that has so far appeared. It begins with a short chapter of 14 pages on the history of the disease, and 60 pages on its causation, in which the author clearly proves what we have so often maintained: that the disease is much more contagious than it is hereditary. Then come 150 pages on the clinical aspect of it, and a short chapter on the experimental inoculation of tuberculosis. Its pathological anatomy occupies fifty pages, and bacteriology fifty more. The chapter on prevention is short, but every word is valuable, for the author shows conclusively that the disease could be stamped out if all children were removed from tubercular contagion and if tubercular patients were prevented from becoming the foci of spreading the disease. One hundred pages are devoted to treatment, the author stating, among many other opinions, that cod liver oil probably does more harm than good by destroying the appetite; he maintains that just as much benefit may be derived from cream, which has not the disadvantage of being utterly repugnant to the unfortunate patient. To those of our readers who understand French, the book will prove of absorbing interest.

THE ANATOMY AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF HERNIA. By Henry O. Marcy, A.M., M.D., LL.D., late President of the American Medical Association, etc. Illustrated with Seventy full-page Heliotype and Lithographic reproductions from Cooper, Scarpa, Cloquet, Camper, Darrach, Langenbeck, Cruveilhier, and others of the Old Masters, and Thirty-four Wood-cuts in the Text. Sold only by subscription.

Half Morocco, \$15.00. D. Appleton & Co., publishers, New York.

The author has reviewed, *in extenso*, the normal anatomy of the parts involved in Hernia, and the remote causes which tend to produce it. The pathological changes incident to the more marked condition are clearly defined, and the chapters devoted to the discussion of these subjects are very copiously illustrated. Instrumental supports are carefully discussed, and their better methods of application defined. All the various methods of modern operation are given in detail, and, as far as possible, a compilation of the results obtained under modern antiseptic processes is made. The chapter devoted to the animal suture is worthy of especial consideration, since it clearly details one of the greatest innovations of modern surgery of universal value.

The statistical tables are given with great fairness, and teach the safety of the measure undertaken for the treatment of Hernia. The author's experience covers a period of twenty years, and he gives the results he has obtained in one hundred and twelve cases upon which he has operated.

Since the publication of the great work of Sir Astley Cooper, no author has attempted to present the subject of Hernia to the profession in so royal and complete a manner as has been undertaken in the present instance. This has been made possible solely by reason of the marvelous processes of modern art, to which the full-page reproductions from Cooper, Cloquet, Camper, Darrach, Langenbeck, Cruveilhier and others amply testify.

It is estimated that there are between three and four millions of people in the United States alone suffering from Hernia. Hundreds of thousands of trusses are manufactured annually. Every physician is aware that a hernia is a gradually increasing disability, and is very rarely cured except by operative measures. Serious complications and dangers are ever present to the individual suffering from Hernia, and statistical tables show that the resulting mortality is very large. No other surgical disability is so liable to come under the notice of the physician as Hernia, and the author holds that it is in the highest degree the duty of every practitioner to familiarize himself thoroughly with the subject. The opinion, that professional obligations are discharged when the patient suffering from Hernia is relegated to the instrument-maker, is erroneous. The belief, as taught by authors of the last generation, that operative measures should not be taken except as a last resort, because of the attendant dangers, has been controverted by the achievements of modern surgery, among which none are more noteworthy than the perfected operations for the cure of Hernia.