

ceeded in conferring immunity to charbon by inoculating animals with weak doses of charbon.

Mr. Gilbert stated that he and Mr. Roger had endeavoured to immunize Guinea pigs against human tuberculosis by inoculation with avian tuberculosis, but without success.

What has been recorded of the dog may therefore be exceptional, and may not apply to other animals. (*Le Tribune Médicale*.)

Statistics of tuberculosis in 662 French cities and towns prove that this disease increases with density of population.

Ninety-three towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants show a mortality of 1.81 per 1,000 inhabitants from tuberculosis. The mortality in larger towns being as follows:

No. of Towns.	Inhabitants.	Per 1,000 Inhabitants.
332	5,000	2.16
127	10,000 to 20,000	2.71
50	20,000 to 30,000	2.88
46	38,000 to 100,000	3.05
11	100,000 to 430,000	3.63
Paris	2,421,705	4.90

Although statisticians are not yet acquainted with the mortality from tuberculosis of the French rural population, it certainly is singular to be able to show that an increase in tuberculosis manifests itself *pari passu* with an increase of population in cities and towns. (*La Tribune Médicale*.)

At a meeting (Feb. 20th) of the Parisian Academy of Medicine, Mr. Hervieux stated that in France the mortality from small-pox had increased progressively since 1852, and especially in the last half of 1893.

He hoped that owing to revaccinations, practised every day in Paris on a large scale, in hospitals, and in public institutions, through the intervention of the domiciliary municipal vaccination service, the disease would die out.

The epidemic is not confined to Paris. Twenty-one departments are affected. Mr. Hervieux thought the epidemic was caused by insufficient vaccination and proximity to England, where small-pox has been raging for two years. (*La Tribune Médicale*) J. J. C.

Book Notices.

Manual of Anatomy. By D. J. CUNNINGHAM, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D. Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery, University of Dublin. Vol. II. Thorax: Head and Neck. Illustrated. Edinburgh and London: Young J. Pentland. 1894.

A short time ago we had the opportunity of reviewing Vol. I. of this manual. The opinion then expressed regarding the first volume, we see no reason to change regarding the second volume. For the use of students in the dissecting room, we think that this is undoubtedly the best work on the subject of practical anatomy in the market at the present moment. The cuts are clear and the reading matter is brief, intelligible and up to date. Too much attention cannot be given to the regional study of anatomy. To the general practitioner who wishes to keep himself up with the times, this work will be read with pleasure. The book is really a readable one. As a specimen of the printers' art, nothing better could be desired.

Antiseptic Therapeutics. By Dr. E. L. TROUËSSART, Paris, France. Translated by E. P. HURD, M.D. Vols. I. and II., Physicians' Leisure Library. Paper covers. Price, 25 cents a vol. Geo. S. Davis: Detroit, Mich. 1893.

In Vol. I. the author deals with antiseptics in a general way. The question of sepsis is discussed in its relation to microbes. Then the antiseptics obtained from inorganic and organic sources. The concluding chapter gives a *resumé* of external and internal antiseptics. In Vol.