existence of tubercles. Whole number of cases 114. Ascertained, 62; probable, 52.

5. Cases in which hæmoptysis is the predominant symptom at the close, whether it had occurred or not at any previous stage. Whole number of cases 14. In 4 death was the immediate consequence of the hemorrhage; in 7 from pulmonary congestion; in 3 death took place not as an immediate consequence of the hemorrhage, and without any tubercularization of the lungs.

6. Cases in which death took place a short time subsequent to an attack of hæmoptysis from some other disease, most generally disease of the heart, and without suspicion of any tubercular affection. Number of cases, 15.

7. Cases in which hæmoptysis occurred in patients labouring under confirmed asthma, without any indication of the existence of tubercles. Number of cases, 3.

The entire paper of Dr. Ware is replete with facts and deductions of the deepest interest. We should be pleased to present a more extended analysis of it; more especially of the very judicious remarks of the author on the management of hæmoptysis and the cases in which it is liable to occur. We must content ourselves, however, with simply giving to our readers the following general recapitulation of the more important points connected with the prognosis in those cases of which hæmoptysis constitutes a prominent or occasional symptom.

"1. That there is rarely any immediate danger from an attack of hæmoptysis, especially the first, except when there is some general affection of the lungs of a congestive or inflammatory character, attended by much embarrassment of breathing and other grave symptoms, and that the danger in such cases does not depend upon the amount of hemorrhage.

"2. That of all cases of hæmoptysis, so far as we draw our judgment from those which have been now examined, less than two-thirds end in phthisis; consequently that in all those unaccompanied by distinct indications of the presence of tubercles, there may be held out to the patient a reasonable prospect of recovery, or, at least, of a disease that will be gradual in its progress.

"3. That the most favourable cases, as to complete recovery and future immunity, are those preceded or accompanied by catarrhal symptoms.

"4. That no patient who has once had hæmoptysis, however slight, can ever afterward be regarded as entirely secure from the development of tubercular disease.

"5. That those cases of phthisis which are ushered in or accompanied by hemorrhage, especially if it be copious, are more likely than others to be protracted, and more capable of being prolonged and rendered comfortable by suitable treatment.

"6. That hemorrhages occurring in the latter stages of phthisis in large quantity and of continued duration, are liable to be either speedily fatal from their quantity, or to prove so after a short period from the embarrassment to the function of the lungs which accompanies them, but that such cases are of rare occurrence."

D. F. C.

ART. XX.—*A Practical Treatise on the Etiology, Pathology, and Treatment of the Congenital Malformation of the Rectum and Anus.* By WILLIAM BODENHAMER, M. D. Illustrated by 16 Plates, and exemplified by 287 Cases. New York: Samuel S. & William Wood, 389 Broadway, 1859. 8vo. pp. 358.

THIS is an opportune and valuable addition to the means of acquiring a knowledge of the diseases of the rectum, which the excellent works of Ashton, Quain, Syne, Bushe, and Copeland have so clearly and fully furnished to English and American readers. As a practical monograph it is not inferior to either of these, so far as relates to its particular department of the subject; while it surpasses them all in completeness and extent of illustration, and in the facilities afforded to the student for the purposes of further investigation.

"The investigation of these abnormal conditions of the rectum and anus is invested with a deep interest," says our author, "not only as an important patho-

logical inquiry, but, above all, as conducive to the adoption of measures calculated to be highly beneficial to a class of little sufferers, the most unfortunate and deplorable." And yet no general treatise on the subject has hitherto been published. Its literature is certainly rich in records and discussions, but too much beyond the reach of the great majority of practitioners to be of general service. Dr. Bodenhamer has endeavoured to collect the scattered materials from the various scientific channels "into one continuous whole, adding to them his own reflections and experience on the subject; and thus presenting, in a systematic and connected form, a complete and accurate exposition of the congenital malformations of the rectum and anus, their etiology, pathology, classification, and treatment."

He does not pretend to an extensive practical and personal knowledge of his subject, as very few writers can, but claims entire originality of general design and mode of treating it in the elucidation which he has prepared; and he offers his work as the result of much reflection and long labour, of which the careful study and more or less full citation of some three hundred different authorities and cases formed a very material part.

The methodical arrangement of his volume is a meritorious feature which will be recognized by the most cursory reader, and which must greatly increase its value to the actual practitioner. We find, in the first place, a table of contents which affords an interesting and certainly convenient synopsis of each section and chapter, and is in itself a very useful summary of the facts and opinions of the author, and his authorities, in regard to all the important questions mooted in his volume. Next there is a series of lithographic plates, sixteen in number, in which numerous cases, instruments, and operations are well illustrated by representations copied from the publications of Von Ammon, Cruveilhier, Bourgery, and Bernard & Huette. These illustrations add much to the value of the work for all purposes; and the only regret we have to express in regard to them is, that one of them should have been perverted from its proper use and position into a frontispiece which, in more than one sense, may prove more of a scarecrow than a bait; at all events, it is neither useful nor ornamental as a figure-head to the publication.

Next to the plates comes the introductory chapter (I.), beginning with a copious bibliography which occupies nineteen pages and refers to three hundred and seven different articles in ancient and modern writings. This index, as the writer justly remarks, proves the unequalled extent of his researches, and affords a correspondingly complete history of the progress of experience, as to congenital vices of rectal and anal conformation, which must vastly facilitate the study of them for every purpose.

The succeeding portion of this chapter discusses, in seven different sections, some general considerations, the etiology, anatomical and pathological characters, classification, general symptoms, and prognosis. Then follow nine chapters, which are devoted, in three sections each, under the respective heads of description, treatment, and cases and remarks, to the successive consideration of the nine different species of malformation into which he has arranged his classification of the various forms observed. The last of these chapters (X.) terminates with a recapitulatory table exhibiting "at one view the whole number of cases of congenital malformation of the rectum and anus, collected from various sources, which are reported in this work." The concluding chapter (XI.) is occupied, in about a hundred and thirty-four pages, with an elaborate and interesting discussion of the operation for the production of abdominal artificial anus. The volume is then appropriately and very acceptably completed with an alphabetical index to the illustrative cases and a general index of topics.

In regard to the numerous cases collected by the author, he tells us in his preface, what is evident enough in the body of his work, that the record "will show their singular variety; they have all been carefully classed according to their species, and most all of them have been reported in full, and, as near as could be, in the precise language of their authors." Many of them have been translated from the French, German, and Latin, especially for the work, and generally from the original sources, being accompanied by but few remarks of the author, he "preferring to present in full the instances themselves, as facts, from which

each practitioner might form his own opinion and draw his own conclusions." In doing this, he has succeeded in the paramount object of comparing the hitherto uncollected experience of different nations, having "brought together in one harmonious body, for the mutual benefit of the whole, authorities both English, French, German, and American." The work is not an empty compilation, however, since the author's views are clearly and precisely given upon all practical points, and many useful practical details are pointed out in a manner which shows them to be the product of much especial thought and observation, as well as practical skill and intelligence. E. H.

ART. XXI.—*Annual Address delivered before the Philadelphia Medical Society, at its Meeting held on the 26th of March, 1860.* By R. LA ROCHE, M. D. Published by order of the Society. 8vo. pp. 61.

TURNING away from the beaten path pursued in most of the annual addresses delivered before our medical societies, and rejecting the hackneyed topics discussed in them, Dr. La Roche, in the address before us, has struck out for himself a road and subject as novel as they are, confessedly, interesting and instructive. His theme is the fifth of the first book of the Satires of Horace, in which the distinguished Roman poet gives an account of his journey from Rome to Brundisium—the Brindisi of the present day—an important city of Calabria, on the Adriatic coast, and the then capital of the Salentines. This journey was performed by him in company with three of his devoted friends and patrons, Mæcenas, Cocceius, and Fontenis Capito, commissioners sent to adjust the difficulties which had arisen between Octavius and Mark Antony, and by whom was negotiated the well-known treaty of Brundisium; a principal result of which, besides averting from Italy the horrors of an impending civil war, was the reconciliation of Octavia, the sister of Octavius, with her unfaithful husband, Antony.

While Dr. La Roche, for the sake of perspicuity, sketches briefly the leading details and incidents of the journey, the main object of his examination of the Satire referred to is to indicate its application to questions of a purely professional character. The prominent subject commented upon is the contrast which there exists between the condition of the Campagna di Roma, over a considerable portion of which Horace travelled, as it is represented in the Satire referred to, and its condition at the present time, with the object of determining, if possible, the causes by which a portion of country that in ancient times was amply peopled and thickly spotted with small cities, to a certain extent independent of each other, the inhabitants of which fed their flocks or cultivated the land in the vicinity of their residences, and where at a later date were located the villas of the patricians, with their celebrated parks and gardens, has become reduced to its present desolate and pestiferous condition. A tract of country, over which Horace and his companions travelled with perfect safety, and apparently without the slightest suspicion that any danger was incurred as they slowly traversed it, by day and by night, sleeping several nights in villages and other stopping-places in the very heart of paludal districts, which at the present day cannot be visited, at the same season and under the same circumstances, and remained in for the same length of time, without the utmost risk to health and life.

The address is one of uncommon ability. It bears the impress alike of the classical attainments, the scientific acumen, and the professional zeal of its distinguished author. It is impossible to read it attentively without the most intense interest being excited in the theme discussed, and the manner in which it is treated—without the acquisition of an amount of knowledge which, if not directly applicable to the purposes of medicine as an art, is of a character that no true member of a learned profession such as ours should be without.

D. F. C.