

Here one may seek, and not in vain, for the most recent developments in applied bacteriology. Those methods by which it is determined whether or not the causal factor of a disease is a micro-organism receive such careful treatment that many physicians will be enabled to supplement their physical examinations of cases, in which the diagnosis is obscure, by bacteriological investigations; or, if they cannot themselves carry out such investigations, they will find full instructions for collecting the material to be forwarded to a bacteriologist.

The high standard set in Part II. is fully maintained in Part III.

All the various details essential to a thorough examination of specimens are given under appropriate headings.

We deem it unnecessary to particularize the many good features of Part III.; there is one, however, worthy of note, and that is the section treating of the methods employed in the examination of animal parasites.

The description of the examination of the urine is very meagre. Had the authors treated this subject with the consideration its importance warrants, we think that the value of the book would have been greatly enhanced.

Throughout the book there is such an excellent arrangement and classification of the subject, that frequent references to the index are unnecessary. This is, indeed, a very pleasing feature, and we would that all authors were, in such particulars, as painstaking as Drs. Mallory and Wright.

The publishers, too, have ably acquitted themselves.

The book has a neat and substantial binding, the paper is of an excellent quality, the type clear and distinct, and the illustrations numerous and well executed.

In closing this review, the book is one that may be heartily recommended to the pathologist, bacteriologist, and practising physician, and we trust that it will meet with the favor it deserves.

D. B.

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AMBROISE PARÉ AND HIS TIMES, 1510-1590. By STEPHEN PAGET. 16mo. pp. 308. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1897.

MR. STEPHEN PAGET has come before the profession recently with two biographies of the Heroes of Medicine: The life of John Hunter and the volume under review. The profession cannot be too familiar with its heroes, among whom in the very first rank as a surgeon is Ambroise Paré. The life before us is very well told in an excellently printed and beautifully illustrated volume. Paré is allowed to tell a large part of the story himself, and it makes a most entertaining volume. The arrangement of the volume does not seem to us as happy as it might have been if the "Journeys in Divers Places" and the "Notes" had been placed toward the end, instead of being interpolated between his early life and his life in Paris, though there is some chronological justification for it.

His account of some of the battles he witnessed and the after-history of the prisoners throws a curious light on the manners of the times. For example, when M. de Vaudeville took M. de Bauge, one of the nobility, a prisoner, M. de Vaudeville, to whom he was unknown, recognized him as a gentleman of good family; he made him pull off his stockings,

and, "seeing his clean legs and feet, and his fine white stockings, knew he was one to pay a good ransom." He bought him from the soldiers for thirty crowns. Later, the Queen of Hungary and the Duc de Savoie sent word to M. de Vaudeville that "this mouthful was too big for him [how near to our modern slang!], and he must send his prisoner to them, which he did, as he had other prisoners enough without him." The ransom paid was forty thousand crowns, without other expenses. Fighting seemed then to be personal, and the taking of prisoners very profitable from a pecuniary point of view—very different from our modern methods of warfare. His account of the plague is both interesting and instructive. The absolute want of sanitary arrangements and the atrocities perpetrated during the plague are vividly portrayed.

We can commend the book, to any one who is not familiar with Ambroise Paré's life, as one that will both instruct and interest him.

W. W. K.

TRAUMATIC INJURIES OF THE BRAIN AND ITS MEMBRANES; WITH A SPECIAL STUDY OF PISTOL-SHOT WOUNDS OF THE HEAD IN THEIR MEDICO-LEGAL AND SURGICAL RELATIONS. By CHARLES PHELPS, M.D., Surgeon to Bellevue and St. Vincent's Hospitals. 8vo. pp. 582, with forty-nine illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1897.

THIS remarkable work appears certain to rank among the first upon the subject of traumatism of the cranial contents, if, indeed, it does not occupy the position of pre-eminence. It is a fit companion volume to Macewen's far-famed *History of the Pyogenic Inflammations of the Brain and Spinal Cord*, and, with it, forms a splendid summary of modern knowledge of cerebral, infective, and traumatic disorders. As stated in the preface, it is designed to be a concise and systematic exposition of the injuries which the brain suffers from external violence, a division of brain surgery which has the greatest practical importance and has received the least careful attention. It has been based essentially, if not entirely, upon an observation of five hundred consecutive cases of recent occurrence. The picture which they represent is complete in every respect save secondary pyogenic infection of the brain substance, but even this deficiency has been supplied by a condensation of the views of Macewen as expressed in the above-mentioned volume. These cases are so large in number, varied in character, and complete in detail as to have afforded the distinguished author ample materials from which to build up this comprehensive and satisfactory treatise.

The volume is divided into three parts. Part I. is concerned with general traumatic lesions, embracing general considerations of cranial fractures, as well as their pathology, symptomatology, diagnosis, prognosis, and principles of treatment. The intracranial traumatic lesions are classified as hemorrhages, thromboses of sinuses, contusions, lacerations and their sequelae, as meningeal and parenchymatous inflammations, usually septic, and atrophy. Hemorrhage is studied under the headings of epidural, pial, and cortical. Concussion of the brain is eliminated as a relic of the past without scientific basis, and for its phenomena the lesions of contusion and laceration are made responsible. All symptoms are held to result from demonstrable organic changes. By the elimination of the terms "encephalitis" and "compression," the study of symptoms has also been much clarified. "As each form of intracra-