

treatment was by means of sublimate instillations are described in full elsewhere.

Besides the mere clinical account each of the chapters is made more valuable by the historical references and by the bibliography of the subject which are given. Five colored plates illustrate some of the rarer conditions found.

The author's style is clear and concise; the various topics are well classified; the arrangement is very systematic; altogether the book is a model for the presentation of clinical studies.

H. P. DE FOREST.

LES MALADIES DU SOLDAT, étude étiologique, épidémiologique, clinique et prophylactique, par le Dr. A. MARVAUD, Médecin principal de 1re classe de l'armée, Médecin-chef de l'hôpital militaire de Villemanzy à Lyon, Professeur agrégé libre à l'école du Val-de-Grâce. Paris: Felix Alcan, Editeur, 1894. Royal 8vo, pp. 870.

DISEASES OF THE SOLDIER. By A. MARVAUD.—This elaborate treatise is another evidence of the thorough and comprehensive work done by the medical department of the French army under the stimulus of the school of Val-de-Grace. It is an effort to furnish, not only the regular medical officers, but such medical men as may be called upon to serve in the reserve and the territorial army, with a practical discussion of all the peculiar features of military medicine.

The author divides his subject into five parts, the first of which is a general study of conditions affecting health, the sick-rate and the mortality of the soldier, as present in the varying circumstances of military life in garrison, in camp, and on the march. The remainder of the book is devoted to the special study of the affections most frequently seen among soldiers. In the second part he considers infectious diseases, quite properly giving to them the detailed consideration which their large preponderance in military pathology and mortality demands. This subject occupies nearly two-thirds of the book and includes especially complete discussions of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, vaccinia and vaccination, malarial affections and dys-

entry. Under the head of "Other General Diseases," he considers in the third part rheumatism and weak constitution, the latter an affection found among bodies of conscripts, but rarely seen in an army recruited under the severe physical requirements demanded for admission to our own service. The fourth part is devoted to the study of diseases affecting specific organs and systems, such as those of the respiratory system, the digestive system, the eye, the ear, etc. And in the last part are considered certain diseases of soldiers arising from accidental causes, including venereal diseases, alimentary affections and troubles due to excess of heat or cold.

The author has endeavored as far as possible to exclude all matter not pertaining directly to military medicine, dwelling particularly upon the phases of disease especially liable to arise in camp and garrison. So far as appears upon the first reading of the work, nothing is presented that is not worthy of commendation. It fills a field hitherto inadequately occupied, and it fills it well.

JAMES E. PILCHER.

PATHOGENIE DES DIVERSES OSTÉITES. By Dr. RENÉ CONDAMIN.
Paris: 1892.

This volume, although it does not represent much original work nor add any special fact to our knowledge of the pathology of bone inflammation, represents, however, a most excellent *résumé* of the recent work done in the direction of the pathology of bone inflammation. The author deals with every form of osteitis, commencing with those produced by phosphorus, mercury and arsenic. A short chapter is devoted to osteitis of nerve origin. Osteitis deformans is dealt with, and the question as to whether it is a true inflammatory affection of the bone is well discussed.

The greater part of the book is occupied with the infective forms of bone inflammation, and especially interesting are the sections dealing with osteo-periostitis due to the bacillus of Eberth, with actinomycosis of bone and the osseous affections which follow upon the eruptive fevers.