

in 1889 a second edition was published. To the medical profession it will be found an exceedingly useful and instructive treatise on the subject of inebriety in all its aspects. It also contains a full discussion of the legal aspects of the subject, rendering it a valuable guide to the magistracy, legal profession, judiciary, clergymen and the general public. We heartily recommend the work.

*Post Nasal Growths*, by CHARLES A. PARKER, Assistant Surgeon to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat. Golden Square, London. Price 4s. 6d. 1894. H. K. Lewis, London.

The author has made a fairly exhaustive work in four chapters, giving subject matter of interest to the general practitioner, as well as to the specialist. The chapter on Deafness is excellent. The work of publishing is done in Lewis' own first class style.

*Practical Uroanalysis and Urinary Diagnosis*. A manual for the use of Practitioners and Students, with numerous illustrations, including colored photo-engravings. By CHARLES W. PURDY, M.D., of Chicago, author of "Bright's Disease and Allied Affections of the Kidneys," "Diabetes: Its Causes, Symptoms and Treatment," etc. A one-volume practical and systematic work of about 350 crown-octavo pages, in two parts, sub-divided into twelve sections, and an appendix.

Part I. is devoted to the general subject of Analysis of Urine, treating in detail of Urine Composition, Organic and Inorganic Constituents of Normal and Abnormal Urine, Physical Characteristics, Volumetric, Gravimetric, Centrifugal, and all other methods of analysis. The various processes and methods of detection, determination, calculation, etc., of all pathological manifestations and substances in the urine, with their causes and clinical significance, including the urine as a toxic agent, all forms of urinary sediments, casts, etc., are discussed with great clearness and force.

Part II. is devoted to Urinary Diagnosis, and discusses fully all forms of urinary and renal diseases, including anatomical considerations, regional relations of the kidneys, ureters, bladder and the renal pelvis, also their physical examination, etc., clinical diagnosis of urinary and renal diseases, such as renal tuberculosis, cancer, diabetes, insip-

idus, diabetes mellitus, misplacements of the kidney, cystitis, uræmia, chyluria, vesical stone, etc. The diagnostic value of the urine in acute infectious diseases, such as typhoid, yellow and typhus fevers, scarlatina, cholera, diphtheria, variola, cirrhosis of the liver, jaundice, acute rheumatism, gout, meningitis, hysteria, epilepsy, pulmonary tuberculosis, pneumonia, pleurisy, bronchitis, etc., are clearly and scientifically set forth, the author giving special prominence to the relations of the chemistry of the urine to physiological processes and pathological facts.

The well-known house of The F. A. Davis Company, 191. and 1916 Cherry St., Philadelphia, will issue the work in September, 1894. The book will be first class in quality of paper, press-work, and binding, and the price most reasonable, namely, \$2.50, net, in extra cloth.

## AN EPITOME

OR

## CURRENT MEDICAL LITERATURE.

### MEDICINE.

**Successful Treatment of Tuberculous Meningitis by Trephining and Drainage of the Sub-arachnoid Space.**—Ord and Waterhouse (*Lancet*, No. 3680, p. 597) have reported the case of a girl, five years old, that had suffered with pain in the head for a month, with occasional vomiting, impaired appetite, constipation and fretfulness. The child was dull and heavy in appearance, and was very restless, from time to time uttering a shrill scream. She lay with her head bent forward and her legs drawn up. The temperature was slightly elevated, the pulse regular and accelerated, but weak, the respiration normal. No lesion of the thoracic or abdominal viscera could be detected. There was marked *tache cérébrale*. The knee-jerks were normal. There was commencing optic neuritis in both eyes, more marked in the left. The pain and the optic neuritis increased in intensity, the pulse became irregular, the child became lethargic and apathetic, and from time to time uttered a hydrocephalic cry. The pupils, at first contracted, subsequently became dilated, but strabismus or ptosis was not