

motor nerve. The operations were done under ether narcosis, after a previous injection of morphine. At definite times pieces of muscle were removed and examined, some fresh, and others after hardening. While the muscles after removal of the motor area showed but a slow and transitory change, after a section of the peripheral nerves there occurred, especially about five weeks after the operation, a marked diminution of the diameter of the fibres. This atrophy appeared more quickly in young animals. Later there occurred an increase of the connective tissue and sarcolemma nuclei. The cross striation remained a long time, and did not entirely disappear in any case. No true vacuoles were found. Only quantitative differences in the fibres were observed, and there was no point serving for the identification of the changes after section of the nerves from those after inflammation of the peripheral nerves. The cortical centres, according to these investigations, have only a slight influence on the nutrition of cross striated muscles, and removal of trophic influences cause only a simple atrophy; in some

cases an increase of nuclei. The so-called degenerative changes seem to be a sequence of secondary causes.—*From Cent. f. med. Wissensch.*, 1898, p. 285.

SUBCONJUNCTIVAL SODIUM CHLORIDE INJECTIONS IN EYE DISEASES

ZEHNDER—Use and therapeutic action of subconjunctival sodium chloride injections in eye diseases. (*Thèse de Bâle*, 1897.) Having noted the good effects of subconjunctival injections of sodium chloride in ulcers of the cornea it was suggested they would be efficacious in deep ocular diseases. In four cases of retinitis pigmentosa, three showed an improvement in vision, and two an enlargement of the visual field; while of ten cases of retinal detachment three recovered perfectly, and in five the retina reattached itself to a considerable extent; seven of these cases recovered a good part of the visual field. Good results were also obtained in uveal affections and in opacities and hæmorrhages into the vitreous.—*From Rev. d. Sci. med.*, 1898, v. 52, p. 277.

Physician's Library

A Text Book of Pathology. By ALFRED STENGEL, M.D. With 372 illustrations. Price, cloth \$4.00; one-half Morocco \$5.00. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. Toronto: J. A. Carveth & Co.

The author informs us in his preface that it has been his effort to present the matter in as practicable a form as possible, and always from the point of view of the clinical pathologist. Except in a few instances, discussion of methods of examination has been omitted, to avoid increase in the size of the book. For similar reasons the pathology of the skin and of the organs of special sense are

omitted. The work is made up of 802 pages, of which the first 300 are devoted to general pathology and the last 500 pages to special pathology. The general pathology is divided into eight chapters, under the following heads: The Etiology of Disease and Disorders of Nutrition and Metabolism; Disturbances of the circulation of the Blood; Retrogressive Processes; Inflammation and Regeneration; Progressive Tissue changes; Bacteria and Disease due to Bacteria; Animal Parasites and Diseases caused by them. The increasing importance attached to bacteria in the production of disease would naturally be reflected in the pages of the latest work on