

of acute and chronic. The acute attack is almost certain to pass into the chronic form, not necessarily, however. This result is more than likely to occur from inappropriate treatment, or, in the words of the author, "after nothing at all had been tried, and the time opportune to recovery, had passed away." Can anything more pertinent exist to the question of the actual necessity of providing the means for the judicious treatment of the insane? Under chronic idiopathic mania, the author includes hallucinations, stupidity, torpor, dementia, and idiocy.

Under the head sympathetic mania, are considered several various forms "according to the different parts of the body, which are the primary seats of the disease, and from which it is extended to the brain, which thus becomes secondarily affected." In this class is included that peculiar condition of the left colon, described as elongation of the organ, and which most writers on this subject have associated with mania. Amenorrhœa, and various uterine derangements in the female and in both sexes, onanism, these are well known fruitful sources of mania. There is included a clear and succinct description of appropriate treatment for, each class, and to the physician is a work of great practical benefit. This little pamphlet will be found of use by the physician in general practice, but more especially will it be useful to him who has devoted his time and energy to the alleviation of this class of disease.

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*Glaucoma: its Symptoms, Diagnosis, and Treatment.* By PETER DRIK KEYSER, M.D. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. 1864.

There is perhaps no one subject which has received and engages the attention of those who specially devote themselves to ophthalmic science more than the disease which forms the subject of the little pamphlet before us. While there are few diseases of the eye whose pathology, symptoms diagnosis and treatment present greater difficulties or wider differences of opinion, there is certainly none which tends more surely to that most dreadful of all calamities, viz., loss of vision. When we reflect how insidiously and slowly this affection perfects itself, and how great is the importance of an early and correct diagnosis as regards the prospect of a cure—we cannot doubt but that any attempt to condense, simplify and render practically useful what is known on the subject will be welcomed by the medical public. Such we believe to be the intention of Dr. Keyser's pamphlet—and as such we would recommend it as highly instructive and worthy of perusal. The author does not claim much on the score of originality; indeed he himself informs us that the substance of his work is derived from notes taken while attending the lecture of Professor von