

ophthalmitis had been mentioned in the older text-books, but the relation between the primary pus focus and the disease of the eye was shrouded in darkness till Virchow in 1856 lifted the veil by his discovery of capillary emboli. The impulse towards this rich discovery was given by two cases of the hitherto-called "metastatic" eye trouble. The author finds and republishes the thirteen cases scattered in the literature and adds one new one. The author publishes his case in full, and discusses the point of origin of the process, whether in the retina or choroid, as also whether the formations are really of vegetable nature. As regards the latter, he thinks there is no question that such is their character. As regards their relation to the changes produced, he thinks the emboli were composed of spheroidal bacteria. He regards Weck's view, that suppuration results through diapadesis of the white blood corpuscles under the infectious influence of substances received into the circulation, acting upon the walls of the blood vessels, causing a paralysis, and adds that these irritating substances are emboli containing bacteria.—Hosch, *Græfe's Archiv*, volume 26, part I.—*Cinn. Lancet & Clinic*.

**Water for the Sick.**—Dr. J. Forsyth Meigs says: What, then, is to be the guide as to the quantity of water to be supplied to the sick? I answer, unhesitatingly, that so long as the patient retains his natural senses or appetites *there is no guide so sure and so safe as the thirst*. When this is lost, the trained knowledge of the physician or the common-sense or experience of the nurse must determine the quantities that should be given. What is this thirst upon which I rely so implicitly? It is the appetite implanted in the body by the Creator for the determination of the amount of water needed. The infinite wisdom which made the eye, the ear, the mind, the soul, established also the appetites of thirst and hunger, by which to regulate the amount of food and liquid necessary for the sustenance of the animal. These senses are quite as wonderful and unerring as the instinct of the bee to make its mathematical cell or to suck honey from the flowers; of the