

has shown a great amount of work and discrimination in his selection of remedies, which have, in the late years, come before the medical world. His own original studies on many drugs, such as antipyrin, chloramine, chloride of ethyl, iodol, phenacetin, sparteine, and many others, stamp him as a strong man in the pharmaceutical, as well as the physiological world. Any scientific man who wishes to be abreast of the effects and preparations of the "newer" remedies, should be a possessor of this work.

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*Relations of Diseases of the Eye to General Diseases.* By MAX KNIES, Professor-Extraordinary at the University of Freiburg. Forming a supplementary volume to every manual and textbook of practical medicine and ophthalmology. Edited by HENRY D. NOYES, A.M., M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, etc., etc. Octavo, 470 pp., illustrated, extra muslin. Price \$4.25. 1895. New York: William Wood & Co.

Professor Knies has given to the medical world a work the quality of which is unique. Both the general practitioner and the specialist owe a debt of gratitude to the painstaking author who, in a very concise and practical manner, has furnished us with such a valuable connecting link between general medicine and such an important specialty as ophthalmology. The editor does not aim to add much to the work of the German author, but simply gives his book a larger field of usefulness by presenting it in our own language. The general practitioner, by careful study, will be enabled to see how diseases of the eye often possess important significance in relation to the diagnosis of diseases of other organs. On the other hand the oculist will more clearly realize how local disease may be merely the effect and signal of a lesion of some remote organ or of a constitutional disturbance. If we attempted to specialize we would ask the reader to pay careful attention to the first chapter, which, after giving the anatomical course of the nerves of the eye in a concise but still exhaustive manner, treats of the eye lesions found in diseases of the nervous system. The clearness with which he describes the ocular disorders in *tabes dorsalis* pervades the whole chapter. His work is by no means confined to diseases of the

nervous system, but the succeeding chapters seem to leave nothing to be desired in the relation of the eye and its diseases to all the other local and constitutional diseases.

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*Middlesex Hospital Reports for 1892.* 382 pages, 8vo. Price 2s. 6d. net. London, W.C.: H. K. Lewis.

This is a complete report of the Medical and Surgical Registrars and the Pathologist, for the year 1892.

In the report there is a general table, one for the medical and one for the surgical cases, arranged according to the "nomenclature of diseases," as recommended by the Royal College of Physicians. Then after giving the sex and age of the person affected, the results are classified under the following heads: "Recovered or Relieved," "Unrelieved," "Discharged at own request, or for other reasons," "Transferred to Surgical or Medical Wards," "Died," and "Remained in Hospital January 1st, 1893." So that one endeavoring to look up the statistics regarding any particular series of cases, has them all before him in a nutshell.

A synopsis of individual cases, grouped under certain heads, is given. For example, take typhlitis; a general summary of all the cases is outlined, then an abstract of the salient points in each case follows. This makes a most instructive study. Following this there are abstracts of "exceptional cases," among which the clinical history of two cases of *beriberi* is recorded, of three cases of infective endocarditis, a case of myxedema, two cases of perforating ulcer of the stomach, and so on. On the surgical side the clinical notes of seven cases of strangulated inguinal, and of three cases of strangulated femoral hernia are outlined. Besides this there are the notes of a number of other cases of hernia.

The most interesting part of all is the pathologist's department. In it there is an abstract of the 296 post mortems held in the hospital during the year.

The production is, as usual, useful, and one may learn much therefrom. It is impossible to make a study of a report like this without lamenting the fact that reports from institutions in this city come few and far between, and that when they do come