

mainly in Latin the notes are full of Greek words, not always written in Greek characters; but though never intended to be seen by any eye besides that of the writer himself, they rise, said the lecturer, in passages almost to eloquence. Speaking of the maintenance of the human species by generation, in spite of the death of the individual he uses the expression, "By the string tyed to eternity." Again, to illustrate the peculiar method of these notes, Dr. Stone quotes, "Unde sacris literis greatest blessing, 1st Issue, that thy seed shall remayne for ever," and further on, "Apparet item maribus et foeminis qui moderate utuntur never more brave, sprightly, blithe, valiant, pleasant, beautiful." His humor is broad and sparkling. Speaking of the malposition of organs he points out that it occurs in "yeoung (sic) girls by lacing; unde cutt there laces." The spleen is described in man "as washous to the kitchin and its absence in lower organisms," explained by "Inferior kitchins need noe washhouse." He describes the thymus gland as follows: "Thimus, sweete bread, nutt of veale, corpus glandosum molle, heare they sticke the piggg." His twelve *canones anatomie generalis* are admirable, one of them is a model, worthy of imitation by all lecturers "not to speake anything which withoutt the carcasse may be delivered or read att home."

#### Cause of the late Emperor of Germany's Death.

The immediate cause of the death of the late Emperor of Germany, according to the *British Medical Journal*, was renal colic. He had suffered for several years from this malady.

#### A Treatise on Diseases of the Eye.

(PROF. EDOUARD MEYER, PARIS)

P. Blackiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia, have recently catalogued a publication which has stood so unusual a test that we have no hesitation in stating it to be the most complete, and at the same time satisfactory, treatise on diseases of the eye, that we are acquainted with. Says Dr. Fergus, of Glasgow, its translator, "The original work struck me as being not only most concise, but also the most comprehensive Manual on the branch of which it treats that I ever perused;" and the writer of this review having perused the original work for some seven years past can but add his testimony to Dr. Fergus' statement. But to one, who, as a former student of Prof. Meyer, knows the author, there is

something more than usually touching in his modest references, in the preface to this, the first English edition, to the fortunes of his work. He says:—*Habent suam a fat a libri*. The work was published first fifteen years ago to replace in the hands of the French student a translation of Wharton Jones' celebrated work, which had grown out of date. Since then the work has gone through three French and four German editions, and has besides been translated in to Italian, Spanish, Polish and Russian; even a Japanese translation has been issued.

A lecture at the Ecole Pratique of the Paris Medical Faculty, Meyer has cultivated the art of imparting knowledge and, as anyone would gather from even a cursory perusal of his work his teaching is as clear and pointed as his work is concise and practical. It were unwise to even attempt an analysis of the contents of this 600-page work with colored plates, for it must be studied to be appreciated; but its conciseness and directness of aim can be judged by the very first sentence, which states "The symptoms by means of which we recognize the situation and nature of an affection of the eye, may be divided into two groups—the objective symptoms and the subjective symptoms." The arrangement of the chapters and the sub-headings are even and well-balanced, while the progress of the subject from methods of examination through the description of the more common and simpler forms of disease to those treating of affections of deeper-seated parts and optical defects are admirably suited for giving the general student a good idea of those affections which come within the range of his facilities for diagnosis and treatment. We shall refer to but one chapter, which has struck us as being of special interest and importance to a general practitioner, viz.: that treating of "Amblyopia and Amaurosis." He states that the terms are now restricted to those cases where all examination fails to discover any lesion or atrophy of the optic nerves, and says "The diminution may then be considered as due to an interruption of power of transmission in the nerve."

After detailing the points in diagnosis and referring to variations in development he says: "Much more frequently the visual disturbance develops slowly . . ." Amongst these forms (favorable if cause be removed) we may mention cases of amblyopia due to excess in alcoholic liquors and tobacco, habitual constipation, affections of men-