

rative treatment will be beneficial, cannot fail to give operative otology a prominent place in the special surgery of to-day.

Other papers and communications of very great interest have been written by Adams, Alderton, Bacon, Cocks, Dench, Essen, Hewitt, Mayer, Skeel, and Weeks.

Upon careful reading, the second volume proves itself even of greater interest than the first. Noyes gives some very important clinical contributions upon a series of plastic operations on the skin which were made for the correction of various deformities. He also puts on record a case of capsular cataract and foreign body in the retina for sixteen years, which is remarkable in the fact that calcareous degeneration of the lens and the presence of a foreign body upon the retina were not sufficient causes for irritation, while the calcareous fragments of the lens floating in the vitreous, impinging upon the interior of the eye, were amply sufficient to create serious disturbance. A brief recital of a case of spontaneous disappearance of cataractous opacity, and the notes of a temporary attack of keratitis following the extraction of a hypermature cataract are also given by the same author. The last case is noteworthy in the fact that immediately following the delivery of the lens a four per cent. solution of boric acid was unintentionally injected into the anterior chamber of the eye; this, according to the author, being the cause of the production of the corneal reaction. He strongly urges that we should not use irrigating fluids stronger than one per cent. of boric acid, or, still better, the $\frac{7}{16}$ per cent. solution of chloride of sodium, the fluid being blood-warm and sterilized.

Derby's cases of affection of the eye, apparently dependent upon uterine derangement, are given in the highly commendatory spirit to stimulate others, either in gynecological or ophthalmic practice, to make public their observation in this direction. His clinical history, with the microscopical study by Weeks, of a case of cylindroma of the face, is of great interest.

Papers by Friedenbergl, upon the pathology of sarcoma of the choroid; by Asch, upon endothelium of the tonsil; by Dench, upon affections of the sound-perceiving apparatus; by Weeks, upon a most interesting case of sympathetic ophthalmia occurring forty-two years after the loss of the exciting eye, followed by recovery, with useful vision, are all very important, and show how varied the work has been.

Valuable contributions by Callan, Dennett, Skeel, Lambert, Marple, Bacon, Roberts, and Noyes upon various affections connected with the eye, throat, nose, and ear, and the description of useful and improved modifications of different apparatuses, with a summary of the year's work done at the Infirmary, conclude the second volume.

Such work as this, brought together in its present collective form, offers both the general reader and the scientific expert an opportunity of seeing this representative work of the members of the staff of the Infirmary in a combined manner, instead of compelling the reader either to search haphazardly in a desultory way through various, and in many cases only locally-known, medical journals. Moreover, as shown by the results of the same character of publications in both the general and special hospitals of the old world, the staff both individually and as a unit become better known, and the Institution is able to show more plainly the real amount of work done within its walls. We earnestly hope that these two volumes may be the beginning of a long series of constantly bettering and increasingly valuable reports. C. A. O.