ART. IX.—*The Causes and Treatment of Imperfect Digestion*. By ARTHUR LEARED, M.D., Physician to the Great Northern Hospital, &c. Second Edition.—London, 1861. pp. 218

THIS little work is a useful one, and though not containing much that is actually new, places what is already known before the reader in a pleasant, practical, and suggestive manner. We will allude to one statement made by the author (pp. 126 and 193), to which we cannot at all assent—viz., that *sarcinæ ventriculi* almost invariably indicate the presence of organic disease of the stomach. We are aware that this opinion prevails, but we are quite sure, from actual observation, that in a great number of healthy stomachs these vegetable organisms are to be found. This fact was made known four or five years ago to the Pathological Society of London. In the appendix, some interesting observations are given on the proximate cause of copious flatulence, on heartburn, and on the use of pepsin as a remedy.

ART. X.—*On Acute Ophthalmia as it occurred in the Left Wing of H.M.'s 37th Regiment, during 1851–52, whilst stationed at Colombo, in Ceylon*. By J. W. FLEMING, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Regiment.—London, 1861. 8vo, pp. 16.

THE symptoms noted by Mr. Fleming were vascular injection, commencing in the palpebral and extending over the ocular portion of the conjunctiva, slight at first, but afterwards so great as to obliterate all trace of vessels; a feeling as if of a foreign body in the eye; lachrymation; intolerance of light; a hot, burning sensation when the eyelids were separated; occasional headache, especially at night; with phlyctenæ, followed by one, two, or more small transparent ulcers round the edge of the cornea. The acuteness of the symptoms subsided generally in two or three days. Not one man, with the single exception of an old worn-out soldier who had previously lost an eye in the West Indies, left the hospital with a speck on the cornea, or impairment of vision. Nor did Mr. Fleming encounter a single instance of granular conjunctiva.

The causes of the disease assigned by the patients were, catching cold, exposure to the night-air, exposure to the sun, sitting in the wind or currents of air, dust blown into the eyes, and dust from breaking stones.

Mr. Fleming speaks of the cases which he met with as a "sudden outbreak of ophthalmia." The whole number of cases amounted to seventy-six, six of these were remaining over from December, 1851. The numbers occurring in 1852 were, in January, 3; February, 7; March, 6; April, 15; May, 6; June, 10; July, 6; August, 6; Sept., 5; October, 3; November, 2; December 1. The progress of the disease through the four companies forming the left wing, the numerical strength of which is not stated, scarcely vindicates the names of a "sudden outbreak," and the occurrence of 70 cases in twelve months is trifling, when compared with what has happened in other instances. Edmonston, for example, in the course of sixty-five days of February,