5. Clearing of the tongue.
6. Deodorisation of the evacuations.
7. More rapid and complete convalescence.

The rest of the volume is taken up with a discussion of other antiseptic agents which may, under given circumstances, be found useful, or even better fitted than chlorine, for the case in hand.

We are pleased to note the protest which Dr. Yeo incidentally introduces against the indiscriminate and routine use of antipyretic drugs, and take leave of the book with the conviction that it will well repay careful perusal.

Diseases of the Eye: A Handbook of Ophthalmic Practice, for Students and Practitioners. By G. E. DE SCHWEINITZ, M.D. Philadelphia. 1892.

FOR the most part this book is from the pen of Dr. De Schweinitz, but the chapters on refraction and on the theory of the ophthalmoscope are written by Dr. James Wallace.

As too often happens when a volume is the product of a joint authorship, we find that these two portions are by no means of equal merit. The parts written by Dr. Wallace are not at all equal to the rest of the book; we are afraid that we must call them slipshod, and that not only as regards style, but as regards matter. No doubt it is extremely difficult for any author, who is himself well posted in his work, to divest himself entirely of his own knowledge, and to place himself in the position of a student who knows nothing at all of the subject. Yet this is what every one must do who would write clearly and distinctly for students, and it is just this which Dr. Wallace has, in our opinion, failed to do.

The description given of the refraction of light in the first chapter must, to a junior student, be obscure in the extreme; it does not even mention that the media must be transparent. It simply says that when a ray of light is propagated in air and encounters a denser medium, then certain changes take place. For all the author says, the denser medium might be a brick wall. The most part of Chapter I seems to us to be a bad digest of Landolt. It is only right to state that the author duly acknowledges his indebtedness to that author.

Then, again, at page 19, Dr. Wallace seems to indicate that the sine of an angle is a single line, and not the ratio of two lines. It is quite true, as he says, that in this case the index of refraction is $\frac{ED}{GH}$, but that depends on the fact that the line

BD is equal to the line BG , which of course it is by construction. The same mistake arises at page 24 in speaking of the metric angle.

The description of refraction through lenses, as given at page 27, is very imperfect; one would believe that the author had never heard of a caustic. We do not say that an elementary text-book of ophthalmology should contain a description of caustics, but in that case it ought not, in speaking of the passage of parallel rays through a lens, to contain the two following sentences:—"As the angles increase from the centre outwards, the peripheral rays will be refracted more than the central rays. The result of this is that in a convex lens the rays after refraction converge to the same point, the increased bending of the more peripheral rays just sufficing to compensate for their greater distance from the axis."

As examples of the difficulties which a junior student is likely to encounter, we may point out that in speaking of parallel rays, we are told rightly enough that they are brought to a focus by a convex lens, and that focus is the principal focus; but we do not discover till considerably later what a focus is. Then, again, in speaking of convergence, we do not find any clear definition of identical retinal points, without which no description of convergence errors can be at all clear.

Lastly, for we do not like fault finding, we think the paragraph on page 46 entitled, "To find the range of accommodation," extremely misleading, and such as will cause a student endless confusion. It is quite certain that a patient's far point may be infinity, although his vision at six metres may not be normal. Then, again, a patient's far point may be a negative focus, although his vision is normal at six metres, for he may be able to overcome his hypermetropia by accommodation.

On one point we congratulate Dr. Wallace. It is of the greatest importance to have the function of convergence connected with the centrad. We do not know of any text-book with the same simple statement of this connection.

Speaking of the rest of the volume, we find that the work is of considerable merit. It seems to us to be produced by an author who has very extensive information, and who has also a philosophical mind. Altogether, Dr. de Schweinitz's work is quite up to date, which makes us regret all the more the great carelessness with which the other parts have been written.

The illustrations are in great part taken from other works, of course with adequate acknowledgment; but we are not sure that they have been altogether judiciously selected. Moreover, we see no good reason why Plate I should be bound in after Plate II.

The Students' Handbook of Surgical Operations. By FREDERICK TREVES, F.R.C.S. London: Cassell & Co. 1892.

THE book is an abridged form of the author's recently published *Manual of Operative Surgery*, and is intended for the use of students preparing for the final examinations. A book more eminently fitted to fulfil the object its author has in view it is not often our lot to read. The sections on anatomy and after-treatment have been entirely omitted, it being assumed that the student is otherwise familiar with the former, while the latter, as well as the questions of mortality and the choice of particular operations, are, in so far as they concern the candidate for examination, very properly left to the teacher of the general principles of surgery.

The author's style is terse and clear to a degree which will recommend itself to the anxious student, who, as the date of examination draws nearer, becomes ever more ready with underlining pencil to eliminate just what must be revised and nothing more, while his reputation as a teacher and position as an examiner afford guarantee of the reliability of the matter of the text.

The numerous illustrations, selected from those of the larger work, render reading easier, and afford a graphic representation of the lines of incisions and forms of flaps without which the labour of memory is materially increased. Mr. Treves' work is one that we think must soon become widely known and employed.

Life in Motion, or Muscle and Nerve: a Course of Six Lectures before a Juvenile Audience at the Royal Institution. By JOHN GRAY M'KENDRICK, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. London and Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. 1892.

Life in Motion, or Muscle and Nerve, is the subject of a series of six lectures delivered before a juvenile auditory at the Royal Institution of Great Britain during the Christmas holidays of last year. Though written for young people, these lectures are extremely pleasant reading, and will prove