

the student to form a good groundwork for his more complete study of the subject later on, and many a graduate of the present day can look back and thank just such a book as this for putting him through a stiff oral examination in surgery, by having impressed upon his memory facts which might otherwise have slipped away.

Injuries to the Eye in Their Medico-Legal Aspect. By S. BAUDRY, M.D., Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, University of Lille, France, etc. Translated from the original by ALFRED JAMES OSTHEIMER, jun., M.D., of Philadelphia, Pa. Revised and edited by CHARLES A. OLIVER, A.M., M.D., Attending Surgeon to the Wills Eye Hospital; Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital; Member of the American and French Ophthalmological Societies, etc. With an adaptation of the Medico-Legal Chapter to the Courts of the United States of America, by CHARLES SINKLER, Esq., Member of the Philadelphia Bar. Extra cloth, \$1.00 net. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co.

This small book will prove of the greatest value to those practitioners who act as attendant surgeons to large factories and institutions where possibly hundreds of hands are daily employed and where injuries are being constantly sustained by one or more of the employees. Lesions of the eye are becoming more and more frequent ever day with damage suits as the natural sequence, and the practitioner is often called upon to give evidence bearing upon such cases. A book such as this of Dr. Charles A. Oliver's will throw light upon this subject, and will, we feel sure, in many instances prove of the greatest value to medical jurists.

The Refraction of the Eye, including a complete treatise on Ophthalmometry. By A. E. DAVIS, A.M., M.D., adjunct Professor of Diseases of the Eye in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. The Macmillan Company, London and New York. 1900. Price, \$3.00.

This is the only work in English devoted to the ophthalmometer. On refraction, retinoscopy, and ophthalmoscopy we have works galore, but the ophthalmometer has heretofore, by English authors at least, not been thought worthy of a monograph however brief. They do not agree with the author who prefers the easy but inexact estimation of refraction by the ophthalmometer and trial lenses to the more difficult and more exact method by retinoscopy and ophthalmoscopy. While we cannot agree with the estimate of the author as to the clinical value of the ophthalmometer we can say that he has produced a most useful guide to the use of that instrument, and that his book gives evidence of abundant and careful work. The ophthalmometer is no royal road to refraction, as the victims of the "oculist opticians" daily bear witness.

J. M. M.

[PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.]

Cystogen.—Hexamethylen-tretamin, the ammonia salt of formic aldehyde, was introduced into therapeutics by Nicolaier, of Berlin, since which time articles have appeared in European and American journals commending its use. Cystogen is an American output of this same salt, is a weak base, occurs as white crystals, and is freely soluble in water. It is best administered in a glass of water, the average dose being five grains three or four times daily. It may be administered in this quantity for months without ill effects. Ten or fifteen minutes after administration, cystogen and also formaldehyde can be detected in the urine, showing conclusively that this salt liberates formaldehyde in the genito-urinary tract, and in all probability in the blood itself. For days