Refraction and Visual Acuity. By KENNETH SCOTT, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S., Edin.; Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, London, E.; etc., etc.; with sixteen illustrations and one colored plate. New York: Rebman Company, 1123 Broadway. Price, \$1.75.

This is a little volume of some 180 odd pages, containing a lot of useful information for the physician who is prescribing glasses. In the larger text-books one looks in vain for details concerning testing vision and the prescribing and fitting of glasses and spectacles, all of which this little book treats in a very readable manner. Considerable space is given to the visual acuity required in government, shipping, railway and the other services.

W. H. L.

Modern Treatment by American and English Authorities. Edited by HARE. Lea & Febiger, publishers.

This second volume of an ambitious work corresponds in several respects to the first. The binding and presswork are excellent. The subjects are well chosen, and so are nost of the authorities; but why the title of the work should in any way refer to "English authorities" it is difficult to understand, for in the first volume Sir Lauder Brunton is the sole English representative, just as in the second out of 21 authorities is James Mackenzie. As in the first volume, so in this, the majority of contributors are Philadelphians. Nevertheless an excellent volume has been added to the work. Of especial note is Mackenzie's 56 pages on the modern conception and treatment of disorders of the heart and circulation. This article alone makes the volume desirable.

Another article of outstanding merit is that by Gottheil on the treatment of syphilis, wherein an excellent summary of all available methods is given in a thoroughly practical manner. Some attention is paid to 606, though at the time of writing this method was only in its infancy.

Among other articles included are "The Treatment of Diseases of the Digestive System and Allied Organs "; "The Treatment of Diabetes and Obesity"; "The Treatment of Diseases of the Nervous System"; "The Treatment of Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus"; "Treatment of Diseases of the Uterus and Pelvic Organs"; "Treatment of Diseases of the Skin," and two articles on non-surgical diseases of the eye and the ear.

On the whole this forms a most useful volume, completing, as it does, a work thoroughly representative of American therapeutics, which, nevertheless, can scarcely fail to be helpful in daily practice. G. W. R.

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