

ago, and we had hoped to see in this work more advanced ideas. One particular fracture that strikes us in the matter is the Fracture of the Patella. The only operative interference that has figured in these cases is that of sub-cutaneous wiring. In our opinion, if an operation is decided upon, the safest operation is the open method, and we believe that a greater proportion of cases of fracture are more advantageously treated by the open method than any other. Sub-cutaneous operations in any part of the body are far more dangerous than open methods to-day, where aseptic conditions should be the *sine qua non* of success. The typography, binding and paper of this work are all that could be desired for a first-class volume.

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*Manual of the Diseases of the Eye.* By CHARLES H. MAY, M.D., Chief of Clinic in Ophthalmology, etc., Columbia University, New York. New York: Wm. Wood & Co.

It is a matter of some difficulty to write a book upon a special subject, and make it suitable for the student and general practitioner. This is what the author of the book before us has endeavored to do, and, we must say, with a good measure of success. He has, in this small volume, covered almost the whole ground touched upon in larger works. The author has adopted the plan used so admirably by Fuchs—that of giving the anatomy and physiology of each part before speaking of the diseases or injuries of that part. This is especially useful for the medical man who is not daily treating the eye, enabling him to find what he wishes to look up very readily. In its general plan the work resembles the standard books. Commencing with directions for the proper examination of the eye, it proceeds to describe the diseases of the different parts, beginning with the eyelids, and terminating with the retina and optic nerve. The treatment, both operative and non-operative, for the various diseases and injuries is given with clearness. Taking up optics, general principles are given, and those principles are applied in speaking of the correction of errors of refraction. The last chapter is a good—but concise—*résumé* of ocular therapeutics. The book is freely illustrated, twelve of the figures being colored, to show both the normal condition of the fundus and some of its abnormal states. The colored illustrations will be exceedingly helpful to any one who can use the ophthalmoscope. This book was not written for the man who purposes taking up ophthalmology as a specialty, but to those classes for whom it was written it may be commended as an exceedingly useful volume.