

coma under the following headings: The Anatomy of the Parts Concerned in Glaucoma, The Intra-celular Pressure and the Tension of the Eye, The Pathological Anatomy of Glaucoma, The Causes of Glaucoma, The Diagnosis of Glaucoma, The Signs and Symptoms of Glaucoma, The Treatment of Glaucoma, Secondary Glaucoma, and Congenital and Juvenile Glaucoma. There are thirteen appropriate illustrations. The book is well written and may be accepted as an excellent guide on all the topics outlined above. The treatment is especially well set forth and should be welcomed by a large number of the profession. The book is got up in most attractive form.

MISCELLANEOUS

QUACK TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The President of the Local Government Board (Lord Rhondda) on January 24th received a joint deputation from the Royal College of Physicians of London, the British Medical Association, the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, and the Association of Municipal Corporations.

The deputation asked that legislation be introduced for the elimination of quack methods in the treatment of venereal diseases.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, M.P., Vice-President of the Association of Municipal Corporations, who introduced the deputation, said that a resolution on the subject had been adopted by that body.

Dr. Frederick Taylor (President of the Royal College of Physicians) said that the College had passed a resolution identical with that of the Association of Municipal Corporations. These diseases, he added, ought to be treated by those who knew how to do so. Members of the medical profession had to go through a course of training of from five to seven years, and had to be admitted to the *Medical Register* before they could claim to deal with any branch of medical treatment, yet unqualified persons, without training or without any guarantee that they were acquainted with disease, were permitted to treat it. The medical profession had promoted every measure of sanitary reform which meant the abolition of diseases, in spite of strenuous opposition from many quarters. Persons suffering from other infectious diseases were placed under proper control during treatment. Patients suffering from scarlet fever or typhus, for example, were isolated. In the case of these diseases the patients were incapacitated from work. Those suffering from venereal