

cient guarantee that the work will be found a valuable addition to the library of the physician. In pelvic disorders the condition of the bladder is often entire'y overlooked, and the uterus alone blamed for symptoms which have their origin in the bladder, so that it is not to be wondered at that many so-called uterine cases should be unsuccessfully treated. A study of this work will materially aid in preventing such mistakes to the great comfort and benefit of the unfortunate sufferers.

The Compend of Anatomy. By JOHN B. ROBERTS, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia, C. C. Roberts & Co.

This compend has been compiled "for use in the dissecting room, and in preparing for examinations." Anatomy is in this little work so boiled down as it were as to be almost a skeleton, for we have not yet met with its equal as a condensation. It consists in great part of names, there being the briefest of detail. We cannot recommend the work to students and others, for we believe that the student should *know* his anatomy before proceeding to examination, and not cram by such aids in the hope that the smattering thus obtained will carry him through. In the dissecting room it can never take the place of other well-known works which instruct and aid the student in acquiring a knowledge of the human body. In fact we think that to the mind of the ill-prepared neophyte any attempt to get posted by it would only make confusion worse confounded.

Eyesight, Good and Bad: a Treatise on the Exercise and Preservation of Vision. By ROBT. BRUDENELL CARTER, F.R.C.S., Eng. For sale by Dawson Bros., St. James St.

This is an excellent little book, which we have read with pleasure. It gives in a concise and clear manner an account of all matters relating to the use of the eyes, and preservation of the sight.

Asthenopia or weak sight is fully treated of under the heads of Myopia, Hypermetropia and Astigmatism.

The properties of lenses are described, and the New "Dioptric" system of expressing their number or power explained, and some practical hints given on spectacles and their use in defects of vision.

Mr. Carter calls particular attention to the necessity of caring for the eyes of infants and young children, as loss of sight in a considerable number of cases dates from the first few days or

weeks of life. And when the child begins to use the eyes for constant work, defects of vision first begin to show themselves, and should at once be treated.

The Transactions of the American Medical Association. Volume XXX. Philadelphia: printed for the Association, 1879.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the American Medical Association was held in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, on the 6th of May, 1879, and was as successful as any previous meeting. A large number of very interesting communications were read, and they now appear in this volume of the Transactions. The volume is therefore a valuable one. We, however, are of the opinion, that the suggestion of the late President, Dr. Sayre, to have an association journal, in which these communications could rapidly appear, is a most valuable one. No matter how interesting communications read before a society may be, much of their value is lost by being hid between the cover of a ponderous volume of transactions. The number who will read through the book now before us is comparatively small, and in this way much of the benefits likely to follow the preparation of the papers is limited. If they appeared weekly in the columns of an association or other journal, they would be read by thousands, to whom they are now all but absolutely dead. We hope therefore to see Dr. Sayre's suggestion carried out before very long.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 15th, 1880.

The President, Dr. Hingston, on taking the chair thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him in electing him once more to the Presidential chair.

Dr. Osler presented to the Society a case of Progressive Muscular Atrophy, accompanied with a carefully-prepared chart of the family history for three generations. Dr. Osler said the point of interest in this case is the locality affected. The majority of cases reported begin in the upper extremities; in this case the left leg and thigh are most affected. The muscles generally over the body show peculiar vibrillar twitching. He has been suffering for over a year. There is no pain nor disturbance of sensibility, but there is impairment of motor power in the leg, in proportion to the degree of muscular atrophy. The point of greatest interest is the remarkable family history.