

A TEXT BOOK OF DISEASES OF THE EYE, FOURTH EDITION,
REVISED, ENLARGED, AND ENTIRELY RESET.

A Handbook of Ophthalmic Practice for Students and Practitioners. By G. E. De Schweinitz, A. M., M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology in the University of Pennsylvania, etc. Fourth Edition, Revised, Enlarged, and entirely Reset. Octavo volume of 773 pages, with 280 text-illustrations and 6 chromo-lithographic plates. Cloth, \$5.00 net; Sheep or Half Morocco, \$6.00 net. Philadelphia and New York, W. B. Saunders & Co. Agents J. A. Carveth & Co. Toronto.

When a book reaches its fourth edition in a short time there must be something of decided value in it. This work, written by an active teacher of ophthalmology, certainly deserved the popularity given the former editions. General optical principles and refraction occupy 174 pages and these subjects are written in a very clear manner, enabling the student of ophthalmology to gain a clear and full insight of this important part of his work. The two pages directed to "spectacles and their adjustment" are of distinct value. The correct setting of lenses is too often disregarded, for a correct lens may be unsatisfactory because it has been badly placed before the eye. The chapter on diseases of the lids is profusely illustrated. In the chapter devoted to diseases of the conjunctive (55 pages) more than usual space is devoted to treatment and only those drugs and measures that have been found of real service have been mentioned. In connection with diseases of the cornea the author insists that the nose and naso-pharynx should have strict attention. The author says "the lacrymal passage must be kept clear in cases of suppurative keratitis." This is sometimes a very difficult matter and in cases of old dacryocystitis abrasions of the cornea are nearly always followed by a most severe suppurative keratitis. In these cases one is safer to ligate the canaliculi and thus shut off the supply of poison. Of the chemical caustics used in corneal ulcers tinct. iocine has given the author the most satisfaction. In children, the author has frequently found the corneal inflammation to be due to faulty teeth.

The chapter devoted to glaucoma is unusually good and the directions for the management of this dangerous disease are very clearly and fully given. Diseases of the retina and optic nerve are illustrated by a number of colored plates. An unusually large amount of space is given to the "movements of the eyeballs and their anomalies." This space is well used and the subject treated in a very clear manner. The author is in this chapter not a faddist but gives the procedures he himself finds of most value. In cases of stricture or obstruction of the nasal duct the author says (page 626) "in nearly every case of disease of the lacrymal sac and of the lacrymo-nasal duct morbid conditions of the nasal chambers and of the naso-pharynx are present."