welcome the appearance of the work, since it will, no doubt, succeed to a greater or less extent in calling the attention of physicians, engaged in refraction, to the great value of skiascopy as the best practical objective test for the determination of the refraction of the eye.

There are naturally certain legitimate differences of opinion as to some of the injunctions prescribed, as when, in the estimation of astigmatism, preference is given to the measurement of each meridian by a sphere instead of by a combination of sphere and cylinder. This latter is, indeed, mentioned, but little is said of its special advantages for finding the true axis by the change in the direction of the band when the cylinder is wrongly placed. We also think that the reasons for working with the light close to the (plane) mirror admit of much stronger emphasis than is placed thereon by the author—surely the argument therefor is better than the preference each is inclined to give to his “own ophthalmoscope rather than any other.” To paralyze the accommodation, homatropine hydrobromate is recommended in the strength of 4 grains to the ounce; thrice this strength is necessary to insure complete paralysis of the accommodation. The choice of the term anterior focal point for the point of reversal is unfortunate; the former term is applied to the most anterior of the cardinal points of the eye.

These lapses, however, as we believe them to be, are comparatively unimportant, where there is so much that is commendable. We have pointed them out with the hope that the author may subject all portions of his book to a careful revision when the time comes for another edition. We are so impressed with the value of the shadow test that we are anxious that everything connected therewith shall be presented clearly and free from blemish.

T. B. S.

CHIRURGIE OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGIQUE. By GEORGES LAURENS, M.D., of Paris. 470 illustrations. Paris: G. Steinheil, 1906.

THIS large work in two volumes is one of a series of treatises on operative surgery published under the editorship of Profs. Berger and Hartmann. It may be regarded as a thoroughly modern exposition of the latest French views on the surgery of the ear, nose, and throat. We have rarely met with a clearer description of the complicated operations upon the ear than this work presents. This is not only true of the various operations in the mastoid region, but also of the intratympanic procedures. The sections devoted to intranasal and laryngeal operations are also excellent. The work is copiously illustrated with handsome plates, which are not only good artistically but really helpful in the elucidation of the text.

F. R. P.