"State Legislation Concerning Optometry," 39 states, 144 pages.

"State Legislation Concerning the Blind," every state except Nevada, 216 pages.

Each chapter is paged separately and no table of contents is furnished. However, the grouping under one head of all the legislation in the different states relating to that particular subject makes it a very valuable work of reference for anyone studying legislation relating to any of these subjects.

It is a volume that has entailed an immense amount of labor in its preparation. As the author states, over 10,000 circular and personal letters were sent out to gather material for the book, and these supplemented by hours spent in law libraries. Such labor is only rendered possible by the strong desire that all ascertainable facts shall be known about the subject considered, the desire which is the basic motive of all truly scientific work.

No one who critically examines this book or goes to it for help, can fail to feel an added respect for its author and for the spirit of devotion to applied science and humanity that has prompted and sustained him in such an undertaking.

E. J.

DYNAMIC OCULAR TESTS, by Charles Sheard, Ph. D. 12mo., 143 pages, 33 illustrations. Columbus, Ohio. Published by the Author. Cloth, \$1.50; Paper, \$1.00. Columbus, Ohio, or any wholesale optical company.

Quite satisfactory explanations are here given, especially of the practice of "dynamic skiametry" in optical examinations. Indeed, it is so exhaustively treated that it may be esteemed a scientific essay for the use of the medical profession, and decidedly over the head of the refracting optician.

Certainly one can learn a great deal about refraction and accommodation without cycloplegia, but it goes without saying that such an examination of the eye is on a par with an examination of the heart or lungs through the clothes.

Be this as it may, the economic co-ordination of accommodation convergence and fusion convergence, which is to be taken into consideration in the prescribing of glasses is always to be done in the presence of active working of the ciliary body; and in many cases it greatly modifies the prescription of working lenses. Hence the study of such a book as this is of distinct value and it is recommended as such.

H. V. W.

In the literature of Optometry, there is an evident aim to be scientific and professional, altho it is often unpleasantly evident that these aims have been widely missed. A divergence of this kind is exhibited in the illustrative diagrams in this book, which use as test words "Applied Optics Ohio State University," a phrase that constitutes a perpetual reminder of its author's work as a teacher.

Nevertheless, there is a lesson to be learned from this book as to the importance of attention to minute details in practical work for the correction of anomalies of refraction and muscle balance—something that many ophthalmologists in active practice fail to appreciate. The emphasis here given to the practical importance of relative accommodation and convergence would be a wholesome corrective to some of the current routine methods of dealing with refraction cases.

E. J.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum Law.

To the Editor:—Dr. Frank Allport, in his letter regarding my article entitled "A Composite Ophthalmia Neonatorum Law," says, "In the first paragraph of the article he (Dr. Shastid) lays down the dictum, in italics, that the most important part of the whole procedure is the use of what he calls 'the Crd drops' at birth * * * But when he uses the substitutes—argyrol and protargol—he is not using the Crd treatment."

My answer is that I have been guilty of no real inconsistency. In the first