

strictly to the fundamentals of gynecology; facts are stated as such without modification and with only sufficient elaboration to insure a thorough understanding of the subject. While the rarer diseases are passed by with only a few words, those which the student should master are clearly detailed from the standpoints of pathology, symptomatology, diagnosis, and treatment; the anatomy of each organ likewise receives its due share of description. With the exception of three short chapters on technique and post-operative complications, the arrangement and presentation of the text closely follows that of similar text-books; in no way has the author shown originality in presenting his subject so as to more deeply impress his ideas upon the student's mind. The illustrations consist of schematic sketches, photomicrographs, and photographs of gross specimens; herein lies the weak part of the book, for in many instances the pictures convey no idea whatever of the actual condition, and even the best of the illustrations might be vastly improved upon. With this exception the book deserves commendation; it briefly but clearly summarizes the principles of gynecology.

F. E. K.

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RETINOSCOPY (OR SHADOW TEST) IN THE DETERMINATION OF REFRACTION AT ONE METER DISTANCE, WITH THE PLANE MIRROR. By JAMES THORINGTON, A.M., M.D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine; Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, etc. Sixth edition; pp. 71; 61 illustrations, 10 of which are colored. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

THIS little book gives a simple account of the method of using the shadow test. It is clearly written and well adapted to the wants of the average student. Stress is laid almost entirely upon the practical application and little upon theoretical considerations. The appearances in emmetropia and the various forms of ametropia are described and illustrated, and their interpretation explained. The writer recommends keeping the distance between the surgeon and patient constantly at one meter. This no doubt will do fairly well for the average case, but it misses the latest development by close approximation (one-third of a meter) with special mirror and light source. Compared with the one meter method, the latter plan is analogous to the use of the high power microscope as pointed out by Dr. Jackson whose labors have so largely contributed to make skiascopy the accurate test it is today.

T. B. S.