

4 D. an additional half or 1 D. must be deducted according to the degree and age. The author endorses the view that myopes of whatever degree should wear glasses constantly as near the full correction as possible. He is somewhat non-committal upon the operation of high myopia and truly says that it is as yet impossible to state definitely whether the progress of the myopia is arrested by the operation.

Presbyopia is corrected by the rule of thumb method which gives so much per year. This method of correcting presbyopia is unfortunately not unknown in this country.

We are pleased to see that heterophoria is given the very subordinate place which it deserves: only five pages. Graduated tenotomies are not mentioned.

The appendix contains 43 formulæ, embracing caustics, collyria, unguents, etc.; 8 interesting plates, semidiagrammatic, by G. S. Keeling, illustrate the normal and pathological histology of the eye. A glossary of Greek derivatives (a few Latin) is an aid to the comprehension of ophthalmological terms.

T. B. S.

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BIOGRAPHIC CLINICS. Volume II. The Origin of the Ill Health of George Eliot, George Henry Lewes, Wagner, Parkman, Jane Welch Carlyle, Spencer, Whittier, Margaret Fuller Ossoli, and Nietzsche. By GEORGE M. GOULD, M.D. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1904.

In this volume the author continues the studies of the ill health of distinguished literary people, of which a number were presented in a previous volume. Those whom he now presents are George Eliot, George Henry Lewes, Wagner, Parkman, Jane Welch Carlyle, Spencer, Whittier, Margaret Fuller Ossoli, and Nietzsche. By a careful study of his subjects' life history, as detailed not only in their biographies or autobiographies, but in their works, Dr. Gould has come to the conclusion that in every instance the physical suffering and its induced morbidity, which was apparent in their lives and labors, depended upon eye-strain, which could have been corrected in every case by properly fitted glasses. When one considers the vast variety of symptoms which these various authors presented, it is rather a hard task to bring one's self to believe that every one of them originated from a single common cause. Dr. Gould, however, adduces many circumstances which prove that in most instances, at any rate, there was considerable trouble with the eyesight, and much relief might have been given by proper adjustment of glasses, though it must be confessed that it is rather hard to believe that all their complaints were solely due to eye-strain.

Dr. Gould is certainly a bold man. In his preface he criticises the critics of his previous volume, and candidly states that he thinks the members of the medical profession are not in possession of a true summary of the facts contained in his books because of the "malfunction of their journalists and reviewers." He also charges the neurologists and ophthalmologists with neglecting or treating with contemptuous silence what he considers that he has proved. He reproaches the medical profession in general for neglecting the study of morbid physiology or functional disease in the ardor with which they pursue organic and infectious diseases.

Although we cannot feel that Dr. Gould has proved his point in all the cases which he has stated, nevertheless he makes out a very strong case, and his book will be of value if it can only make the profession realize how much functional disorders of the eyes have to do with the general health.

The work is of interest also from a literary point of view, as a pathological study of certain well-known authors. F. R. P.

ELEMENTS OF SURGICAL DIAGNOSIS. By A. PEARCE GOULD, M.S. LOND., F.R.C.S. ENG., Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital; Member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and of the Examining Board for England; Member of the Senate of the University of London. Third edition, revised and enlarged. Chicago: W. T. Keener & Co., 1903.

THIS condensed work, presenting the Elements of Surgical Diagnosis, is well known through its previous editions. The present edition shows much revision and much new material, which adds greatly to its value. Although the book is small, there are no illustrations and the print is not large, therefore a vast amount of material is found between its covers. Surgical diagnosis is a subject which needs attention from all practitioners, and it will be found here presented in a very terse and comprehensive manner. Among the changes noted in this edition is a section on intracranial complications of middle-ear disease, which has been added to the chapter on Diseases of the Head. Notable changes are also found in the portions devoted to the abdomen. The present edition will find the same place in the esteem of both the student and the practitioner which its predecessors have won. J. H. G.