only one sympathetic, and 23,832 civil cases, with five cases of the
disease, of which one ended in blindness, three in full vision, and
one in 5/10 vision—thanks to mercurial injections and novarsenobenzol intravenously and enucleation. All 5 cases had the first
eye examined microscopically and the characteristic picture con-
formed, one case of injury with copper fragment developing
sympathetic 25 months after the injury.

W. C. SOUTER.
As may be readily imagined, there is considerable overlapping in this method of classification, and a large number of the plates reproduce the same type of lesion with but trivial variation. The coloured plates are excellent, and we think the atlas would have been more useful if many of the black and white drawings had been sacrificed in favour of a larger number of the coloured variety. Each plate is accompanied by a short account of the history of the case. The whole of the letterpress appears in both French and English, but the translation leaves much to be desired. The most striking war injuries depicted are cases of "proliferating retino-choroiditis," due to ruptures of both retina and choroid, followed by proliferation of dense masses of fibrous tissue, and of avulsion of the optic nerve in the neighbourhood of the disc. Both lesions are rare in injuries received in civil life, whereas the macular and other changes are of more familiar types.

Prof. Lagrange has been indefatigable in recording his military experiences. His works form an excellent and reliable introduction to the study of military ophthalmic surgery and may be cordially recommended.

J. Herbert Parsons.