

practitioner will come as new thought and which will well repay his careful digestion. We feel that Dr. Findley has done a good work in the preparation of this book, and hope that its circulation will be widespread.

W. R. N.

SUGGESTIVE THERAPEUTICS, APPLIED HYPNOTISM, PSYCHIC SCIENCE. By HENRY S. MUNRO, M.D. Second edition, pp. 360. St. Louis, Mo.: C. V. Mosby, 1908.

In his preface the author states that he not only brings to the consideration of the medical profession the results of his personal experience and clinical evidence as proof of the value of suggestive therapeutics in the general practice of medicine, but also a detailed explanation of how to apply suggestion efficaciously, both with and without hypnotism as a therapeutic adjunct. He also states, with a view of forestalling criticism, that his book is not intended principally or even mainly for neurologists or psychotherapeutists, but for the vast mass of the profession to whom this entire field is new.

To criticise this book or even adequately to review it is beyond the ability of the reviewer, who is merely a neurologist. For while it is acknowledged that there is room for an adequate presentation of such a subject one's mature judgment is immediately put in abeyance, and in spite of whatever self command one has, it is almost impossible to read such a book without becoming incensed at such a preposterous presentation. There are so many books which are written nowadays with the presumption that the poor medical man who is asked to buy and read the book knows absolutely nothing. The author, evidently, is one of those who not only thinks so, but actually proves it, for in his text, the better to emphasize to his reader what he wants him to infer, for he presumes that the reader does not use his intelligence, he uses heavy type. As an example of his method we may quote a paragraph taken at random on page 36: "Tell him to relax. Sit down. Sleep on. Doctor, suggest to your subject that when you rub this medicine on his arm three times it will be dead and have no feeling in it as long as he is in this room. Tell him that when he is awake you can thrust a pin in the skin of that arm while he is looking at it, and he will have no feeling in it, that his arm will be perfectly dead as long as he is in this room."

It is a matter of regret that the cure of patients by hypnotism, the use of which the author takes as a matter of course, as if everybody employed it dozens of times a day without the slightest ill effects now or hereafter, in the experience of most neurologists, is not so easy as the author seems to assume. The conclusion that one arrives at after having somewhat painfully perused this book,

is that Dr. Munro, after all, is the only person who really does know anything at all of suggestive therapeutics, applied hypnotism, and psychic science. It is a pity that he did not consider the vexing question of the difference between Christian Science and the so-called Emanuel movement, to say nothing of thought healers, mechanoneurotherapists, osteopaths, and the latest cults of soul massage. And yet this book is now in the second edition!

T. H. W.

THE MUSCLES OF THE EYE. By LUCIEN HOWE, M.A., M.D.
Professor of Ophthalmology in the University of Buffalo, New York. Vol. II, Pathology and Treatment, pp. 481; illustrated. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, The Knickerbocker Press, 1908.

THE second volume of Howe's exhaustive work deals with imbalance of the intra-ocular muscles, extra-ocular muscles (heterophoria), strabismus, paralysis, and atypical movements (nystagmus, etc.), and inflammations and injuries of the muscles themselves. The concluding portion is devoted to operations. An extensive bibliography is added, and pictures and short biographical summaries of one-half dozen eminent ophthalmologists are appended.

The book is not easy reading, but this is not the fault of the writer; but because a degree of preliminary knowledge such as not every oculist possesses is necessary. Careful study of the first volume will supply such deficit to a certain extent, but the questions considered in this volume are more difficult, involving as they do the same problems of anatomy and physiology plus the action of disease and anomaly, much of which is novel and unknown.

Haphazard and rule of thumb methods find no favor with Dr. Howe, and he is entirely correct in the statement that for a proper recognition and appreciation of the importance of the subject of heterophoria, thorough anatomical and physiological knowledge obtained from actual dissections and experiment, the proper appliances, an open mind, with time and patience, are prerequisites.

In view of the exaggerations that have been exploited in some quarters regarding this matter we note with pleasure the sanity of Howe's views. He is not in favor of actively treating every form of muscular deviation which can be recognized, and he admits the limitation of all the means at our command for correcting some of them. The oculist is also admonished not to be oblivious to the effect of general conditions upon the muscles of the eye as well as the reverse.

These two volumes will no doubt find a place upon the shelves of every physician who engages in this kind of special work. There