

Fortunately the temperature dropped of its own accord, and we were saved this operation.

The case continued for four weeks, and during all this time we were never allowed to wash the patient properly. The only parts we might cleanse were his face and hands, and that only if the weather was not too cold. We were never allowed to be alone with him. The patient made a good recovery, and great was our delight when we were at liberty to return to civilization and Bombay.

I should like to add that every one shewed us kindness, and the people did their utmost to render our stay amongst them as pleasant as possible.

BOOK REVIEW.

"EYES RIGHT."

Papers for Teachers and Parents.

THIS is a pamphlet of 75 pages, price 8 annas, prepared by Dr. James M. Macphail, M.A., M.D., Santalia, and published by the Medical Missionary Association of India.

In his preface the writer says that experience of medical work among the village population of India has convinced him of the necessity, in India at least, of making the simple measures that are needed for the prevention of eye disease and the preservation of eyesight as widely known as possible. Almost every day children have been brought to his dispensary blind for life, whose eyes might have been saved by the early application of the simplest and cheapest remedies. He fears that the book will not reach the people who need it most, but hopes it will prove useful to teachers and to all others who have children under their care.

The book has a diagram of the eye in vertical section.

In six chapters it treats of

The Structure and Functions of the Eye.

The Hygiene of the Eye.

The Diseases of the Eye.

The first chapter describes, in as simple language as possible, the various parts of this wonderful member and how they are adapted to the purposes of vision. This description is necessary to enable the reader to understand and appreciate the efforts that are being made by oculists to prevent the eyesight of school children being permanently damaged by neglect.

The chapter on Hygiene tells of what is being actually done in Europe and America for the eyesight of children in schools by

the regular examination of the eyes of scholars. The eye is exposed to two dangers: Sepsis Infection and Overstrain. Infection must always be guarded against. But it is against the second that the direct responsibility of the teacher chiefly lies. Eye strain is often due to faulty conditions of the schoolroom. Thus attention must be given to the lighting of the room itself. A proper arrangement of the desks is also necessary and a supply of school books of a good type of printing.

A school should be placed in open ground, and it should be so constructed that every part of the rooms should be flooded with light throughout the day. It is a good plan also to have the sight of every pupil tested at the time of admission; so that suitable spectacles can be supplied if necessary.

Four chapters, that is the greater part of the book, are taken up with the Diseases of the Eye, and their treatment. Here is a fund of useful information, and parents and teachers will find simple statements of the precautions necessary to be observed in order to keep the eye preserved from disease and also of the treatment to be followed when the eye does get affected by one or other of the numerous ailments to which it is exposed.

This is a book which every one who has to deal with children should possess. It is easy of consultation and should be found very useful.

THE FIGHT AGAINST ALCOHOLISM IN NEW ZEALAND.

Sir Robert Stout, formerly Premier, and now Chief Justice of New Zealand, writes in "*Progress*" that there has been a decrease in all crimes both grave and petty wherever no-licence has been carried. The number of applicants for charitable relief has also decreased. The deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank have increased and the testimony of shop-keepers is that trade has benefited. The gain to the community by prohibiting the sale of liquor, both as regards crime and economic advantage, has been great. Further, no district that has become no-licence has gone back to licence.

These are things that are seen. The things unseen are perhaps of more importance. Homes have been made happier. Life has become more sacred. Thoughtfulness for others has been promoted. There has been evidence given that what injures or benefits one, does so to all. Good has been accomplished. With a sober, non-alcoholic community other reforms will be more easily accomplished.