an elementary introduction. It differs in several respects from the many short students' treatises one sees in that are included a chapter embracing a review of general pathological principles, and one devoted to the various diseases of the skin, largely written by Emery, and in this edition revised by Douglas Heath, of Birmingham General Hospital. The section on diseases of the nervous system is especially good; in fact, the whole book is one which is deserving of attention. The fact that it is now in its ninth edition speaks for itself.

THE PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST. 1907. Fifty-sixth year of its publication. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Sons & Co., 1012 Walnut Street.

This handy book has been so long a part of a physician's outfit that it searcely needs an introduction. With the Visiting List in his pocket, and a card-index ledger at home, the work of bookkeeping is diminished by half, the accounts are better kept, and the doctor's income is materially increased. Having once used it, one can never be without it again.

PREVALENT DISEASES OF THE EYE. By Samuel Theobald, M.D., Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology, Johns Hopkins University. Octavo of 551 pages, with 219 text-illustrations, and 10 colored plates. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Co. 1906. Cloth, \$4.50 net; half morocco, \$5.50 net.

To the general practitioner, this book has the advantage of having been written specially for him. Discussions of theoretical points are avoided, but practical questions are treated in sufficient detail. The subjects considered are those usually seen in books on the eye, but special emphasis is placed on those parts likely to be of the greatest use to students and practitioners. Each chapter gives full information on its own subject, and on most of the subjects the author has given such clear descriptions as to enable those who carefully study them to diagnose the different conditions. In this the illustrations will be a valuable assistance, for there are many text figures, as well as excellent colored plates. The treatment, although often original with the author, is always full, clear and practical. As showing the value of his lines of treatment, the chapter on the management of decryo-cystitis may be referred to. Dr. Theobald has always been an apostle of the "large probe" method, and his success with this method, as described in this chapter, will induce many to follow him. The same may be said of his