

the treatment of convergent squint, a large number of illustrative cases are cited which add very materially to one's understanding. Regarding prism exercises in heterophoria he says "rhythmic exercises with prisms, cylinders etc., are much employed in America in cases of heterophoria. I have tried them repeatedly and have never seen the least benefit from them." In America there is, no doubt, a tendency to exaggerate the importance of small latent deviation tendencies. But this is, perhaps, less harmful than the almost total neglect which the subject meets with in "this country." If the general practitioners would read this work and understand what really constitutes the "scientific" treatment of a case of squint he would wonder how any one could send a patient to a so called "scientific" optician or travelling refractionist. The printing, binding and cover of the book is in the usual excellent style of British houses.

HALE'S EPITOME OF ANATOMY.

Lea's Series of Medical Epitomes. A Manual for Students and Physicians. By Henry E. Hale, A.M., M.D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University) New York. In one 12mo volume of 384 pages, with 71 illustrations. Cloth \$1.00, net. Lea Brothers and Co., Publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1903.

This is a very excellent little book of nearly 400 pages. It is got up well, the illustrations are both numerous and good. The type, paper, and binding are all first-class. The book can be recommended to all requiring a work on anatomy that is not too large, and, at the same time, trustworthy in every respect.

DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND.

A Non-Surgical Treatise on the diseases of the Prostate Gland and Adnexa. By George Whitfield Overall, A.B., M.D. Formerly Professor of Physiology in the Memphis Hospital Medical College. Chicago; Marsh and Grant Company, Printers; and the Rowe Publishing Company, 1312 East Washington Street, Chicago.

This small book of 207 pages purports to deal with the non-surgical diseases of the prostate gland and adnexa. His views upon the management of these cases are careful and well advised. He is optimistic of what can be done for patients suffering from various forms of prostatic disease by other than operative treatment. There is an interesting chapter on the neuroses of the prostate, and two chapters on the value of electro-physics, electrolysis, and cataphoresis in these cases. The book merits a large sale.
