

is essential, and it does not do even for a text-book to dismiss any subject treated of with the curt statement there is no treatment for this or that disease. Pathology is a good deal; Diagnosis goes one better; but Treatment is the best of all. Patients require treatment more than everything.

A Treatise on Diseases of the Skin. For the use of advanced Students and Practitioners. By HENRY W. STELWAGON, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Dermatology, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Fifth edition, revised. Handsome octavo of 1,150 pages, with 267 text-illustrations and 34 full-page colored and half-tone plates. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1907. Cloth, \$6.00 net; half morocco, \$7.50 net. Canadian agents: J. A. Carveth & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Diagnosis and treatment, the two most essential and practical parts in diseases of the skin, receive in Stelwagon's book careful and extensive attention. These facts have stamped the book first-class amongst similar works. In this, the fifth edition, fifteen new illustrations have been added, and two new plates. The eruptions of the leukæmias receive attention for the first time. There are also new articles which bring us into closer touch with tropical diseases, such as dhobie itch and uncinariar dermatitis. The book is a good one, and the enterprise of the publishers in keeping it up-to-date is to be commended.

Squint and Ocular Paralysis. With a Short Account of the Disturbances of Muscle Balance. By E. LUCAS HUGHES, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Clinical Ophthalmic Assistant, Royal Infirmary, Liverpool. Illustrated by the author. London; H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower St., W.C., Publisher. 1907.

In this work, which will perhaps appeal more particularly to the ophthalmic specialist, the author has endeavored to compare some of the best practical teaching of the English and foreign schools. In the non-operative treatment of squint the two principal instruments advised by the author to be used in the encouragement and development of binocular vision—which frequently forms a difficult feature in the treatment—are the diploscope of Rémy and the amblyoscope of Worth. He emphasizes the importance of the education of the fusion sense being undertaken at the earliest possible date.