

variety of the organism, such as typhoid fever and pneumonia. The study of the life history of man's invisible enemies is one of the most fascinating in the whole of science. This book tells the wonderful story in splendid style.

PROGRESSIVE MEDICINE.

A Quarterly Digest of Advances, Discoveries and Improvements in the Medical and Surgical Sciences. Edited by H. A. Hare, M.D., and Leighton F. Appleman, M.D. Vol. I., March, 1918. Philadelphia and New York: Lea and Febiger. Price, \$6.00 per annum.

This is now the seventy-seventh volume of the whole series. Year by year the publishers and authors have striven to make this work better and more useful. This volume takes up Surgery of the Head, Neck and Breast, by Charles F. Frazier; Surgery of the Thorax, by George P. Müller; Infectious Diseases, by John Ruhräh; Diseases of Children, by Floyd M. Crandall; and Rhinology, Laryngology and Otology, by Geo. M. Coates. This is an excellent collection of topics, and they are handled in a masterly manner. Our best wishes for this series of volumes. They are progressive.

THE SPLEEN AND ANAEMIA.

Experimental and Clinical Studies. By Richard Mills Pearce, M.D., Sc.D., Professor of Research Medicine, with the assistance of Edward Bell Krumbhaar, M.D., Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Research Medicine, and Charles Harrison Frazier, M.D., Sc.D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, University of Pennsylvania. 16 illustrations, color and black and white. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. Montreal, Canada: Charles Roberts, 201 Unity Building. Price, \$5.00.

Books such as this are rare and should be valued highly. The authors, especially Professor Pearce, have devoted much time to the subject matter of this work. Everything is done in a careful and thorough fashion. In the first place there is a full review of the history of the removal of the spleen, in which it is stated that the organ was first removed in 1578, but the name of the operator is not known. There is an elaborate account of experimental work on dogs, and the effects of the removal of the spleen. A chapter is devoted to the study of the regulatory influence of the spleen. Then there is an examination into the changes in the bone marrow and the liver and the lymph nodes. The metabolism studies on the dog before and after removal receive full consideration. There are many observations also made on the metabolism changes in man. The various types of splenomegaly are taken up. Diagnosis, prognosis and treatment are discussed clearly and fully. Treatment of splenic diseases, and especially by splenectomy, constitute