

an excellent text-book for their students, and therefore as a first-class aid in the performance of their own duties. It is very much to be regretted that general practitioners do not read physiology more than they do. It is our opinion that every physician should procure a new book on this subject every few years and carefully study its contents. He would be the first to realize the benefit to be derived from this habit. Physiology is truly the Institute of Medicine. This work of Professor Dearborn is eminently well suited for this purpose.

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#### REPORT ON TUBERCULOSIS.

Fourth Annual Report of the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment, and Prevention of Tuberculosis, February 1, 1906, to February 1, 1907. An account of the General and Special Clinical and Pathological work done by members of the Staff at the Institute during the year. Edited by Joseph Walsh, A.M., M.D. Published by the Henry Phipps Institute, 238 Pine Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

This report is along similar lines to those of former years. It deals with the tuberculosis problem from many standpoints, and especially the important one of the methods of contagion and the spread of the disease. We can recommend the perusal of this volume to all who wish to keep themselves posted in the latest views on tuberculosis.

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#### PROGRESSIVE MEDICINE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1908.

A Quarterly Digest of Advances, Discoveries and Improvements in the Medical and Surgical Sciences. Edited by Hobart Armory Hare, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Octavo, 285 pages, with 30 engravings. Per annum, in four cloth-bound volumes, \$9.00; in paper binding, \$6.00 carriage paid to any address. Lea & Febiger, Publishers, Philadelphia and New York.

The September volume of *Progressive Medicine* deals helpfully with four topics of great practical importance.

Under the title of Diseases of the Thorax and its Viscera, Professor Ewart gives an admirable summary of the recent advances in our knowledge of tuberculosis. The treatment of emphysema, the associated disturbances which may arise in disorders of the heart, blood pressure and its relation to disease are topics with which the author has dealt in a manner which will command special attention.

Dr. Gottheil's contribution, covering Dermatology and Syphilis, possesses much of interest, even for those whose practice lies outside of the lines of these subjects. In particular, we would allude to his views as to the use of carbon dioxide in the treatment of nevi and other growths and to the sections devoted to the uses and limitations of the x-rays in diseases of the skin. The general resumé devoted to Syphilis is excellent.