

three. The general article by Sainton, of Paris, is interesting as presenting the subject from the French point of view. G. F. Still gives a most interesting description of hysteria in children, in whom he finds it much more frequent than is usually supposed. It is a matter of much importance that the condition be early recognized, so that means may be taken to correct the condition by proper education and suitable environment. The Surgical Aspects of Hysteria is written by A. G. Miller. The articles on Insanity, of which there are four, are perhaps even more noteworthy. A review of them is beyond the scope of this notice. J. Milne Bramwell contributes an interesting article on Hypnotism. His claims are not extravagant, nor does he minimize the difficulties met with in judiciously carrying out hypnotic treatment. Indigestion, by A. Lockhart Gillespie, is scarcely to be commended. It attempts in a few pages what has often had devoted to its consideration a whole volume, and that not a small one. It is scarcely correct to say that heartburn is due to excess of acid in stomach contents, as it may occur even when they are subacid if the nerve-endings in the esophagus are irritable. The article on Influenza by Sir J. W. Moore, of Dublin, is an interesting one, and will be found helpful to all physicians, as all have to do with this widely-prevalent disease in its effects. It is treated under four types: the neurotic, neural or rheumatic type; the cardio-pulmonary type; the gastro-intestinal type, and the febrile type.

Many other articles merit special mention, but space forbids. This volume, like its predecessors, will be found valuable by all, and especially by those whose library facilities are limited.

A. M. P.

*Progressive Medicine*. Vol. 1., 1901. A Quarterly Digest of Advances, Discoveries and Improvements in the Medical and Surgical Sciences. Edited by HOBART AMORY HARE, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Octavo, handsomely bound in cloth, 430 pages, 11 illustrations. Per annum, in four cloth-bound volumes, \$10. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co.

It is with some pleasure that we peruse the first volume of "*Progressive Medicine*" for 1901. For some years now the medical profession have come to look upon this work in its four volumes as being the *sine qua non* of all that is best and most recent in the domain of American medicine. It can be safely said that once a physician has become a purchaser of "*Progressive Medicine*," he remains so from year to year, so well satisfied has he been in the past with his investment of \$10.

Volume I. of the series of 1901 contains the Surgery of the Head, Neck and Chest, Infectious Diseases, including Acute Rheumatism, Croupous Pneumonia and Influenza, Diseases of Children, Pathology, Laryngology and Rhinology, Otolaryngology.

Among the contributors we find such names Drs. Henry B. Baker, of Lansing, Mich.; J. Chalmers Da Costa, of Philadelphia; W. B. Boley, of New York; Wm. T. Belfield, of Rush Medical College; Alfred Stengel, of Philadelphia; A. L. Turner, of Edinburgh, and F. A. Packard, of Philadelphia.

We read with a great deal of pleasure the 100 pages or more devoted to the Surgery of the Head, Neck and Chest by Dr. Da Costa. We can safely say that no more advanced material upon this department will be found in any work, especially the forty pages devoted to the chest. Dr. Da Costa contributes a good deal of the space allotted to him to plastic operations about the face.

We commend to all a careful perusal of Dr. Packard's article on Typhoid Fever. This alone is worth the price of the book. The article is more than up-to-date. It contains the most recent views upon diagnosis and treatment, the author having left nothing of any importance untold. In referring to the Widal reaction for typhoid fever, Dr. Packard states that, aside from the question as to the relative merits of the dry and the moist methods of performing the test, there is still considerable difference of opinion in regard to the dilution