

mits that mercury is capable of so completely curing the disease that many syphilitics have attained old age without return of the disease, or any manifestations of it. The author attaches much importance to the disappearance of the reaction as a test of the superiority of salvarsan over mercury. But this may not be a true guide, as the salvarsan may have the power of compelling the organism to assume a form less active and with a negative reaction; but the organism is still alive and capable of becoming again active. This treatment has been in use too brief a period to enable the medical profession to arrive at definite conclusions. Taking all parts of this work into careful consideration, one is bound to state that it presents a full and careful exposition of the disease, and what the author states may be accepted as sound. The work may be cordially recommended.

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. IV., December, 1916. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger. Price, paper, \$6.00 per year.

The volume contains articles on diseases of the digestive tract, by E. H. Goodman; on Diseases of the Kidneys, by J. H. Austin; on Genito-Urinary Diseases, by C. W. Bonney; on Surgery of the Extremities, etc., by J. C. Bloodgood, and Practical Therapeutic Referendum, by H. R. M. Landis. There has been collected under these various articles much very useful information, and the authors throw upon these topics their own experiences. This volume maintains the unusually high standard attained by this series. The very best progress in medicine and surgery is found in Progressive Medicine.

EXTRA-OCULAR PRESSURE AND MYOPIA.

By Islay B. Muirhead, M.D., London, John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Oxford House, 83-91 Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W., 1916. Price, 3s 6d net.

The author of this little book offers a carefully prepared argument in favor of his view on the causation of myopia. He combats the old theory that myopia is the result of extra-ocular pressure arising from the use of the muscles in near work. Against this view he contends that myopia is more common among savage races and tends to become much less common among the higher races. From this, the author reasons that near work would correct rather than cause myopia, by pulling the eye backwards and inducing compression, and consequent flattening of the fundus. The whole argument is ingenious and worthy of close study. We are inclined to think the author is right.