

to auto-intoxication of the system by albuminoid and peptones, absorbed from the digestive canal, are mentioned. Hodgkin's disease, or pseudo-leukaemia, is regarded as having the weight of evidence on the side that it is an infectious granulomata of the lymph glands, though the infectious agent has not yet been discovered. As a proof of this there are instances of the disease developing in persons who were apparently in perfect health. Exophthalmic goitre is regarded as due to disturbance in the function of the thyroid gland. This is the view held by Möbius, and the author thinks it is amply supported by clinical evidence.

Autumnal catarrh, or hay fever, is regarded as due to the odorous principle of certain plants and inorganic dusts; but sometimes it is excited by strong emotional disturbances. Atropia, gr. $\frac{30}{100}$ every hour till the throat becomes dry is highly recommended. Or $\frac{1}{100}$ may be given hypodermically every three or four hours till the desired effect is produced. The author regards the paroxysms of ordinary asthma as due to cont action of the muscles of the smaller bronchi. This view is strongly combatted by many, and on what appears to be good grounds, the condition being due to a sudden dilatation of the vessels of the bronchial mucosa, and not to a contraction of the muscle fibres in them. In pleurisy the following rules are laid down for aspiration. In acute cases when one side is filled, when both sides are half filled, when rales are heard on the opposite side. marked displacement of the heart, dyspnoea, cyanosis, or syncope. In the afebrile stage aspirate if the fluid does not diminish in a week, or in subacute cases with little or no fever from the commencement.

In ulcerative endocarditis mention is made of the value of the anti-streptococcic and antistaphylococcic sera. The discussion on valvular diseases of the heart and their treatment is excellent. The advice on the use of digitalis, cardiac stimulants and tonics is reliable. The opinion that digitalis improves the nutrition of the heart muscles by improving the circulation is sound teaching. Arterial sclerosis in those under mid life is almost always due to alcoholism, syphilis, lead-poisoning, gout and chronic nephritis. A simple diet and the long continued use of potassium iodid are the mainstay in treatment. In the treatment of thoracic aneurism, rest and potassium iodid are given as of most value.

Throughout the study of diseases of the digestive organs, a good deal of attention is given to their infective, or bacterial side. In the etiology of gastric ulcers two conditions are held as definitely settled, self digestion of a portion of the stomach, and the previous reduction in the alkalinity of the part. In the diagnosis of carcinoma of the stomach much stress is laid on the absence of hydrochloric acid and the presence of lactic acid after a Boas's test made.

It would not be possible to review all the sections in detail; but they contain very full information for such as may consult them. It is a work of much individuality, the author always giving the reader the benefit of his opinion, as well as collecting the opinions of others. In the subjects of diagnosis and treatment, the work is full and explicit. The statements made are also in accord with the latest reliable researches.

The work is well gotten up. The paper, type and illustrations do justice to the publishers.

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