

tincture of digitalis, and says:—"In one case it acted like a charm, but in the others no curative effect was apparent. He recommends tartar emetic in nauseating doses, and opium as advised by Professor Stille, of Philadelphia—that is, commencing with a quarter of a grain, and hourly increase the dose, till sleep is produced. He thus speaks of the continuance of the stimulus:—"In general it is injudicious to discontinue entirely the use of stimulants so long as the affection continues. The time for breaking off the habitual use is after sleep has taken place and the patient is convalescent. Stimulants are to be given freely, in cases in which the symptoms denote failure of the vital powers."

When writing of the various means that have been suggested to prevent pitting in small pox, Professor Flint does justice the late Dr. Crawford, Professor of Clinical Medicine in McGill University, by stating "The application of tincture of iodine, once or twice daily, by means of a brush, was a plan introduced by Dr. Crawford of Montreal."

Dr. Flint has evidently devoted great care in the compilation of his work, which has the advantage of being brief, and yet containing almost everything really essential. It has faults, and what work is free from them? But we feel that, with justice, we can cordially recommend it to the practitioner—although we must admit there are works from other pens, that we would sooner have in the hands of students. It is neatly produced from the publishing house of Henry C. Lea, late Blanchard & Lea, Philadelphia.

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*The Practice of Medicine.* By THOMAS HAUKEs TANNER, M.D., F.L.S., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London. From the fifth London edition, enlarged and improved. Philadelphia: Linsay & Blakston. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

Tanner's Manual of the Practice of Medicine has, for a number of years, been the standard one in use among practitioners and students, but we think they will hardly recognise their old friend, in the large volume of almost a thousand pages, into which it has been transformed, and which bears the title at the head of this article. In his preface Dr. Tanner tells us that all the time that he could spare from his onerous duties have been devoted to the revision of his work, which has almost unconsciously attained its present size. His style of writing is pleasant, and, without being at all wearied, several hours can be passed in its perusal; but we cannot avoid stating that this work has one of the faults, which we complained of in the review of Dr. Austin Flint's Practice of Medicine, viz., the dogmatic tone to be observed throughout the entire