

must be a standard work. But when we find that the author was the well known professor of medicine in Cornell University, Dr. William Gilman Thompson, and that it emanates from the house of Lea Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia and New York, we may be sure that it is no ordinary publication. In the original preparation of this work Dr. Thompson built upon the firm foundation of sound pathology, but throughout the entire structure cardinal principles are ever kept in view, namely, that curative medicine is the rightful object of every practitioner. The cured patient is of inestimably more importance to the physician than the most interesting pathological specimen. Therefore, while drawing liberally from every contributing science and giving without stint from his own rich experience of twenty years in private and hospital practice and in teaching, the author devoted particular care to the therapeutical sections of his work making his direction for treatment so clearly detailed and so precise that the volume furnishes the most useful presentation of modern applied medicine. The progress in a knowledge of dysentery, yellow fever and malaria, immunization, preventive inoculation and sero-therapy has been so great since the first edition that the present chapter had to be entirely re-written. Much of the matter on diseases of the blood and heart and of the digestive system are new. The chapters on functional nervous disorder are especially good. We have read a few chapters at random and in each we have found the same clear convincing style. For instance, page 971 on tabacconism. Poisoning may arise from the use of cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, pipe smoking and snufftaking. The limit of toleration of tobacco before symptoms of intoxication appear varies in the same person from time to time. It is reduced by acute disease, and with fever the desire for tobacco usually ceases. Some men may smoke a dozen or more cigars daily for years with impunity and as they grow older suddenly develop serious tabacconism. As a rule pipe smoking is the most injurious form of use of tobacco and as in the case of alcohol those who are much in the open air, vigorously exercising have the greatest toleration for the stimulant. Symptoms of tabacconism are chiefly digestive and nervous. The tongue is coated, the breath is foul, there may be nausea, vomiting, flatulence and constipation is the rule. In cases of long duration there is emaciation, the skin is sallow, the throat is congested, the mouth dry and there may be superficial ulcers within it (stomatitis). Perspiration is common, nervous symptoms are primarily palpitation and restlessness with insomnia, apprehension and hypocondriasis.

*Treatment.*—Tobacco should be absolutely withheld. Tapering off is unsatisfactory and prolongs the misery. Insomnia and restlessness may be prevented by the bromides, trional and codeine. The bowels should be opened with calomel (gr. v. to x.). After serious cases the use of tobacco should not be resumed for six months or a year and not then if palpitation recurs. This is a very good sample of the eleven hundred pages besides some sixty