

## Editorial Notices.

### Medicines Received.

We have received from Hegeman & Co., of New York, a specimen of their Cod Liver Oil, and having used it with a patient who has been in the habit of taking Cod Liver Oil for a length of time, she pronounces it the best she has used. It is well known, and has been in the market a number of years. They also send us an Elixir of Iron and Bark, and an Elixir of Calisaya Bark, which are pleasant to the eye and taste.

CANADA MEDICAL JOURNAL.—We notice in the November number of the *Canada Medical Journal*, a complimentary notice of the *DOMINION MEDICAL*; while thanking the Editors of that Journal for their notice, we beg to agree with them in their opinion, that the Profession in Ontario can support two Medical periodicals. The *Canada Medical Journal* does not require any complimentary notice from us, it has been before the Profession for a period of four years, and is well able to speak for itself.

PAY UP!—Gentlemen who have not yet paid their subscription will please forward it to our address, Box 670.

VACCINE.—Physicians requiring Vaccine can obtain it by forwarding one dollar to the Editor, Box 670.

We have received a copy of *Cazeaux's Midwifery*, and will give a review in our next issue.

THE cases of supposed Hermaphrodites, which appeared in our November issue, were taken from the *St. Louis Medical Reporter*. The case of Hermaphroditismus Lateralis, given in our November number, should have been more prominently credited to the *American Journal of Obstetrics*.

## Reviews.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN: A Clinical Treatise, based on Lectures delivered at the Hospital for Sick Children, London, by THOMAS HILLIER, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children, and to University College Hospital, London. Lindsay & Blakiston, Publishers, Philadelphia. W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto.

This book is issued in the form of a series of short monographs on the diseases of children between the ages of two and twelve years; and, after a careful perusal, we give the following outlines of its expositions of diseases of children and their treatment. The first chapter is devoted to the im-

portance of studying the diseases of childhood from their frequency and fatality, the mode of examination, importance of family history, and choice of medicines. The importance of studying the diseases of childhood is shown from the fact that of 1,000 children born, 150 die within twelve months, and 113 during the next four years, giving 263, or more than a quarter, within five years of birth. During the next four years, 34 die, and in the following five years, 18 more die; so that at fifteen years of age, only 864 remain of the 1,000. He gives a description of his mode of examining children, so as to arrive at them as little as possible, and to get as much information as can be obtained: shows the necessity of visiting sick children oftener than adults: speaks of the importance of a knowledge of the temperature of the body, and recommends that instead of placing the thermometer in the axilla it should be placed in the rectum, allowing from half a degree to a degree for difference of temperature. Minute inquiries to be made of the child's history, parentage, etc. In the treatment, speaks of the different remedies which are to be relied on; deprecates depletion in any form; the avoidance of blisters, on account of the great irritation and ulceration which sometimes ensues; and then commences his next chapter with the consideration of Pneumonia. The mortality from this disease is very high. In London, in 1861, 2,660 children under five years of age died, of whom 1,424 were males. Half died during the first year of life, and nearly one-third between the ages of one and two years. The cases registered as deaths from Pneumonia are under three distinct categories. 1st. *Lobar Pneumonia*, which is rare in the infant; 2nd. *Lobular Pneumonia*, very common and very fatal to childhood; it has been called *Broncho Pneumonia*, and by Troussseau, *Peripneumonic Catarrh*. This disease has been confounded with *pulmonary collapse*, resembling atelectasis. He then describes the symptoms and treatment of these various forms, then passes to the consideration of *Pleurisy*, *Rickets*, *Tuberculosis*, *Diphtheria*, *Acute Hydrocephalus*, *Chronic Hydrocephalus*, *Pyemia* and *Otorrhoea*, *Chorea*, *Paralysis*, *Ascites*, *Scarlatina*, *Typhoid Fever*, *Skin Diseases*, *Epilepsy*, and *Convulsions*, and gives a formulae for medicines in diseases of children. It is a really valuable and practical work, and being of a very moderate price, should be in the library of every medical man.

PHYSICIANS' VISITING LIST FOR 1869. Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia. W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto.

This Visiting List, or Diary, has now come into very general use. No better mark of its merits