

volume complete in all its details Mr. Erichsen has in several departments received the assistance of friends. The chapter on Ophthalmology has been written by Mr. Streatfield, Ophthalmic Surgeon to University Hospital; and is indeed a *multum in parvo*. In some thirty pages this gentleman has compressed a vast amount of information. The chapter on syphilis has received the re-arranging hand of Mr. Berkeley Hill—a thorough and most competent authority. In a volume of this description, embracing over twelve hundred pages, it is impossible to allude to the details of the work, still we may be permitted to say that we notice almost a studied silence as regards the use of carbolic acid as a dressing in surgical diseases. That this omission is intentional we cannot doubt, and think it a cause of regret that it is so. Great men can afford to be magnanimous, and even though Mr. Erichsen may not be a believer in the antiseptic theory, its acceptance by the mass of the profession has been altogether too general for an author of a Treatise on Surgery to ignore it entirely. The volume is one which will form an exceedingly useful addition to every library.

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*A Treatise on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood.* By LEWIS SMITH, M.D., Physician to the Infants Hospital, Ward's Island, New York, &c., &c. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

The difficulties which surround the treatment of the diseases of children are so numerous, and at times so perplexing, that one is apt to exclaim, we cannot have too many observers or too many books written upon this very important field of medical investigation. In the treatment of no class of diseases is there such a constant searching after authority, and none perhaps where, from lack of information, is disappointment more frequently met with. We therefore hail with pleasure the appearance of every fresh volume on the diseases of infancy and childhood. The present one, while deficient in some respects, is evidently the work of an original thinker and careful observer, and on this account is a decided acquisition to this class of literature. Some of his views, especially on the pathology of several diseases, are somewhat peculiar, and yet weight is given them, from the fact that he has very largely inspected the cadaver, and from his position has had an ample field for clinical observation. From the first 50 pages many useful and important hints may be taken. We especially admire the chapter on lactation, although we cannot agree with all that is advanced. Speaking of the various hindrances to the nursing of the child, depression of the nipple is mentioned as one of the most common, and the following good advice is given; "Depression of the nipple is, to a certain extent, the result of pressure upon it by the dress during gestation. The state of the nipples should, indeed, in those who have