

practitioner "of the old school," rather than be dismissed from attendance upon a patient who pays well. A case of this kind occurred not long ago in a city not 100 miles distant from Toronto; the patient occupied a high position in an important branch of the Christian Church. The general practitioners in the locality do not meet homœopaths in consultation. In a town not very remote from Niagara's roar was found the obliging and "liberal-minded" gentleman of the "old school," one not without reputation in his own locality. In such a case the practitioner with distinctive appellation may not be disposed to emphasize his peculiar principles; and meeting with one of the so-called "liberal-minded practitioners, who rise superior to the prejudices of the old school" when liberal fees are in view, they form a quiet party with results satisfactory to all. The friends are satisfied, the position of the homœopath is assured, and the liberal-minded practitioner gets his reward; he receives his fee, is regarded with complacency by the partizans of homœopathy, and will be sought again under similar circumstances. But what benefit follows to the patient? Is light thrown upon the pathology of the case? Of what use is this except to afford an indication for treatment? And how can there be a profitable discussion as to treatment between two one of whom has views respecting the action of remedies so different from the other that he has heralded it to the world by taking a distinctive name? Perhaps it will be said that there is much which is common to the two systems, but the taking of a distinctive appellation implies that there is a radical difference. If this difference is so unimportant that in a case serious enough to require a consultation it can be ignored with benefit to the patient, it is difficult to discern the reason of a homœopathic school of practitioners, but the homœopaths take the path they have chosen; they are not ostracised, but ostentatiously turn their backs upon the regular profession, proclaiming themselves the possessors of superior light. It is best to let their light shine forth alone, "pure and simple," or simple if not pure. Yours truly,

MEDICUS.

Hamilton, July 10th, 1885.

## Book Notices.

*Medical Jurisprudence in Divorce.*—By CARL H. VON KLEIN, A.M., M.D., Dayton, Ohio. Reprint from the journal of the *American Medical Association*.

*Laceration of the Cervix Uteri.*—By W. J. SINCLAIR, A.M., M.D., Honorary Physician to the Manchester Southern Hospital for Women and Children. Reprint from the *Medical Chronicle*.

*Endometritis Fungosa: Its Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment.* By JAMES B. HUNTER, M.D., Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, Professor of Gynæcology in the New York Polyclinic, etc. Reprinted from the *New York Medical Record*.

*Fifty cases of Abdominal Section, with Remarks on Laparotomy and Ovariectomy.*—Both by JAMES B. HUNTER, M.D., Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, Professor of Gynæcology in the New York Polyclinic, etc. Both reprinted from the *New York Medical Journal*.

*The Wasting Diseases of Infants and Children.* By EUSTACE SMITH, M.D., London. Fourth Edition. New York: WM. WOOD & Co. Toronto: WILLIAMSON & Co.

This work is fortunately sufficiently well known to require no extended notice from us. The great importance of the subject treated, the sound judgment exhibited in the directions as to treatment, and the charming style of writing, render it, in our opinion, the most interesting and useful book of the kind that has ever been published. It is the April number of the year's series of Standard Medical Authors.

*Medical Journal Addresses.*—We have just received from the Illustrated Medical Journal Co., of Detroit, Michigan, several of their PERFORATED, ADHESIVE MEDICAL JOURNAL LABELS. The list includes besides the journals of the United States that are devoted to Medicine, Pharmacy and Hygiene, those of the Provinces of Canada as well. Four complete sets will be mailed postpaid for fifty cents on addressing the publishers above named. They are just what