Rheumatism is the title of another excellent chapter, contributed by Dr Cheadle, who takes a broad and comprehensive view of the subject, and shows that the rheumatic state in childhood comprises a series of phenomena not limited to the joints and serous membranes, but extending frequently to the skin, mucous membranes, and even the central nervous system. Chorea, tonsillitis, erythema, pleurisy, tendinous nodules, are all common results of rheumatic disturbance. He insists strongly upon the vast importance of heredity in this disease. He attaches more importance than most authors to the appearance of fibrous nodules, and looks upon them as specially associated with chronic endo- and pericarditis.

Erysipelas, Yellow Fever, Dengue, Malaria, and Cholera Infectiosa, are each fully treated of in this part of the work.

The articles vary much in length, and are of unequal value. The majority of them, some of which we have briefly noticed, are of great and permanent value; one or two, as, for instance, the chapter on the Care of the Child at Birth, might have been omitted with advantage.

The type, printing, and illustrations are all good.

Hygiene of the Nursery. By LOUIS STARR, M.D. Second Edition. London: H. K. Lewis: 1889.

THIS little book is intended for the use of the mother, or other person in charge of children, rather than for the medical man, but doctors are often at a loss what book to recommend to their patients, and a careful perusal of this book has convinced us that it is admirably suited for this purpose. The chapter on "The Features of Health," which embraces a great many points in relation to the general look and habits of a child in health, and the changes induced by disease, as well as some notes on the rates of growth and development, is specially worthy of perusal. The principal chapters deal with clothing, exercise, sleep, food, dietary, emergencies. The whole book is good.

Nouvelle Méthode de Traitement de la Diphthérie. Par le Docteur G. GUELPA. Paris: Octave Doin: 1887.

THIS is a pamphlet containing three papers, two of them read to the Société de médecine pratique, and the other a letter addressed to M. Cadet de Gassicourt, and entitled "Premières Applications de ma Méthode de Traitement de la Diphthérie faites à l'hôpital Trousseau." Dr Guelpa's new method consists in the injection, by means of a rubber bag, through the mouth or nose, of a solution (one per cent.) of perchloride of iron in tepid water. He claims for it that it has been remarkably successful in epidemics of the disease occurring in Algiers in 1878, 1879, 1880, that patients submit readily to it, that it prevents extension to the larynx, that it can