might have been expressed in less severe language with advantage.

Apart from these blemishes, the book is a very useful one, and contains the opinions and experiences of an acute observer, and as such will be of great value to students of children's diseases. There are things which we do not agree with, but that possibly is inevitable. For instance, in this country Rtheln is looked upon as a separate disease, and though acute rheumatism is common among children it is not in our experience frequently seen in infants. Scrofula we generally take to be synonymous with tubercle, but Dr. Jacobi thinks that the bacillus need not be present; and we must express our surprise at ossification of the costal cartilages (and consequent want of expansion of the lung) being a cause of tubercular disease of the lungs.

The Natural and Artificial Methods of Feeding Infants and Young Children. By EDMUND CAUTLEY, M.D. Pp. viii., 376. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1897.

Of the many works that have been produced during the last few years on this subject there is not one that we can recommend more heartily than this. There is little that is new in it, but the author has condensed into a comparatively small space, without undue curtailment, all the recent investigations on the methods of preparing foods for the infant and juvenile stomach. The chapter on proprietary foods is particularly good, and we are in thorough accord with the author in his dictum that in the vast majority of cases in which they are being alone given the child is being deprived of more suitable and appropriate food. We admit with him that several may with advantage be given on occasions: it is the abuse of them that we condemn, and the abuse is more common than the appreciation.

The Study of Children, and their School Training. By FRANCIS WARNER, M.D. Pp. xix., 264. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1898.

The excellence of Dr. Francis Warner's work in connection with the study of childhood is generally recognised; all that is here requisite is, to note the principles and construction of the book under review. Skilful adaptation of the mode of education to the needs of the particular child is the author's contention; and the proposition that all expression of the action of mind is by movement, is adopted as the basis of observation-methods. Thus, says the author, movements, balance, gestures, actions and response indicate the child's brain-state; and it should, therefore, be an object in training children to remove their faulty nerve-signs, or irregular or bad methods in movement, and with

them the co-related brain-disorderliness. The earlier chapters deal concisely with the growth and development of the child's body and mind, the points to be considered in seeking indications of normal and abnormal nerve-signs; in later ones are discussed relative mental ability and psychological changes during pubescence. Subsequently comes the practical portion of the book, which deals with the removal of both motorial and mental disorders by physical training and the correction of various unhygienic conditions. Some pithy generalisations are usefully appended in the final chapter. The work should prove of interest and value to all those engaged in the education of children or in the study of them psychologically.

Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. By J. DIXON MANN, M.D.
Second Edition. Pp. xiv., 683. London: Charles Griffin
and Company, Limited. 1898.

In March, 1894, we noticed the first edition of this work, and considered that it would prove useful for students to peruse before an examination, owing to the condensation of its matter, and help the general practitioner who has no time to refer to the larger manuals. In this second edition improvements have been introduced in many parts. Cases are more frequently given and at more length. Some useful paragraphs have been added in the section dealing with sudden death from natural causes. Under the head of "Life Assurance," something, we think, ought to have been given as the probable duration of life in those suffering from organic diseases: a rather difficult subject, no doubt, but one which is only slightly treated even by the authorities on general disease, to whom we are referred by Dr. Mann. We notice the absence of any account of gunshot wounds caused by modern weapons of precision and the new bullets—for some strange accidents have been caused by them, and suicides effected by their use. Under "Heat-Stroke" there is no mention of how frequently insanity of a dangerous and incurable form follows on an attack. Amongst the poisons, acetylene, now coming so much into use, is noticed, as are also some of the aniline group and poisonous foods.

Epidemic Diphtheria: a Research on the Origin and Spread of the Disease from an International Standpoint. By ARTHUR NEWSHOLME, M.D. Pp. iv., 196. Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Limd. 1898.

This painstaking and valuable contribution to the epidemiology of diphtheria deserves careful study. The first part of the book is taken up with graphic charts showing the behaviour of diphtheria over a long series of years in towns and districts in all parts of the world. The second half of the book contains