that the stomach frequently rebels at its contents—that the bowels are sometimes costive, at others relaxed, with annoying tenesmus, and pass fetid dark excretions—that the urine is scalding and loaded with deposits, and the kidneys distressed by the burden of poison they have to disencumber from the blood—that sympathetic pains are felt across the loins, simulating an attack of lumbago—that the heart and lungs share in the general turmoil of distress, one palpitating with the least exertion or mental excitement, the other harassing the pains and preventing rest by a dry hacking cough—that the head and brain do not stand aloof, but worry the patient with distracting headaches, while the mind is depressed with gloomy melancholy,—such a condition of the system as the foregoing, in a greater or less degree of intensity, indicates very forcibly a more or less foul state of the stomach, liver, and bowels. The sallow and variegated hue of the skin, which invariably attends many or most of these symptoms, clearly demonstrates the accompanying contamination of the blood.”

ART. II.—*The Management of Infancy, Physiological and Moral, intended chiefly for the use of Parents.* By ANDREW COMBE, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and one of the Physicians in Ordinary in Scotland to the Queen. Ninth Edition. Revised and edited by Sir JAMES CLARK, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.—*Edinburgh*, 1860. pp. 302.

AMONG the multitudinous host of sanitary writers who have risen up of late years, one of the earliest still holds the most distinguished place. It would be difficult to estimate the amount of real practical good done to mankind by Dr. Andrew Combe, whose admirable work on the hygiene of childhood is now, thanks to the kind offices of Sir James Clark, again before us. All Dr. Andrew Combe's writings merit a careful study, but none has probably exercised so wide an influence as the one on 'The Management of Infancy.' Composed in a lucid and agreeable style, free from all dry technicalities which might deter any but a medical reader, it conveys important knowledge which concerns us all. To Dr. Combe we owe in a great measure the appreciation of sanitary laws which now so generally prevails, but their application to the development of the infant body and mind is still grievously misunderstood. Even professional men are far from being universally imbued with correct views on these subjects. To them, as well as to their patients, we would most earnestly commend the book before us; nor may it be without influence with many to know that their Queen is herself an illustration of the precepts which are here advocated. Her example is quoted in the body of the volume, and Sir James Clark, in the dedication, justly says—"Assuredly to no one could a work having for its object the preservation of infant life, and the improvement of the moral training and instruction of the young, be more appropriately dedicated than to your Majesty, whose management of your own family affords a bright example to parents, and a living testimony of being guided in the treatment of their offspring by the laws of health so clearly indicated by the Creator."