of which only half can be considered to be directly and undoubtedly associated with the rheumatoid disease. Thirty-nine per cent of the series had however recovered, whilst 32 per cent could conduct normal activities in spite of diminished joint function.

The final section is devoted to a study of cardiac involvement in juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. The author finds evidence, both ante- and post-mortem, that chronic rheumatic cardiac disease may result. This was the unquestionable cause of death in one case, and probable cause in two others. Signs of cardiac disease were found in 7 per cent of the 109 patients subjected to follow-up.—W. S. C. Copeman.


The second volume of Putti's Archives is as good as the first; no mean achievement for any journal. Naturally contributors from Florence outnumber those from other centres, but most of Italy is very well represented and there are three papers from Austria and one from Uruguay. The first paper describes the new Orthopaedic Clinic at Pisa, and the vitality of Italian orthopaedics is very well illustrated throughout the whole volume. There are rather more pages on trauma than on all other subjects, but the field covered includes bone physiology, physiotherapy and a good deal of "cold" orthopaedics. The reviewer was particularly interested in a critical study by Piccinini on the treatment of recurrent dislocation of the patella, and in a remarkable account by Calandriello of an arterio-venous aneurysm caused by a poke in the face from an umbrella rib. The abstracts section is very impressive indeed, and the production and illustrations are a credit to the publishers.—D. I. Griffiths.