

## Reviews and Notices of Books.

**Cyclopædia of the Diseases of Children—Medical and Surgical.** By American, British and Canadian Authors. Edited by J. M. KEATING, M.D. Vol. IV; illustrated. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The high standard reached by the articles in the previous volumes is fully sustained in this, the last volume of the series. Dr. Burnett opens the volume with a most interesting article on Diseases of the Ear in Children. He tells us that children constitute  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the cases attending his department at the Philadelphia Polyclinic, evidencing the importance of the subject to the practitioner. His excellent remarks on the hygiene of deaf children, in which he insists on the necessity of making use of and training even very imperfect powers of hearing in children, should be very generally read. They should not be allowed simply to drift into institutions for deaf and dumb, when want of use will surely destroy the little power they may have left. Three lengthy chapters are devoted to Diseases of the Eye. That on Ophthalmoscopy, by Dr. Oliver, is a most valuable one, and deals very fully with the appearances presented by local and symptomatic disorders of the choroid, retina, and optic nerve. Its illustrations are numerous and of a high class. Dr. Keating and Dr. Young conjointly constitute a long but very interesting article on Physical Development. It opens with a discussion on the ideal form of the human body, and the exact proportions it is desired that the several parts should bear to one another, and then proceeds to speak of the value various exercises have in strengthening and developing symmetrically the whole, and discusses the relation between mental and physical development. He quotes Sargent, who says that college men take about the same grade in their general studies as in their required athletics. In referring especially to the development of boys, Bowditch's and Roberts' tables are given indicating the relation between the weight and height of growing boys. From these it is evident that the period in a boy's life between the 16th and 17th year is one of great importance, during which no