

The normal distribution of chlorine, chapter five, should be of interest to our hygienic and analytical chemists. The paper, type, and illustrations, and binding are of excellent character. The style clear and concise.

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A MANUAL OF HYGIENE AND SANITATION. By Seneca Egbert, A.M., M.D., Professor of Hygiene and Dean of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia; Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene in Temple College; Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, etc., etc. Octavo Vol. of 368 pages with 63 illustrations. Price, cloth, net. Lea Brothers & Co. Philadelphia and New York.

This little book is well-printed and spaced, and on good paper.

The introductory chapter gives some of the most recent statistics, as well as some of the older ones, showing the value of practical hygiene in lessening the death and sickness rates of various countries.

Next follows a chapter on bacteriology of a general character and such as to interest and impress the ordinary reader and the student commencing the study of the subject. Air, outdoor and indoor, is fully considered in the next chapter. The poisonous ingredients of exposed air, and then relative importance and *modus operandi* are very fully considered. The author refers to the work of Drs. Mitchell, Billings and Bergey, as set forth in Vol. xxix. Smithsonian Contributions of Knowledge and the late experiments, indicating that the organic effluvium or effluvia are not so largely responsible as they were until very lately supposed to be, and that more is due to "a decrease of oxygen and an increase of carbonic acid, heat, and moisture."

Dr. Egbert does not, however, readily acquit the organic emanations and reminds us that "it must in fairness be stated that in spite of the later experiments it has seemed to such careful investigators as Brown-Séquard, D'Arsonval, Merbel, and others, to be directly poisonous to lower animals." We may also point out the inconsistency of giving to the Carbon Dioxide in the proportion contained in exposed air any great share of the blame when air containing a much larger amount from other sources may be breathed with impunity.

The chapter on ventilation considers very nicely general principles, but, like most parts of the book, does not profess to go very fully into detail. The author seems to give a sort of *quasi* support to a portable steam radiator for use with gas for purifying the air of respiration, but we cannot see where his fresh supply of oxygen is to come from. We like the way the claims of indirect *versus* direct heats are advocated. We would emphasize his statement that the furnace air should come from a point *outdoors* well up above the ground. Those makers who wish their furnaces to make a good heat record are too much in the habit of taking the air from the inside hall, serving the inmates with the same air over and over again. We think we are quite safe in saying that this is done in over fifty per cent. of our first-class houses, and