

The chapter on school hygiene is of more than passing interest. The site, drainage, structure of walls, cubic space and floor space, relation of window space to cubic space, lighting, the position of blackboards, ventilation, heating, closets, sewage, desks, seats, defects in school-buildings, are carefully considered. Medical inspection is urged. It is pointed out that no one can render such effective service in the above matters as a competent physician. In all these matters the advice of a medical authority in hygiene should be taken. This will no doubt soon be the rule, especially in large cities.

The germ theory of disease is well handled. The doctrine of immunity is clearly stated, and the method of the spread of diseases due to micro-organisms. Disinfection is discussed in a satisfactory manner. Much interesting information is given on the spread of disease by mosquitoes and rats. The value of vaccination is given as capable of lessening the death rate at least five times among those who take smallpox, while a very small percentage of those properly vaccinated contract the disease at all

J. F.

MANUAL OF CHEMISTRY.

A Guide to Lectures and Laboratory Work for Beginners in Chemistry. A text-book specially adapted for Students of Medicine, Pharmacy and Dentistry. By W. Simon, Ph. D., M.D., Professor of Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, in the Maryland College of Pharmacy, and in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Seventh Edition. Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia and New York, 1901.

Simon's Chemistry is one of the few works published on the subject which is specially written for students in medicine and kindred professions. The author has attempted with a considerable degree of success to incorporate in one volume the whole subject of medical chemistry, inorganic, organic and physiological. In keeping with the object of the work he places in the foreground all facts which are of interest to the physician, pharmacist and dentist, and excludes or passes over lightly those parts of the subject which have not a direct bearing on medical science. Thus in the section on chemical physics, the spectroscope, polariscope, and the theory of electrolysis are clearly described; and in the part of the work devoted to inorganic and organic chemistry particular attention is given to the chemistry of those compounds which are used in medicine.

In that part of the Manual devoted to the consideration of the non-metals, metals, and their combinations, we regret to see that the author does not make use of the periodic classification of the elements, an aid which most teachers of chemistry consider of great value in studying the subject.

The extensive subject of organic chemistry is necessarily considered in an incomplete form; but, we think, the text contains sufficient matter to give a student a clear insight into this important branch of chemical science.