during the night was less than during the day, as also the organic matter. Micro-organisms were less at night than in the day. In examining the air of the rooms of houses, it was found that carbonic acid, organic matter, and micro-organisms diminished in quantity as the cubic space per person increased from one hundred to one thousand cubic feet. The death-rate from phthisis was highest in three-roomed houses, which is accounted for by the fact that pulmonary consumption is seldom in the form of tubercular disease in young life; and in one and two roomed houses much fewer live to the consumption age, so as to diminish the material, and so make the actual death-rate lower. In reference to the purification of air independent of mechanical methods, the following recommendations are made: cleanliness of person and dwelling, and open-air spaces; frequent change of the air of the room; windows should be made to open above and below, and both sashes should be used as much as possible; the practice of having a lamp burning all night in bedrooms in small houses is greatly to be deprecated, as the heat, the organic matter, and the carbonic acid aid in the reduction and deterioration of the air. Dr. Hunt discusses schoolroom ventilation, and gives a large number of results of tests of the air in the schools of Hoboken. In speaking of water-analysis, he refers to the biological tests, and says that it would be premature as yet to claim any very determinate results, although much has been found that is valuable for comparison with chemical analyses. Dr. Hunt does not think it to be an important function of a health board to deal with the question of adulterated mustard or spices, nor with the sale of oleomargarine, inasmuch as it has never been shown that there is any serious risk to health in their use. He appreciates the desirability of preventing commercial frauds, but does not regard this as a function of health laws.

In the paper on sewer systems, descriptions are given of the drainage and sewerage of the Lawrenceville School, Mercer County, N.J., and of the systems of Long Branch, East Orange, and Morris Plains.

The article on exposures and diseases of operatives is in the line of valuable work which the State board has been pursuing for some time; namely, an inquiry into the condition of workshops and factories, and as to the influence of the various trades and occupations upon the lives and health of operatives. The chief report this year is upon the pottery industry. Dr. Warman gives the results of his investigation of this industry in the following recapitulation: (1) that dust, and the liability to inhale it, is the principal cause of potters' asthma and potters' consumption; that the greatest number of sufferers from the above-named diseases occurs among 'china scourers;' (2) the greatest sufferers from lead-poisoning are dippers, and those assisting them, — glost-placers, mixers of colors, groundlayers, majolica and other painters, and those who 'fettle' ware after it is dipped; (3) that the pottery workmen most liable to rheumatic affections are ovenmen and kilnmen, who are greatly exposed to heat and strong draughts; they also suffer much from colds contracted from the sudden checking of the perspiration, which often terminates in acute inflammations of the chest; (4) that those engaged in sedentary occupations suffer most from disorders of the digestive organs, liver, and stomach, followed by general debility, defective blood-making, and hence bloodlessness, sensitiveness to cold, constipation, and a tendency to internal congestions; (5) the auxiliary causes are neglect of cleanliness, in work, in shops, in dress and in personal habits, inattention to ventilation and to the heat and moisture of the workshop, intemperance, and irregular living; that a large majority of workers do not remain continuously at the work for more than from fifteen to twenty years; finally, that the removal of the exciting cause or causes is the only rational means of preventing or interrupting the diseases of potters. Statistics show that pottery operatives in this country are in better health than those in the Old World.

Evolution and its Relation to Religious Thought. By JOSEPH LECONTE. New York, Appleton. 12°. $1.50.

IT is always with a deep sentiment of respect that we take up a book in which an earnest thinker expresses his views which embody a life's work, — the work of the author's mind in settling the puzzling questions that offer themselves at one time or another to every man; and the work of the subjects that have occupied him for years and years upon the evolution of his mind. For it cannot be but that the latter influence makes certain points of view more important to one man's mind than to that of another, and accordingly their final conclusions will differ either fundamentally, or at least to a certain extent. It is therefore not with the expectation that we will find *the* truth in a book setting forth the opinions of a man — for we doubt whether such truth exists — that we read a book of this kind, but it is the æsthetical and ethical pleasure we look for in listening to opinions that are true to one principle, and therefore consistent. It is with this feeling that we read Professor LeConte's book with the greatest interest and gratification.

His explanation of evolution in the introductory chapter opens a clear view to his thoughts: "Every system of correlated parts may be studied from two points of view, which give rise to two departments of science. The one concerns changes within the system by action and re-action between the parts, producing equilibrium and stability; the other concerns the progressive movement of the system, as a whole, to higher and higher conditions. . . . The one concerns things as they are, the other the process by which they become so." This idea has been expressed by other writers by the words, 'evolution is part of the science of history as opposed to the science of physics.' The author then proceeds to define evolution, which he calls "a progressive change according to certain laws by means of resident forces." It is not the object of this review to follow the author in his argument for proving the truth of evolution in the sense as here described. Neither is this argument the principal object of the book, which is an explanation of the relation of evolution to religious thought. The author emphasizes justly that by accepting the law of evolution we do not become materialists any more than by accepting the law of gravitation. In setting forth his views as to the relation of man to nature, he assumes physical and psychical phenomena as equally true, but their connection as only intelligible to an intelligence superior to that of man. He believes that in man physical changes may be produced by psychical changes, while in animals only the reverse is the case. His views on the relation of God to man are an attempt to reconcile the theological and positivistic views — as we should say, instead of LeConte's materialistic — from the standpoint that both contain some truth, and that God is immanent in nature. These conclusions are as much dictated by feeling as by reasoning, and therefore they will be convincing and satisfactory to some men, while they cannot claim to be as firmly founded as the results of scientific investigations.

Accidents and Emergencies. By CHARLES W. DULLES, M.D. 3d ed. Philadelphia, Blakiston. 16°. 75 cents.

IN the preface to this edition the author says that whoever has seen how invaluable, in the presence of accident, is the man or woman with a cool head, a steady hand, and some knowledge of what is best to be done, will not fail to appreciate the desirability of possessing these qualifications. To have them in an emergency, one must acquire them before it arises, and it is with the hope of aiding any who wish to prepare themselves for such demands upon their own resources that the suggestions contained in the book have been put together. They cannot take the place of calling a physician or surgeon, but may fill up with helpful action what might otherwise be a period of inaction and despair before skilled assistance arrives.

Among the many topics treated are drowning, suffocation, choking, foreign bodies in the eye, nose, and ear, fits, sunstroke, sprains, dislocations, fractures, wounds, hemorrhage, poisons, etc. The book also contains a list of the supplies which are necessary to meet such emergencies as are liable to arise in every family, and gives the doses and uses of the medicines commonly found in the family medicine-chest. The illustrations are good and sufficiently numerous. In order to make this little treatise available for sudden necessity, pains have been taken to make the index as complete as possible, and the typography has been so arranged that leading words may catch the eye on every page. The language is simple, being entirely devoid of technicalities, and the methods of treatment recommended are trustworthy and reliable. The manual is one of the best of this class of books, and should be in the library of every householder, ready for reference at a moment's notice.