families in which the disease appeared, and this was accordingly examined. Believing that the ordinary analysis, which consists in the determination of free and albuminoid ammonia, chlorine, etc., would be entirely inadequate, it was decided to inoculate sterilized meat preparations and sterilized milk with the suspected water, and to keep this material at or near the temperature of the human body for varying periods of time, and ascertain whether or not there would be any poisons developed by the bacteria, which were suspected of being in the water. This method was followed, and resulted in demonstrating that the water contained a ptomaine which produced poisonous symptoms; and a cultivation of the micro-organisms in the water upon potato, together with certain physiological experiments, showed that the water contained typhoid bacilli. It has been shown that the fever was brought to Iron Mountain by a man from a railroad construction camp. In commenting on this outbreak, the investigators state that it is well known that typhoid-fever invariably follows dry seasons, and is coincident with low water in wells. There are, on an average, about one thousand deaths and ten thousand cases of sickness from this disease annually in Michigan. These figures can be greatly reduced if people will cease polluting the soil about their houses with slops, garbage, cesspools, and privy-vaults, and will see to it that their drinking-water is pure beyond all question. When there is any doubt, the water should be boiled; but it should be remembered, that, while the typhoid germ most frequently finds its way into the body with the drinking-water, it may be taken in with any food, and even with the air. When a case of typhoid-fever occurs, all discharges should be thoroughly disinfected; and the earth, water, and air about our homes must be pure, if we escape this disease altogether.

The causation of cold-weather diseases is discussed in the report by Dr. Henry B. Baker, the efficient secretary of the board. Although it is a recognized fact that many of the communicable diseases are most prevalent at certain seasons of the year, yet the extent to which their prevalence is controlled by meteorological conditions has not been thoroughly shown by statisticians. This Dr. Baker does by means of tables and diagrams, which exhibit the close relations which diphtheria, small-pox, and scarlet-fever bear to atmospheric temperature. He finds that diphtheria is most frequent in the autumn and winter, accompanying somewhat, in its rise and fall by seasons and by months, the fall and rise of the temperature, and the rise and fall of the velocity of the wind. Small-pox bears a quantitative relation to the atmospheric temperature, rising after the temperature falls, and falling after the temperature rises. Scarlet-fever falls after the temperature rises in the spring, and rises after the temperature falls in the autumn, the sickness changes averaging about one month later than the temperature changes.

The whole report is a valuable one, and reflects great credit on the State board and its officers.

Livy. Book XXII. Ed. by M. T. TATHAM. Oxford, Clarendon Pr. 16°. (New York, Macmillan, 60 cents.)

The Second Book of Xenophon's Anabasis. Ed. by. C. S. JERRAM. Oxford, Clarendon Pr. 16°. (New York, Macmillan, 40 cents.)

Cæsar's Gallic War. Books I. and II. Ed. by C. E. MOBERLY. Oxford, Clarendon Pr. 16°. (New York, Macmillan, 50 cents.)

THREE volumes of this useful series have reached us. The twenty-second book of 'Livy' has been edited by M. T. Tatham. The text is preceded by a brief historical introduction and by a chronological table of the events described in the book. In an excursus the peculiarities of Livy's Latin are dwelt upon; and in the second part, which contains notes to the single chapters, difficult passages are explained. A good sketch-map of the western Mediterranean, on which Hannibal's march from Carthago Nova to Italy is sketched, accompanies the volume. The arrangement of C. S. Jerram's second book of the 'Anabasis' is made on the same plan, the selected book being made complete in itself, without presupposing a knowledge of the general contents of the 'Anabasis.' A sketch of the narrative down to the second book is given in an introduction. This book is also accompanied by a sketch-map showing the march of the ten thousand. Rev. Charles E. Moberly's edition of the first and second books of the 'Gallic War' is illustrated by numerous maps and diagrams. Besides the historical introduction and notes, and hints on the mode of translating Cæsar, it contains an appendix on the Roman military system. The books are printed in very clear type, — an important consideration for school-books, and will be found very useful by the teacher.

A Latin Prose Primer. By J. Y. SARGENT. Oxford, Clarendon Pr. 16°. (New York, Macmillan, 60 cents.)

An Introduction to Latin Syntax. By W. S. GIBSON. Oxford, Clarendon Pr. 16°. (New York, Macmillan, 50 cents.)

THE 'Latin Prose Primer' is intended to be used as a companion to Mr. Sargent's 'Easy Passages for Translation into Latin.' It is designed for the use of beginners. In a number of preliminary exercises, which consist of detached sentences, the pupil is made familiar with the various forms of Latin syntax. The second part consists of aids and explanations for the translation of a part of the 'Easy Passages.' Vocabularies, grammatical notes, and arrangement of the pieces so as to suit the Latin syntax, are given. In an introduction the principal difficulties to obtaining a good Latin style are treated at some length. Gibson's 'Introduction to Latin Syntax' will be found a very handy and useful book. The author does not give a mere collection of rules, but collections of sentences, from which the pupil has to find the rule by induction. Exercises are added to test the pupil's power of applying the rule which has just been arrived at. Separate vocabularies are given for the various parts of speech, the pupils being thus obliged to think before looking out a word, and one of the great disadvantages of dictionaries being thus overcome.

Microscopical Physiography of the Rock-Making Minerals. By H. ROSENBUSCH. Tr. by Joseph P. Iddings. New York, Wiley. 8°. $5.

THE translator of H. Rosenbusch's well-known 'Mikroskopische Physiographie der petrographisch wichtigen Mineralien' has endeavored to present this valuable book in such shape as to be best adapted to the use of colleges and schools. Therefore much of the interesting contents of the original have been omitted, which the advanced student will miss with regret; but the translator has shown good judgment in abridging; and the English edition, as it stands, is a fair general compendium of the subject. Most of the historical portions, which form so interesting a part of the original, have been omitted, as well as the elaborate treatment of the optical anomalies of certain minerals, and many notes on European localities, while a number of notes on American occurrences have been inserted. The book is a translation of the German edition of 1885, and we miss with regret the color-plate of the original, and descriptions of the newest improvements in microscopes. The prefaces to the first and second editions have been reprinted in German. Twenty-six instructive plates of photomicrographs, which formed so prominent a feature of the second edition, have been reproduced here. The translation has been made carefully, and the book, in its English form, will be a useful introduction to the study of the subject, although the advanced student will have to fall back upon the original.

The Ear and its Diseases. By SAMUEL SEXTON, M.D. New York, William Wood & Co. 8°.

IN many respects this work of Dr. Sexton's is unique. It is a wide departure from the beaten path, and contains a large amount of material which has never before, so far as we know, been treated in any one book, and much of it has never before been treated in a thorough manner; the discussions having been confined to medical and other scientific journals. Without attempting to mention all these peculiarities, we would nevertheless refer to some of the most prominent: viz., the influence in producing disease of the ear, of decaying teeth and sea-bathing; wounds and injuries of the ear occurring in warfare and civil life; rupture of the drum-head from boxing the ears, and its medico-legal aspect; concussion from the blast of great guns and explosives; noises in the ears, and their connection with insane hallucinations and delusions; the effects of false hearing on singers, actors, lecturers, and musicians; the classification and education of school-children with defective hearing; the effect of