age and cites a multitude of instances in support of his point. Metchnikoff's phagocytes and the role they are supposed to play in the process of senility come in for their share of railery and, in gentler terms, Dr. Allchin's enzyme also. Longevity is to be attained, if at all, by abedience to the laws of health, by leading a life of physiological righteousness, as it has been aptly put, not by the use of serums and elixirs. The normal term of human life should not be the biblical "three score years and ten," nor Metchinkoff's 120, but "every man is entitled to his century and every woman to a century and a little more."

In the second address, on the sanitary outlook in England, after scoring the pessimism of those who refuse to admit the advances that had been made in the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, and especially condemning the thoughtless expression of such views in public meetings, the author reviews the advances in sanitary science and devotes himself more particularly to the question of the housing of the poor, both in the city and in the country, and the problem of overcrowding in large industrial centres. The remedy will ultimately be found in increasing the facilities of locomotion and building up suburbs where those who are not compelled to live near the factory or shop can have cheap and comfortable homes. A necessary condition for such suburban residences is a shortening of the working day. As to the city itself, much can be done to improve its hygiene. In addition to parks and open places, broad avenues free from buildings and covered with vegetation should be maintained. "The parks and open spaces in our cities are called their lungs, but the lungs are not of much use without the wind-pipe, and the green avenues, I suggest would act in that capacity, and allow an inrush of fresh air and the escape of the vitiated air which is always accumulating in cities." The preservation of vegetation, not only in cities but in the country generally, is becoming a matter of some importance, and the author looks forward with alarm to the time when we shall be entirely dependent on imported oxygen as well as imported food, and shall have to trust to the ocean to dispose of our surplus carbonic acid.

The essays sparkle with humor, and the author's hope, expressed in the preface, that they may be deserving of more than the hebdomadal remembrance which a congress confers is fully justified.

R. M. G.

THE INFLUENCE OF GROWTH ON CONGENITAL AND ACQUIRED DEFORMITIES. By ADONIRAM BROWN JUDSON, A.M., M.D. New York: William Wood & Co., 1905.

THIS is a most interesting and pleasing presentation of the personal view, of a large and long experience, and of the author's

methods of treatment of the deformities of club-foot, infantile paralysis, tuberculous joint disease, and scoliosis.

The history, pathology, and mechanics of etiology and of corrective treatment are set forth very clearly in text and illustration. It is delightfully told and is plainly the outcome of careful study. It is most instructive in its graphic records of conditions observed and results obtained in the same cases from infancy to adult life. The book can be read with much advantage by every orthopedic student, who will learn from it the advantage and necessity of recognizing and treating deformity at the earliest possible period, and with unremitting care and adaptation of apparatus to the varying requirements of each case.

J. M. S.

A MANUAL OF THE DISEASES OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN. By JOHN RUHRÄH, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Co., 1905.

IN the manual before us, Dr. Ruhräh has succeeded in compressing into about 400 pages a very succinct review of the subject of pediatrics, intended especially as a guide to study and a ready reference-book for the student of medicine. Himself a practical teacher, Dr. Ruhräh has well appreciated the need for condensation in the presentation of a subject which, for present conditions at least, must assume for the student a subsidiary place in the curriculum of his college course; and he has succeeded very admirably in presenting the salient features of each disease in a concise and readily memorized form.

The subject of treatment, which appeals most strongly to the student mind, has been satisfactorily covered, being quite in accord with the best teaching, yet without broadly general and free from stock prescriptions, except those the use of which has become almost classic. The subject of infant feeding is adequately presented in a section covering forty pages. There are more than one hundred illustrations to elucidate the text, about a third of which are original; the others are borrowed from approved authorities, and among them one pleasantly recognizes the faces of old friends.

A rather novel feature of the work is the numerous references to recent journal articles, which serve to stimulate further research into the rich literature of the subject, and, by way of appendix, a special section has been added giving a list of the principal English and foreign reference works and journals devoted to pediatrics, together with the methods of looking up subjects in the *Index Catalogue* and the *Index Medicus*.