from the translation. When it was written three years ago it was essentially purely theoretical, and in the light of what we now know it is not calculated to enhance the author's reputation. Taking the book as a whole, notwithstanding occasional one-sidedness and a tendency to base general statements on insufficient data, we can recommend it to those who wish a broadly biological view of bacteriology.

JAMES RITCHIE.

Lessons in Elementary Physiology. By THOS. H. HUXLEY. Enlarged and Revised Edition. London: Macmillan & Co. Ltd. 1900.

ALTHOUGH numerous reprints of those well-known "Lessons" have been issued during comparatively recent years, the last edition appeared so far back as February 1885, the result being that in many important subjects the later reprints of the book were very much out of date. Sir Michael Foster and Dr. Sheridan Lea have, however, succeeded in bringing this favourite elementary text-book well into line with more modern competitors, by inserting new matter, when this was necessary, or correcting any statements which have been proved to be erroneous by recent investigators. All admirers of the late author's lucid and forcible style will feel indebted to the skilled editors for the care with which they have retained, not only the general arrangement, but also the actual words of the older editions. They have, however, taken all pains to see that no subject has escaped the most careful revision. They have avoided the excessive multiplication of paragraphs in the lessons, a feature of the older editions, and the subdivisions that now appear are sufficient for all purposes. Although all the lessons have been amplified and revised, it is especially in Lesson xi., on the nervous system, one which had, as a matter of course, fallen sadly behind, that the reader meets with most marked improvements and additions. Among the most important alterations to be noted in other lessons are those dealing with chemical physiology. Practically all subjects which have a chemical bearing have been thoroughly revised, although even here there is some room for improvement, as, for example, in the case of blood coagulation, where, among other things, the rôle of the calcium salts is not referred to. The most important additions or improvements introduced by the editors deal with the following among other subjects:—vaso-dilator nerves, nervous control of the heart, lymph production, and lymph flow, chemistry of respiration, thyroid and suprarenal (though these have scarcely obtained adequate treatment), nervous control of salivary secretion, income and expenditure of energy, colour sensations, sensations of heat and cold, etc.

Although no book could serve better as a first text-book in physiology than this one, it would be by no means fair to leave it only for the beginner. Alike for its accuracy as a text-book and the excellence of its style, it will be heartily welcomed by all students into whose hands it may come.

T. H. MILROY.