

tomical and Physiological science has made, and is still making, in our day, is the application of the microscope to the development of these hidden truths; without its assistance, these must have been still lost to the world of science; it has truly opened up a new and most extensive field for observation, that has produced the most glorious results. Only compare the study of Physiology but twenty years ago, and you will find it little more than the baseless fabric of a vision, when compared with our present knowledge. Still however, we believe that there are many great and mighty truths yet to be developed, many of which will doubtless grace the present century, now that the Baconian spirit of deduction is applied to the investigation of the many hundred thousand species of plants and animals that at present exist upon the surface of the globe, or whose exuvie are disinterred by the geologist from the storehouse of organic remains. In the long series of these animated races we continually find that nature deducts or superadds the various parts, as it were performing experiments such as we would wish to do in our laboratory, until by accumulated experience we have, as it were, by synthesis, arrived at the truth. Such ample means for observation being in the hand of every student of nature, each individual who takes an interest in the Physiological science may, by the simple observation and collection of facts, add some data to the common stores of our knowledge. What a noble field is here presented to the industrious medical student in all parts of the world; a book which nature continually presents before him, in which he may read with ceaseless advantage the various data of Physiological truth, the very basis of his profession. If the facts above enunciated are really correct—and we firmly believe them to be so—the student in medicine should pay more attention to comparative Anatomy and Physiology than is now usual in our schools. If, as we have said, Physiology, or the knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body, is one of the bases on which the student must expect to raise his superstructure of medical knowledge, why should he not go to the book of nature, and practically learn the truths which are to guide him in future practice? To say the least of it, the study of this department is far too much neglected in the education of our youths,—a fault it would be well for our schools to correct.

The details of the work the author has divided into two books, one of which treats of general Physiology, and the other of special or comparative Physiology. Speaking of the objects of the work, Mr. Carpenter says, that “although the