

or, more generally speaking, states of innervation which it had already undergone a great many times. In learning something new there must be a precise apperception of it, the mind must be concentrated upon it, and the mental impression it produces must be oft repeated. It is in this way we learn movements. Following this theory up, Dr. Frenkel has worked out a system of arm, hand, finger, leg, foot, and body movements. These are repeated until they become familiar, and are readily reproduced, according to that law of the nervous system by which it can reproduce former impressions. This is the scientific basis of the treatment by compensatory movements. The work as a whole is highly instructive and most fascinating.

BACTERIOLOGICAL TECHNIQUE.

Bacteriological Technique. A Laboratory Guide for the Medical, Dental, and Technical Student. By J. W. H. Eyre M.D., F.R.S., Edin, Bacteriologist to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Bacteriology at the Medical and Dental Schools, etc. Octavo of 375 pages, with 170 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1902. Cloth, \$2.50 net. Canadian agents Carveth & Co., Toronto.

THIS book presents concisely, yet clearly, the various methods at present in use for the study of bacteria; and elucidates such points in their life histories that are debatable, or still undetermined. Moreover it does not encumber the student with the many uncertain methods usually crowded into books of this kind, only those being included that are capable of giving satisfactory results, even in the hands of beginners. The author has adopted the excellent terminology introduced by Chester in his recent work on 'Determinative Bacteriology,' and believes that its inclusion will be calculated to induce, in the student, habits of accurate observation and concise description.

In the opening chapters and, throughout the work, bacteriological apparatus of every kind is minutely described and special attention is devoted to ways of preparing media and methods of cultivation. The same may be said of the methods of identification, and the scheme of study in this department is faithfully followed out under the headings, microscopical examination of cultivations, microscopic methods, chemical methods, physical methods, and methods of inoculation; a whole chapter being given over to this last heading. In the chapter on 'outlines for study' a very thorough method is indicated for teaching a class of students the elements of practical bacteriology.

The last chapter takes up the bacteriological examination of water, sewage, air, soil, milk, butter, meats etc., and treats the subject in such