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influence on medicine of the physiological discovery of internal secretions like those of the thyroid gland and the suprarenals; the study of the whole economy of the sea in relation to various kinds of fisheries; and the utilization of Mendel's principles of heredity in the practical improvement of domestic animals and cultivated plants.

In his *Wonderful Century* Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace made an interesting comparison between the practically important applications of science in the nineteenth century and those in all preceding centuries. Among new departures of the nineteenth century he reckoned thirteen as of first importance, namely—railways, steam-navigation, electric telegraphs, the telephone, friction matches, gas lighting, electric lighting, photography, the phonograph, Röntgen rays, spectrum analysis, the use of anæsthetics, and the use of antiseptics. In all preceding time he reckoned only five inventions of the first rank—the telescope, the printing press, the mariner's compass, Arabic numerals, and alphabetical writing, to which may be added the steam-engine and the barometer, "making seven in all, as against thirteen in one single century." Perhaps this estimate was a little more generous to the nineteenth century than to those before it, but it is certainly fair enough to bring out in a very interesting way