that spirit of enthusiasm and abiding love of work, which so markedly characterize the author.

Prof. Mills' work differs from other works on physiology in being essentially founded on the comparative method and in the introduction of the principles of evolution and the teachings of embryology for the full elucidation of the subject. It is an "attempt to do, in some degree at least, for physiology what has been so well done for morphology." The field of biological science is made to contribute to this end. We find frequent references throughout the text to the differences in function for different groups of animals. Through this means the student will be better able to appreciate and understand the ever varying pictures of disease that come up before him in the wards of the hospital. He will be compelled to pause and think.

In turning to the chapter on the circulation we find a very full and thorough representation of the most recent knowledge on this subject. Dr. Mills, through his experimental investigations on the hearts of tortoises and turtles, has done much to bring this knowledge about. It is, however, very apparent that a great deal yet remains to be cleared up, especially on the relation between the nervous system and the heart. There is abundant evidence to prove that there is a marked difference between the hearts of different groups of animals, and that we know less about the intricate relations of the nervous system to the heart of man than any other. It is so difficult to interpret the nature of functional cardiac affections in man, that we are deprived in a great measure of the value accruing from clinical investigation. The physiology of the circulation is greatly in advance of our clinical and pharmacological knowledge. Physicians may appear to be slow in making practical application of much of what is known. The time, however, will no doubt soon arrive when the recent advances in the physiology of the circulation will bear fruit even in every day practice.

The nervous system is considered with that thoroughness which its great importance demands. The following quotation expresses the author's view on the important subject of cerebral localization :—"There is in the cerebral cortex a