It need scarcely be said that these remarks and suggestions are not made in disparagement of a book which it would be safe to pronounce, as it stands, an admirable production; but they are offered simply in the hope that in a subsequent edition the author may deem it expedient to deal with the points above mentioned, as well as a few others, and so secure for his new text-book a wider circulation and render it more generally useful.

"Elements of Physiology and Hygiene, a Text Book for Educational Institutions, by Thos. Huxley L. L. D., F. R. S., and Wm. Jay Youmans, M. D., with numerous illustrations." Appleton, 1868, p. p. 420.

The conditions under which this work makes its appearance might procure for it a welcome wherever there exists a desire, along with the introduction of the teaching of Physical Science into the curriculum of study, to admit of none other than first class text books. Precautions in this latter respect are the more requisite in the case of such a branch as Physiology, because, through the defects appertaining to the compilations of a host of mere *book-makers*, there is frequently presented much that consists of an important and doubtful doctrine made up chiefly of old speculations though blended with established truths. The character of the joint authorship of the work before us would appear to include every thing that is to be desired in the way of qualification for preparing an educational text book. Professor Huxley enjoys the highest repute among the English scientific men of the day and is considered to have contributed largely in his special branch, Physiology, both to the displacement of erroneous doctrines and to the extension of true knowledge by his researches; at the same time he is a well known promoter of general education taking an active interest in its cause in regard to matters affecting its real progress. In describing his book he says .... "I have endeavoured to separate the well-established and the essential from the doubtful and unimportant portions of the vast mass of knowledge and opinion we call Human Physiology. My object has been to set down in plain and concise language that which any person may learn with a fair prospect of having but little to unlearn as our knowledge widens."

Dr. Youmans, of the Winona State Normal School, to whom, in view of republication. the early sheets of the work were confided to make such additions of matter and modifications of form as might adapt it to use in America, prepared about 150 pages, including an introductory chapter concerning the relations of Phsiology to other parts of science and a treatise on Elementary Hygiene, or the application of Physiological and other principles to the art of preserving health; he also appended a set of 500 questions for exercise numbered, so as to suit the paragraphs of the text.

It may be well to observe that the name of Dr. Youmans is not unfamiliar to teachers and students in this country, in some measure from its association with one of the very best school treatise on Chemistry published some years since. The new text book on Physiology and Hygeine appears likely to be most useful in Normal Schools and the advanced classes of High Schools; but it can undoubtedly be recommended for general use whether of teachers or of intelligent readers, being comprehensive without prolixity and at the same time a reliable authority which sets forth the actual present state of knowledge on the important subjects ot which it treats.

Annual of Scientific Discovery, or Year Book of facts in Science and Art for 1868; edited by S. Kneeland, A.M.M.D.

A Smaller History of England from the earliest times to the year 1862; edited by Wm. Smith, L.L.D.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Winconsin for the year ending, August 31, 1867.

Dr. Krummacher's "David the king of Israel"; translated by Rev. M. G. Easton, M. A.

Harper's Phrase Book or Hand Book of Travel Talk for Travellers and Schools by W. Pembroke Fetridge assisted by Professors of Heidelberg University; with rules for pronunciation of the different Languages, 1868.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

METEOROLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations—from the Records of the Montreal Observatory, lat. 45°31 North. Long.; 4h. 54m. 11 sec. West of Greenwich, and 182 feet above mean sea level. For March, 1868. By Chas. Smallwood, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L.

DAYS.	Barometer corrected at 32°			Temperature of the Air.			Direction of Wind.			Miles in 24 hours.
	7 a m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	7 a.m	2 p.m.	9 p.m	7 a m.	2 p m.	9 p.m.	
1	29.701	29 692	29 617	5.7	14.9	-0.7	N	W	W	89.24*a*
2	.346	.300	.397	-15.4	-6.9	-1.7	N E	N E	W	128.10*b*
3	.342	.421	.501	0.0	0 8	0.0	W	W	W	211.41 *c*
4	.650	.742	.899	11.7	2 7	15 1	W	W	W	249.24*d*
5	30 099	30.210	30.347	13.2	32.4	15.6	W	W	W	101.12
6	.041	29 824	29.725	-21.9	31.7	28.9	S W	S W	S W	99.10
7	29 800	.850	.717	32.7	34.0	33.7	S W	W S W	W S W	106.14 *e*
8	.52	.643	.900	39 4	37.0	35.4	W	W	W	86.70
9	30 100	30.002	30.000	31.8	39.0	36.2	W	W	W	108 00
10	29 856	29.694	29 700	33.3	39.0	34.1	W	W	W	66.10
11	30.198	30.347	30.300	17.7	26 7	17.0	N by E	N E	N E	56.61
12	.063	29.740	29.518	16 7	44.7	32.9	W	S W	S W	66.10
13	29.250	.251	.300	34.2	42.4	35.9	S W	W	W	68.21
14	.452	500	.502	37.2	51.1	40 0	W	W	W	57.00
15	.500	.501	.549	39.9	46.2	43.1	W	W	W	61.10
16	.70	.600	.564	36.2	41.7	39.4	W	N E	N E	64.12*g*
17	.400	.116	.161	41 1	56 3	51.7	N E	W S W	W S W	70.00*h*
18	.450	.589	.780	40 1	38.3	31.3	W	W	W	161.24*j*
19	30.024	.954	.912	21.3	40.0	38.0	N E	E	W	114.00
20	29.750	.772	.649	30 4	39.7	33.2	E	S W	W	94.10
21	.424	.300	.301	32 0	38.1	27.7	N E	N E	N E	86.21*k*
22	.500	.500	.527	23.0	43.4	26.7	N	N	N	114.10 *l*
23	.451	.362	.446	27.7	57.4	39.9	W	W	W	129.00
24	.642	.751	.863	23 1	54.6	31.9	N E	N E	N E	109.44
25	.961	.964	.960	23 2	47.6	27.4	N E	N E	N E	84.29
26	30 022	.910	.699	20.0	49.6	30.3	N	W	W	91.82
27	29.525	.537	.550	28.8	58 2	38.2	W	W	W	147.64
28	.662	.797	.850	29.4	56.2	33.4	N E	N E	N E	104.10
29	30.019	30.000	.996	30.2	48.1	33.2	N E	N E	N E	89.94
30	29.901	29.847	.660	30.0	67.6	40.6	W	W	W	66.10
31	.662	.571	.452	39.0	67.0	43.3	N E	N E	N E	57.42

RAIN IN INCHES.—*e* 0. 102; *f* 0. 562; *g* 0.641; *h* 0.124.
SNOW IN INCHES.—*a, j, l,* Inapp; *b* 1.58; *c* 0.21; *d* 3.09; *k* 0.46.

The mean temperature of the month was 31°90 degrees, showing an increase of 4°74 degrees over the mean temperature of last March, (1867), when the mean temperature of the month was 26° 16 degrees.

The *Isothermal* for Montreal for the month of March, reduced from observations taken during a long series of years, has been fixed at 27° 50 degrees, showing that for the present month the temperature was 4°40 degrees higher than the mean annual average temperature.

The highest reading of the Barometer was on the 11th, and indicated 30.347 inches; the amount of Rain which fell during the month was 1.429 inches, and of Snow 5.34 inches.

— Meteorological Observations taken at Quebec at the Observatory of H. M. Army Hospital Corps during month of February, 1868, Latitude 46°48′30″ N., Long. 71°12′15″ W., height above St. Lawrence, 230 ft.; By John Thurling A. H. Corps.

Barometer, mean height for month	29.837	inches.
highest reading	30.540	
lowest reading	29.032	
range of pressure	1.508	
Thermometer, highest in month	41.5	degrees
lowest	-22.0	
range	63.5	
mean of highest	23.6	
lowest	-4.8	
daily range	28.4	
for month	9.4	
Hygrometer, mean of dry bulb	10.3	
wet bulb	8.1	
dew point	-2.2	
Elastic force of vapour	.042	inches.
The weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air	0.2	grains.
Weight of vapour required to saturate do	0.3	
Degree of humidity (Lat.=100)	53	
Average weight of a cubic foot of air	595.9	grains.
General direction of wind	West.	
Mean horizontal movement	131.2	inches.
Mean amount of cloud (o 10)	5.2	
ozone	1.0	
Number of days snow fell	11	

PRINTED BY EUSÈBE SENÉCAL, MONTREAL.