only be necessary to briefly refer to a very few points not specially noted in the former.

As the title suggests, the book comprises the *elements* of *physiology,* and this it really is. Few text-books now available for use in the schools under the title of physiology are such in fact. Most are more or less cumbered with anatomy, hygiene, etc., and the physiology is thus confused with other matter. Without here considering the relative merits or demerits of these points, it is worth while emphasizing the fact that in this we have a book of essentially pure physiology, based on adequate and well-established facts. In its size and the scope of its matter it comes well within the time usually given to the subject in the average school. In its mechanical features the book is worthy of all praise. C. W. H.

Practical Physiological Chemistry. By Philip B. Hawk, M.S., Ph.D. 416 pages, illustrated. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1907. Price, $4.00.

The appearance of another work on physiological chemistry is a further evidence of the rapid growth of this department of science in our American universities, and a proof, also, that something more than the old, so-called "medical chemistry" is beginning to find favor in our schools of medicine. This book by Dr. Hawk is written for students of medicine and general science, who have already secured a good groundwork in the more fundamental branches of chemistry, and presents a very good outline of those facts of physiological chemistry which may be clearly demonstrated in a laboratory course. While the title might be taken to indicate that the work is a laboratory manual only this is by no means the case, as many of the discussions are full enough to constitute a general treatise on the subject.

In an experimental way the book presents not only the usual general tests and qualitative reactions, but also a very considerable number of quantitative methods applicable in physiological-chemical investigations. Most of these are clearly described, and are full enough for working conditions, but in a few cases the value to the student would be greatly increased by the addition of fuller explanations. For example, in describing the determination of total and inorganic sulphates in the urine practically nothing is said concerning the reasons for the several steps, and at first sight the student is very likely to fail to recognize the real distinction between the two processes. A number of similar cases have been noticed.

The mechanical work on the book is most excellent. It is printed from clear type on good paper, and is bound in such a manner that it remains flat when opened on a table, a good quality not very often found in books intended for the laboratory. J. H. Long

Elements of Physical Chemistry. By Harry C. Jones. Third Edition. 8vo. Pp. 650. New York, The Macmillan Company. 1907.

This text-book is so well known that the appearance of a new edition calls for only a brief statement in regard to the changes that have been made in it.

The revised edition follows very closely the plan of the first, but it has been somewhat enlarged by the addition of matter pertaining to recent advances in the science. The chief additions deal with Thomson's work on electrons, Morse's work on osmotic pressure, recent work on radioactivity, and there are about twenty pages devoted to the author's hydrate theory and his work on conductivity in mixed solutions. There are many minor changes, and some of the rather complicated cases of equilibrium discussed in the first edition have been wisely omitted. Many references to the original literature have been added, which make the book a valuable one for reference.

H. W. Foote

Outlines of Psychology. By Wilhelm Wundt. Translated by C. H. Judd, Ph.D. Third English from the seventh revised German edition. Leipzig, Wm. Englemann. Pp. xxiii + 392.

The third edition of the English translation of Wundt's "Outlines" brings the work to the English-speaking student as it appears in

the seventh and doubtless the definitive German edition. For those who have not been able to keep in touch with the rapid succession of German editions, it may be interesting to note that both in form and matter the new edition holds closely to the first. As compared with the second English edition, the present shows only two additions to the table of contents; and one of these merely emphasizes a division of the text already in existence. Thus those familiar with the earlier editions will find the relation between chapters, paragraphs and their subdivisions unchanged. Moreover, in the glossary of technical terms there is no change save that occasioned by the changes in German orthography and the substitution of *K* for the initial *C* in the words "Komplication" and "Kontrast."

The most conspicuous change in plan between the second and the third English editions is the introduction of some twenty odd figures and diagrams. They must be distinctly helpful to the student. As one might expect, they are wonderfully simple and effective. To the present reviewer at least they seem to lose something of their force by retaining the German words that occur within the figure. The translation below seems hardly to balance the possibility of initial discouragement by the unfamiliar designations.

In the text itself, in spite of the general similarity of arrangement and terminology, there are many minor changes and some marked ones. Most of these changes are simple revisions of the English phrase, or changes occasioned by some modification of the German phrase. Many of them consist of additional matter relating to the new cuts and figures. Some few of them, as for example the modification of the statement of the correlation between feeling and pulse (pp. 96–97), are concessions to criticism or indicate minor changes of attitude on the part of the author. Such changes, however, are rare.

English-speaking students are fortunate in possessing such a scholarly translation of the great psychologist's answer to the average student's needs.

RAYMOND DODGE
WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES

THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY. NEW YORK SECTION

THE first regular meeting of the session of 1907–08 was held at the Chemists' Club, 108 West 55th Street, on October 11.

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer read an obituary of the late Durand Woodman, who has always taken an active interest in the work of the section. He was secretary and treasurer for several years and was a member of the executive committee when he died.

Mr. C. B. Zabriskie was elected to succeed Dr. Woodman on the executive committee.

The following papers were read:

Report on Toronto Meeting: M. T. BOGERT.

Some Transmutations of the Past Century: CHAS. BASKERVILLE.

Ignition Temperature of Gaseous Mixtures (Second Paper): K. G. FALK.

Discussion of Dr. Falk's Results with Reference to their Bearing upon Gas Engine Problems: C. E. LUCKE.

C. M. JOYCE,
Secretary.

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

AT the stated meeting held on October 18, the following paper was read:

The Growth of the Albino Rat as compared with the Growth of Man (with lantern illustrations): Professor HENRY H. DONALDSON.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

HEREDITY OF EYE-COLOR IN MAN

IT has been known that eye-color in man is inherited as an alternative character. Alternative inheritance is usually associated with Mendelism. Is human eye-color inherited in Mendelian fashion? The importance of knowing whether it is depends on the fact that, if Mendelian, the result of any combination of eye-colors of the parents upon the eye-color of the offspring can be, within certain limits, predicted.

The data on which this study has been made were collected with the assistance of school