

sure that Dr. Cohn and all concerned would regret it exceedingly.

Dr. Lhamon's paper describing the method appeared in the *American Journal of Anatomy* for March, 1912, and Dr. Cohn's publication did not appear until May, 1913 (*Heart*, 1913, iv, 225). Dr. Cohn's paper dealt with the subject in a different manner from Dr. Lhamon's, and did not purport to be the description of a new method. In this paper Dr. Cohn expressly states how he learned that such injections were possible, and gives a reference to Dr. Lhamon's communication. It hardly seems, therefore, that Dr. Meyer has any serious ground for complaint or cause for worry. If any doubts remain in his mind, he should be reassured by the fact that in the monograph by Aagaard and Hall, "Ueber Injektionen des 'Reizleitungssystems' und der Lymphgefäße des Säugetierherzens" (Wiesbaden, 1914), priority is given to Lhamon, although they were familiar with Cohn's paper in which reference is made to the report in the New York Pathological Society Transactions.

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SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

Methods in Plant Histology. By CHARLES J. CHAMBERLAIN, professor of botany in the University of Chicago. University of Chicago Press, 1915. Price \$2.25.

When a work like the present has reached its third edition there can be no question as to its value for the public to which it appeals. It begins with an account of apparatus, including some valuable improvements which have originated in the botanical laboratories of the University of Chicago. There follow chapters on reagents, stains and staining, microchemical tests, free-hand sections, the glycerin method, the Venetian turpentine method, the paraffine method, the celloidin method, special methods and photomicrographs and lantern slides. The last two chapters contain the chief novelties of the edition and one can only say of them that they are excellent but might with advantage be much fuller. One wonders, however, why

slow contrast plates are used for the photomicrographs instead of more rapid iso- or chromatic plates, which would give better results in much less time.

The second part of the treatise, covering more than half its total number of pages, is devoted to the specific directions for securing and studying representatives of the various groups of lower and higher plants. This section of the work will appeal specially to those taking extension courses and to teachers, whose acquaintance with laboratory methods is not recent. Following the specific directions for the study of the larger groups of plants are final chapters on the use of the microscope, labelling and cataloguing preparations, class list of preparations and formulæ for reagents. Last of all the book closes with a good index. It is copiously illustrated often by means of excellent photomicrograms. The best that can be said of this work is that it will do for the American student of botany, what Strasburger's "Botanische Practicum" has done for those of all lands. Like the "Practicum" of the great German morphologist it has passed through a number of editions, an unquestionable tribute to its value. E. C. JEFFREY

W. I. Palladin, Pflanzenanatomie, nach der funften russischen Auflage uebersetzt and bearbeitet. VON S. TSCHULOK. Leipzig u. Berlin, B. G. Teubner, 1914.

This work on anatomy by one of the professors of botany in the University of St. Petersburg (Petrograd) is essentially the so-called physiological plant-anatomy of Haberlandt, tempered with a large infusion of the morphology of Strasburger. It is a curious phenomenon to find German ideas thrown into the form of a book and illustrated with figures of German origin by a Russian botanist, translated back into the Teutonic speech for German consumption. The loss in this peculiar sort of metempsychosis is much less than one would suspect but the advantage of it is difficult to imagine. The work in question is chiefly valuable, not because it presents any new points of view or is illustrated by any new figures, but because it presents a clear and readable résumé