

tion of aspartic acid for twenty-four hours and dividing by ten the quantity of phosphoric acid and potash obtained.

Under the conditions of rainfall, which prevail in the parts of the islands studied by Dr. Maxwell, he has found that the quantity of plant food removed by cropping is practically the same as that removed by the drainage waters.

The student of soil chemistry and physics as well as the practical farmer will derive much benefit by carefully reading Dr. Maxwell's pamphlet.

H. W. WILEY.

TESTING MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS. BY E. H. FARRINGTON AND F. W. WOLL. Fourth revised and enlarged edition. Madison, Wis.: Menota Book Company. viii + 256 pp.

The general introduction of the Babcock method has been one of the most important aids to the producer of dairy products, and as a natural result, there has been a demand for a work which would enable one to understand and apply the processes connected with modern dairy practice. This demand has been met by the authors in an admirable little volume upon the subject which is now in its fourth edition. Consideration is given to the principles of the Babcock method, followed by many aids and apt suggestions in order that one may become familiar with the method and its application. The testing of milk is treated in a thorough manner and especially is the treatment of the methods for the determination of the acidity of milk and cream to be recommended. The chemical analysis of dairy products is a section of the work which is of interest to the chemist as well as to one who has not had the advantage of laboratory training. The appendix contains many useful tables and helpful suggestions on practical creamery work. A very complete index closes the volume. The volume, as a whole, is a helpful one, and should be in the hands of those interested in the application of improved methods in the dairy industry of the country.

J. B. WEEMS.