

that of the three methods given for the determination of dissolved oxygen, the indigo method, in the opinion of the writer, though more complicated, gives the best results, and that the colorimetric methods for the determination of ferrous and ferric salts, can only be considered as approximate methods.

Beside the various determinations that have been mentioned the author devotes a chapter of the book to the subject of Chemical Control of Sewage Purification Works, in which he also describes methods for gauging sewage flow, methods of sampling sewage, measuring of sewage sludge, and of determining the degree of purity necessary in an effluent, and in this connection it is to be said that the incubator test, devised by Mr. Scudder and given in detail by Mr. Fowler, is one upon which great importance is now laid, in determining whether or not a sufficient purification of the sewage has been accomplished. The concluding chapter of the book is devoted to the collection and analysis of the gases given off from septic tanks and contact beds, and it is to be regretted that no mention is made of Hempel's methods of gas analysis, which are now so commonly used. Taking the book as a whole, very much can be said in its favor and very little in the way of criticism.

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CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL D'ÉLECTRICITÉ, PARIS, 1900; par M. E. HOSPITALIER. Paris: Gauthier-Villars. 1901.

This large 8mo. of nearly 500 pages contains the reports and proceedings of the congress. The third section of the congress was devoted to electrochemistry, but the communications on this subject occupy but 22 pages. They include a discussion of the electrochemical nomenclature proposed by Dr. Le Blanc, in which the proposition was generally rejected; a notice of papers by Hollard on the principles of electrolytic analysis and analysis of commercial copper; a short communication of Zenger on the use of sea-salt mother-liquor in a battery cell; a very fragmentary paper by Bouillet on electrochemical deposits; and a paper of 15 pages by Keller on electric furnaces. The above comprises all in the book which touches chemistry, excepting possibly a careful report by G. Claude (23 pp.) on the mechanism of electrolysis by street-railway return-currents. The volume would be out of place in a chemical library, but contains matter of value to the professional electrician.

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