

each branch." Her investigative turn of mind then finds expression in working out several phytochemical problems and in delivering public lectures on such broad subjects as "plant analysis as an applied science," "the chemical basis of plant forms," etc.

Not content with what she can attain on this side of the Atlantic, she goes to Europe in search of a laboratory in which to pursue her phytochemical studies. However, she returns to America and resumes the study of medicine. After her marriage she starts on a trip around the world. A short residence at Worcester is soon interrupted and residence is taken up in the Isle of Wight where a private chemical laboratory is equipped. Here she works jointly with John Jeanprêtre as she had previously worked with Trimble in Philadelphia.

Returning once more to America she delivers her last lecture on a phytochemical subject. Again she goes abroad, but this time "her interests" are "enlisted in wider fields," *i. e.*, she writes about the Austrian peasant and kindred topics. A third time she matriculates at Tuft's and wins her medical degree in 1903. After a short medical practice she died November 29, 1904.

EDWARD KREMERS.

Life and Scientific Activity of N. A. Menshutkin. By N. MENSHUTKIN. Published by M. Frolovaia, 6 Galernaia Street, St. Petersburg (In Russian).

A detailed biography and review of the work of the late N. A. Menshutkin by his son. Considerable space is devoted to telling of the struggles of the Russian students for liberty of assembly, etc., and of the faculties of the University and Polytechnic Institute for autonomy.

H. M. GORDIN.

Neue Capillar- und Capillaranalytische Untersuchungen. By FRIEDRICH GOPPELSROEDER. Basel: Emil Birkhauser. pp. xiv + 81 pp. + 52 tables. Price, 6 Marks.

This interesting little book is a concise report of original work in a field which the author has made peculiarly his own. He gives a list of his eight earlier publications upon the same subject, the first of which appeared in 1861.

As the facts Goppelsroeder has based so much work upon are, perhaps, not widely known, it may not be amiss to state them briefly. When strips of filter paper (cotton, linen or other fabrics may be used, but filter paper is generally preferable) are hung with their ends dipping in liquids or in solutions, capillary force causes the liquids to creep upward to definite heights which are different for different substances, as in capillary tubes. The effects of adsorption are also apparent and the result, when several substances are in the solution, is the formation of bands or zones of different widths, each zone containing mainly some one of the dissolved substances. Numerous qualitative separations can be brought about in this way, and corroborative color tests can be applied to the several bands on the paper.