

decomposition and also in reference to some of the methods of separation of the rarer elements, but the chief purpose of the book is to bring students of chemistry into actual contact with a neglected series of elements, to learn to know them from their occurrence to the preparation of their derivatives and then to acquire more intimate familiarity by a study of their reactions. Let those who doubt make such a study and the reviewer is certain that they will concur with him in the statement that this book possesses a great value for all chemists. EDGAR F. SMITH.

Einführung in die Kolloidchemie. By DR. VIKTOR PÖSCHL. 47 pp. Theodor Steinkopff, Dresden. 1908.

This is intended as an introduction to colloids, for the use of students of chemistry, pharmacy, etc. The properties, nomenclature and general historical discussion of the subject cover nine pages. Following this are sixteen pages, devoted to methods of preparing specific inorganic colloidal solutions. In the former we note the absence of reference to the interesting fact Picton and Linder pointed out, *i. e.*, the quantitative relationships in coagulating power of different classes of electrolytes, and in the latter colloidal platinum is separately described, but Bredig's method of making it is here omitted, though it appears later. Five or six pages are devoted to the use of the ultramicroscope in colloidal studies. The Brownian movement is described, but the author differentiates between this and the movement of the particles of ultramicroscopic vision, which the reviewer considers incorrect. The migration of colloids under influence of the electric current is touched upon in less than a dozen lines, and the fact is merely mentioned that certain colloids precipitate each other. A score of references to the literature complete the volume. Considering the very great amount of published work on this subject and its wide interest, a still more comprehensive treatment seems warranted, even for an introduction to the subject.

W. R. WHITNEY.

Kolloidchemische Studien am Eiweiss. By W. PAULI. 1908. 28 pp. Theodor Steinkopff, Dresden.

This is a separate publication of an article in the July number of the *Zeit. f. Chem. u. Ind. der Kolloide*. A specially purified blood serum albumen which was amphoteric and did not migrate with the current, was shown to be rendered less easily coagulated by heat through the presence of salts. This effect is apparently due to the surface adsorption of salt on the colloid particles. The viscosity is also affected by the salts, in accord with this idea, while sugar by these tests does not appear to be thus adsorbed.

W. R. WHITNEY.

Grundlagen und Ergebnisse der Pflanzenchemie. Nach der Schwedischen Ausgabe bearbeitet von H. EULER. Erster Teil: Das Chemische Material der Pflanzen.