most common soluble compounds, and then the insoluble com-
pounds under which head the characteristic reactions are given
by first naming the insoluble compound or precipitate and then
stating how it is formed, giving its properties, etc. Although
the author states that "only these facts have been selected which
are indispensable in a course such as the one for which the book
is intended," it would seem that too large a number of charac-
teristic reactions are either omitted or reserved to the analytical
tables and explanations of the tables, and that in consequence the
student hardly did a sufficient number of these important experi-
ments before going on with a group separation.

This form of arrangement, however, may possess some
advantages over the usual method of procedure. Certain it is
that the explanations connected with each table of analysis is
one of the best features of the book and bears evidence of careful
and conscientious work on the part of the author. In treating
of the acids the usual preliminary experiments upon the charac-
teristic reactions of the individual acids of each group are
entirely dispensed with, and instead one passes immediately to
their separation and detection. To be sure the special tests
applied to the separate portions of the original solution are char-
acteristic. And the explanation of them is apt, still here again it
would seem that some experience should be had in noting their
deportment toward certain reagents before going to their separa-
tion. The preliminary examination and the solution of sub-
stances is substantially the same as ordinarily given in most
text-books.   W. J. KARSLAKE.

ADDENDUM.—Professor Mabery makes the following addition to his
article in the February number, page 105, after the words "Morley deter-
mined with the utmost precision the proportions of oxygen without find-
ing any appreciable variations," insert the following:

In certain conditions of the atmosphere, when a vertical descent of the
upper portions occurs, Professor Morley observed a deficiency in oxygen
equivalent to 0.16 per cent.