attention at home and abroad, and it would seem the part of wisdom to have the student of chemistry acquaint himself with some of the ordinary procedures in electrochemistry, which he can do by performing the experiments offered in a volume like this of Elbs. Examples in inorganic preparations, in organic preparations, in physico-chemical methods and problems form part of nearly every student's curriculum, and why not include a brief course, such as is here presented, from an equally important and instructive field? Nor should work with the electric furnace be omitted. However, the purpose of this review was not to offer a dissertation on the teaching of electrochemistry, but to indicate the character of the book so that to what has already been said of it may be added: it is well written, accurate in statements and the result of laboratory experience. The author and translator deserve much praise for their labors in the preparation of a suggestive and helpful book. EDGAR F. SMITH.

KALENDER FÜR ELEKTROCHEMIKER SOWIE TECHNISCHE CHEMIKER UND PHYSIKER. 1904. 8th year, 575 pp, with a Beilage of 416 pp. BY DR. A. NEUBURGER, Editor of *Electrochemischen Zeitschrift*. Berlin: M. Krayn. Price, 4 marks.

This is the most complete electrochemical calendar known to the reviewer. It contains the general electrotechnical information found in technical calendars, but includes over 300 pages of chemical and electrochemical data, including information on quantitative analysis by electrolysis, technical electrolysis, electroplating, etc. Over 100 pages are devoted to accumulators. The Beilage contains data on hardness, elasticity, tensile strength and other mechanical data, together with 250 pages on German laws relating to electrochemical industries, including patent laws of the principal countries. W. R. WHITNEY.

UEBER DIE BASISCHE EIGENSCHAFTEN DES SAUERSTOFFS UND KOHLENSTOFFS. VON DR. JULIUS SCHMIDT. Berlin. Gebrüder Borntträge. 1904. iv + 111 pp. Price, 3.20 marks.

This interesting brochure gives a general, connected review of all the recent literature on the basic and tetravalent nature of oxygen and also on the trivalent and basic nature of carbon. Although the work done along these lines is all of very recent date, yet the literature is already sufficiently voluminous to justify the publication of the above-mentioned monograph. One need