

(which it is devoutly to be hoped may not gain a foothold in this country), but it is held in the background and is not utilized effectively.

Many details are highly commendable. There are numerous excellent problems and the historical sources are often mentioned. This adds interest, and simultaneously teaches a little of the history of chemistry. The Latin and Greek derivations of new words are always given,—without doubt the best way to impress their meaning on the memory. The line drawings of apparatus are unusually clear and instructive, and there are but few misprints; the reviewer noticed only three. A fairly good index completes a book well worth reading. S. LAWRENCE BIGELOW.

Die Chemische Affinität und Ihre Messung. By DR. OTTO SACKUR, Privatdozent, University of Breslau. Vieweg & Sohn, 1908. viii + 129 pp.

This volume is one of the monographs of the series called "Die Wissenschaft" and is intended to present the problems of chemical affinity and the methods for attacking them in a form convenient, compact and intelligible to all classes of chemists. The treatment of the subject on the basis of the rigorous definition and formulation of chemical affinity as a thermodynamic entity (van't Hoff's definition making the maximum work which a reaction can produce the measure of the affinities involved) is up-to-date, thorough and perspicuous. To any one interested in this most fascinating field, containing one of the ultimate goals of all chemical effort, the present book will serve as good introduction to, and will give a convenient survey of, the subject.

On p. 71, line 18, in the calculation of the equilibrium constant for potassium sulphate and potassium carbonate in contact with the corresponding barium salts, by a printer's error the concentrations of the non-ionized potassium salts are spoken of instead of the ionized parts. The degrees of ionization should also have been calculated with the aid of Arrhenius' theory of isohydric solutions. J. STIEGLITZ.

Laboratory Manual of Qualitative Analysis. By WILHELM SEGERBLUM, A. B., Instructor in Chemistry at the Phillips Exeter Academy. Longmans, Green & Co., 1908. xiii + 136 pp.

This manual presents the method of teaching qualitative analysis that is said to have worked well with the classes at the Phillips Exeter Academy. The analytical methods are the standard ones in general use, the best works on this part of qualitative analysis having been ably and conscientiously used. The directions are clearly stated, with full details. The theoretical treatment of the subject is extremely meagre and unsatisfactory. No use is made of the rôle played in analytical reactions by the laws of equilibrium or of the application to analysis of the conclusions of the modern theories of solutions. The insight into the chemistry of the reactions is necessarily defective, as a consequence.