that has conscious respect for ascertainable facts of human nature.

The effect of the ancient misunderstanding between science and religion could not be slight. In early Greek thought what we now call science was all one with what we now call philosophy and with the intellectual side of religion. The sciences have been completely segregated from other intellectual interests, in fact, scarcely more than a century. No doubt science and religion have both gained by the separation, but it may reasonably be asked whether their going apart, is not, after all, a merely temporary expedient to enable the intellect to regain its unity upon a higher plane.

George A. Coe.
Northwestern University.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Cell in Development and Inheritance. Edmund B. Wilson. New York and London, The Macmillan Company, 1900. Pp. xxi + 483.

Lehrbuch der Zoologie. Richard Hertwig. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1900. Pp. xii + 622. 11 Mark, 50 Pf.

Catalogue of the Fossil Bryozoa in the Department of Geology, British Museum (Natural History), Volume I. *The Cretaceous Bryozoa.* J. W. Gregory. London, The British Museum, 1899. Pp. xiv + 457 and seventeen plates.

Catalogue of the Arctiadæ. Sir George F. Hampson. London, The British Museum, 1900. Pp. xx + 589.

A Monograph of Christmas Island, Physical Features and Geology. Charles W. Andrews. London, The British Museum, 1900. Pp. xiii + 337. A map and twenty-two plates.

Anatomie et physiologie végétales. Er. Belzung. Paris, Alcan, 1900. Pp. iii + 1320.

Micro-organisms and Fermentation. Alfred Jörgensen. Translated by Alex. K. Miller and A. E. Lennholm. London and New York, The Macmillan Company, 1900. Pp. vi + 318.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES.

The *Journal of the Boston Society of Medical Sciences* for April opens with an abstract of the 'Histology of Acute Pneumonia,' by Joseph H. Pratt, giving a summary of the examination of fifty cases. G. B. Magrath has a preliminary study of 'The Relation of Age, Physique, and Preliminary Training to Class Rank in Pathology,' training not unnaturally seeming to have the most marked bearing on scholarship. F. P. Denny presents a 'Report on the Examination for Diphtheria Bacilli of Cultures from Four Hundred and Seventy-five Individuals,' an important conclusion being that while such bacilli are rarely present in healthy persons, a large number may be infected by healthy individuals who *do* have the bacilli in their throats. J. H. Wright describes 'A Case of Multiple Myeloma,' and Franklin Dexter has some 'Additional Observations on the Morphology of the Digestive Tract of the Cat,' while Wm. Hallock Park gives the results of 'A Few Experiments upon the Effect of Low Temperatures and Freezing on Typhoid Bacilli,' showing that they possess great powers of endurance and that infection may be caused in spring by fecal material thrown out in winter. The final paper, by E. W. Taylor, describes a case of 'Diffuse Degeneration of the Spinal Cord.'

The *Popular Science Monthly*, established in 1872 by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. and Dr. E. L. Youmans, will hereafter be published by Messrs. McClure, Phillips and Company and edited by Professor J. McKeen Cattell. The table of contents for June is as follows:

Professor Wolcott Gibbs, President of the National Academy of Sciences. (Frontispiece.)

Preventive Inoculation. (1) Dr. W. M. Haffkine.

Professor Ewart's Penycuik Experiments. (Illustrated.)

Colonies and the Mother Country. (1) James Collier.

The Future of the Negro in the United States. Professor N. S. Shaler.

The Physical Geography of the Lands. Professor W. M. Davis.

The New York Botanical Garden. (Illustrated.) Dr. D. T. Mac Dougal.

Gas and Gas Meters. (Illustrated.) Hubert S. Wynkoop.

The Sun's Destination. Professor Harold Jacoby.

A Biographical Sketch of an Infant. Charles Darwin.

Correspondence: Comparative Longevity and Greatness. Professor Joseph Jastrow. School Reform.

Scientific Literature: Chemistry; Zoology; Botany; Anthropology.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

THE NEW YORK SECTION OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

AT the regular meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, held May 12th at the Chemists' Club, the following papers were read:

C. W. Volney: 'New Extraction Apparatus.'

C. W. Volney: 'Artificial Musk.'

P. A. Levene: 'Modern Researches on the Chemistry of the Proteid Molecule.'

J. A. Mathews: 'Calticyanides of Bismuth.'

Dr. Volney's artificial musk was exhibited and caused considerable discussion. It is said to be a compound belonging to the paraffine series, and therefore a distinct departure from the idea that an artificial perfume must contain the 'benzol ring.' No analysis was given nor particulars of the method of preparation, these being reserved for a future communication.

Asked whether his musk is composed of a saturated or unsaturated paraffine compound, Dr. Volney said it is saturated.

Dr. Schweitzer said that so far as he knew, it had never been claimed that an aromatic group was necessary in the synthetic musks. Patents had been taken out for a variety of processes, some for preparing musks by nitrating resins, among them ordinary rosin; but when the inventor had been asked to supply his musk on a large scale he had furnished 'musk Baur.'

Dr. Stearns claimed that nitrated bodies do not smell of true musk. Different persons, he said, are differently affected by the true musk odor, and many are incapable of deciding that an imitation is a good representative of the true odor. In this way many substances were called artificial musk which would not pass even an arbitrary set of tests. It is not yet known what the essential element of true musk is, or whether it is pre-existent, or is formed by a slow chemical change in the constituents of musk material. Baur has examined musk to determine whether nitrated bodies were present, but found none.

Dr. Levene's paper was an interesting review of the work which has been done and the views which have been held during the past two years on the chemistry of the protein compounds and the classifications of their constituents.

In regard to the sulphur in their composition, he said it evidently existed in two forms or conditions of combination, one molecule being separable as hydrogen sulfide, the other remaining.

Dr. J. A. Mathews described an investigation of the cobalticyanides of bismuth designed to develop a process for separation of bismuth in analytical work, for instance in the analysis of pig and refined lead. The conditions under which such an analysis are carried out were found, however, to prevent the complete precipitation of bismuth as cobalticyanide, and as yet he had not been able to make the practical application of the study of these salts which had been hoped for.

The meeting was addressed by Professor Rising, of California, who said that much interest was manifested by the chemists of the Pacific coast in becoming members of the American Chemical Society, and an application for a charter would soon be made.

Dr. McMurtrie, president of the Society, was present, and, invited to take the chair, said that in view of the approaching general meeting it was necessary that each member should bring out whatever subject he had in readiness for publication in time to have its title announced on the program. All such titles should be transmitted to the General Secretary, A. C. Hale, 551 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., as early as practicable, to facilitate the preparation of the program and to enable the committee to arrange sufficient time for the sessions.

Dr. Doremus announced the full list of sections and ground covered thereby in the congress of chemists to be held at Paris in July; also that titles of papers to be presented there should be forwarded not later than June 1st.

DURAND WOODMAN,
Secretary.