be issued to all members of the Association by the middle of May.

The permanent secretary presented his financial statement for the year ending December 31, 1900, which showed receipts amounting to $12,321.60, and expenditures, including $1,300 transferred to the treasurer, amounting to $7,579.84, leaving a balance to new account of $4,741.76. Some unusual expenditures were mentioned in this account, especially the expenses of the New York meeting, which were borne by the Association instead of by the local committee as at previous meetings, and the storage on back volumes and the expense of their removal to New York, where they are now stored free of charge to the Association in the Library of Columbia University. The account, having been properly audited, was accepted by the Council and ordered printed in the next volume of *Proceedings*.

Changes in their personal plans for the summer having necessitated the resignations of Professor Lord, Secretary of Section A; Dr. Reed, Secretary of Section B; Mr. Penrose, Secretary of Section E; and Miss Benneson, Secretary of Section I, their resignations were accepted. Dr. G. A. Miller was elected to fill the vacancy as secretary of Section A, and provision was made for the temporary filling of the other vacancies by committees.

Dr. C. S. Minot presented a report on behalf of the committee appointed to consider the plan of securing a convocation week immediately after the Christmas holidays. The Association of Universities, consisting of the fourteen leading American universities, passed unanimously a resolution recommending that a week be set aside for the meeting of scientific and learned societies, and steps are now being taken to secure from the universities an agreement not to hold their sessions during the week in which the 1st of January occurs.

Dr. Thomas Wilson made a report of progress on behalf of the committee on the protection and preservation of objects of archeological interest, showing that a bill had been carefully drafted and had nearly passed Congress last session, being laid aside only on account of urgent legislation.

The permanent secretary was instructed to take up the matter of the preparation of an index to the first fifty volumes of the *Proceedings* and to take such preliminary steps as he might deem advisable, and report in full at the Denver meeting.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

Gli Insetti Nocivi. By Dr. A. Lunardoni and Dr. G. Leonardi. Naples. 4 vols. 1889–1901.

Since our knowledge of European economic entomology has largely been drawn from books descriptive of the injurious insects of middle Europe, it is a distinct pleasure to have before us for reference a large and valuable work on the injurious insects of a part of southern Europe—the Italian region. This work is, however, more than a compendium of the noxious insects of Italy; it is, practically, a text-book of Italian entomology with detailed accounts of injurious species. Volumes I. and II., dealing with the general subject, Coleoptera and Lepidoptera, are by Dr. Lunardoni; Volumes III. and IV., dealing with the remaining orders, are by Dr. Leonardi. Volume I. contains 570 pages; Volume II., 287 pages; Volume III., 549 pages; and Volume IV., 862 pages.

In the general subject are included directions for the control of noxious insects. Of special interest in the part on Coleoptera is a table for the determination of the species of *Scolytini* according to the nature of their galleries. In the second volume, dealing with the Lepidoptera, the chapters treating of the Tortricidæ and Tineidæ are very full. The discussion of remedies for species in these two families is of considerable value to American workers, since many of these moths are injuriously abundant in the United States.

In the third and fourth volumes the figures are more numerous and the bibliographic lists

more complete, but unfortunately the typographical errors are rather annoying. The Hymenoptera occupy 170 pages of Volume III, the larger part of which treats of the gallflies and sawflies. The Diptera occupy the remainder of Volume III., and are treated at more length than the preceding orders. The fleas occupy the position of a family at the end of the order. Several Trypetidæ, especially *Dacus oleæ*, *Ceratitis hispanica* and *Rhagoletis cerasi* are treated in much detail. The Hessian fly, which appears under the unfamiliar generic name of *Mayetiola*, occupies fourteen pages.

In the fourth volume the Neuroptera are passed over rather hastily. The Pseudoneuroptera are included under the Orthoptera. The Hemiptera receive the fullest treatment of all. Over 180 pages are occupied with the Aphidæ, and 200 with the Coccidæ. *Phylloxera* covers 75 pages. Nearly all the Coccidæ are figured. Under the name of *Aonidiella perniciosus*, a long account is given of the San Jose scale. In the Orthoptera considerable space is devoted to the remedies for grasshoppers; spraying machines and catching machines, drawn by two men, seem to be especially favored. The volume concludes with a brief notice of the Thysanura under the ordinal name of Pseudoinsecta.

NATHAN BANKS.

An Introduction to Modern Scientific Chemistry, in the form of popular Lectures suited for University Extension students and general readers. By Professor LASSAR-COHN, Ph.D., University of Königsberg. Translated from the Second Edition by M. M. PATTISON MUIR, M.A., Cambridge. New York, D. Van Nostrand Company. Pp. viii + 348. Price, $2.00.

The author's preface says: "In this introduction to *Modern Scientific Chemistry* an attempt is made to give a succinct and accurate presentation of chemistry on strictly scientific lines, and at the same time in as popular a form as is compatible with the vast range of the subject. The book can be followed easily by any one who takes a serious interest in natural science, and will not, I hope, be unwelcome to the younger chemists who are still pursuing their studies. A teacher of chemistry who may not have paid special attention to the methods of presenting his subject will perhaps find in the book something useful to himself and helpful to his hearers."

A careful examination of the text impresses one with the idea that the author has made a particularly happy use of the word modern in his title; and that the promises of the preface have been abundantly fulfilled. The author has been eminently successful in solving the difficult problem of giving the theories and facts of chemistry in a form not only popular but exact. The keynote of the book is its emphasis of the fundamental conceptions of the science.

The style is clear, convincing and always interesting. While the book is intended primarily for University Extension students and general readers, to the student and younger teachers of chemistry it offers a wealth of valuable, accurate information, especially concerning the chemical principles involved in the manufactures of illuminating gas, smokeless powders and other explosives, fertilizers, matches, glass, aluminium, etc.

The reader who does not find this book helpful and inspiring must be very well informed in scientific chemical subjects.

The translation is excellent, and will serve to introduce Professor Lassar-Cohn's work to a new world of readers.

The crudeness of the illustrations (by the author) is the only unsatisfactory feature of a book of rare merit.

WILLIAM B. SCHOBER.
LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

An Elementary Treatise on Qualitative Chemical Analysis. By J. F. SELLERS, Professor of Chemistry, Mercer University, Georgia. Boston, Ginn & Company. 1900. Pp. ix + 160.

The author has attempted in this treatise to place qualitative analysis upon a scientific basis, to do for this subject what Ostwald has done for analytical chemistry in general. It is very evident from the nature and arrangement of that part of the book devoted to the theory of solutions that it is a reflection of Ostwald's 'Foundations of Analytical Chemistry.' As such it is to be commended. The book, how-