

manifestation of, perhaps, several different causes, one of which is of considerable importance in this country and has been shown to consist in unusual amounts of dissolved air.

The third section is devoted entirely to the crayfish disease, 'Krebspest,' for years past widespread and destructive in Europe, but here unknown. The author and his assistant have made a special research on this subject and have described as the cause of the disease *Bacterium pestis astaci*, which attacks also, causing a general infection, several cyprinoids and allied fishes in the waters of nature as well as in domestication.

The last section consists of a few pages of general directions to the fish culturist with respect to measures to be taken at the onset of disease. In general there is little encouragement to the breeder in the way of remedies. Therapeutics with fishes is not far advanced and the prognosis in the case of the general infections is bad. Some cases of external parasitism may be successfully treated, but the chief reliance must be in prevention. Practical directions are given for the disinfection of ponds and the natural remedy is frequently advised of removing infected trout to rapidly flowing streams.

The book is profusely illustrated with colored plates, drawings and photographs, and to these it owes a large part of its usefulness. The representation in color of the lesions of the bacterial diseases aids their identification, which is rather difficult at best.

M. C. MARSH.

Katalog der Bibliothek der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. Versuch einer systematik der geographischen Literatur. Von PAUL DINSE. Berlin, Ernst Siegfried Mittler und Sohn. 1903. Pp. xxvii + 925. Price, 12 Marks.

When the Berlin Gesellschaft für Erdkunde moved into its own building the opportunity was given for a rearrangement of its library. The scheme in use had become antiquated and inadequate. To Dr. Dinse was entrusted the preparation of a new plan of arrangement. The results of this work lie before us in this large and in every way satisfactory catalogue, which from its fullness and fine subject classi-

fication has high bibliographic value. The scheme of classification is close and thorough-going, yet based largely upon considerations of practical convenience. Two main divisions are adopted: general geographic literature and literature of single regions and the sea. Under the former are the subdivisions: (1) bibliography, (2) history of geography and discovery, (3) history of cartography, (4) methods and education, (5) encyclopedic literature of geography, (6) collections and miscellaneous writings relating to geography, (7) general physical geography, (8) general bio-geography, (9) general anthropo-geography, (10) geography of political and economic history of nations, (11) onomatology and transcription. These are again subdivided and when necessary or desirable re-subdivided, sometimes according to subjects and sometimes by countries. The second main division, literature of single regions, is subdivided by continents and countries, and when the literature pertaining to a country is very extensive, this is again subdivided by subjects. Periodicals are arranged separately by countries.

Among the admirable features the following may be noted. The names of authors, when known, and the titles of books, separates and periodicals are given without abbreviations. When doubt might arise as to where a paper should be placed, it is given in full in the two or more places where it might go. At the end of every entry is given, inconspicuously, the letter and number indication showing the exact location of the work in the library of the Gesellschaft. Under each subdivision the works are arranged in order of publication. An author index with abbreviated title and page reference enhances greatly the usefulness of the work which will prove almost as useful to geographic workers in general as to the members of the Berlin Gesellschaft für Erdkunde.

J. M. NICKLES.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON.

THE 151st regular meeting of the Chemical Society of Washington was held on Thursday