

acknowledgments, Professor Crosby is not mentioned among those personally consulted, although he could have been reached by the author by a half hour's ride. This circumstance is in keeping with the general tone of the text, which leads one to believe that Crosby's work is to be proved faulty. Such a tone is unfortunate, since, with but three or four exceptions, the author is obliged to agree with all of Crosby's conclusions. Of the exceptions noted, one, on page 214, is a resurrection of a controversy between Crosby and Burr, in which the former's contention that certain melaphyr areas were effusive, was disputed by the latter. Crosby's convincing answer to Burr's paper was published in the *American Geologist* (Vol. XXVII., p. 324, 1901), and, so far as known, has met with no reply; but still the present author believes that Burr's conclusions are in many instances correct. Regarding the other exceptions, on pages 206 and 220, the author forms a different *opinion*, but in neither case proves himself correct nor Crosby wrong. In the second case the author states that he has not visited the outcrops which furnish Crosby's evidence. In his concluding chapter he states that, while Crosby attributed to the Roxbury conglomerate a marine origin, 'the evidence, largely negative and unsatisfactory, favors non-marine origin.' This and the conclusion that glaciers may have furnished material to torrents by which it was deposited either upon the land or in lakes are possible, though rather uncertain additions to the previous knowledge of the geology of the Boston Basin. The author has evidently accomplished a great deal of work in the time at his disposal, but it is unfortunate that so criticizing a tone should be employed by a young man in reviewing the work of so experienced and painstaking a geologist as Professor Crosby. It must, however, be exceedingly gratifying to the latter to see that his work, much of it done many years ago, when knowledge of geologic structure was far less advanced than at present, has stood so successfully all critical tests of recent years, and remains still *the* authority.

S. L. W.

A Text-book of Sanitary and Applied Chemistry. By E. H. S. BAILEY. New York, The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.40.

The author states that the object of this work is to furnish a text-book upon applied chemistry that is suitable for use by those students who have had a good high school course in general chemistry. Scattered material is also presented from government reports and other sources which has been added with the intention of making the book useful for reference. Part I. is entitled 'Sanitary Chemistry' and deals with: The Atmosphere, Fuels, Heating and Ventilation, Lighting, Water and its Purification, Sewage and its Disposal, Soap, Disinfectants, etc.

Under Part II. is considered the 'Chemistry of Foods.' Stress is laid upon the vitiated character of 'ground air,' and it is further noted how small is the attention given by the general public to the question of good ventilation, the reason being that the ills arising from a poor air supply are slow in making their appearance.

Under each heading there are experiments introduced with the view to fix in the student's mind the important points covered by the general text. In some cases, however, it is difficult to see the value of these experiments. Thus, those under Water are qualitative only. Surely the results of a water analysis can scarcely be of service unless stated in a quantitative form. The field covered by the work is so very great that it is hardly to be expected that thoroughness can be attained in a book of 345 small pages. We find, for instance, Mineral Waters, Potable Waters, Drinking Water and Disease and the Purification of Water Supplies covered in twenty-three pages, while only seven are given to Sewage Disposal.

There are many things in the book which will interest the student reader, but he must remember that it is essentially elementary. Doubtless the author intended that it should be so considered.

X.

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS AND ARTICLES

The Psychological Clinic, a journal for the study and treatment of mental retardation and deviation, by Professor Lightner Witmer,