Part III. is devoted to the Geography of Trade. To treat "each important product in detail under the particular country which leads in its production or in some cases in its elaboration," has always been questionable as a method, and the authors have not succeeded in overcoming its drawbacks. While only the United States, the British Empire and Germany are treated, there is need of constant repetition in the discussion of given products, and still an added chapter is required for articles not treated under countries. Then, too, the space allowed is too small, and the treatment of countries becomes as usual so much abbreviated, as to fall into the old form of mere statistics. With discussion so condensed it is not always possible to distribute emphasis fairly. Thus we find that Germany gets no more space than Australasia, and though South Africa is given six pages there is no room for France.

We all realize that coal and iron are the bases of modern commerce, yet the iron industry gets no more space than cocoa and platinum, two items of insignificant value; and coal claims no more room than hemp, buckwheat and barley. The very great significance in industry and commerce of copper, clay, cement and the phosphates is quite overlooked, for buckwheat looms larger than copper; the clay industries get only two and one half inches; and cement and the phosphates occupy only as much space as the two words require, and that in eight-point type.

It is the firm conviction of the reviewer that the plan is illogical of attempting to mix the commodity and the country in a general text-book. To attempt it is to make both the commodity and the country suffer, as this book demonstrates anew. The field is amply large, and the geographic and teaching values are adequate, to make the commodity point of view sufficient for a general survey. If it is desired to take the country point of view it should be done as a course apart and in addition, and with space enough so that some geographic interpretation can be attempted. Certainly no adequate geographic study can be given of a country like Germany, in eleven pages as here. The trouble is we are attempting far too much in one course, or in a brief survey. The authors might give a much better account of themselves were they to devote Part III. either to commerce and its commodities alone, or to America alone.

In spite of the many errors in detail, only a few of which are here noticed, and which would largely be eliminated by better team work on the part of the authors, and by more careful editorial supervision, the text stands as a distinct advance over its American predecessors.

J. PAUL GOODE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
November 28, 1910

CHEMICAL TEXT-BOOKS

A Text-book of Organic Chemistry. By A. F. HOLLEMAN, Ph.D., F.R.A. Amst., Professor Ordinarius in the University of Amsterdam. Edited by A. JAMIESON WALKER, Ph.D., B.A., Head of the Department of Chemistry, Technical College, Derby, England; assisted by OWEN E. MOTT, Ph.D., with the cooperation of the author. Third English edition, partly rewritten. First thousand. New York, John Wiley and Sons. 1910. Pp. 599, 80 figures. $2.50.

A long review of the second edition of this book appeared in this JOURNAL.[1] That a new edition is required in less than three years indicates the deserved reputation of Professor Holleman's book.

In the present edition the author has rewritten the chapter on proteins, which with that on amino-acids now follows the chapter on sugars. Dr. Walker has introduced the protein classification adopted by the Chemical Society of London jointly with the English and American Physiological Societies, and the American Society of Physiological Chemists.

A repetition of the detailed review referred to is not necessary. It is enough to quote from the author's preface: "This book is essentially a text-book and makes no claim to be a 'Beilstein' in a very compressed form," and

[1] Vol. XXVI., 1907, p. 791.

to say that while it is scarce a text-book for beginners, it is probably our best *text-book* of organic chemistry for advanced students.

E. Renouf

Essentials of Chemistry, experimental, descriptive, theoretical. By Rufus Phillips Williams, Teacher of Chemistry in the English High School, Boston. Boston, Ginn and Co. 1910.

This is an excellent manual for schools, very fully illustrated with portraits and with pictures of apparatus. It contains many instructive, qualitative and quantitative experiments, and technical methods are fully explained.

Outlines of Organic Chemistry. A book designed especially for the general student. By F. J. Moore, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Organic Chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. New York, John Wiley and Sons. Pp. 315.

This book is of the same size and general contents as most college text-books of organic chemistry, but especial attention is paid to those substances which are of importance in daily life, in vital processes, or are of especial commercial value, such as oils, sugars, cellulose-derivatives, urea, amino-acids, proteins. The size of the book restricts the number of compounds presented, but the presentation of those chosen is scientific and complete. The treatment of the sugars is excellent, in its clear showing of the essential part of Fischer's work. It is an exceptionally good book for study.

Analytical Chemistry. By F. P. Treadwell, Ph.D., Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the Polytechnic Institute of Zurich. Authorized translation from the German by William T. Hall, S.B., Instructor in Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Volume II., Quantitative Analysis. Second edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged. Total issue, six thousand. New York, John Wiley and Sons. 1910. Pp. 787, 110 figures. $4.00.

Professor Treadwell's books on "Analysis" were first published in German in 1899 and have a large circulation abroad. In 1903 Mr. Hall published his translation of the volume on qualitative analysis; this was followed in 1904 by the volume on quantitative, of which the present volume is the second edition. Six thousand copies printed indicate the favorable reception of the book in this country and in England.

Mr. Hall has compared the text with the fourth German edition and has made additions, rendering the book more helpful to American chemists.

On comparing Treadwell's books with the older manuals one is impressed by the simplicity of arrangement and by the wise and careful choice of methods. Instead of presenting a host of alternate methods to the student who is incompetent to estimate their relative value, he gives a full description, often illustrated, of those most approved.

The additions made by the translator comprise well-tried American methods, most of them technical. Among them are A. A. Blair's methods for determining vanadium, molybdenum, chromium, nickel and phosphorus in steel; the dry combustion method for carbon, the Drown method for determining silicon, both in use at the Bureau of Standards, and the improvements of Hillebrand in mineral analysis.

E. Renouf
The Johns Hopkins University

SPECIAL ARTICLES

NOTES ON THE PASSENGER PIGEON

A well-written special from New York to the Chicago *Evening Post* (printed December 2, 1910) stating that "A solitary passenger pigeon, ending its life at the Zoological Garden at Cincinnati, is to-day all that remains of the species that early in the last century swarmed over the continent in flocks numbering billions," suggests the desirability of adding to the occasional notes on this native bird a record of personal observations.

I

During early life in eastern Iowa it was my fortune to see much of the passenger pigeon.