

tion of the methods employed in the determination of these quantities, and an outline of the historical ideas connected therewith and culminating in the atomic theory. Following this the development of the molecular theory, due largely to the labours of Gay Lussac and Avogadro, is traced. To this is added a short, clearly written chapter on the very important subject of solutions, the study of which has within the last decade brought about a small revolution in many of our fundamental ideas; and a chapter on solids with special reference to their specific and molecular heats, and a short reference to isomorphism as furnishing a means of determining atomic weights. This part of the book is then appropriately closed by a chapter on the Periodic Law, presenting the atomic weights of the various elements in their relations to one another and pointing out the fact that the general properties of the elements appear as periodic functions of their atomic weights.

A chapter on valency forms the connecting link between the first part of the book and the second, which deals with the constitution of chemical compounds. In this part the division of compounds into classes is described and then follows a thorough study of the constitution of the principal groups of organic compounds, with a chapter on the application of physical methods to the problems of constitution, and a chapter on chemical affinity. The second half is also brought to a suitable conclusion by a chapter on the relations between the constitution of compounds and their properties.

The whole book is written in Mr. Remsen's lucid style, and is to be highly recommended to all those who wish to obtain a good elementary knowledge of theoretical chemistry.

N. N. E.