

dependent on the actual facts of the case, and the old view (if it can be called one) that recognition was a matter of policy. As he points out, there could be no true modern doctrine of recognition until there was a true modern doctrine of neutrality, which itself was not developed until after 1776. Our recognition by France during the Revolution was really a case of intervention.

Dr. H. Meyer's little book called 'Determination of Radicals in Carbon Compounds' (John Wiley & Sons) has been translated by Prof. J. Bishop Tingle, with important improvements for which the author expresses his thanks. It is a valuable book, not only in the laboratory, but as an aid to the book student in enabling him to preserve a practical attitude of mind toward the subject.

Chemists and microscopists designate certain mixtures and processes by their devisers' names; and of these terms Mr. Alfred I. Cohn, favorably known by a former book on indicators, has now compiled a dictionary of some three thousand entries, entitled, 'Tests and Reagents' (D. Van Nostrand Co.). He disclaims all pretensions to completeness; and certainly it were to be wished that Carnot's test for potassium had been inserted, as well as Flandin and Danger's method of detecting arsenic, this having as good right to a place as the method of Fresenius and Babo that Mr. Cohn duly books. Devanda's alloy, being used in analysis, might be looked for; and it were better not to disappoint expectations having any shadow of justification. Still, on the whole, we do not think the compiler need fear dissatisfaction on the score of omissions. Nor, on the other hand, can harm be done by the appearance of the fuming liquor of Cadet under an odd disguise suggesting that eminent pharmacist's searching out a test for cacodyl in the year 1760, nor in Scheele's green figuring in similar fashion. What will be perplexing is that a person wanting to know, for example, what Mayer's solution is, will find himself confronted with twenty-three articles headed "Mayer," with no way, short of going through them all, of making sure which of them is commonly known as Mayer's solution. Nevertheless, despite imperfections incident (among other things) to first editions of original dictionaries, the book promises to be useful to those for whom it is intended, as it already is curious to those for whom it is not intended. A forty-three-page index enhances its value.

The first, or Qualitative, volume of Prof. F. P. Treadwell's 'Analytical Chemistry' (John Wiley & Sons) is the very best book with which to learn qualitative analysis in the old-fashioned thorough way that we have ever seen, and almost persuades us that that was the right way, after all. The tests given are numerous but not indiscriminately collected, and the descriptions of the ways of performing them far superior to anything of the sort we have ever seen. The student is instructed to calculate numerically the delicacy of every test, and the concentrations of the solutions are supposed to be given on the labels of the bottles. On the other hand, the account of mass-action is inadequate, encourages loose thinking, and conveys the impression that the matter is far simpler than it is. Not having seen the original, we are unable to say what the translator,

Mr. William J. Hall, has done for the work; but we gather that he has introduced some improvements of detail. We are constrained to say, however, that the misprints are numerous and sometimes bad; as when the student is directed to use nitric acid when hydrochloric is meant, a salt of ammonium when a salt of aluminum is meant, tin when zinc is meant, etc.

The July issue of the 'Library Journal' is wholly given up to the proceedings, in that month, at the Niagara Falls Conference of the American Library Association. This means a matter of 242 pages in double columns of type like that we are now using. It is needless to commend these papers and discussions to the attention of educators and sociologists. The report opens with consideration of President Elliot's proposal to stow away or discard books obsolete or little used; his own university's librarian contributing perhaps the weightiest suggestions. Mr. Lane is convinced from experience that "direct personal access to a classified collection of all the material at hand is of the first importance if profitable work is to be accomplished." This he fortifies by the testimony of investigators. An interesting feature in library economy is revealed in two papers on "duplicate pay collections of popular books"—a sort of parlor-car principle which at St. Louis has proved highly remunerative. Miss Johnson, librarian of the Carnegie Library at Nashville, Tenn., discoursing on Southern libraries in general, reports (and justifies the fact) that they are, with few exceptions, "rigidly exclusive of blacks." With the old trust in Providence and "its own good time and way" for the abolition of slavery, "the librarians and library boards are disposed to do all in their power to aid the colored people in securing libraries of their own *whenver the opportune time arrives.*"

For a number of years the pronounced Catholic circles of Austria and Germany have been collecting funds for the purpose of establishing a distinctively "independent" Catholic university in Salzburg, in Tyrol, after the model of the "free" university (entirely under Church control) in Freiburg, Switzerland. This is because the Catholic faculties in the State universities are not under Church supervision, except in the case of the newly appointed Strassburg faculty, where, by special arrangement between the German Government and the Vatican, only professors acceptable to the Church can be appointed. In order to counteract the Ultramontane venture in Salzburg, an international organization of university men has been established in Germany and Austria, which has arranged for extensive courses of lectures and other regular university work at Salzburg during the long summer vacation in August and September. An official appeal has been published for coöperation and attendance on the part of those who do not believe in a Catholic "Science." The list of lecturers for the present summer includes some fifteen from various German universities, and among them even the veteran Mommsen, who has all along been the leader in the fight for independent research, free from Church control, in the universities of the Fatherland. The Freiburg experiment, it may be remarked, has practically proved a failure. Not only have all men of independence been forced out of

the faculty, but the university authorities of Germany have publicly announced that they will give no credit to a student for the time he spent at Freiburg, or recognize a degree from that institution, on account of the inferiority in the quality of the work done there.

Prof. Dr. von Luschan has just returned from his fifth expedition to northern Syria, bringing with him thirty-four large boxes of Hittite archaeological finds, intended for the Royal Museum at Berlin. As the finds of the other four expeditions are also there, the Museum will become, next to that of Constantinople, the headquarters for Hittite archaeological studies. This is one step towards satisfying German ambition to make the collections in Berlin rival those in the British Museum, where, it is alleged, foreign savants and scholars are no longer welcomed as they were in former days.

The Eighth International Geographic Congress is to convene in this country in September, 1904. Early in that month the principal scientific sessions will be held in Washington, to be followed by social sessions in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago, with a final session in conjunction with the World's Congress of Science and Arts in St. Louis. An excursion from that city to Mexico and to points of geographic interest in the western United States and Canada is also contemplated. The Committee of Arrangements have their headquarters, and may be addressed, at Hubbard Memorial Hall, Washington.

A notable collection of contemporary paintings, drawings, etchings, and lithographs, including a full representation of the Glasgow School, has been shipped to Philadelphia by the International Society of Sculptors, Painters and Gravers, and will make a tour of leading American cities before being shown at St. Louis during the Exposition. Boldini, Lavery, Von Uhde, Strang, Mesdag, Maris, Vierge, Rodin, Greiffenhagen, Anning Bell, Pennell, and Shannon are some of the contributory artists. Mr. Whistler's death caused the withdrawal of his quota.

—There appears to be something shady about a proposed edition of Jefferson's Writings, to be issued in connection with the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association. The scheme to place a memorial of Jefferson in the city of Washington has much to commend it, even if the form be open to question. The Association, however, is offering 1,000 copies of the Writings in twenty volumes at \$60 to \$120 for the set, according to binding. The claim is made that the edition will comprise all the Jefferson matter in the Department of State and published in 1853 by order of Congress; but the compilation of 1853 is most imperfect, and all the Jefferson matter in the Department would fill more than twenty volumes. The publishers further state that the new edition will include "an autobiography of Jefferson," which is nothing more than the "Anas," and has already been printed in full. Similar pretensions are put forward for other well-known material, as if it were to be printed now for the first time. The editor is Andrew A. Lipscomb, and associated with him is Albert Ellery Bergh. The publisher is the Walter Thorp Company of New York. The edition of 1853, made by H. A. Washington, and the later compila-

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