

effect of these various factors. This is a sort of quantitative analysis, which, though of purely technical interest, would have its value for psychology, could we but be sure of our numerical basis. When unfortunately there are, as in the present instance, three or more variable factors at our disposal, no one of which is a determined function of any other quantity, the field for arbitrary assumption of values is so wide that we have no means of checking our computation.

The real value of the work is that it points out several incidental factors in the process of judging. The more closely actual judgments are studied, the more evident does it become that they do not proceed according to the clean logical schemes which we are prone to devise for them in advance.

R. S. WOODWORTH.

GENERAL.

THE American Museum of Natural History, New York City, proposes to publish a selection of photographs collected by members of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition, provided a sufficient number of subscriptions can be obtained to warrant the undertaking. The photographs are to be reproduced by the heliotype process, in large quarto form. The edition will be limited to 250 copies. It is intended to issue the album in parts of at least 24 plates annually, the whole series to embrace 120 plates. It is contemplated to publish during the first year a series illustrating Indian types from the interior of British Columbia.

THE University of the State of New York has issued Museum Bulletin 24, supplementing the report of the entomologist for 1898, which is a memorial of the life and entomological work of Dr. Lintner. This contains a consolidated index to his whole series of reports and gives a nearly, if not quite, complete list of his scientific contributions during a long series of years. This volume of 316 pages will be sent postpaid to any address for 35 cents. Bulletin 28 is a pamphlet of 202 pages on the plants of North Elba, which will be much appreciated by the frequenters of that beautiful region. Its price postpaid is 20 cents. In University Handbook 16, the State Entomologist explains the scope and public utility of his

field of work. This series of handbooks gives in convenient form information frequently called for regarding the various divisions of the university work, and single copies are mailed free to any address.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Nervous System and its Constituent Neurons. LEWELLYS F. BARKER. New York, D. Appleton & Co. 1899. Pp. xxxii + 1122.

Chemistry, its Evolution and Achievements. FERDINAND G. WIECHMANN. New York, Jenkins. 1899. Pp. vii + 176.

The Family of the Sun, Conversations with a Child. EDWARD S. HOLDEN. New York, D. Appleton & Co. 1899. Pp. xxiv + 252. 50c.

Handbook of Practical Hygiene. D. H. BERGEY. Easton, Pa., The Chemical Publishing Co. 1899. Pp. 164.

NOTES ON INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

THE larger works on descriptive chemistry are full of compounds whose existence is doubtful, and it becomes the sometimes thankless task of the chemists of to-day to go over this old work and verify or prove false the work of earlier observers. An instance of this appears in the last *Journal* of the Chemical Society (London) in the case of the suboxid of phosphorus P_2O . The existence of such a compound, discovered by Le Verrier in 1838 was, indeed, called in question by von Schrötter in 1852, as he considered it merely an impure form of the red ('amorphous') phosphorus, which had not long before been discovered by him. In 1880, however, Goldschmidt and Reinitzer prepared a red substance which resembled Le Verrier's 'suboxid' and the existence of P_2O seemed to be confirmed. But now Chapman and Lidbury have gone over the whole subject, have prepared and analyzed every substance which has been described by different observers as 'suboxid' and come to the conclusion that the supposed suboxid P_2O is identical with red phosphorus in a finally divided and superficially somewhat oxidized and hydrated condition. No compound of definite composition could be found.

THE problem of softening hard waters for industrial purposes is one of the great problems of applied chemistry. Such softening is not merely necessary for boiler waters, but it has