

A Manual of Chemistry, Descriptive and Theoretical. By WILLIAM ODLING, M.B., F.R.S. Part I. London: Longmans and Co.

WE are not sure that the appearance of this work can be justified on the ground of the scarcity of good text-books on Chemistry. Within the last few years the press may be said to have teemed with chemical manuals, some of them possessing great merit. Dr. Odling's book must therefore rely for success upon special merit. This is not wanting. We cannot doubt that the work will occupy a conspicuous place amongst its fellows, and be largely adopted as a guide to the study of chemistry both in our medical schools and in the numerous other institutions where this attractive and valuable science is now taught.

A peculiar purpose of Dr. Odling's book is to show how the employment of unitary formulæ facilitates the generalization of chemical truths. The views, of which it is an exponent, are based on those originally promulgated by Laurent and Gerhardt in France. As these views are now adopted by a large section of English chemists, including Professors Williamson, Brodie, and Hofmann, it has become important to supply to students a guide to their comprehension. The author informs us that the work was undertaken more especially at the request of Professor Brodie, who wished to have for the use of his class at Oxford a chemical text-book arranged in accordance with his own method of teaching. The following features characterize the work:—

As a rule, the atomic weights selected for volatile elements represent single volumes, and those for volatile compounds double volumes, of their respective gases or vapours.

The great majority of compound bodies are expressed as unitary molecules, by unitary formulæ, instead of by addition, or, as they are commonly called, rational formulæ. Throughout the algebraic sign of addition is never used to express combination.

The equivalent notation, by means of dashes, introduced by the author some years ago, and now constantly used in the original papers of most European chemists, is employed for the purposes of elementary teaching.

The arrangement of the book is more than ordinarily systematic. The mutual relations of the elements and of their analogous compounds are largely dwelt upon, as are also the mutual relations of the various heterologous compounds of the same element.

The technological applications of chemistry are but very briefly referred to, and the physics of chemistry only incidentally discussed; so that a more than usual proportion of space is devoted to chemistry proper, and especially to the description of chemical reactions.

In this latter respect more particularly the book deserves commendation. Although shorn of the treatises on Heat, Light, Electricity, and Attraction, which served as so attractive an introduction to Turner's book, we cannot question the judgment of the author in regarding these subjects as belonging to physics proper.

The work will be completed in two or at most in three parts. The second part is promised for next summer. The first part includes the description of monhydric, dihydric, trihydric elements. It contains abundant matter to occupy the close attention of students during the preparation of the second part. When complete, the work will probably constitute for some time to come the standard one on the subject of which it treats. It is worthy of the distinguished reputation which the author has achieved for himself amongst the devotees of a science rich beyond most others in able and sagacious men.

THE MEMORIAL TO LORD HERBERT.—A public meeting will be held in the metropolis in the month of November, at which H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge has consented to preside, for the purpose of taking such steps as will result in a worthy memorial to the late Lord Herbert. This movement deserves the support of the profession.

ON THE QUESTION OF THE SALUBRITY OF BRIGHTON.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Allow me to offer a few remarks, suggested by the perusal of an article, headed "The Groans of Brighton," in last week's LANCET.

Having been a resident of this place during six years, I have had full opportunities of testing its salubrity at all seasons; and my experience enables me to speak most favourably of Brighton on that point, possessing as it does—in spite of the vexed question of drainage—many more advantages of a sanitary nature, and fewer drawbacks, than most other places on the sea-coast.

Since the statements, prejudicial to the town, gained so much publicity last year, I have been careful to ascertain upon what grounds they were based, and find those sweeping assertions, which involved the whole of Brighton in condemnation, had their rise within a very narrow limit.

It is doubtless true that the author of the report was a sufferer from the imperfect state of the drains connected with the house which he occupied; but I believe it was explained at the time that the cause of complaint was in that instance both temporary and exceptional, so that a conclusion was too hastily arrived at, upon the assumption that the noxious influences in question pervaded the whole town.

You state in the article above alluded to that "the charges which were brought against Brighton have never been satisfactorily answered." But allow me to remind you that Mr. Acton's letter—which through your columns and those of *The Times* gained a wide publicity—called forth the denials and remonstrances of numerous credible correspondents, whose communications, with one single exception,* were confined to the local papers, and whose testimony, however conscientiously the writers gave expression to what they believed to be the truth, was deemed valueless, because they were supposed to be more or less interested in establishing the fair fame of Brighton.

With respect to the subject of drainage, you are aware it is unfortunately a disputed question in numerous towns, where conflicting interests or party feelings keep the matter pending. It is greatly to be desired that some well-devised plan could be put into operation in every locality throughout the kingdom; but it cannot be conceded that the sanitary defects of Brighton are greater than those of other places.†

Before concluding, I wish to say a few words respecting the "scarcity of visitors in Brighton" this year. It is certainly true that until the beginning of October the town was remarkably empty—a fact which may no doubt be attributed to the alarm raised in people's minds by the direful accounts spread abroad last autumn. There was evidently a decline in the numbers that formerly sought Brighton for the sake of health or pleasure. But during the last week the scene is changed: families are flocking in; bills are disappearing; the cliffs are assuming their wonted gay and lively aspect; carriages and equestrians throng the Parade, which, crowded by pedestrians, presents a living photograph of former days.

Now, Sir, I think this sudden change, that brings numbers hurrying here, is perfectly easy of explanation. The seaside-going public tried other places this year instead of coming to Brighton, but the experiment has resulted in sending them back to these beautiful cliffs, finding that they had not done wisely in deserting them.

I am, Sir, obediently yours,

M. A. B.

Kemp-town, Brighton, Oct. 1861.

* Mr. Wilkinson's letter, published in THE LANCET.

† Amongst the hygienic advantages which Brighton can boast, is the Ladies' Swimming Bath, which is resorted to daily by numerous learners, who have thus the opportunity of acquiring an art, the practice of which contributes to health, and is calculated also to save life.

A BOLD WAY OF USING THE ÉCRASEUR.—M. Chassaignac brought before the Surgical Society of Paris, at the meeting on the 2nd instant, the case of a woman who came to his wards with vesico-vaginal fistula. She was considered in an unfavourable state for Bozeman's operation, and was subjected to the usual treatment of anal fistula. M. Chassaignac introduced the chain of the écraseur into the urethra, made it come out through the fistulous opening, and cut through all the intervening tissues—namely, the urethra, neck and a portion of the bladder. Some little improvement took place, and the patient felt a desire, which she had not experienced for a long time, of emptying the bladder; but incontinence of urine still exists, and will probably persist. M. Huguier and M. Verneuil warmly disapproved of the operation.

Fundamentals of Analytical Chemistry: 9th ed. Chapter 3 Chapter 3 3-1. (a) SQRT returns the square root of a number or result of a calculation. (b) AVERAGE returns the arithmetic mean of a series of numbers. (c) PI returns the value of pi accurate to 15 digits (d) FACT returns the factorial of a number, equal to $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times \text{number}$. (e) EXP returns. e raised to the value of a given number. (f) LOG returns the logarithm of a number to a base specified by the user. 3-2. Count(value 1, value2,â€¦) returns the number of cells that contain numbers and numbers within the list of arguments. As it appears in Figure 3-10, the COUNT function should return a value of 8 for the number of data values in each column of the spreadsheet.

Chemistry: An Introduction to Descriptive Chemistry and Modern Chemical Theory, San Francisco: William H. Freeman. 6 Nye, Mary Jo (2000) "From student to teacher." For Pauling, by contrast, chemistry is an intellectual practice rather than a manual work. Generic Requirements. The prescriptions under the label "requirements" are omnipresent Pauling's College Chemistry. Chemistry is first and foremost a descriptive science, that later became a theoretical science. This dual face of chemistry stated in the preface implies a specific regime of mental faculties. A good balance of faculties. Chemistry requires a good balance between imagination, memory, and understanding. Imagination is. Aging: a theory based on free radical and radiation chemistry. J Gerontol. 1956 Jul;11(3):298-300. doi: 10.1093/geronj/11.3.298. 9th edition. " Brooks/Cole, 2014. " 1090 p. Known for its readability and systematic, rigorous approach, this fully updated FUNDAMENTALS OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 9E, International Edition offers extensive coverage of the principles and practices of analytic chemistry and consistently shows students its applied nature. The book's award-winning authors begin each chapter with a story and photo of how analytic chemistry is applied in industry, medicine, and all the sciences. To further reinforce student learning, a wealth of dynamic photographs by renowned chemistry photographer Charlie Winters appear as chapter-openers and throughout the text.