

following description (which is unaccompanied by any illustration):—"The *aecidium* is found below the cortex of a stem or the epidermis of a leaf"; and shares his bewilderment on reading, in the paragraph dealing with cultural methods, the sentence:—"Artificial solutions . . . ought to contain the substances present in the diseased specimens."

Although "mykoplasm" is mentioned, no reference is made to the discovery of "specialisation of parasitism" by Eriksson and others. This leads the author wrongly to assume that the hop and pea mildews spread from their numerous wild host-plants to the cultivated plants in question. The view expressed that *Nectria ditissima* is always the secondary and not the primary cause of apple-"canker" was disproved some time ago. By a slip *Fusicladium dendriticum* is stated to attack pears; and it may be pointed out that *Alternaria* is not an Oomycete, *Hypochnus* is not an Ascomycete, and that green vitriol is not copper sulphite.

The illustrations are bad, some extraordinarily so—e.g. those of corn-mildew, vine-mildew, apple-scab, and Orobanche. The last-named is certainly worthless; six botanists (all familiar with the plant), to whom it was shown by the reviewer, all failed to recognise the plant.

The best we can say is that the descriptions of the various fungi mentioned are clear, and the book is very free from misprints. E. S. S.

Technical School Organisation and Teaching. By C. Hamilton. With a preface by G. Udny Yule. Pp. xii + 178. (London: George Routledge and Sons, Ltd., 1913.) Price 2s. 6d. net.

The great and rapid changes which have recently taken place in the organisation of technical education in evening schools have (says Mr. Yule) created a demand for a new series of text-books specially adapted to the new circumstances. The present volume is issued as a general introduction to the series. Its aim is to define the proper scope and function of evening school work, to discuss the organisation necessary to make that work effective, and to provide—especially for those who, without previous training or experience, become instructors in evening schools—a simple exposition of the chief principles of teaching. It is evident that the author has excellent qualifications for performing his task. In his introductory section he shows so clear a grasp of the problems of evening school work, so sane a view of its possibilities and of the part it should play in a national scheme of education, that he gains at once the confidence of his readers. The same lucidity, liberality, and practical good sense characterise the subsequent section on the arrangement of courses, the details of administration and the functions of examinations. The final sections show a refreshingly sound appreciation of the principles of method, and much skill in applying them to the special problems of the technical teacher. It is probable that these 120 pages will prove the most helpful and informative part of a thoroughly useful book. T. P. N.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

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An Attempted Photochemical "Resolution" of Silver.

THE recent correspondence between Prof. Schuster and Mr. Soddy in these columns suggests the placing upon record of a bold but unsuccessful attempt to split up the element silver which I made some years ago with one of my students. In these days, when tentative speculations are figuring so largely in the scientific world for positive knowledge, it may be necessary to point out that the research was prompted by no theoretical views concerning the compound nature of silver. But while there was no special *a priori* reason for suspecting the elemental character of that metal it was well known as a fact that its chloride, &c., on exposure to light only underwent a limited decomposition—i.e. that the photo-reduction ceased when a certain minute proportion of "photo-salt" had been formed. The consideration of this property of the silver halides suggested the interpretation (purely hypothetical!) that the "element" contained a constituent (say, α -silver) of which the chloride was sensitive to light, and another (say, β -silver) less sensitive or insensitive to light. From this it followed that if, after exposure and complete saturation with "photo-salt," the unchanged chloride could be separated from the photo-reduction product, the latter, on reconversion into chloride, should furnish a salt very highly sensitive as compared with the main portion of unchanged chloride.

For various reasons the research was never completed, chief among these reasons being the difficulty of effectively separating the minute trace of photo-reduction product from the large excess of unchanged chloride. Notwithstanding our failure, the experiment might be worth repeating under more favourable conditions since the relative sensitiveness to light of two specimens of silver chloride—the hypothetical α and β modifications—could be easily detected and possibly measured. Even if a negative result is obtained it would seem worth the expenditure of time and trouble in order to set at rest the question raised by the hypothesis. Should the result be positive it is needless to point out that the discovery might have important practical bearings upon photographic processes. It may be worth mentioning that in the course of our experiments it was found that a boiling saturated solution of aniline hydrochloride was a good solvent for silver chloride. What is wanted, however, for the present purpose is some inorganic solvent which dissolves the unchanged silver chloride at ordinary temperatures more freely than the metallic chlorides (lithium, &c.) hitherto used for this purpose. Reagents like thiosulphates, cyanides, &c., which form salts with and freely dissolve silver chloride, appear to decompose too much of the "photo-salt" to be of use in such an inquiry. The bearing of the present discussion upon our abortive attempt to "resolve" silver is sufficiently obvious—is the darkening of a silver salt under the influence of light a case of "physical analysis"? R. MELDOLA.

Bournemouth, March 22.

Dana's Proof of Darwin's Theory of Coral Reefs.

IN connection with Prof. Davis's paper on Dana's proof of Darwin's theory of coral reefs, which appeared in NATURE on February 6, it is interesting to point out that land valleys which extend beneath the