The reduction of succinimide to pyrrolidon. *J. Tafel and M. Stern. Ber. chem. Ges. Berlin, 33, 2224 (1900).* — The reduction of succinimide takes place with great readiness in sulphuric acid solution. The electrical efficiency at the start was 85 percent. The introduction of 0.2 mg. of platinum in the form of the chloride completely inhibits the reduction. A number of preparations with pyrrolidon is described. *C. G. L. W.*

The affinity constants for some cyclic organic acids with seven carbon atoms in the ring. *W. A. Roth. Ber. chem. Ges. Berlin, 33, 2032 (1900).* — The molecular conductivity of α isophenylacetic acid = 0.00367. Rothmund obtained the constant 0.00379 for this acid. For the β acid the value is 0.00401. For the Δ_1 cycloheptencarboxylic acid, $C_7H_{11}COOH$, he obtained the numbers 0.000992 and 0.000928. The constant for Δ_2 cyclohexencarboxylic acid varied from 0.002715 to 0.002606. *C. G. L. W.*

The constitution of uranyl salts. *H. Ley. Ber. chem. Ges. Berlin, 33, 2658 (1900).* — The uranyl salts of the stronger acids are but slightly hydrolyzed at ordinary temperatures. The salts dissociate normally, the radical (UO_2) acting as a metallic ion. *C. G. L. W.*

Notes on platinum thermometry. *H. L. Callendar. Phil. Mag. [5] 47, 191 (1899).* — The author reviews and explains a large amount of data on platinum thermometers which has been accumulating since the date of his previous paper on the same subject (1892). The general arrangement of the paper is made with a view of showing the superiority of the platinum resistance thermometer over other temperature measuring instruments, as well as to point out the ease and facility with which "platinum" temperatures may be obtained and reduced to the air scale. The generally accepted notation and nomenclature is explained and the proposal made that it be generally adopted as a standard. The paper is one of value to those using the electrical resistance thermometer. *H. T. B.*

On a practical thermometric standard. *H. L. Callendar. Phil. Mag. [5] 48, 519 (1899).* — The necessity for some accurate and trustworthy thermometric standard led the author to submit a proposal to the Electrical Standard Committee of the British Association for the adoption of the platinum resistance-thermometer as a practical standard of reference for scientific research. The draft of proposals is given in the present paper and, in addition, obvious reasons why such a scale might be adopted. *H. T. B.*

On the variation of the resistance of certain amalgams with temperature. *R. S. Willows. Phil. Mag. [5] 48, 433 (1899).* — The author finds that the resistance of a zinc or cadmium amalgam at a given temperature is a function of the previous history of the amalgam, while this is not the case with amalgams of tin or magnesium. These hysteresis phenomena are attributed to dissociation of unspecified compounds. *W. D. B.*

On the influence of proximity of mass upon electric conduction-resistance. *G. Gore. Phil. Mag. [5] 49, 558 (1900).* — The author having previously shown the influence of the presence of a mass of heavy substance near one of the poles of a voltaic cell, experiments are tried on the possibility of influence on the electric conduction-resistance of metal wires. The result shows that there is no influence whatever. *H. T. B.*