

At the beginning of Chapter Four, the author twice defines "stability constant" as the logarithm of the formation constant. However, he uses stability constant and formation constant synonymously on the following page and frequently throughout the remainder of the chapter. Most writers use the terms interchangeably. At one point he even introduces the term "normal logarithmic stability constants." According to his definition, this could only mean $\log \log K_m Y$ which is rather absurd.

On page 65 several plus signs have been omitted; this will be confusing to readers who are unfamiliar with the expressions. In the table on page 66, the author apparently means $\log K$ instead of K . On page 62 the page number is given as 26 and cadmium has been substituted for calcium. On pages 122 and 123, 10^{-15} has been substituted for 10^{15} in equations.

The author has been extremely negligent not only in disdain to use Geneva nomenclature for organic compounds but also in not being consistent in the nomenclature he does use. In particular I would like to cite the following variations in word grouping, hyphenation, etc.:

amino triacetic acid
nitrilo triacetic acid
nitrilotriacetic acid

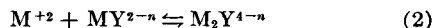
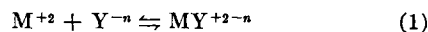
1:2:diamino-cyclohexane tetra-acetic acid
1:2-diaminocyclohexane-*N:N'*-tetraacetic acid
1:2:diamino-cyclohexane-tetra-acetic acid
1.2-diamino-cyclohexane tetra acetic acid
1-2 diamino cyclohexane tetra acetic acid
1:2:diamino cyclo hexane tetra acetic acid
1.2:diamino-cyclo-hexane-tetra-acetic acid

hydroxyethyl-ethylene-diamine-triacetic acid
hydroxyethyl ethylene diamine triacetic acid
hydroxyethyl-ethylene-diamine-tri-acetic acid
hydroxyethyl-ethylene diamine tri acetic acid
hydroxy ethyl ethylene diamine acetic acid
beta hydroxy ethyl ethylene diamine triacetic acid

1.2.diamino propane tetra acetic acid
1-2 propylene diamine tetra acetic acid
propylene diamine tetra acetic acid

Many other variations of this nature occur which should have been eliminated by careful editing.

The author will find that his conclusions regarding secondary or bimetallic chelates with EDTA are argumentative and will evoke a good deal of criticism from those who have measured the formation constants of such binuclear species as $Zn_2(EDTA)$ and $M_2(DTPA)$. Although the equilibrium constant for equation (2) is less than that for equation (1), it is appreciable, nevertheless, in many cases.



One wonders by what reasoning the author can accept complexes of the type MY_2 , MYA , MYA_2 , $MYAB$, and even MHY while rejecting the possibility of forming M_2Y or NMY .

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Review of Textile Progress, Volume 10, 1958.
M. TORDOFF and C. J. W. HOOPER, Eds. Textile Book Publishers, New York-London, 1959. 494 pp. \$8.00.

This is the tenth volume of *The Review*, a compilation and interpretation of textile work published every year since 1949. It is divided into 11 main chapters and subdivided into approximately 25 subtitles.

The difficulties in compiling the work published in the textile field during one year are enormous, but the contributors and editors have done very well in overcoming them. Obviously, papers of potential interest to the textile technologist include so many borderline cases that to decide whether or not particular items should be covered is often a difficult task. Other problems are presented by the delay with which certain sources, especially exotic ones, become available. Consequently, the 1958 review contains numerous references dated 1957 and earlier.

In the break-down of main disciplines, it is felt that the chapter on "Finishing of Textile Fabrics" should have a counterpart covering the finishing of fibers and yarns. Also, the division of that chapter into "Finishing of Wool Fabrics" and "Finishing of Fabrics other than Wool" indicates a slightly arbitrary handling. With all due respect to the achievements of the wool-finishing industry, one would expect a more detailed treatment of the other natural and the synthetic fiber types.

Some chapters, e.g., "Non-Woven Fabrics" (p. 432) or "Coated Fabrics" (pp. 432-433), are extremely short and can hardly be called exhaustive. It is realized that the contributors, most of whom are well known for the achievements in their particular fields and their thorough knowledge of the literature, were probably subject to space limitations and simply could not compress more data into their article. Nevertheless, a publication like *the Review* would profit by being less restrictive in future editions.

The *Review* serves a dual purpose: To assist the textile technologist who wishes to familiarize himself with the recent developments in his special field, and to help the searcher who attempts to locate a reference known to him only in a cursory way (or not at all). Both will find Volume 10, especially when used in combination with the earlier editions, an excellent work, invaluable for the purpose. The carefully arranged name and subject indexes permit quick location of references. Especially in combination with the Abstracts Section of the *Journal of the Textile Institute*, the *Review* gives to the textile research worker or technologist information comparable, though on a lesser scale, with the *Chemical Abstracts* or the *Zentralblatt*.

The sponsoring organizations and the extremely competent contributors should be thanked for their efforts which have made the *Review* again one of the most important publications in the field of textile documentation.

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