sium, Gold, Titanium, Vanadium, Tungsten, Fluorine, Chlorine, Perchlorates, Nitric and Nitrous Acids, Ammonia, Phosphorus, Silica, Boron, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Peroxide, Sulphur, Hydrogen Sulphide, Selenious Acid, Salicylic Acid, Cyanides, Water, Oils and Dyes. Truly enough material in such a small volume! We wish this little book and the new science the best of success.

OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, Ph.M.

Handbook of Laboratory Glass Blowing. By Bernard D. Bolas, with Numerous Diagrams by Naomi Bolas. 12mo. 106 pp. $1.50. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co.

This little book is an excellent treatise on the practical application of glass blowing in the laboratory. The many illustrations help the reader to understand the text. Students, pharmacists and chemists will be amply repaid by studying this book and making use of the knowledge herewith gained. The author deserves thanks, not only for the publication of this monograph but quite especially for giving the underlying reason for each detail of procedure. It is a little book well worth having in the laboratory.

OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, Ph.M.

The publishers, Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York City, have submitted the following two texts for review:

Fundamental Principles of Organic Chemistry. By Charles Moureu, Member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine and Professor at the Collège de France. Authorized translation from the 6th French Edition by Walter T. K. Braunholtz, B.A., A.I.C. Octavo, 399 pages.

The author, also a member of the Paris Faculty of Pharmacy, has lately received the degree D.Sc. *honoris causa* from the University of Montreal, for his chemical researches and for the numerous methods of application of chemistry in warfare which he effected during hostilities. No less an authority than Sir William J. Pope, the well-known Professor of Chemistry in the University of Cambridge, wrote a very interesting introduction to this book, in which he recommends it to English students.

The 7 chapters of the work comprise the following subjects: General Theories, Hydrocarbons, Functions containing O, Functions containing N, Organo-Mineral Compounds, Heterocylic Compounds and Dyestuffs. The chemical nomenclature proposed by the Geneva Congress in 1892 has been freely used in the original French edition, but, in view of the fact that it is only partially followed in the United States, the translator preferred to use the standard English nomenclature and enclosing some of the Geneva names in brackets.

It is to be hoped that the present edition will also be given a favorable reception, which it fully deserves.

Practical Biological Chemistry. By Gabriel Bertrand, Professor in the Faculté des Sciences and the Institut Pasteur, and Pierre Thomas, Assistant in the Faculté des Sciences and the Institut Pasteur. Translated from the 3rd Edition by Hector A. Colwell, M.B., D.P.H., joint author of "Radium, X-Rays and the Living Cell," late Pathologist to the 36th General Hospital, Salonika. Octavo, 348 pages.

Prof. Gabriel Bertrand is known as an authority on biological chemistry the world over. Those who were fortunate enough to see and hear him at the 8th International Congress of Applied Chemistry during September 1912 in New York City will surely never forget him. Besides his many papers read before this Congress, his general lecture "Sur le Rôle des Infiniment Petits en Agriculture," published in Vol. 28 of the Transactions, is a master work on the application of biological chemistry in agriculture.

During the past decades biological chemistry has made progress which may fairly be described as phenomenal. The composition and chemical relations of substances that play the principal part in metabolism have been elucidated, not only analytically but also synthetically. As a consequence, biological chemistry has advanced to the status of a definite branch of science, and now has its own specialists and laboratories, its own methods and literature.

Prof. Bertrand's "Guide pour les Manipulations de Chimie Biologique" is a standard, in fact, *the* standard work on this subject. The translator, Dr. Colwell, deserves credit and thanks, as he made this work available to the chemist who does not master French. It is with regret that we notice the expression "degrees Beaumé." It was Antoine *Baume*, and *not Beaumé*, the Paris apothecary and Professor at the College de Pharmacie, who invented the hydrometer scale, which still bears his name!

OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, Ph.M.

Organic Medicaments: Préparation des Médicaments Organiques. By E. Fourneau. 350 pp. Illustrated. Price 25 fr. (J. B. Baillière & Sons, Paris.)