

The typography and illustrations are executed with the care and skill for which the house of Vieweg is noted.

A. H. GILL.

TECHNO-CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. BY DR. G. LUNGE. Authorized Translation by ALFRED I. COHN. New York: John Wiley & Sons. 1905. 136 pp. Price, \$1.00.

This little book is perhaps best described as an extended index to Lunge's "Chemische-Technische Untersuchungsmethoden." It deals in a general way with all the analytical methods involved in chemical manufactures. In its small compass it is not to be expected that other than the more important methods could be described in detail, and such is the case. Nearly one-third of the volume is devoted to gas analysis and the measurement of gases, perhaps because this branch of volumetric analysis is coming to be more extensively employed in technical work.

In some cases the translator has followed the German idioms too closely; this is seen in carbonic-acid-free-lyes, pyrogallol-potassium, steam cylinder oils, araeometer, a gas burette enclosed in a water mantle, and Stassfurter potassium chloride.

The work will, doubtless, be found valuable to those wishing a general view of the field of analytical chemistry as applied to the industries of the Continent, no reference being made to English or American literature.

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METHODS OF ANALYSIS OF THE CENTRAL LABORATORY OF THE ITALIAN CUSTOMS HOUSE. BY DR. VITTORIO VILLAVECHIA, Director. Rome: P. Scott & Co. 1904.

Volume V of the report of the Central Laboratory of the Italian Customs Service is published in two parts. Part First, 602 pages, is devoted to a description of the methods used for the examination of water, chemical products, fertilizers, cementing materials, combustibles, coal tar and its products, mineral oils and products derived therefrom, fatty substances, artificial industrial products coming from fats, and milk and its products.

The second volume, 663 pages, treats of essential oils, turpentine and its products, starches and derivative products, sugar and substances containing sugar, spirits and liquors, beers, wines, coloring-materials, varnishes, and textile fabrics.

In the year 1903, 11,668 samples were examined in the Customs Laboratory. Of these sugars represented 6,230; beers, 1,653; mineral oils, 1,253; wines and vermouth, 674; fats, soaps and