

WHO  
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WHY

### NEW BOOKS

*Corrosion Resistance of Metals and Alloys.* Robert J. McKay and Robert Worthington. A. C. S. Monograph series No. 71. Reinhold Publishing Corp., 330 West 42nd Street, New York (1936). Price \$7.00.

This is the latest addition to the American Chemical Society Monograph series. The authors have brought together a large amount of significant corrosion information. The book should be owned by everyone who is interested in corrosion problems.

The authors do not enter into any discussion of underlying theory; they simply accept as fact certain rather well established theories and proceed to classify the phenomena of corrosion. Each chapter, however, has a complete bibliography which compensates the deficiency in theoretical discussion.

The book is divided into two parts. Part I presents a general discussion of corrosion phenomena and is divided into the following chapters: Rate Factors; Forms of Corrosion; Corrosives; and Metal Corrosion Properties. Part II discusses the corrosion properties of the several metals and alloys and is divided into the following chap-

ters: Magnesium and Its Alloys; Aluminum and Its Alloys; Zinc and Zinc Coatings; Cadmium Plate; Tin and Tin-Plate; Lead; Iron and Steel; Silicon Iron; Molybdenum Alloys; Chromium Alloys; Chromium Plate; Nickel-Iron Alloys; Nickel; Nickel Copper Alloys; Copper and High Copper Alloys (Brass, Bronze, Nickel Silver). Part II presents a considerable volume of data on the corrosion behavior of the metals and alloys discussed.

This volume should prove to be of considerable *practical* value.

H. L. Roschen.

**Perfume, Cosmetics and Soaps,** *William A. Poucher.* **Volume I. Dictionary of Raw Materials.** 4th ed. 439 pages. **Volume II. Manufacture and Preparation** 5th ed. 426 pages. D. van Nostrand Company, Inc., New York. 1936. Price, \$8.00 per volume.

Volume I: This newly revised edition should be a useful source of information for the personnel in charge of operations and purchasers in perfumery, cosmetic and soap making establishments.

The chemists who are concerned with perfumes will find the publication useful from the standpoint

of definitions for technical and trade terms associated with the industry and its products. The information regarding chemicals is elementary, too brief and in some instances inaccurate; consequently, information concerning compounds other than the simpler types can hardly be considered wholly reliable.

Volume II: This new edition has been reworked in accordance with present demands for types of perfumes and innovations in methods of manufacture. The increase in use of industrial alcohol in the industry seems to be a newer trend.

The first chapter gives a historical sketch on the use of perfume. The next five chapters present, respectively, manufacture of natural perfumes with formulas for imitating the natural odors, guide to the purchase of raw material, systems of odor classifications, methods of fixing and blending, and monographs on flower perfumes. Subsequent chapters are devoted to descriptions of and recipes for: miscellaneous fancy perfumes, toilet waters, soap perfumery, tobacco flavors, floral cachous, incense and fumigants, sachets and solid perfumes, and fruit flavors.

Both volumes are excellently bound and printed, and well illustrated. M. M. PISKUR.

### Factory Production of Oils and Fats

Director of the Census William L. Austin announces that the factory production of fats and oils (exclusive of refined oils and derivatives) during the three month period ended June 30, 1936, was as follows: Vegetable oils, 400,554,502 pounds; fish oils, 12,006,194 pounds; animal fats, 396,856,722 pounds, and greases, 75,207,589 pounds—a total of 884,625,007 pounds. Of the several kinds of fats and oils covered by this inquiry, the largest production, 258,712,332 pounds, appears for lard. Next in order is tallow with 136,733,040 pounds; linseed oil with 100,118,519 pounds; cottonseed oil with 82,287,183 pounds; coconut oil

with 72,048,571 pounds; soybean oil with 56,911,243 pounds; corn oil with 28,413,554 pounds; sesame oil with 18,015,901 pounds; castor oil with 14,532,548 pounds; peanut oil with 12,216,839 pounds; babassu oil with 8,516,170 pounds; and hempseed oil with 4,847,726 pounds.

The production of refined oils during the period was as follows: Cottonseed, 147,221,251 pounds; coconut, 83,628,711 pounds; peanut, 18,000,811 pounds; corn, 36,874,710 pounds; soybean, 41,815,664 pounds; and palm-kernel, 11,196,574 pounds. The quantity of crude oil used in the production of each of these refined oils is included in the figures of crude consumed.