• *New Books . . .*

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pears to be at least one reference listed for almost any conceivable topic, but a rapid, exhaustive search for the literature for reports concerned with a particular subject would probably not be possible by use of these volumes alone. Perhaps a complete listing of papers under all related topics would have been a physical impossibility, but the reviewer found this inadequacy to be the most serious shortcoming of the volume.

A laboratory investigator who uses gas chromatography for purposes other than very routine analyses would probably find this volume a useful addition to his own collection of reference books, particularly if the first volume is on hand or is acquired with the current volume. A good library supporting several investigators who frequently use gas chromatography should find this work a welcome addition.

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A HANDBOOK OF LABORATORY SOLUTIONS by M. H. Gabb and W. E. Latchem, edited by Philip Kogan (Chemical Publishing Co., Inc., New York, 116, p., 1968, $6.50).

This is the first American edition of a handbook published in 1967 by Andre Deutsch Ltd. The table of contents presents 11 chapters plus an appendix. Some thumbing back and forth is required between chapters but the basic grouping is fairly clear.

The reader's attention is quickly drawn to the use of terms which are unfamiliar in the United States. There is of course the recognizable interchange of spelling, e.g., litre for liter, and the placing of decimal points up off line. Reference is made to analytical reagents (A. R.) using "AnalaR" or Pronalys."

The chapter on indicators covers 14 pages, includes many tables, and appears excellent. The appendix carries a table of tolerances on glassware which contains several discrepancies from the commonly accepted standards of our Class A accuracy or Class B accuracy.

The authors state, "The purpose of this book is to provide a concise and handy reference guide to the numerous 'recipes' for the making up of chemical solutions used in laboratories." They fairly well achieve their purpose and present materials gathered into one short volume that might be found partially in books such as *Practical Physiological Chemistry* by Hawk, Oser and Summerson or more completely in the current *Pharmacopeia of the United States*. They also present a very brief listing of basic definitions for chemical terms. This book might be of value where a large variety of solutions is required as it provides a quick survey of the field for making them.

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• *New Products*

NEW CYANATEX SOFTENER HP, combines the best properties of most softening agents for textiles, according to the April 1968 issue of "Dye-Chemlines." It is economical, disperses in cold water, is nonionic and therefore compatible in most finishing baths. It softens fabric as well as a pure finish or with other finishing products. When used with soil-release agents, it frequently improves anti-soil redeposition properties. (American Cyanamid Company, Dyes and Textile Chemicals Department, Bound Brook, N. J.)

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• Detergents

DEODORANT EFFICACY OF TOILET BARS. H. A. Whitehouse and O. Carter (Procter & Gamble Co.). *Soap Chem. Specialities* 44(2), 64–8, 75–6, 102–4 (1968). A practical and realistic procedure for evaluating the deodorant effectiveness of toilet bars is described, which is based on direct quantitative assessment of the intensity of axillary odor by a panel of trained judges. The technique is capable of a relatively high degree of discrimination and reproducibility and can be adapted to a variety of problems relating to the development of axillary odor and its control. Examples are given to illustrate some of the kinds of investigations in which this basic procedure has been applied.

NEW METHODS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF FATTY ACIDS AND GLYCERINE FROM TALLOW. A. Gianazza (Gianazza S.p.A., Legnano, Italy). *Riv. Ital. Sostanze Grasse* 44, 471–4 (1967). A survey is offered of the technological improvements introduced in recent years for the purpose of obtaining tallow fatty acids destined for soap-making and glycerine for various industrial uses.

TECHNICAL AND ECONOMICAL CRITERIA FOR SELECTING TALLOW AND TALLOW FATTY ACID QUALITY FOR USE IN SOAP-MAKING. L. J. Monticelli (G. Mazzoni S.p.A., Busto Arsizio, Italy). *Riv. Ital. Sostanze Grasse* 44, 475–82 (1967). A review is given of technical and economical factors affecting the selection of tallow and saponifying equipment in the context of competitive modern soap-making practices.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISINFECTANT CLEANERS. L. S. Stuart (U.S. Dept. of Agr.). *Soap Chem. Specialties* 44(2), 88–95, 189–91 (1968). The formulation criteria for disinfectant cleaners are reviewed.

CONTINUOUS PROCESS FOR PRODUCING DETERGENT GRADE ALCOHOLS AND GLYCERINE. S. C. Schuman and R. H. Wolk (Hydrocarbons Res., Inc.). *U.S. 3,363,009*. A process for converting inedible tallow to a mixture of fatty alcohols having