

Most of the careful analytical work in the investigation of the method was done in the laboratory of the University of Nebraska, for the use of which I am indebted to the kindness of Professor H. H. Nicholson.

LABORATORY OF THE ARGO MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., November 1, 1904.

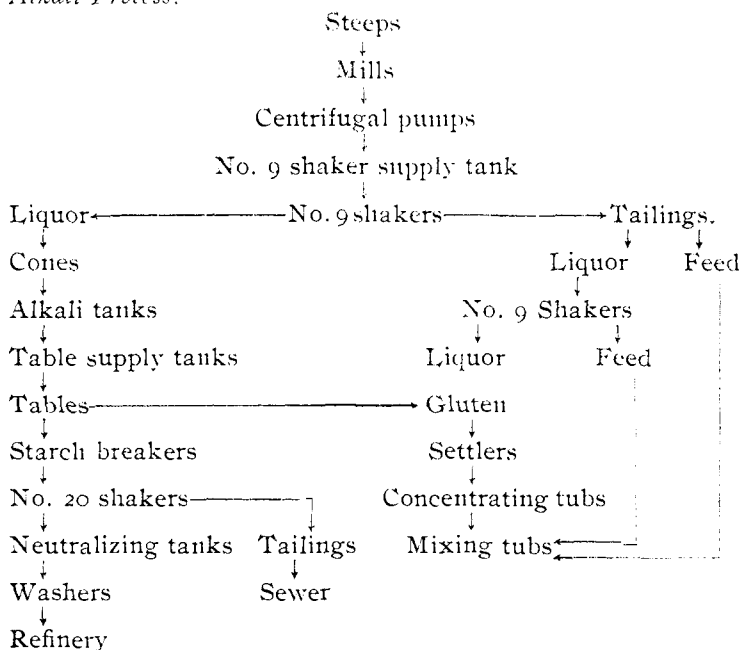
ALKALI AND SULPHUROUS ACID PROCESSES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF STARCH FROM CORN.

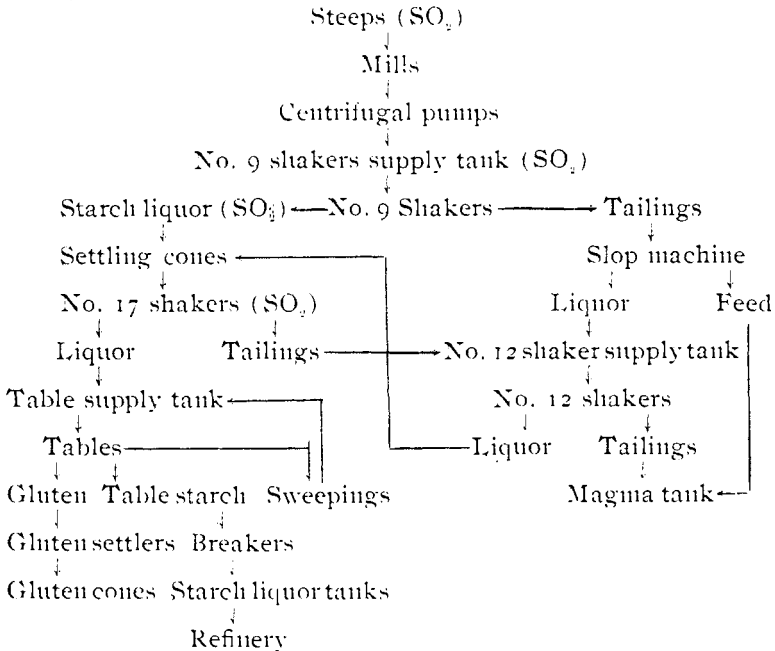
BY HORACE E. HOBSON.

Received September 11, 1904.

STARCH is produced from corn at the present time by two processes, known as the alkali and sulphurous acid. I am not aware, at this moment, of the existence of any published article showing the working of these processes, and I take pleasure in presenting two outlines, showing clearly, and at a glance, their essential points.

Alkali Process.—



Sulphurous Acid Process.—

I have indicated the points at which the sulphurous acid is added, and will say in this connection, that considerable latitude is allowed. The numbers prefixed to the shakers refer to the number of the bolting cloth used.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, September 12, 1894.

NEW BOOKS.

A TEXT-BOOK OF VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE VOLUMETRIC PROCESSES OF THE PHARMACOPEIA OF THE UNITED STATES. DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF PHARMACISTS AND PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS. BY HENRY W. SCHIMPF, PH.G. pp. xviii; 400. 37 Illustrations. New York: John Wiley & Sons. 1894. Price \$2.75.

This book may be considered in the light of a commentary on the Pharmacopeial assay processes. It adheres faithfully to the substance of that work but it is not a mere compilation. To the merit of the author be it said, that the numerous assay directions sprinkled throughout the Pharmacopeia are in his book