

the laboratories of the University of Illinois in the years 1898-1900, and is one of a series of similar publications sent out from the Office of Experiment Stations. Many of these publications have to do with the broad question of the practical nutrition of man and in this interesting bulletin the results of about twenty-five complete experiments on the losses resulting in cooking meats in different ways are detailed. The methods of analysis employed are also given when necessary, which adds to the value of the pamphlet for those engaged in similar researches.

J. H. LONG.

THE PRACTICAL METHODS OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. BY LUDWIG GATTERMANN, PH.D. Translated by WILLIAM B. SCHÖBER, PH.D. Authorized translation. The second American from the fourth German edition. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1901. xv + 359 pp.

This book is so well known in the original that the second English edition translated from the fourth German edition needs no special introduction. The work has served its purpose so admirably that it is already well known to all workers in the field of organic chemistry. The translation is excellent, and as was stated in the preface to the first English edition it "is intended for those students of chemistry who have not yet become sufficiently familiar with scientific German to be able to read it accurately without constant reference to a dictionary." In the present edition a number of new illustrations have been added, and in many cases the laboratory directions have been improved. In that part of the book dealing with preparations, methods for the preparation of the following substances have been added: glycol, dimethylcyclohexanone, *s*-xylenol, phenylhydroxylamine, nitrosobenzene, *p*-tolyl aldehyde (Gattermann-Koch synthesis), salicylaldehyde (Reimer and Tiemann's oxyaldehyde synthesis), cuprous chloride, the decomposition of inactive mandelic acid into its active constituents, and a zinc dust determination.

H. FAY.

LOGARITHMS OF NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL FACTORS. BY CHARLES R. SANGER. Publication Office of Harvard University, 1901.

This publication in the form of a large card, is essentially a fifth edition of the well-known table of Wolcott Gibbs. It is based on the table of atomic weights which was compiled by Richards in April, 1901, and covers thirty-seven elements. The logarithms are those which are required for the reduction of