NEW BOOKS.

ON THE "BECKMANN REARRANGEMENT." BY JULIUS STIEGLITZ, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Chicago. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Price, 25 cents.

This is a carefully prepared monograph on the probable cause and mechanism of the "Beckmann Rearrangement," which is so defined as to include a variety of reactions in which an alkyl or alphyl group leaves a carbon atom to attach itself to a neighboring atom of nitrogen, as well as the corresponding rearrangement in the case of oximes. The author, after arriving at the conclusion that "The interpretations of the rearrangement given by Hoogewerff and van Dorp, Hantsch, Beckmann, Hesse, Freundler, and Nef do not agree with all the established facts," advances evidence in support of the view, that "All the most important results of the investigations of the reaction from the point of view of the constitution of the substances involved, agree best with an interpretation which postulates the intermediate formation of a univalent nitrogen derivative as the essential cause of the rearrangement".

S. P. MULLIKEN.

THE ANALYSIS OF OILS AND ALLIED SUBSTANCES. BY A. C. WRIGHT, M.A., B.Sc. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co.; London: Crosby, Lockwood and Son. 8vo. Cloth, 241 pp. Price, $3.50 net.

This book describes very fully the various constituents of oils, waxes and resins and also the methods of the determination of the physical and chemical properties of these bodies. It discusses further the treatment of the non-fatty matters contained in oils and gives the means of their identification and estimation. This is followed by the description, properties and methods of investigation of the important oils, fats and waxes, some fifty in number. The work concludes with the examination of some commercial products, as turkey-red oils, lubricating oils and greases, and paint oils.

The treatise, which may be tersely described as an abridged Lewkowitsch, is most admirable, and will doubtless replace it in many cases. There are, however, some statements which are not in accord with the usual experience, particularly that the open flash test of oils is better than the closed. In some instances the