

found practicable to raise the temperature to 120° for a short time without oxidizing the fat.

Conclusions.—The use of carbon tetrachloride as a solvent in the estimation of fats in foods and feeding-stuffs appears to give very satisfactory results and has several points which make it especially desirable.

(1) It is very rapid, two hours apparently sufficing for complete extraction in all cases.

(2) It is unflammable, thus reducing the danger of explosion and fire to a minimum.

(3) It is inexpensive.

THE GLUCOSE SUGAR REFINING CO.,
THE ROOKERY, CHICAGO, ILL.

NOTE.

The Use of Aniline Oil in the Determination of Weighting in Aniline Colors.—It is perhaps not generally known that aniline oil is an excellent solvent for many basic aniline colors, when it is desired to determine the amount of weighting or letting down, especially in the case of methylene blues, which are not very soluble in strong alcohol.

It is cheap, easily obtained pure, and has a high boiling-point. It dissolves the color readily and has scarcely any solvent action on the substances generally used for weighting, such as dextrine, sugar, salt, etc.

The color to be tested is extracted with small portions of hot aniline oil until the filtrate is colorless, using a balanced filter or Gooch crucible. The aniline oil is finally removed from the filter with a little strong alcohol and the residue dried as usual.

W. P. ATWOOD.

HAMILTON MFG. CO.,
LOWELL, Mass.

NEW BOOKS.

PHYSIKALISCH-CHEMISCHES CENTRALBLATT. Vollständiges internationales Referatenorgan für die physikalische Chemie und die angrenzenden Gebiete der Chemie und Physik. Edited by DR. MAX RUDOLPHI.

The descriptive part of the title of this new periodical suffices to indicate its general purpose of gathering together in a single place

a complete series of abstracts of all new books and articles bearing upon the subject of physical chemistry. It is international in the sense that the abstracts are written in German, English, or French in correspondence with the language of publication of the original, and also in the sense that the board of general reviewers consists of six members representing Germany, Russia, Italy, France, America, and England. An unusual and excellent feature of the plan is that the abstracts are written by the authors themselves, in so far as they are willing to supply them, those not furnished being provided for by the regular staff of reviewers. In fact, in the last issue about one-third of the abstracts were prepared by authors.

The *Centralblatt* appears semimonthly in numbers consisting of 32 large octavo pages. The abstracts are classified under various headings representing mainly the subdivisions of physical chemistry, such as stoichiometry, thermochemistry, electrochemistry, photochemistry, chemical mechanics, chemical affinity, chemistry, and physics.

The abstracts are intentionally non-critical, and are on an average about half a page in length, those by the authors being generally much longer. Since in the last number authors are urged to make their abstracts as short as possible, the reviewer wishes to call attention to the serious danger, in the other direction, of too great condensation. A review of this kind, devoted to one of the subdivisions of chemistry, can justify its existence only by presenting to its readers a more satisfactory set of abstracts than those already available in such general journals as the *Chemisches Centralblatt* and the publications of other chemical societies. Aside from delay in the appearance of the abstracts, which objection does not apply in all cases, the chief defect in the existing publications is that the abstracts are made so brief that even the important features of the original article are not presented with anything like completeness, and that they are not presented in a readable form or in a form that is even intelligible without detailed knowledge of the subject involved. The importance of including in such a review abstracts of all articles bearing upon the branch of science in question is generally recognized; but the desirability of presenting in concise form a complete record of all the new facts established and of all the physical constants determined

by the author is often disregarded in the attempt to secure brevity. The most satisfactory series of reviews in this respect known to the writer are those of the *Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Chemie* during the years of its prosperity. It is to be hoped that, instead of shortening the abstracts by authors, the editor and reviewers of the *Centralblatt* will attempt to make the other abstracts more complete, and will succeed in inducing more authors to coöperate by promptly furnishing abstracts of their own work.

Provided the abstracts are made complete in the sense just referred to and also in the sense that they cover all articles published on physical chemistry, and provided a detailed index is prepared for each volume, the periodical will undoubtedly be of great service to physical chemists and of permanent value to the science by bringing together in one place all the current literature pertaining to it.

A. A. NOYES.

A LABORATORY MANUAL OF PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY. By DR. E. SALKOWSKI. Translated by W. R. ORNDORFF, A.B., PH.D. First Edition. New York: John Wiley and Sons. pp. ix + 263. Price, \$2.50.

The greater number of so-called manuals of physiological chemistry are little more than a collection of methods for the preparation of a number of highly complex substances occurring in the animal organism, together with an outline of special tests for the identification of the same. In the work before us the subject is presented in a far more scientific and logical manner. The first part of the book is devoted to the qualitative examination and study of a number of the more important tissues, glands and secretions, together with pathological transudates and cystic fluids and such important physiological processes as gastric, salivary and pancreatic digestion and putrefaction.

The second part of the work deals with the quantitative analysis of a few simple chemical compounds and of such material as meat, milk, blood, urine, feces, etc. It presents a number of interesting quantitative methods and contains a great deal of information of value to the diagnostician and to the experimental physiologist. The appendix contains the usual list of reagents, with directions for preparing the same; tables of specific gravities and atomic weights; an index and an absorption spectra chart for the blood pigments.