

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.

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HAMILTON MFG. CO.,
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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