

Then he must put in shafting, pulleys and belts, without help so far as this book is concerned. The treatment given to the subjects chosen is also too brief, sometimes apparently from lack of information, as important types are not even mentioned. The book is characterized by diffuseness; what is wanted is specific information in short crisp sentences. Chemical engineering is a large subject. To get even an elementary treatise within 500-600 8vo pages it will be necessary to make every word count.

It may be somewhat doubtful whether any one person can be found able to write a satisfactory treatise, which had better be the result of coöperation from several well versed in different phases of the subject.

EDWARD HART.

DIE CHEMISCHE REICHSANSTALT VON WILHELM OSTWALD Leipzig  
1906

In this pamphlet of twenty-eight pages, after narrating how the plan of a National Bureau of Chemistry took form, Ostwald explains how university laboratories of chemistry are so well organized for instruction as not to be well fitted for some of the most important kinds of chemical research.

The leaders of chemical science in Germany assumed that the proposed laboratory should provide for research in pure chemistry and in applied chemistry, but the technical chemists desired no such concession in the name to their supposed interests, and the new institution, if established, is to be *die chemische Reichsanstalt*, and not *die chemisch-technische Reichsanstalt*. Four divisions are proposed, one for inorganic chemistry including determinations of atomic weight; a second for analytical chemistry; a third for organic chemistry; and a fourth for physical chemistry. For the foundation of such an institution, chemical manufacturers in Germany are ready to provide considerable sums.

Ostwald mentions the fact that part of the activity of our National Bureau of Standards coincides with that of the proposed *chemische Reichsanstalt*.

EDWARD W. MORLEY.

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URIC ACID. By A. Haig. London: Churchill. 1906. 2/6.

MANUFACTURE OF LUBRICANTS, SHOE-POLISHES AND LEATHER DRESSINGS. By R. Brunner. London: Scott, 1906. 184 pp. 7/6.

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RESEARCHES ON CELLULOSE. By C. F. Cross and E. J. Bevan. London: Longmans & Co. 1906. 7/6.

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LEATHER MANUFACTURE. A PRACTICAL HANDBOOK OF TANNING, CURRYING AND CHROME LEATHER DRESSING. By A. Watt. Edition Five. London: Lockwood, 1906. 500 pp. 12/6.

HANDBUCH DER ORGANISCHEN CHEMIE. DRITTE AUFLAGE. ERGÄNZUNGSBD. By F. Beilstein. Hamburg: (L. Voss). 1906. 16+1218 pp. Marks 38-.

CHEMISCHES PRAKTIKUM FÜR STUDIERENDE DER NATURWISSENSCHAFTEN. QUALITATIVE ANALYSE. By Max Dittrich. Heidelberg: C. Winter, 1906. 8+216 pp. Marks 5-.

LEHRE VON DER REAKTIONSBESCHLEUNIGUNG DURCH FREMDSTOFFE (KATALYSE). By W. Herz. Stuttgart: F. Enke, 1906. 42 pp. Marks 1.20.

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ELEKTROLYTISCHE ALKALICHLORIDZERLEGUNG MIT FLÜSSIGEN METALLKATHODEN. By R. Lucion. Halle: W. Knapp, 1906. 8+206 pp. Marks 9-.

DIE ÄTHERISCHEN OELE. By F. W. Semmler. Second Volume. Leipzig: Veit & Co. 1906. Marks 33.50.

DER FABRIKCHEMIKER, SEINE AUSBILDUNG UND STELLUNG. By L. Wohlgemuth. Halle: W. Knapp, 1906. 36 pp. Mark 1-.

DIE BRAUNKOHLENTEER-INDUSTRIE. By Ed. Graefe. Halle: W. Knapp, 1906. 8+108 pp. Marks 3.60.

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UEBER DIE VOLUMETRISCHE BESTIMMUNG VON ORGANISCHEN SULFHYDRATEN UND THIOSÄUREN. By Pet. Klason and Tor Carlson. Uppsala. (Berlin: R. Friedländer & Sohn). 1906. 6 pp. Marks 60-.

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LA TEINTURE. By E. Chappat. I: Historique, Substances. Paris: Dujarric et Cie. 1906. O fr. 50.

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COMPLETE COURSE IN CANNING: BEING A THOROUGH EXPOSITION OF THE BEST PRACTICAL METHODS OF HERMETICALLY SEALING CANNED GOODS, AND PRESERVING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, BY AN EXPERT PROCESSOR AND CHEMIST. Baltimore: Trade Co. 1906. 182 pp. \$5.00.

THE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF IRON: A COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF ALL THE BEST KNOWN METHODS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF IRON, STEEL, PIG-IRON, IRON ORE... Sixth Edition. By Andrew Alexander Blair. Philadelphia: Lippincott Co. 1906. 11+328 pp. \$4.00.

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