

without excuse for their presentation. The number of typographical errors is not creditable to either the author or the publishers.

H. P. TALBOT.

**Analysis of Mixed Paints, Color Pigments, and Varnishes.** By CLIFFORD DYER HOLLEY and E. F. LADD. John Wiley & Sons, New York. Price, \$2.50.

Prof. Ladd's contribution to the present volume is a dissertation on Mixed Paints in general, with particular reference to their truthful labeling and to the experience of North Dakota in legislation to compel such labeling. In his discussion of this matter, he is fair and his arguments are convincing.

Part II of the book upon the analysis and testing of paints, by Prof. Holley, treats of the subjects from the standpoint of one who has recently been called upon to analyze a great number of the paints, both good and bad, that are now on the market. The discussion and the methods of analysis recommended, are more complete and satisfactory when pigments are dealt with than in the case of the vehicles. It may be said with fairness, that this is the best work that has yet appeared on the analysis of the pigments of the present day.

A chapter is devoted to the Practical Testing of Paints. This most important subject has been taken up by the North Dakota Government Experiment Station, and an account is given here of their methods of operating.

The book is certainly of value to all who are interested in the subject.

PARKER C. McILHINEY.

**Commercial Organic Analysis.** By ALFRED H. ALLEN, F.I.C., F.C.S. Vol. II-Part III. Third Edition. Revised by the Author and Arnold Rowsby Tankard, F.C.S. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia. 8vo. 547 pp. Price, \$5.00.

A comparison of the present book with the parts of the former edition which related to the same subjects, brings out forcibly the fact that upon these branches of analytical chemistry, a tremendous amount of work has been done in the interval between the two editions. The subjects treated are, The Aromatic Acids, Resins, and Volatile or Essential Oils. The statement on the cover, that the subject of Phenols is also treated, is misleading; this subject is really treated in Part II of Volume II.

There is, inevitably, in the discussion of such subjects as those to which this book is devoted, a certain lack of connection or logical sequence between its several parts. The properties, uses and analytical necessities of such materials as organic acids, resins and essential oils vary so greatly among themselves that a systematic or connected treatment of their analytical chemistry is a very difficult task. The present work is not faultless in this respect, but the great amount of information contained, makes up for its somewhat disjointed composition. The work

of bringing up to date the various subjects discussed, has in the main been well done.

PARKER C. MCILHINEY.

**Chemical Reagents, their purity and tests; a new and improved test based on and replacing the latest edition of Krauch's "Die Prüfung der chemischen Reagentien auf Reinheit."** By E. MERCK. Authorized translation by Henry Schenck, A.B. (Harvard). New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. 1907. vii + 250 pp. Price, \$1.50 net.

It would be superfluous to describe the arrangement and treatment of subjects in Krauch's well-known book. The English translation is from the fourth edition, which was published in 1905, and it is to be noted that no literature references of a later date are given. German idioms are conspicuously absent, and for this novelty (as we may fairly say) as well as for his uniformly clear phraseology, the translator is to be commended. In the main, also, he adheres to the chemical terminology and spelling which are at present, adopted by the leading American and English journals, but which so many chemists still disregard or are ignorant of. We refer more particularly to the endings—in, -ine and -ol. As, hematoxylin, iodeosin (but eosine is given on page 88), hematein and phenolphthalein, all of which are non-basic; but brucine, diphenylamine and aniline which are basic. His usage in regard to -ol, is not quite so uniform. Pyrogallol and resorcinol are correctly given, with the older names in parenthesis, but glycerin is preferred to glycerol (given in parenthesis). So, also, phloroglucin and furfural (furfurol)—for furol—are given. But all these points are, no doubt, of minor importance and detract little from the value of the book. The tests given are certainly delicate enough for all but the most critical work, and with this qualification, the book can be recommended to all chemists. It is not too much to hope that in some future edition of this or of a similar work, even more delicate tests, which will satisfy the demands of the highest accuracy, will be given for at least the commoner reagents.

C. E. WATERS.

---

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

ANDERSON, J. W.: **Refrigeration.** An elementary text-book. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1908. 242 pp. \$2.25.

BAVINK, B.: **Natürliche und künstliche Pflanzen und Tierstoffe.** Ein Ueberblick über die Fortschritte der neueren organischen Chemie. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner. 1908. M. 1,25.

BENEDIKT-ULZER.: **Analyse der Fette und Wachsorten.** 5 umgeab. Aufl. bearb. von F. Ulzer, P. Pastrovich und A. Eisenstein. Berlin: J. Springer. 1908. M. 28,60.

BLANCHARD, ARTHUR A. **Synthetic Inorganic Chemistry.** New York: John Wiley & Sons. 1908. 90 pp. 12mo. \$1.00.

BÖCKMANN, FRIEDRICH: **Celluloid, its raw material, manufacture, properties,**