original juice, and the readings in a Schmidt and Hänsch polariscope when observed in a 200 mm. tube. II. *Tables for the Correction of the Brix Hydrometer at Different Temperatures.* (*a*) When the hydrometer is tested at 84° F. (*b*) When the hydrometer is tested at 17.5° C. Published by NORMAN RODGER, Altrincham, England. Price 5/-net for the two, or 3/-net for either. Foreign postage 6d extra.

The subject matter of these two charts is familiar to every sugar chemist, having been taken from Prinsen Geerligs' "Methods of Chemical Control in Cane Sugar Factories." The larger chart for finding the sucrose content of juices has a range of 0.5 to 24° Brix for polariscope readings extending from 1 to 90, the sucrose content for these limits ranging from 0.29 per cent. to 23.41 per cent. The smaller chart for correcting Brix hydrometers has a range of corrections for readings from 0° to 75° Brix for temperatures extending from 15° C. to 100° C. and 60° F. to 212° F. The two charts are mounted upon cloth and suitable for hanging upon the wall of laboratory or office. This new arrangement of Mr. Geerligs' excellent tables will be found a great convenience to the sugar chemist.

C. A. BROWNE.

**Le Cinquantenaire de l'atomecanique ou de la Mécanique des atomes.** I. *Quelques lettres de quelques Collèques Membres de l'Institut.* II. *Supplément.* III. *Fragments inédits.* By GUSTAVUS D. HINRICHS, St. Louis, Missouri. 64 pp. 4°; illustrated.

This brochure contains excellent pictures of a number of eminent chemists who have written to the author from time to time and facsimiles of some of their letters. The supplement gives extracts from a number of Professor Hinrichs's publications of the past half century. In the fragments several diagrams illustrating the author's method of calculating atomic weights are published for the first time. W. A. N.

**Manuel théorique et pratique d'analyse volumétrique.** PAR LOUIS DUPARC, Professeur de minéralogie et de chimie analytique et Directeur des laboratoires d'analyse minérale de l'Université de Genève, et MARIA BASADONNA, Privat docent à l'Université. Avec 12 figures. 8vo, 170 pp. 1910. Paris: Felix Alcan.

This book is primarily designed for the instruction of pupils in the laboratory, a fact which probably accounts for the omission of nearly all matters of theory or of an explanatory character. A clear definition of normal solutions and brief descriptions of the most important volumetric apparatus are given and about two pages are devoted to the calibration of the latter. The analytical methods chosen for presentation are well selected and the descriptions are as lucid as is compatible with the highly condensed form of presentation adopted throughout. Many readers will regret that the author has restricted himself to one method for the standardizing of each solution, thus providing for no control over the accuracy of the work. Indeed, standardizing is sometimes omitted entirely, except by the second-hand way of comparison.