illustrates how data may be influenced by many factors and shows how all details of an experiment must be taken into account if the data are to be free from serious errors. In the introductory portion of the chapter the importance is emphasized of knowing when to use statistics and when their use may be unwise. Limitation of space prevents more than a mere catalog of the major problems discussed, viz., research projects, the experimental field, uniformity trials, size, shape and replication of plots, design of experiments, the use of sampling for field or other determinations, interpretation of results, and details in conducting experiments, the latter covering many important problems.

The statistical tables are (1) Table for Estimating Probability, (2) Values of F and t, and (3) Values for Interpreting Goodness of Fit. The addition of an index would have been welcome but the Table of Contents serves to assist the reader in finding the main subjects. The clear, concise presentation of so much pertinent information places this work among books the value of which should not be judged by size.—F. Z. HARTZELL.

EMULSION TECHNOLOGY, THEORETICAL AND APPLIED: A SYMPOSIUM


TWELVE papers, dealing with the technical aspects of emulsions, constituted a symposium held in London, December 7, 1934, under the auspices of the British Section of the International Society of Leather Trades' Chemists. These papers were published in book form by the British section in 1935 under the title "Technical Aspects of Emulsions", but it is now out of print. The book has since been reprinted, under the pressure of popular demand, and without revision, by the Chemical Publishing Company. Three new sections, by American authors, are added, but the progress made in the last 10 years is not recorded in the original 12 papers.

Regarding the book itself, it is a unique assembly of industrial and technical phases of emulsions, and will be of interest to all concerned in any way with the production or utilization of emulsions. The volume is opened by H. Freundlich, with a short but interesting account of his investigations with ultra sonics and the mechanism of emulsification. Miss R. M. Cobb discusses the fundamental principles of practical emulsion manufacture in section 2. A typographical error occurs on page 10 in the expression of Stokes' law; the numerical coefficient is 2/9 and not 1/18.

The third section comprises a report by V. C. Walsh and A. C. Frazer relative to their investigations involving the use of highly dispersed emulsions in the alleviation of toxic conditions in human beings suffering from bacterial diseases. The fourth section is a voluminous survey of the patent literature by William Clayton. Two hundred and forty four patents are cited. The book is worthy of attention for this section alone.