BOOKS RECEIVED AND SHORTER NOTICES.

The Mineral Industry of the British Empire and Foreign Countries. Statistical Summary (Production, Imports, and Exports) 1922-24. Prepared by the Mineral Resources Department) Imperial Institute. (London, 1925 : H.M. Stationery Office. Pp. 338. Price 8s.).

Safety in Mines Research Board. (London, 1925 : H.M. Stationery Office.)

No. 15.—" The Limits of Inflammability of Firedamp and Air." By M. J. Burgess and R. V. Wheeler. Pp. 21. Price 6d.

No. 18.—" The Pressure Wave sent out by an Explosive." Part I. By W. Payman and H. Robinson. Pp. 60. Price 2s.

No. 19.—" The Limits of Inflammability of Firedamp in Atmospheres which contain Blackdamp." By H. F. Coward and F. J. Hartwell. Pp. 11. Price 6d.

No. 20.—" The Electric Ignition of Firedamp : Alternating and Continuous Currents Compared." By R. V. Wheeler. Pp. 18. Price 1s.

Abstract—Bulletin of Nela Research Laboratory. Vol. I. No. 4. Incandescent Lamp Department. (December, 1925, General Electric Company, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. Pp. 523-746.)

Abstracts of 40 Papers that have been published in full elsewhere dealing with such subjects as spectroscopy, colorimetry, optical pymmetry, photometry, and other optical matters.

Bibliography on Core Losses in Electrical Machinery and Related Subjects, 1885-1924. (New York, 1925, Division of Engineering and Industrial Research, National Research Council, Pp. 138 + Index, Price $1.)

Twenty Years Working of the Electrolytic Disinfectant Plant of Poplar. Special Report by F. W. ALEXANDER, Medical Officer of Health, Metropolitan Borough of Poplar.

Dr. Alexander produces a stable hypochlorite disinfectant by electrolysing a mixture of sodium and magnesium chlorides, or adding hydrate of sodium or magnesium as a stabilising base during or after the electrolysis of brine. The process was introduced at Poplar in 1906 and recently a large new plant was installed, which is briefly described and illustrated in this report. In 1924, 140,700 gallons of fluid were issued and the total cost of manufacture was 3d. per gallon, a figure which will be considerably reduced with the new plant. An important use of the fluid is for the purification of swimming baths. The plant was introduced into Poplar in the face of considerable opposition and Dr. Alexander is to be congratulated on the success which has crowned his persistent efforts.