Unit Weights for the Purchase of Reagents—II¹

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At the time of publication of a previous note² on this subject it seemed unnecessary to give a long list of reagents with suggested unit weights, since such a large proportion of the ordinary reagents should be purchased in units of 500 or 100 g. In order, however, that specific recommendations from the committee may be on record for a larger number of reagents, additional lists are given below. The first contains reagents which should be purchased in units of 500 or 100 g., and the second gives others for which different weights are recommended.

SUGGESTED UNIT WEIGHTS FOR REAGENTS—II³ (500 g. and 100 g. except as noted)

Acid:	Calcium Nitrate
Formic	Calcium Oxide
Hydrofluoric	Calcium Phosphate
Metaphosphoric	Calcium Sulfate
Oxalic	Carbon Disulfide (500 g. only)
Phosphoric	Carbon Tetrachloride (500 g. only)
Tartaric	Chloroform (also 3000 g.)
Alcohol, Isoamyl (500 g. only)	Chromium Potassium Sulfate
Alcohol, Methyl (500 g. only)	Copper, Metallic
Ammonium Acetate	Cuprous Chloride
Ammonium Aluminium Sulfate	Copper Nitrate
Ammonium Nitrate	Cupric Oxide
Ammonium Persulfate	Copper Sulfate
Ammonium Phosphate	Ether (500 g. only)
Ammonium Sodium Hydrogen Phosphate	Ferric Chloride
Ammonium Sulfate	Ferric Ammonium Sulfate
Aniline	Ferrous Ammonium Sulfate
Antimony, Metallic	Ferrous Sulfate
Arsenic Trioxide	Glycerol (500 g. only)
Barium Carbonate	Hydrogen Peroxide
Barium Hydroxide	Iron, Metallic
Bismuth Nitrate	Magnesium Chloride
Benzaldehyde	Magnesium Oxide
Cadmium, Metallic	Magnesium Sulfate
Cadmium Chloride	Manganese Dioxide
Cadmium Nitrate	Manganese Sulfate
Cadmium Sulfate	Mercuric Chloride
Calcium Carbonate	Mercuric Nitrate
Calcium Chloride	Nickel Nitrate
Calcium Hydroxide	Nickel Sulfate

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² THIS JOURNAL, 12 (1920), 1206.

³ List I published, *Loc. cit.*

SUGGESTED UNIT WEIGHTS (Concluded)

Potassium Aluminium Sulfate	Sodium Hydrogen Sulfite
Potassium Bromide	Sodium Tetraborate
Potassium Carbonate	Sodium Aluminium Sulfate
Potassium Chlorate	Sodium Carbonate
Potassium Chloride	Sodium Chloride
Potassium Chromate	Sodium Hydroxide
Potassium Dichromate	Sodium Nitrate
Potassium Ferricyanide	Sodium Nitrite
Potassium Ferrocyanide	Sodium Phosphate
Potassium Hydrogen Carbonate	Sodium Sulfate
Potassium Hydrogen Sulfate	Sodium Sulfite
Potassium Hydroxide	Sodium Thiosulfate
Potassium Iodide (also 25 g.)	Sulfur, Powdered
Potassium Nitrate	Tin, Metallic
Potassium Permanganate	Zinc, Metallic
Potassium Sulfate	Zinc Oxide
Sodium Hydrogen Carbonate	Zinc Sulfate

SUGGESTED UNIT WEIGHTS FOR REAGENTS—III (In Grams)

Acid:		
Chromic	200	25
Iodic Anhydride	25	5
Monochloroacetic	200	25
Phosphoric Anhydride	200	25
Pyrogallol	25	25
Rosolic	25	25
Tannic	200	25
Trichloroacetic	200	25
Aluminium Powder	200	25
Aluminium Chloride	200	25
Ammonium Chromate	200	25
Ammonium Molybdate	200	25
Ammonium Persulfate	200	25
Antimony Trichloride	100	25
Arsenic, Metallic	25	25
Azolitmin	15	5
Bismuth, Metallic	200	25
Cadmium Potassium Iodide	25	5
Carmine	25	5
Cobalt Nitrate	200	25
Cobaltic Sodium Nitrate	100	25
Diphenylamine	200	25
Furfural	25	5
Glass Wool	100	25
Iron Sulfide	2500	500
Lead Oxide, Yellow	200	25
Mercuric Oxide, Yellow	200	25
Mercurous Nitrate	200	25
Mercury, Metallic	2500	500
α -Naphthol	100	25
Sodium, Metallic	100	25
Sodium Nitrite, Potassium-free	200	25
Stannous Chloride	100	...

SOCIAL INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Social Industrial Relations¹

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Until recently, making money, as much and as fast as possible, was considered the chief end of industry. Natural resources, labor, all else, were wasted or sacrificed as secondary. But realization that modern industry is a trusteeship, that social progress and civilization stand or fall with industry; that the social structure embodied in modern cities is coördinate with or superior to industry; that the one is as necessary to the other as the head is to the hands, brings us face to face with the fact that industry cannot pay dividends of money unless the social organism pays dividends of health and contentment, of happy marriage and children, of artistic and intellectual achievement, of growth in this life and preparation for the next. Industry is a means to this end, and not the end itself. In proportion as industry not only adapts itself to, but takes constructive leadership in social growth, so far will industry expand and prosper.

INDUSTRY IS BUSINESS, NOT CHARITY—Action and reaction are equal in business as they are in the material world. Business is a river which discharges at its mouth only so much as it receives from its sources and watershed, minus evaporation and seepage loss along its course. If the water supply diminishes, the river becomes smaller. It dries up if the water fails. It furnishes

power, refreshment, and fertility to the inhabitants of its valley, only so long as the water continues steady and abundant. That is the first principle of Social Industrial Relations, that industry must pay or it dies.

As Roosevelt said, "There is one quality worse than hardness of heart, and that is softness of head." The social level cannot be raised by murky sentimentality, designed to make life artificially easy, either for labor, capital, or the public. Each has its duties. Success depends upon their complete fulfilment, directed to the issue that life shall pay and grow, because we steadily put into it more than we draw out.

INDUSTRY IS DEPENDENT UPON THE SOCIAL STANDARDS of the community, state, and nation. The highest attainments of finance, commerce, and manufacture spring from the collective character force of the individual, of each and every individual.

Oliver Wendell Holmes urged as an addition to the church litany, "From mediocrity, good Lord, deliver us." Continuance and increase of the intrinsic value of our engineering plants and of our individual investments in homes, life insurance, savings, and all else, depend upon protecting them from the deteriorating influences of mediocrity, and the confiscatory public spirit arising from it. Our children and successors must be guarded against

¹ Received March 26, 1921.