

# THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

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## XII.—PROCEEDINGS.

*Regular Meeting, Thursday, April 3, 1879.*

THE meeting was called to order, and in the absence of the Vice-President, Mr. Casamajor took the chair.

Messrs. Win. Van Slooten and Marcus Benjamin were elected members, and Mr. J. A. Sherer an associate.

Messrs. A. H. Gallatin, J. H. Tucker and M. C. Ihlseng were proposed as members, and Dr. C. E. Hackley as associate.

The resignation of Mr. A. P. Howard was read and accepted.

The death of Mr. J. M. Merrick was announced.

Moved and seconded that the Committee on Conversazione take measures for the proper celebration of the third anniversary of the foundation of the society.

A letter from the President was received stating his intention to be present on that occasion.

The Secretary then read the first paper, by H. A. Weber, entitled "On a New Locality for Arragonite." Dr. M. C. Ihlseng then read a paper "On a Chemical Manipulator,"\* after which the meeting adjourned.

S. A. GOLDSCHMIDT,

*Recording Secretary.*

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## XIII.—NOTE ON ARRAGONITE.

BY H. A. WEBER.

Mr. G. H. Wild, of the Department of Natural History of the Illinois Industrial University, on returning from a Western tour, presented the writer with several specimens of a mineral which, on examination, was found to be arragonite. On account of the remarkable size and the form of these crystals, it was thought that a description of them might be of interest to the members of the Chemical Society.

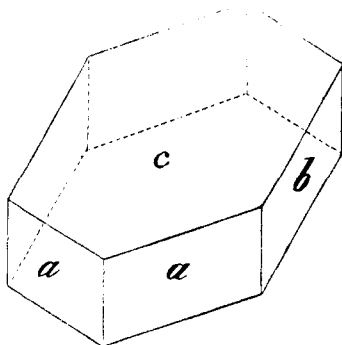
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\*Withdrawn.

The specimens were found in Red Cañon, about four miles from the Colorado Central Railroad, and seven miles from Bristol, Colorado, a post office on the Colorado Central Railroad, thirty miles south of Cheyenne.

The crystals were all more or less weathered and stained with a red ferruginous matter, which, no doubt, accounts to some extent, for the foreign substances revealed in the analysis.

The largest crystal measures one inch in height and three inches in shortest diameter. The most perfect of the specimens is represented in its natural size in the following figure :



The form resembles a combination of a rhombic prism, *a*, brachy diagonal pinakoid, *b*, and basal pinakoid, *c*. The angle  $a\Lambda a$  measured  $129^\circ$ ; the angle  $a\Lambda b$  measured within a fraction of a degree of the calculated value,  $115^\circ 30'$ .

The chemical composition of the mineral is, according to analysis, as follows :

CaCO <sub>3</sub> .....	95.30
MgCO <sub>3</sub> .....	1.19
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> .....	2.18
Silicious matter .....	0.87

ILL. IND. UNIVERSITY, March, 1879.

#### UPON THE OXIDATION OF QUININE BY MEANS OF POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.

By S. HOOGEWERFF AND W. A. VAN DORP. Berl. Ber. **12**, 158.

Translated by GEO. A. PROCHAZKA, PH. D.

In the same manner as aniline and toluidine (Berl. Ber. **X**, 1936, **XI**, 1202), we have, also, oxidized quinine; only, to accelerate the reaction, in place of the water bath, we have employed a chloride-of-